

# **Social Mapping, Social Capital, and Social Networks in PT Pertamina's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Program**

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## **Abstract**

The company has a concern, obligation and responsibility to the surrounding community to provide socio-economic empowerment in order to provide benefits and prosperity with the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program. The study aims to analyze and design socio-economic mapping based on the potential, needs, and problems of the community so that it is more participatory, effective, and comprehensive. This research uses a qualitative method with a Rapid Rural Appraisal (PRA). The research determined a location that was relevant and important to study, namely in Cilacap Regency, Central Java Province, which was very focused is particularly focused on Kuripan Kidul Village as a CSR area of PT. Pertamina of Indonesia. Research data were collected through direct focus group discussions, observation, interviews, and documentation. Research informants through purposive sampling were economic business groups, social institutions, village government, integrated health service posts, community leaders, facilitators, and Pertamina's CSR management. The results of the research showed the relationship between stakeholders as empowerment actors are established in an active, harmonious, and participatory manner. Community groups that have a very active role, stronger institutions and are active, namely integrated health service posts providing routine health services, the Hadroh group being a group that preserves traditional musical arts, and a group of children's educational institutions that support the formation of character and intelligence in early childhood.

**Keywords:** Community empowerment; corporate social responsibility; social capital; social mapping; social network

## **Introduction**

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a policy issued by the company in the form of community empowerment activities, especially the people who are in the area around the company or ring one. CSR is a form of company concern for improving the welfare of its people.

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Given the importance of the CSR program, it is necessary to have good management so that the implementation of the program can run successfully. To access the CSR program, it is necessary to carry out a series of social mapping activities. This social mapping is an attempt to provide an overview of all socio-economic potentials and strengths that can be targeted by CSR in the form of community empowerment (Agyemang & Ansong, 2019; Amodu, 2018; Bhatia et al., 2020; Bhuiyan et al., 2022; Diéguez-Soto et al., 2021; Lee & Marquis, 2018; Sugito et al., 2022; Uduji & Okolo-Obasi, 2019; Yadava & Sinha, 2022)

PT Pertamina, which operates in Cilacap Regency as one of the national energy supply companies, has implemented and will carry out the CSR Program. To carry out this program, the national company Pertamina has in collaboration with universities to become partners in the process of implementing CSR programs. The form of activity that is conducted is social mapping, monitoring, and evaluation as well as community empowerment program assistance.

The social mapping activities that have been carried out by PT. Pertamina in 2012 that is Mapping social PT. Pertamina in Maos fuel terminal in 2012 by team College of Social Sciences and Political Science, Jenderal Soedirman University. This Social Mapping activity was carried out in four villages that are included in the ring I of PT. Pertamina in Maos. The results of this mapping succeeded in identifying problems and the socio-economic potential of the area that will be used as a location implementation community empowerment program in the framework of CSR. This mapping activity was then followed by a strategic plan for community empowerment action programs from 2013 to 2015 and 2019 to 2022 in aquaculture, especially the African catfish. This program is compiled in a road map of sustainable CSR activities in the framework of empowering the ring one community of PT Pertamina at the BBM Mao terminals.

Social mapping of the area of PT. Pertamina Lubricants Cilacap which was carried out in collaboration with the Department of Social Development and Social Welfare, Social Sciences, Gadjah Mada University in 2012-2013. According to the final report of the social mapping activity or social mapping the area of PT Pertamina Lubricants Cilacap, is known that the location of social mapping there is in the village of Lomanis. The mapping results state that there is a network of actors that have positive and negative relationships. Apart from that, based on potential socio-economic problems, the team recommended a community empowerment program. The flagship program offered is the innovative breadfruit cultivation program and its processed products.

In addition, social mapping activities have also been carried out by PT Pertamina Cilacap Oil Fuel Terminal in the Donan and Tambakreja sub-districts. This activity was carried out by the Research and Community Service Institute Team, Unsoed from 2013 to 2015 and from 2019 to 2022. This activity has mapped the potential for community economic development and socio-cultural potential that supports community empowerment.

The CSR program was carried out by PT. Pertamina, which operates in Cilacap Regency, was carried out by separate units. For example, PT Pertamina Cilacap which is in Maos sub-district is conducting a CSR program.

This mapping program will be followed by proposing an action program recommended by the social mapping program. This action program will be prepared multi-year according to the roadmap that will be prepared based on the mapping analysis. Research using social mapping would be assist in identifying, categorizing, and analyzing the socio-economic potential of a community for planning and implementing development or empowerment programs (Bradford,

2017; Chaudhuri & Morash, 2019; Cottafava & Corazza, 2021; Didi, 2021; Dykstra-DeVette, & Canary, 2019; Hadi, 2021; Ming-To, 2021; Vargas-Escobar et al., 2022)

The CSR program carried out by PT. Pertamina which was preceded by social mapping activities should be able to run efficiently, effectively, synchronously, and sustainably. In addition, each unit is expected to be able to coordinate with each other to avoid overlapping in every stage of CSR implementation, starting from social mapping to action programs.

The Cilacap regency area, especially the Lomanis subdistrict, is industrial. In this area, large companies are operating, for example, cement companies, mining companies, and PT Pertamina. Most companies have, are, and will carry out CSR programs as part of their moral and legal obligations to qualify from the Ministry of Environment. Some of these companies have carried out social mapping which took place in the ring 1 area, namely the sub-districts of Lomanis, Donan, and Tambakreja. These areas are the target areas of CSR programs for these companies. If it is not carried out carefully, it is feared that there will be duplication of activities which can reduce the good intentions of the CS program.

Based on this thought, the social mapping activity in the context of implementing the PT Pertamina Depot in Lomanis Cilacap CSR program will select and sort locations that are included in ring 1 but have no social mapping activities carried out. The industrial area of PT. Pertamina Cilacap to the north is bordered by the villages of Lomanis and Tritih, to the south by the villages of Donan and Tambakreja, next to the west is bordered by a river and New Village. Based on geographical considerations and previous mapping activities, the ring 1 area that has not been mapped is Tritih VillageKulon. Therefore, the mapping activities will be carried out by PT. Pertamina Depot LPG Cilacap will be focused on the areaTritih Kulon and began to enter the ring II area, namely Kuripan Kidul Village. On this occasion, the focus will be on the village of Kuripan Kidul.

Social mapping studies are relevant for assessing socio-economic potential and designing participatory and sustainable empowerment programs, with two aspects of approach, namely (1) Community empowerment to build harmonious relationships, understand the background, dynamics of community development to become material for identification, analysis and important recommendations. In this stage of the process, assistants and facilitators provide knowledge, build motivation, values, attitudes, and productive behavior. (2) Involvement of the community and local stakeholders as an important and strategic aspect for identifying, analyzing, formulating and agreeing to implement joint programs in a participatory manner. (Abebe et al., 2019; Handoyo et al., 2020; Klarin & Suseno, 2022; Kleiner, 2021; Kumar, 2022; Nkansah, 2022; Sleep, 2022; Sugito et al., 2019; Sukmayeti, 2019; Sulaiman, et al., 2022a; Vargas-Escobar, 2022; Veta, 2021)

Based on preliminary studies and reviews of previous research, then how can social capital and social networks become potential in determining Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities at PT. Pertamina in Cilacap?

## **Research Methods**

The development of a prosperous and independent village requires an appropriate and appropriate approach, one of them is the Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) method which aims to build participation, cooperation, and independence in village communities. The implementation of the RRA method requires a process of dialogic, egalitarian, humanist, and

informal communication between facilitators, researchers, and communities in society. The research was important, real or authentic and original data and information from the community in a fast, accurate and in-depth manner regarding socio-economic, socio-cultural, environmental, and geographical potential as a basis for development planning and actions in the form of community empowerment.

The RRA method has keywords namely Real and Learn which consist of the following aspects: (1) Respect for the community, (2) Encouraging the community to express and share ideas or opinions, (3) Asking questions, (4) Listening attentively, (5) Making important notes, (6) Identifying, categorizing and analyzing, (7) Designing development or empowerment program plans (Jarrett & Lucas, 2016; Melville, 2016; Zuhdi, 2021)

The research location is focused on empowerment areas *Corporate Social Responsibility* (CSR) from PT Pertamina one of them in Kuripan Kidul Village, Kasugihan District, Cilacap Regency, Central Java Province, Indonesia.

The first stage of collecting data and research informants, namely (1) Interviewing key informants interviews. This interview consists of a series of open-ended questions conducted on certain individuals who have been selected because they are considered to have knowledge and experience regarding topics or conditions in their area. The interviews are qualitative, in-depth, and semi-structured. (2) Focus Group Discussion. Group discussions can involve 8-12 members who have been selected based on similar backgrounds. Discussion participants can be recipients of services, people with social welfare problems, or heads of Neighborhood Associations. The facilitator uses the discussion guide, records the discussion process, and then provides comments regarding the results of his observations. (3) Interview with a community group interview. The interviews were facilitated by a series of questions posed to all community members in an open meeting. The interviewers conducted the interviews carefully based on the interview guidelines that had been prepared beforehand. (4) Direct observation, by conducting field visits or direct observation of the local community. The data collected can be in the form of information regarding geographic, and socio-economic conditions, available resources, ongoing program activities, and social interactions. (5) Mini-Survey, through the application of a structured questionnaire to a small number of samples between 50-75 people. The selection of respondents can use a random technique sampling and purposive sampling.

Research analysis stage *stakeholder analysis*. Analysis of participants or administrators and members of a program, development project, or certain social organization regarding issues that occur in their environment, such as relations of power, influence, and interests of various parties involved in an activity (Setiawan et al., 2019; Wojewnik-Filipkowska et al., 2021)

This method is used primarily to determine the problems and needs of an organization, group, or local community. Then the beneficiary Assessment analysis to identify social problems involves systematic consultation with recipients of social services. The main objective of this approach is to identify barriers to participation, design development initiatives, and receive inputs to update the system and quality of development services and activities.

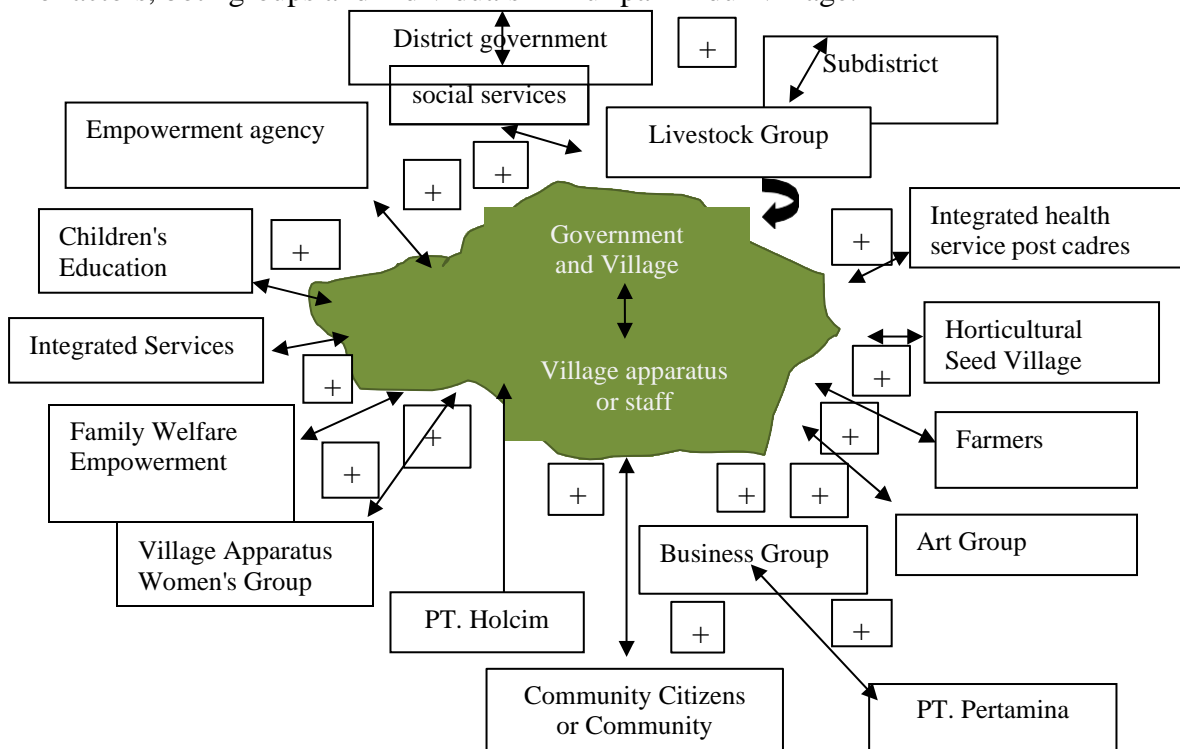
## Results and Discussion

Kuripan Kidul Village, Kasugihan District, Cilacap Regency, Central Java Province, Indonesia is an area related to the existence of PT. Pertamina. The distance between the village and PT. Pertamina is only about six kilometers. Such geographical conditions have an impact on the lives of residents in this village. At a distance of one meter in front of their house, Pertamina's pipeline is embedded. In some parts, there are signs bearing various warnings such as no heavy vehicles passing, no digging, no building, no burning of trash, and no planting of perennials in the area. In addition, the pipelines also have boundary markers as boundary markers for the construction of buildings. Another impact that can be observed in this village is the large number of Pertamina tanker cars passing through this village.

### Network Mapping Relationships between Actors

Mapping the network of relationships between actors is intended to make it easier to read the strengths and weaknesses of the relationships between existing actors. This is very helpful when you want to do certain activities. This will make it easier to identify each actor who plays a role in society and how they relate to one another.

Below is picture 1 of the mapping of the network of relationships that exist on the map of actors, both groups and individuals in Kuripan Kidul Village.



**Picture1:** Map of Development Actor Relations Network

The description of the relationship between actors can be observed in the following table 1:

**Table1. Relations between Actors**

<b>Relations Between Actors</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Status Connection</b>
Villages with Children's Education Institutions	Institutional relations are good. The activity is a routine recitation every half past three in the afternoon. His studies include learning to read learning material so that you know, understand, and can explain carefully, precisely, and accurately.	Excellent relationship
Villages with integrated health service posts	Institutional relations are good. In one village there are 10 Integrated health service post group toddlers called Integrated health service post group Lancar, and 2 Integrated health service post group elderly called Integrated health service post group Lancar Bahagia. Activities that are routinely carried out at the toddler Integrated health service post group are visiting, recording the number of children under five, and weighing and not weighing. There are also classes for pregnant women once a month. There is also data collection related to the number of pregnant women. Routine activities carried out at the elderly Integrated health service post group are visiting, and holding health checks conducted by the village midwife regarding blood pressure. There are also elderly gymnastic activities that are carried out routinely every Sunday morning.	A very good and productive relationship
Villages with Family Welfare Empowerment	Institutional relations are good. The activities are participating in activities in the sub-district, or attending meetings in the sub-district. Participate in activities in the village. Conduct visits to farmer group meetings, and empowerment deliberation meetings.	Excellent relationship
Village with Livestock Group	Institutional relations are good. In one village there are three herds of livestock, each of which has ten members. His activity is raising goats. Each member takes turns supplying food every two days to feed the goats in the form of grass. The livestock farmer group received goat assistance from PT. Holcim, Cilacap which is managed by the Sidamulya cattle group.	A very good and productive relationship
Villages with Farmer Groups	Institutional relations are good. In one village, there are 6 farmer groups whose members are gentlemen. Its activities are regular meetings, attending counseling, participating in pest control activities, and promoting agricultural medicines.	A very good and productive relationship
Village with Farmer Women's Group	Institutional relations are good. In one village, there are 2 groups of women farmers. Its activity is to organize a staple food cooperative. The number of one group is 35 people.	A very good and productive relationship

Villages with Woven Cloth Business Groups	Institutional relations are generally good. The relationship that was built to establish a weaving business in the community, Kuripan Kidul village was welcomed by the community members and the Kuripan village administration. Positive relationships that initially had dynamics due to miscommunication, eventually good communication was established and mutual understanding's roles and functions.	A very good and productive relationship
Betta fish group/village – Fisheries Service	Institutional relations are good. From 2019 to 2022 the fisheries service will provide capital assistance of 60 million which is managed by residents.	Runs very well and productively
Village with Kampung Seeds and PT. Holcim	Institutional relationship with PT. Holcim provides empowerment programs and venture capital assistance	Excellent relationship
Village with PT. Pertamina	Institutional relations are good. Villagers expect assistance to develop community empowerment in the agriculture, agriculture, fisheries, and small and medium enterprises sectors. One of the small and medium businesses that have great potential for the socio-economic development of <u>productive communities.</u>	A very good and productive relationship

Based on table 1, the actors and their networks and their descriptions, it is known that there is a potential for social networks and social capital to develop in rural communities. This is following the concept of capital trust, informal social networks, and the norms of cooperation in meeting economic needs, namely basic food needs. Developing social capital in the economic development of rural communities. More concretely, it can be seen from the activities of the village community in carrying out activities of "grocery gathering"

In addition to developing social capital in the aspect of fulfilling necessities, the development of social capital is also in the religious sector. This can be recognized from the existence of religious groups both in the activities of organizing children's education and the existence of study group activities. in developing social capital. Social capital in the public health aspect can also be recognized through integrated health service posts for both toddler and elderly health (Baheiraei et al., 2018; García-Sánchez et al., 2021; Hardini & Wasiaturrahma, 2020; Jumirah & Wahyuni, 2018; Khosravi et al., 2019; Lu et al., 2020; Pradhan & Nibedita, 2021; May & Jones, 2018).

Furthermore, more integrated activities carried out by women in the village of Kuripan Kidul can be seen in the activities of the Family Welfare Empowerment organization. Family Welfare Empowerment Activities are women's efforts to develop inter- and inter-group institutional networks, developing trust and norms for Family Welfare Empowerment. So that bounding and bringing social capital will be formed. With this core connection, having and implementing 10 main programs for Empowerment of Family Welfare have been institutionalized and accepted by the community because they are under the demands of life and people's livelihood in improving the physical and spiritual well-being of the community as seen from social capital from the implementation of the health, education and skills sectors. The purpose of this study was to determine social capital as measured by indicators of norms,

networks, and trust and to find out the benefits of implementing the Family Welfare Empowerment program in the health and skills education sectors of the Family Welfare Empowerment.

Development of social capital by PT. Holcim Cement which is now PT. Solusi Bangun Indonesia Cilacap with the help of livestock, builds trust, good norms, and the company's social network with the surrounding community. Activity *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)* from the cement company is carried out through the development of goat livestock groups in ring 1, namely in the village of Kuripan Kidul. The existence of this CSR activity was able to build a positive relationship between the Ring 1 community and the company. The community can build trust in the company, in this case, PT. Solusi Bangun Indonesia, which is located in Cilacap Regency.

This is in line with the thoughts on Social Capital and Corporate Social Responsibility. The existence of this CSR can then develop social networks, between farmers, farmer groups, livestock groups and cooperatives, and women's farmer groups. The CSR program supports the implementation of empowerment programs as well as provides funding, assistance, and until the realization of the development of more productive and prosperous economic institutions for community self-reliance (Aragón-Amonarriz et al., 2019; Asante Boadi et al., 2019; Hasan & Habab, 2019; Nguyen et al., 2019; Pündrich, 2017; Singal, 2021; Suh, 2016; Vaughan & Koh, 2022)

Another finding is that there is a process of distrust among weaving entrepreneurs in the village of Kuripan Kidul, starting with the emergence of the entrepreneur's distrust of the village head. This was because the village head felt that he had been bypassed in the licensing process. Weaving artisans open businesses directly to institutions outside the village, namely the Kesugihan District and the Cilacap Regency Industry Office. However, social relations that were originally negative turned positive after conducting dialogue in the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) forum. The forum is a development of social capital involving universities, village government, and weaving entrepreneurs. Starting from the emergence of employers' distrust of the village head, however, trust has been built through the involvement of researchers who are representatives of universities in building partnership networks.

In general, the relationship between the actors was positive. This indicates that the relationship between the actors is going well. Everyone feels the benefits of the relationship that exists, both individually and in groups. Starting from the relationship between children, such as children's educational institutions, and the relationship between women's groups, such as Integrated health service post group and Family Welfare Empowerment, to farmer groups and small and medium enterprises. This shows that there is a positive relationship between actors.

#### ***Actor's Interests, Powers, and Social Position***

The roles of the group or institutional actors and individual actors who have interests, strengths, and social positions of actors, can be identified as follows:



**Table 2.** *Analysis of Actors and Group Roles*

Actor	Role
Integrated health service post group	<p>In each village, there are 10 integrated health service post groups for toddlers and integrated health service post groups for the elderly. Activities that are routinely carried out at the toddler Integrated health service post group are collecting data on the number of children under five, providing additional food, and weighing toddlers. There is also a class for pregnant women which is held once a month. Activities that are routinely carried out at the elderly integrated health service post group are blood pressure checks. Most of the complaints in the data are high blood pressure. Then administer the drug based on the patient's complaints. There are also elderly gymnastics which is held every Sunday.</p>
Arts and Culture Group	<p>The art group in Kuripan Kidul Village is the Hadroh art group which consists of women. Regular practice is every Tuesday night. These hadroh are usually summoned to attend events that are held for both individual and village interests. This hadroh group gets paid for each performance around IDR 200,000 to IDR 500,000. the money is kept in the hadroh treasurer to buy hadroh uniforms.</p>
Children's Education Institutions Group	<p>Groups that hold regular recitation activities every evening Obtaining grants from the village for the maintenance of mosques and prayer rooms Carry out repairs or maintenance of mosques &amp; prayer rooms every year Providing employment opportunities to individuals who live around the woven fabric business</p>
Woven Fabric Business Group	<p>The weaving business group provides the opportunity to become a business partner with a foster father pattern, through equipment, production, and marketing assistance The business group provides weaving production training activities to residents around the business The weaving business group provides opportunities for disabled groups to join the weaving business.</p>
Seed Village Business Group	<p>The role of the group towards members is in the form of providing information about seed marketing Distribution of assistance from PT Holcim to members of the seed village group Bit village groups hold friendship forums, both formal and informal. Procurement of betta fish breeders</p>
Betta Fish Business Group	<p>Manage spawning, enlargement, and care of betta fish puppies Perform maintenance of betta fish hatcheries and enlargement Carry out promotional activities and sales of betta fish Receive a comparative study visit Developing a betta fish marketing network both domestically and exploring foreign markets Doing business group development Follow routine activities</p>
Farmer's Group and Farmer's Women's Group	<p>Participate in outreach activities from community facilitator Participate in pest management activities Follow the promotion of agricultural drugs Establish a food cooperative</p>

Selling groceries at a higher price than the stalls with the hope that the cooperative will get profits that can be shared by members at the end of the year

Sharing profits at the end of the year in the form of groceries as well

Base on table 2, it can be understood that several actors have strong roles such as the Integrated health service post group which provides routine health services, the hadroh group which tries to become an independent arts group, and the children's education group which maintains the quality of children's piety. In addition, actors who have a strong role in small and medium enterprises were also found, for example weaving businesses, seed villages, betta fish businesses, livestock, and fisheries farmer groups and farmer groups.

The activities that have been carried out and the range of programs that have been successfully achieved show the strength of this institution. These groups have the potential to be developed even more optimally. The development of social group networks, who explained that networks are composed of several individual actors and organizations or groups as well as social relations or ties that connect individuals. The network can be represented as a map of the relationships between all members in the network. Descriptive qualitative analysis shows the strength of relations between groups.

**Table 3.** *Analysis of Actors and Individual Roles*

<b>Actor</b>	<b>Role</b>
Head of Tenan Entrepreneurs	Weaving entrepreneur
	Coordinating with residents to conduct training and recruitment as weaving workers and weaving business partners
	Conduct socialization about the prospects of the weaving business starting from raw materials, production processes, and marketing of woven products
	Communicating with district, sub-district, and village-level governments
	Mobilizing the potential of natural and human resources and the community around the weaving business
	Coordinate with the district, sub-district, and village governments in developing businesses
	Approaching the business world of PT. Pertamina in developing community empowerment
Head of Horticultural Seeds Village	Recruiting people with disabilities to become workers as weavers
	Establishing a "Seed Village" business by involving residents of the village
	Coordinate with Holcim which has been empowering by providing capital assistance and marketing seed production
Head of Farmers Group and Livestock Group	Conduct formal and informal meetings with members of the seed village group
	Coordinate with the village government
	Developing goat farms both individually and in groups
Head of the Betta Fish Breeders Group	Established and developed a goat livestock group with the help of PT. Holcim
	Rotate the goats that have been produced by group members.
	Develop betta fish cultivation both individually and in groups
	Manage with the assistance of the relevant departments
	Enlarge production capacity to get maximum profit

Base on table 3, we can see that several actors are very involved in various activities and can be said to be very influential in their group.

Analysis of the role of the actor's interests and social position and interpersonal network analysis, suggests three indicators in communication networks at the individual level. These three indicators include the degree of centrality, the degree of togetherness, and the degree of closeness. Based on this, the following will describe the three indicators in the communication network of farmer group association members at the individual level based on the findings.

**Table 4.** *Analysis of the Actor's Role and Social Position*

<b>Actor</b>	<b>Roles/interests</b>	<b>Social position</b>
Integrated health service post group	Toddler Integrated health service post group activities are visiting, To record the number of children under five, Weighing and not weighing. Holds classes for pregnant women once a month. Data collection related to the number of pregnant women. Integrated health service post-group activities for the elderly are visiting, Conduct health checks conducted by village midwives related to blood pressure. Elderly gymnastics activities are carried out routinely every Sunday morning.	Integrated health service post groups were formed to provide services to pregnant women, toddlers, and the elderly related to maintaining pregnancy, providing supplementary food, health checks for the elderly, and administering medicines according to complaints.
Family Welfare Empowerment Group	Participate in activities in the sub-district, or attend meetings in the sub-district. Participate in activities in the village. Conduct visits to farmer group meetings, and group meetings. Every month it helps to collect data on residents related to orphans and school-age children from poor families.	A group of mothers whose position is at the village level.
Hadroh Arts Group	Hadroh art group consists of women. Regular practice every Tuesday night. Get income when invited to appear around IDR 200,000 to IDR 500,000. Follow routine activities Participate in outreach activities	Local culture-based arts and business groups.
Farmer's Group and Farmer's Women's Group	Participate in pest management activities Follow the promotion of agricultural drugs Establish a food cooperative Selling groceries at a higher price than the stalls with the hope that the cooperative will get profits that can be shared by members at the end of the year Sharing profits at the end of the year in the form of groceries as well	The group formed as a union of farmer families in the form of an institution and has an organizational structure.

Seed Village Group	<p>Participated in promotional activities by PT. Holcim</p> <p>Selling products in the form of ornamental plant seeds</p> <p>Selling products in the form of horticultural crops</p> <p>Hold informal and formal meetings</p> <p>Dissemination of information on seedling cultivation techniques</p> <p>Conducting collaborative activities with providers of plant seeds in other regions</p>	<p>The organization of seed village business group had previously been independent before they came together in a business organization called the seed village.</p>
Woven Fabric Business Group	<p>Build weaving business facilities and infrastructure, in the form of a building where the business is located and procure non-machine weaving machine equipment and provide natural raw materials.</p> <p>Establish communication with the residents of the ring one place of business, both residents of Kuripan Kidul, Kuripan Village, and Kalisabuk Village</p> <p>Establish a network with the district government, sub-district government, and village government</p> <p>Developing networks with domestic and foreign consumers</p> <p>Conduct training and business development</p> <p>There is a commitment to involve people with disabilities to be trained, fostered, and involved in their business activities</p>	<p>This weaving business relies on local raw materials in the form of fibers which are available in the Cilacap area. In addition, it also empowers local communities as workers and business partners. There is disability sensitivity in the management of weaving business policies. This business has a wide production marketing potential for both domestic and foreign markets.</p>
Betta Fish Business Group	<p>Procurement of betta fish breeders</p> <p>Manage spawning, enlargement, and care of betta fish puppies</p> <p>Select for maintenance of betta fish hatcheries and rearing ponds</p> <p>Carry out promotional activities and sales of betta fish</p> <p>Receive a comparative study visit</p> <p>Developing a betta fish marketing network both domestically and exploring foreign markets</p> <p>Doing business group development</p>	<p>The Betta fish cultivation business has been going on for a long time, so it has experience in managing cultivation and marketing production widely.</p>

Based on table 4, there are at least five functional institutions to be developed in Kuripan Kidul Village. However, of the six institutions, there is one institution that requires attention in its development, namely the woven fabric business group.

Efforts that have been made by the management should be assisted by the process of increasing the capacity of residents in the weaving production process and establishing business partnerships with residents of the surrounding community. To be able to develop this institutional potential to be more optimal. The development of community socio-economic institutions requires participation and collaboration between government actors or

stakeholders, civil society, in this case, the community, business groups, and the private sector (Abisuga-Oyekunle et al., 2020; Brunninge et al., 2020; Chakraborty et al., 2020; Chang et al., 2022; Lauwo et al., 2022; Marzi, 2019; Sulaiman, et al., 2022b; Uddin et al., 2017; Windiasih et al., 2022).

## Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion it can be concluded as follows:

1. Relations between actors take place in a good or positive manner which is marked by harmony, openness, cohesiveness, and cooperation between individuals, groups, and institutions or organizations.
2. Several actors have a strong role, such as the Integrated health service post group which provides routine health services, the Hadroh arts group which strives to become an independent art group, and the educational institution group which maintains the quality of children's intellectual and spiritual intelligence.
3. Institutions that are functional and have a maximum role are family welfare groups, integrated health service posts, children's education institutions, farmer groups, and farmer women's groups, but there is one institution that requires attention in its development, namely the woven cloth business group.
4. The formulation and implementation of CSR require participatory and dialogic communication between actors or stakeholders such as entrepreneurs such as PT. Pertamina and PT Holcim, government, and civil society from the business community in society and academia.
5. Actors and socio-cultural groups as part of social capital need to be given special programs from CSR such as children's education institutions, integrated health service posts, and cultural arts groups.
6. Woven cloth business groups need special empowerment through training, mentoring, and provision of business capital as well as access to marketing promotions, so that they develop more like other business groups.

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