



Social Capital and Family Resilience to The Pandemic: A Systematic Review in the Contemporary World

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Abstract

The management of large-scale societal crises is often impeded by a complex interplay of factors, yet the strategic role of social capital in mitigating such unforeseen global challenges remains inadequately conceptualized. This study aims to systematically examine the contribution of social constitutive capital to the development of family resilience during the pandemic in the contemporary world. Employing a *Systematic Literature Review* (SLR) methodology, this research analyzed 20 pertinent articles sourced from the Scopus database. The results delineate a multifaceted typology of contributions: social capital functions through direct mechanisms, as a mediating variable alongside other factors, and through indirect pathways. The analysis establishes that social capital (operationalized through trust, networks, norms, and social organization) served as a fundamental pillar of family resilience. Its efficacy was significantly amplified when synergized with local belief systems, technological adoption, entrepreneurial initiatives, and institutional support. Furthermore, social capital acted as a critical mediator in enhancing relational capacities within marginalized demographics. A cross-national analysis of 27 countries highlighted the pivotal role of social trust in alleviating psychological distress, thereby bolstering collective resilience. Conversely, the study also revealed that the impact of social capital on individual resilience was comparatively less significant than that of socioeconomic status, demographic vulnerability, and robust physical infrastructure. These findings provide a seminal framework for understanding the multidimensional utility of social capital in crisis response.

Keywords: Social capital, community resilience, pandemic, systematic literature review, social studies

Abstrak

Pengelolaan krisis sosial berskala besar sering kali terhambat oleh interaksi yang kompleks dari berbagai faktor, namun peran strategis modal sosial dalam mengatasi tantangan global yang tidak terduga masih kurang terkonseptualisasi secara utuh. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk secara sistematis mengkaji kontribusi konstitutif modal sosial terhadap pengembangan ketahanan keluarga selama pandemi di dunia kontemporer. Dengan menggunakan metodologi Systematic Literature Review (SLR), penelitian ini menganalisis 20 artikel relevan yang bersumber dari Scopus. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tipologi kontribusi yang berlapis: modal sosial berfungsi melalui mekanisme langsung, sebagai variabel mediasi bersama faktor lain, serta melalui jalur tidak langsung. Analisis menegaskan bahwa modal sosial (yang dioperasionalkan melalui kepercayaan, jaringan, norma, dan organisasi sosial) berperan sebagai pilar fundamental ketahanan keluarga. Efektivitasnya meningkat signifikan ketika disinergikan dengan sistem kepercayaan lokal, adopsi teknologi, inisiatif kewirausahaan, dan dukungan kelembagaan. Lebih lanjut, modal sosial berperan sebagai mediator penting dalam meningkatkan kapasitas relasional pada kelompok demografis marjinal. Analisis lintas negara terhadap 27 negara menyoroti peran signifikan kepercayaan sosial dalam mengurangi tekanan psikologis, sehingga memperkuat ketahanan kolektif. Sebaliknya, penelitian ini juga mengungkap bahwa dampak modal sosial terhadap ketahanan individu relatif kurang signifikan dibandingkan dengan status sosial ekonomi, kerentanan demografis, dan infrastruktur fisik yang kuat. Temuan-temuan ini memberikan kerangka awal untuk memahami kegunaan multidimensional modal sosial dalam respons terhadap krisis.

Kata Kunci: *Modal sosial, ketahanan komunitas, pandemi, tinjauan literatur sistematis, ilmu sosial*

Introduction

Community involvement and personal dedication to societal organizations have influenced how societies responded to the pandemic, which varies following government policies supervising the spread. Community resilience in addressing outbreaks has recently gained increasing attention as a vital concept for disaster preparedness, emergency response, and crisis recovery efforts.¹ This sense of interconnectedness operates vertically, encompassing various levels of authority and social standings, such as the interaction between the government and the populace.

¹ C. Wu, "Social Capital and COVID-19: A Multidimensional and Multilevel Approach," *Chinese Sociological Review* 53, no. 1 (2021), p. 27–54. L. Xie, J. Pinto, and B. Zhong, "Building Community Resilience on Social Media to Help Recover from the COVID-19 Pandemic," *Computers in Human Behavior* 134 (2022), p. 107294.

The networks that connect individuals through weak or strong ties are called social capital.²

Views on social capital vary from many social experts and studies. Fukuyama associates social capital with trust because it elevates the effectiveness of individual interactions, leading him to overstate its economic significance.³ Then, prominent scholars like James S. Coleman and Robert D. Putnam use it to describe social relationships that promote cooperation. Unlike them, Bourdieu viewed social capital as a comprehensive array of sociological theories that recognize the complexities of the social environment, steering clear of simplification and reductionism.

Coleman conceptualized social capital which incorporates the economists' principle of rational action into analyzing social systems while maintaining the importance of social organization. He viewed social capital as embedded in the social arrangement of interconnectedness among individuals⁴. In contrast to Bourdieu, who focused on strength, status, and the unbalancing distribution of social capital, Coleman regarded social capital as a public good that benefits the community. For Coleman, individuals are involved in social interactions, relationships, and networks as long as these interactions yield benefits. Consequently, the structure of social networks facilitates essential components of social capital, including obligations, trust, information streams, rules, and penalties.⁵

Like Coleman, Putnam views social capital as a public good that reflects levels of prospectus engagement. Thus, social capital includes characteristics of social organizations, such as networks, norms, and trust, to encourage cooperative efforts toward individuals within cities, states, or nations⁶. Putnam believes that networks and the trust and norms of mutuality generated by communities are inherently rooted in social capital. It is reflected in regular interactions over one-time activities and values face-to-face contact over distant or technology-mediated communication, highlighting the positive impacts of social connectedness on individual health and wellbeing.⁷

The above-mentioned scholars' conception of social capital includes trust, social organization, networks, and norms which incorporate individuals on a social level when composing protection against threatening situations. As humans are

² P.Y.F. Lau, "Fighting COVID-19: Social Capital and Community Mobilisation in Hong Kong," *International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy* 40, no. 9/10 (2020), p. 1059–67. Daniel P. Aldrich and Michelle A. Meyer, "Social Capital and Community Resilience," *American Behavioral Scientist* 59, no. 2 (February 2015), p. 254–269.

³ A. Norton, "Filling the 20 per Cent Gap: Francis Fukuyama on Trust and Social Capital," *Agenda: A Journal of Policy Analysis and Reform* 3, no. 3 (1996), p. 351–58.

⁴ T. Claridge, *Introduction to Social Capital Research* (Institute for Social Capital, 2010), <https://www.socialcapitalresearch.com/literature/introduction-social-capital-research/>.

⁵ S. Martikke, *Social Capital – an Overview* (Greater Manchester Center for Voluntary Organisation, 2017), <https://www.gmcvo.org.uk/system/files/publications/Social%20Capital%20-%20An%20Overview.pdf>.

⁶ Claridge, *Introduction to Social Capital Research*, p. 9–10.

⁷ Martikke, *Social Capital – an Overview*.

social by nature, the concept of social capital develops due to the global complexity. Current research on building resilient agricultural landscapes suggests the importance of soft adaptation of social capital⁸. It also implies overcoming the severe effects of climate change, a global issue that risks many countries.⁹ Although the components of social capital are explicitly involved in community resilience, the pattern of initiating and enduring social capital in facing the unexpected global issue is still unmapped.

Social capital has been used to comprehend the path of individuals and communities, which are influenced by the resources they access through social networks and their collective interactions, encouraging community-based recovery and financial assistance during recovery¹⁰. It is advised that individuals, communities, and government institutions collaborate to enhance and broaden the social network.¹¹ While social capital is the key driver for enhancing community capability, its influence on hazard risk management is highly complex, and this complexity cannot be solely attributed to the different types of network relationships.¹² For instance, during the pandemic, multiple factors contributed to the challenges of managing the crisis. These included the different types of social networks, such as family, community, and professional connections, and the interplay of public health systems, economic impacts, political decisions, and cultural responses.

Consequently, this research aims to establish a novel typology of social capital's contributions to family resilience during a pandemic crisis, thereby addressing a significant gap in the extant literature. Moving beyond merely cataloguing these contributions, the study's critical novelty lies in its systematic investigation of the synergistic interplay between social capital and other emergent societal resources, such as digital infrastructure and local entrepreneurial ecosystems. This examination provides an unprecedented framework for understanding how pre-existing social structures dynamically coalesced with innovative adaptations to mitigate the multifaceted impacts of the pandemic. By elucidating these complex interactions, the study offers original insights into the strategic mobilization of communal assets, which are imperative for formulating robust public policy and enhancing future crisis preparedness.

⁸ A.D. Grandpré et al., "Soft Adaptation: The Role of Social Capital in Building Resilient Agricultural Landscapes," *Frontiers in Agronomy*, 2022, p. 4.

⁹ C.J. Paul et al., "Social Capital, Trust, and Adaptation to Climate Change: Evidence from Rural Ethiopia," *Global Environmental Change* 36 (2016), p. 124–38.

¹⁰ H.I. Qadriina, H. Herdiansyah, and B. Aryo, "Does Social Capital Play an Important Role in Disaster Recovery?: A Qualitative Study of the 2022 Cianjur Earthquake in Indonesia," *Journal of Population and Social Studies [JPSS]* 33 (2024), p. 432–51.

¹¹ Aldrich and Meyer, "Social Capital and Community Resilience."

¹² A. Xiong and Y. Li, "The Role of Social Capital in Building Community Disaster Resilience –Empirical Evidences from Rural China," *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction* 110 (2024), p. 104623.

This research employed SLR (Systematic Literature Review), which follows a structured approach for gathering, evaluating, integrating, and presenting research findings about specific research questions, topics, or interests¹³. The primary guideline for this study's (SLR) process is the PRISMA 2020 version, outlined by Mokti et al. (2022).¹⁴ This approach supersedes previous guidelines and incorporates new standards for SLR study, emphasizing key stages such as identification, screening, eligibility, and inclusion. PRISMA 2020 provides comprehensive support for the writing process through checklists, explanations, elaborations, and flow charts. This updated version is favoured due to its inclusivity, ensuring all relevant items in the analyzed articles are covered¹⁵. In this study, researchers systematically examined open-access journal articles concerning "Social Capital and Resilience to the Covid-19 pandemic" available on the Scopus database.

Identification: The first step researchers use is determining keywords, terms, word similarities, syntax, and other relevant keywords. The keywords decided by the researchers were "Social Capital," "Resilience," and "Covid-19 Pandemic". The search process in the Scopus database, renowned for its extensive global scientific publications, employed the Boolean Logic Operator technique, specifically the "AND" operator (+). Overall, 109 records from journal articles, book chapters, books, research notes, editorials, proceedings papers, and articles in press). The publications are written in several languages and published in 2020-2022. The last search was undertaken on March 21, 2024.

Screening: Only published journal articles and articles not in press with scientific quality academic standards are included. Otherwise, it is eliminated, along with the Scopus documents that are not open access. Throughout this process, 83 documents were gathered.

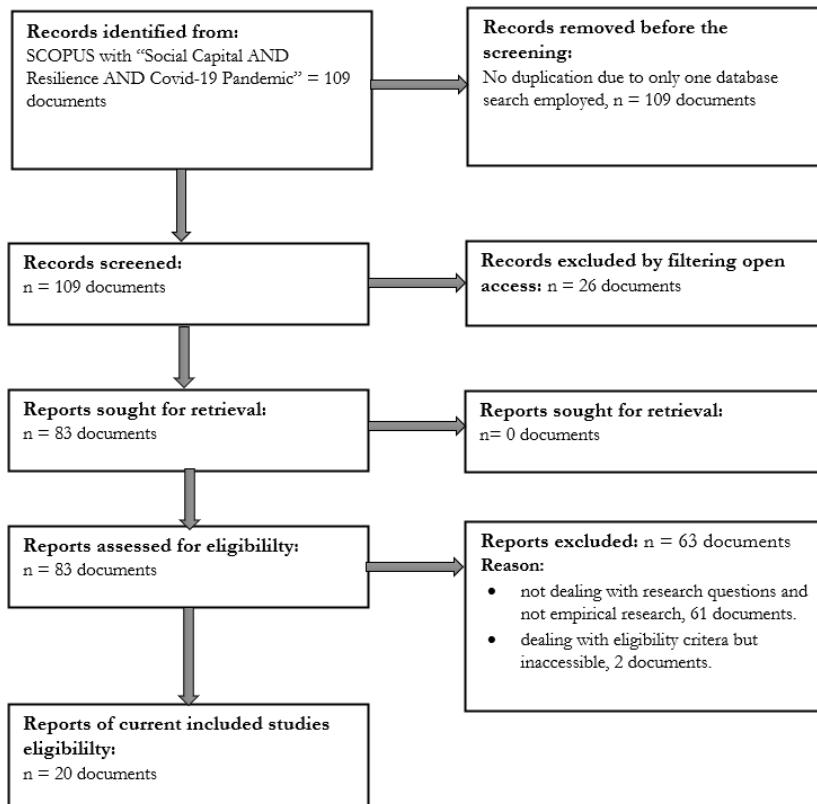
Eligibility: Relevant articles discussing social capital and resilience to Covid-19 based on empirical research in English and in 2020-2022 are filtered. Note: Two journal articles are open access and eligible for review but are inaccessible. By this action, 63 papers have been removed.

Inclusion: articles that have gone through the previous stages, 20 journal articles are reflected in a well-intentioned review. Articles by year encompass 2022: 14 journal articles, 2021: 5 journal articles, 2020: 1 journal article.

¹³ D. Pati and L.N. Lorusso, "How to Write a Systematic Review of the Literature," *HERD: Health Environments Research & Design Journal* 11, no. 1 (2018), p. 15–30.

¹⁴ "Halal Food Quality: An Analysis of Relevant Guidelines and Regulations in Malaysia," *Journal of Fatwa Management and Research* 27 (2022), p. 37–55.

¹⁵ M.J. Page, et al., "The PRISMA 2020 Statement: An Updated Guideline for Reporting Systematic Reviews," *BMJ (Clinical Research Ed)* 372, n71 (2021).

Figure 1. PRISMA Guidelines Utilized from Page et al. (2021)¹⁶**Table 1: Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria**

Criteria	Inclusion	Exclusion
Type of Document	Empirical journal article and final article (not in press)	Review articles, conceptual articles, books, book chapters, working papers, conference proceeding papers, opinions, and research notes.

Table 2: Numbers of Articles Before and After Eligibility Applied

Publication	Number of articles (before)	Number of articles (after)
2020	16	1
2022	49	5
2022	44	14

¹⁶ M.J. Page, et al., "The PRISMA 2020 Statement.

Table 2 shows that the number of published articles on Social Capital, Resilience, and the Covid-19 pandemic of the open access category on the Scopus Database has jumped from 2020 to 2022, albeit experienced a slight decrease in 2022. With eligibility applied, published articles in 2021 had a significant elimination: 44 documents. In comparison, 30 articles from 2022 have been removed, and 15 documents were removed in 2020.

Distribution of Authors, Themes and Countries

In this section, we will explain the distribution of authors, themes and countries as well as the focus of the study discussed in the article:

Table 3: List of Included Articles and their involvement in fulfilling RQ

No.	Title	Author(s)	Year	Ref.	Country	RQ
1	The Influence of Covid-19 on Community Disaster Resilience	Xu et al.	2020	41	International	-
2	The Covid-19 pandemic and organizational learning for disaster planning and management: A perspective of tourism businesses from a destination prone to consecutive disasters	Bhaskara & Filimonau	2021	88	International	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3	From the Cyclone Idai disaster to the Covid-19 pandemic: An account of inadvertent social capital enhancement in Eastern Chimanimani, Zimbabwe	Chingombe & Musarandega	2021	30	South Africa	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4	Social Capital, Innovation, and Local Resilience: Tokyo Neighbourhood in Times of Crisis	Imai & Ji	2021	66	Jepang	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5	Culture and mental health resilience in times of Covid-19	Tubadji	2021	166	UK	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6	Social Capital, Technological Empowerment, and Resilience in Rural China	Wang et al.	2021	39	China	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

No.	Title	Author(s)	Year	Ref.	Country	RQ
7	The Effect of Social Capital on the Mental Health of the University Students During the Covid-19 Pandemic With the Mediation of the Resilience Variable	Adelinejad et al.	2022	59	Iran	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8	Salir Adelante: Social Capital and resilience during the Covid-19 pandemic in Argentina	Carter & Cordero	2022	42	International	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9	Did States With More Social Capital Pre-pandemic Offer Mental Health Protection During the Covid-19 Pandemic? A Cross-Sectional View	Dauner & Wilmot	2022	48	USA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
10	Where does corporate social capital matter the most? Evidence From the Covid-19 crisis	Fiordelisi et al.	2022	22	International	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
11	Resilience and transformation: Lessons from the UK local food sector in the Covid-19 pandemic	Jones et al.	2022	70	UK	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
12	Entrepreneur Mindset, Social Capital and Adaptive Capacity for Tourism SME Resilience and Transformation during the Covid-19 Pandemic	Pongtanalert & Assarut	2022	50	Thailand	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
13	Social Capital of Pujon Kidul Communities in Supporting the Development of the Covid -19 Resilience Village	Prayitno et al.	2022	27	Indonesia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
14	Structural equation model the development of the Covid-19 community resilience in pujon kidul tourism village	Prayitno et al.	2022	37	Indonesia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
15	Structural Model of Community Social	Prayitno et al.	2022	34	Indonesia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

No.	Title	Author(s)	Year	Ref.	Country	RQ
	Capital for Enhancing Rural Communities Adaptation against the Covid-19 Pandemic: Empirical Evidence from Pujon Kidul Tourism Village, Malang Regency, Indonesia					
16	Resilience, Identity Tension, Hope, Social Capital, and Psychological Stress During a Pandemic	Sherblom et al.	2022	62	USA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
17	Survival strategies of traditional retailers during the Covid-19 pandemic: Some insights from a developing country	Sopha et al.	2022	40	International	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
18	Sustainable Leadership Practices and Competencies of SMEs for Sustainability and Resilience: A Community-Based Social Enterprise Study	Suriyankietk aew et al.	2022	146	Thailand	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
19	Community resilience in the face of Covid-19 pandemic: the case of nyegol of upper bengoh	Veno et al.	2022	32	Malaysia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
20	Cooperative Resilience during the Pandemic: Indonesia and Malaysia Evidence	Yuhertiana et al.	2022	52	International	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

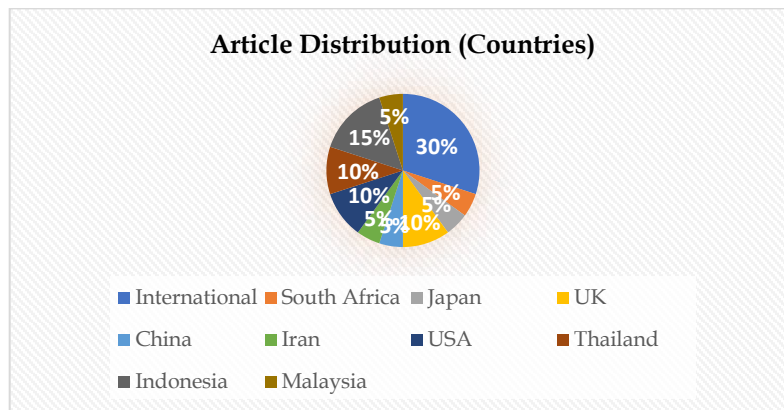


Figure 2: Article Distribution by Author's Countries

Table 3 and Figure 2 show that the researchers originate from countries. The International category, whose authors come from different nationalities, has the most considerable portion, 30%, among other countries. Researchers affiliated with Indonesians were placed in second place, with a percentage of 15%. Thailand and the UK had the same portion, 10%; the rest of the countries can be defined as the lowest distribution, where each donated 5%.

Table 4. Types of Contribution Approaches in Resilience to the Pandemic

Category	Frequency	(%)	Article(s) Distribution*
Social Capital (SC) alone (direct)	8	40%	[3] [7] [8] [9] [10] [13] [14] [15]
SC with other factors	8	40%	[2] [4] [6] [12] [17] [18] [19] [20]
SC as the mediating factor	3	15%	[5] [11] [16]
Not influenced by SC	1	5%	[1]
Total	20	100%	20 Journal Articles

*See numbering from Table 3

Table 4 gives information about four different approaches to social capital that contributed to community resilience during the pandemic. Classified from 20 articles, most research findings confirm that social capital can influence resilient circumstances by social capital alone, social capital with other independent factors, social capital as the mediating factor, and indirect (absent) social capital in particular settings.

Table 5: Reported Cases by Country and its Resilience Category

Author(s)	Empirical Case(s)	Resilience Category
Xu et al.	Wuhan, China	Physical health and mental wellbeing
Bhaskara & Filimonau	Bali, Indonesia	Tourism business

Author(s)	Empirical Case(s)	Resilience Category
Chingombe & Musarandega	Eastern Chimanimani, Zimbabwe	Socioeconomics
Imai & Ji	Tokyo, Japan	Social network
Tubadji	UK, USA, Japan	Mental health
Wang et al.	China (Rurals Area)	Technological empowerment
Adelinejad et al.	Iran (two universities)	Mental health
Carter & Cordero	Tucuman, Argentina	Socioeconomics, Perception, Social Welfare
Dauner & Wilmot	USA, Columbia District	Mental health
Fiordelisi et al.	USA, Korea, Australia, Japan, Europe, UK, China, Canada, Argentina, Brazil, Russia, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Turkey, Republic of South Africa	Company business
Jones et al.	UK	Food safety
Pongtanalert & Assarut	Thailand	Hotel business
Prayitno et al.	Malang, Indonesia	Well-being
Prayitno et al.	Malang, Indonesia	Agricultural sectors
Prayitno et al.	Malang, Indonesia	Tourism business and economics
Sherblom et al.	Southwestern USA (college student)	Psychological stress
Sopha et al.	Yogyakarta, Indonesia	Retail business
Suriyankietkaew et al.	Coastal Fishing Village, Thailand	Social enterprises
Veno et al.	Sarawak, Malaysia	Health security
Yuhertiana et al.	Indonesia, Malaysia	Social cooperative

Table 5 shows cases regarding social Capital and resilience to Covid-19 in countries from five continents. Asia has the most cases studied by scholars, including Indonesia, with the highest frequency (F): seven cases, and then China (F: 3), Japan (F:3), Malaysia (F: 2), Thailand (F:2) and other nations with only one study included: Iran, Korea, India, and Turkey. America covers cases from the USA (F:4), Argentina, Columbia, Canada, Brazil, and Mexico. Europe only includes the UK (F: 3) and Russia; similarly, Africa only covers the Republic of South Africa and Zimbabwe. Lastly, Oceania or Australia is only mentioned once in the research. The most mentioned topics by researchers are physical and mental health with frequency: six times attached to studies. The second category is business and economics resilience, encompassing tourism, company, hotel, retail, and social enterprise. Also, in a more specific scope, researchers conduct studies on socio-economic resilience with social networks, social cooperatives, and social welfare amidst societies. Resilience in food

safety is highlighted by research coverage on agricultural endeavours and food security management during Pandemic. Instead, topics about technological resilience only appear in one article. The following paragraphs explore how social capital was distributed and developed during the pandemic.

Social Capital and Family Resilience to The Pandemic

a. Social Capital Contribution

In Eastern Chimanimani, Zimbabwe, a robust sense of collective action emerged among affected communities, allowing them to undertake operations to save lives and protect property quickly. This strengthened social capital assisted the victims of Cyclone Idai in navigating the challenges posed by the new Covid-19 lockdown.¹⁷ The local community came together to establish disaster relief networks that supported victims in their localities. Various forms of social capital enhancement were evident, such as immediate assistance from neighbours responding to cries for help, providing shelter to displaced individuals, and collaborating in search operations for missing bodies. Resources like food and clothing items were shared among community members. The community autonomously enhanced its resilience to pandemic challenges by continuing to share new ideas, food items, shelter, clothing, and water resources. They also jointly covered funeral expenses maintained social bonds through covert home visits during the lockdown and provided emotional and spiritual support to one another.

In a study of students from Tehran's state universities and the Islamic Azad University Science and Research Branch, social capital has significantly impacted students' resilience and mental health. Resilience was recognized as an element that mediates the relationship between social capital and mental health¹⁸. This study, which assessed the influence of social capital on resilience and mental health among students, found that social capital fosters resilience during catastrophes, such as the pandemic, by strengthening communication, social, and support networks. Moreover, age was found to have a positive and significant correlation with social capital, resilience, and mental health, suggesting that these factors tend to improve with age.

The study encompassed 27 countries worldwide, highlighting the role of existing social capital, markedly social trust, in mitigating nervousness and sadness

¹⁷ W. Chingombe and H. Musarandega, "From the Cyclone Idai Disaster to the Covid-19 Pandemic: An Account of Inadvertent Social Capital Enhancement in Eastern Chimanimani, Zimbabwe," *Jambá Journal of Disaster Risk Studies* 13, no. 1 (2021).

¹⁸ F. Adelinejad, et.al., "The Effect of Social Capital on the Mental Health of the University Students during the Covid-19 Pandemic with the Mediation of the Resilience Variable," *Health in Emergencies & Disasters Quarterly* 8, no. 1 (2022), p. 27–38.

symptoms and fostering community strength during challenging epochs¹⁹. Prior to the pandemic, states with higher levels of social trust generally reported lower rates of anxiety and depression, suggesting that strong neighborly relationships and an idea of community might help mitigate these mental health issues²⁰. There was considerable deviation in social trust among states, with a 35% spat between those with low and high trust levels. While civic participation also varied, it appeared to be lower in the South and Southwest regions. Social trust was identified as a protective factor against nervousness and despair, contributing to community resilience in challenging times. These findings are consistent with previous research. Pulse data analysis showed that economic support measures, such as Medicaid, unemployment coverage, and utility shut-off moratoriums, helped mitigate the mental health impacts of income shocks. Likewise, in Argentina, higher perceptions of neighbourhood social capital were associated with more constructive results, including greater personal resilience, better coping with uncertainty, increased community cohesion, and stronger adherence to public health procedures²¹.

A study of 27 countries emphasized that the elasticity of a country's workforce market is a key factor influencing corporate returns on investments related to social capital. These results support the idea that social capital helps businesses safeguard versus systemic blows by reducing the risks of employee-related litigation.²² The research indicates that the application of corporate social capital, built through investments in corporate social responsibility (CSR) as a safeguard against systemic shocks, extends beyond the United States. Importantly, the impact varies significantly across different countries, revealing for the initial occurrence that organizational variables, particularly the inflexibility of an economy's labor market, play a crucial role in influencing the stock market performance of ESG firms during sudden social and economic crises. Corporate social capital can compensate for lacking a clear and stringent regulatory framework that protects employees' jobs during economic downturns. Without such legal protections, employees may perceive a lack of bargaining power and be less inclined to cooperate with employers unless there is a strong, observable signal of mutual commitment. Therefore, it is hypothesized that investments in ESG, especially in its social dimension, yield the highest returns during economic downturns in economies with flexible, employer-oriented labour markets.

¹⁹ K.N. Dauner and N.A. Wilmot, "Did States with More Social Capital Pre-Pandemic Offer Mental Health Protection during the Covid-19 Pandemic? A Cross-Sectional View," *Frontiers in Public Health* 10 (2022), p. 947569.

²⁰ Rizqa Febry Ayu and Khaeruddin Kiramang, "The Family's Roles in the Effects of Working from Home During the Covid-19 Pandemic on Children (A Case Study of Families in Banda Aceh City)," *El-Usrah: Jurnal Hukum Keluarga* 6, no. 1 (2023), p. 27.

²¹ E.D. Carter and M.L. Cordero, "Salir Adelante: Social Capital and Resilience during the Covid-19 Pandemic in Argentina," *Health & Place* 77 (2022), p. 102870.

²² F. Fiordelisi, G. Galloppo, and G. Lattanzio, "Where Does Corporate Social Capital Matter the Most? Evidence From the Covid-19 Crisis," *Finance Research Letters* 47 (2022), p. 102538.

This community's social capital, characterized by high levels of trust, involvement, and cooperation, significantly contributes to the accomplishment of the Covid-19.²³ The community initiated various collective actions, such as free market activities providing groceries to those affected by the pandemic from March to August 2020 and security postal activities involving night patrols to ensure community safety during the pandemic. The village government also played a crucial role by educating the public about Covid-19 through neighbourhood and village leaders and installing informative banners around the potential of tourism developed since 2017 with agricultural tourism. This collective action helps the community survive the crisis, creating an adaptive pattern for the Pujon Kidul Tourism Village community facing the pandemic²⁴. Community-driven collective actions involve distributing essential supplies, mentoring youth through prayer groups, providing health facilities, and organizing village clean-up initiatives.

At the same time, the village government's collective efforts include fostering social connections during the Covid-19 pandemic, providing social sustenance, allocating masks, hand sanitizers, and vitamins, securing health protocol facilities in public areas, and offering training on tourism products and the creative economy. This trust and network support the effectiveness of the Covid-19 Resilience Village program.²⁵ Trust is crucial to social capital in social progress, and individual well-being is essential for fostering robust social and economic relationships.²⁶ A study confirms that the pandemic caused supply and demand disruptions in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, impacting operations where ninety per cent of traditional retailers experienced a demand reduction²⁷. To overcome these burdens during Covid-19, retailers build two-handed retailers through employing social capital/network and informal forums, exploiting social media and the marketplace, and honing innovativeness. Mainly planning for a crisis is primarily considered a high-priced movement that lower-profit firms cannot afford. Therefore, social capital helps SME Firms reduce uncertainty and future-oriented decisions by affiliating with informal forums (networking). This typical alliance is built-in trust, a prerequisite for social

²³ G. Prayitno et al., "Social Capital of Pujon Kidul Communities in Supporting the Development of the Covid-19 Resilience Village," *International Journal of Sustainable Development and Planning* 17, no. 1 (2022), p. 251–57.

²⁴ G. Prayitno et al., "Structural Equation Model the Development of the Covid 19 Community Resilience in Pujon Kidul Tourism Village," *GeoJournal of Tourism and Geosites* 43, no. 3 (2022), p. 925–36.

²⁵ G. Prayitno et al., "Structural Model of Community Social Capital for Enhancing Rural Communities Adaptation against the Covid-19 Pandemic: Empirical Evidence from Pujon Kidul Tourism Village, Malang Regency, Indonesia," *Sustainability* 14, no. 19 (2022), p. 12949.

²⁶ O.E.C.D., "For Good Measure: Advancing Research on Well-Being Metrics beyond GDP," *Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development*, 2018, https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/economics/for-good-measure_9789264307278-en.

²⁷ B.M. Sopha, et.al., "Survival Strategies of Traditional Retailers during the Covid-19 Pandemic: Some Insights from a Developing Country," *Journal of Industrial Engineering and Management* 15, no. 2 (2022), p. 185.

capital, labelled as the meat of actual and probable resources embedded in, accessed through, and derived from traditional retailers' relationships. In addition to its helpfulness, trust that aligns with the increase of social capital has positively impacted the happiness of rural residents in China²⁸.

Along with the task of social capital, people in the Nyegol community in Upper Bengoh, Sarawak, rely on social organization, which serves as a vessel for networking and local mobilization²⁹. During pandemics, they encountered dilemmas and hard times to mobilize due to the government's implementation of the Movement Control Order (MCO) throughout Malaysia. With all the limitations that the population experienced, the community in Nyegol can sustain their livelihood by depending on their surrounding natural and cultivated resources. Their choice to remain in Nyegol's familiar environment provided access to natural resources, forming a foundation for their social organization. This decision highlights the importance of local institutions in governing social organization and managing natural resources. It was crucial for the safety and health of the entire village. It is also aligned with the benefit that the Nyegol community can employ social organizations based on demographics to solve various problems under different conditions that require a mediator to resolve them³⁰. In addition, social organizations strengthen the structural bonds between the government and welfare-oriented NGOs³¹.

b. Social Capital With Other Factors

1). Localities with new practices

Living into resilient strategies that small neighbourhoods in Tokyo have upheld reflects how the localities can emerge innovative instruments to face various transformations³². Regardless of the Covid-19 outbreak, most community members traditionally belonged to a local neighbourhood association known as a chonakai, a volunteer organization involved in waste collection, fire safety initiatives, street cleaning, and disaster preparedness drills. On the other hand, the hentai (local shopping street) association, where local shopkeepers form the core membership, focuses on supporting local commerce and community events. In the economic

²⁸ H. Xu, et.al., "Social Trust, Social Capital, and Subjective Well-Being of Rural Residents: Micro-Empirical Evidence Based on the Chinese General Social Survey (CGSS)," *Humanities and Social Sciences Communications* 10, no. 1 (2023), p. 1–13.

²⁹ E. Venio, et.al., "Community Resilience in the Face of Covid-19 Pandemic: The Case of Nyegol of Upper Bengoh," *Journal of Sustainability Science and Management* 17, no. 1 (2022), p. 16–31.

³⁰ E. Hardiati and S.Y. Murtiwiidayanti, "Social Organization as Social Capital in Local Community Empowerment," *Jurnal Penelitian Kesejahteraan Sosial* 14, no. 4 (2015), p. 423–36.

³¹ K. Kan and H.B. Ku, "Social Organizations in Rural China: From Autonomy to Governance," *The China Quarterly* 256 (2023), p. 871–85.

³² H. Imai and Y. Ji, "Social Capital, Innovation, and Local Resilience: Tokyo Neighbourhood in Times of Crisis," *Asian Studies* 9, no. 1 (2021), p. 283–313.

sector, on the other hand, Japan has *monozukuri*, a regional production and manufacturing near bustling tourist destinations. These local practices have been unfortunate due to global pandemics and limited their associative roles to endure community resilience in small businesses. To cope with these challenges, Japan runs volunteer-run industry-based organizations. This new local practice facilitates formal and informal networks among neighbourhood groups to bond, bridge, and link diverse community members. Relations and interactions function as miniature social innovation hubs, where members exchange fresh ideas on social media channels, transcending physical isolation. Inspired by Japanese actions, it is apparent that social capital creates opportunities, strengthens local economies, and increases civic engagement, not to mention fostering creativity and knowledge-sharing³³.

2). Technological involvement

During the pandemic, the need for resilient prevention has prominently developed in China's rural regions. Social capital acts as a transitional between technological liberation and resistance during pandemics.³⁴ In this nation, a program named rural digitalization has become evident in pandemic anticipation and control efforts, where this technology maintains crucial parts for identifying contagion causes, predicting the feast of the disease, and facilitating distant judgment. The nature of ICT in tackling rural problems has been implemented in Kertosari Village, Lumajang, East Java, Indonesia, where trust, norms, and the existence of networks play critical factors in empowerment programs³⁵. Even in urban cities like Jakarta, Bandung, Semarang, and Surabaya, Smart City Applications figures public trust by strengthening the application's quality, fulfillment, trustworthiness, and equality³⁶. Therefore, empowering these communities through ICT is vital, with social capital being a crucial factor since the greater focus on ICT implementation can significantly aid rural development, including during the outbreak that lowers people's resilience, especially in countryside areas. Further evidence shows that the essence of ICT is how people can build networking through digital platforms, leading to effective information dissemination among neighbourhood communities and enhancing stakeholder trust.³⁷

³³ H. Keam and S. Miokovic, "Social Capital: Creating Connections to Foster Community Innovation," *Social Innovations Journal* 17 (2023).

³⁴ C. Wang et al., "Social Capital, Technological Empowerment, and Resilience in Rural China," *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health* 18, no. 22 (2021), p. 11883.

³⁵ R. Riniati et al., "The Role of Social Capital on Information and Communication Technology Based Empowerment (Case Study in Kertosari Village, Pasrujambe District, Lumajang Regency)," *International Journal of Social and Local Economic Governance* 3, no. 2 (2017).

³⁶ H. Herdiansyah, "Smart City Based on Community Empowerment, Social Capital, and Public Trust in Urban Areas," *Global Journal of Environmental Science and Management* 9, no. 1 (2023).

³⁷ S.A. Putri et al., "Strengthening Social Capital through Digital Platform: Neighborhood Community in DKI Jakarta," *Masyarakat: Jurnal Sosiologi* 28, no. 2 (2023).

3). Entrepreneurial Mindset and Adaptive Ability

Small firms' strength and revolution process throughout and after the pandemic can be observed in small hostels in Thailand. These hostels effectively utilized bonding social capital to restructure their business operations in the short term³⁸. In response to the extended Covid-19 pandemic, they leveraged bridging social capital to create a new business model and ensure sustainability. An entrepreneurial mindset is essential for thriving in this model, as it enables the owner to identify and engage with key social capital resources. Additionally, this mindset fosters trust between the owner and staff, enhancing the firm's adaptive dimensions for resilience and business alteration. Ban-Rai-I-Arun, The Yard, and Hom Hostel attempted to initiate street food SMEs in the adjoining communities due to the lack of foreign tourists during the lockdown policy. These cases demonstrate how the entrepreneur's importance is well-recognized in the economy, primarily during the biggest socio-economic crises, such as the Covid-19.³⁹ In the meantime, the positive relationships, mutual control, and faith between entrepreneurs and employees were crucial sources of motivation and empowerment, facilitating their ability to adapt. The ability to relocate, shift sales platforms, or adjust employee schedules and working environments exemplifies intersections with mobility and adaptation, showcasing social, technological, and geographical motilities that enhance adaptive capacities.⁴⁰ Moreover, the factors studied include high trust across roles and levels, a flexible structure with autonomous departments and some central coordination, clear goals, learning from past crises, and employees' knowledge of assets⁴¹.

In the case of sustainable business practices in the SME (Small Medium Enterprise) sector, predominantly in community-based social innovativeness, social capital endorses resilience, inclusive growth, and viable development among communities that run this industry⁴². To maintain sustainable practices during Covid-19 in a small fishing settlement in Thailand, it is essential to build social capital by integrating human capital, ethical values and norms, pro-environmental behavior, and social responsibility. In addition to social capital, it acts a vital role in emerging social innovation, aiding typical community-based SMEs. Although social capital is

³⁸ K. Pongtanalert and N. Assarut, "Entrepreneur Mindset, Social Capital and Adaptive Capacity for Tourism SME Resilience and Transformation during the Covid-19 Pandemic," *Sustainability* 14, no. 19 (2022), p. 12675.

³⁹ E.A. Khan et al., "Editorial: Covid-19 and Entrepreneurial Mindset," *Frontiers in Psychology* 13 (2022).

⁴⁰ E. Pierel, J. Helgeson, and K. Dow, "Intersections of Small Business Mobility, Adaptive Capacity, and Resilience during Crises," *International Journal of Mass Emergencies & Disasters* 41, no. 1 (2023), p. 47–65.

⁴¹ A. Cedergren and H. Hassel, "Building Organizational Adaptive Capacity in the Face of Crisis: Lessons from a Public Sector Case Study," *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction* 100 (2024), p. 104235.

⁴² S. Suriyankietkaew, et.al., "Sustainable Leadership Practices and Competencies of Smes for Sustainability and Resilience: A Community-Based Social Enterprise Study," *Sustainability* 14, no. 10 (2022), p. 5762.

well-thought-out a non-economic factor, it still affects how entrepreneurship operates in today's societies, in which people possessing more outstanding social capital enjoy increased access to resources and information pivotal for shaping business development and market penetration⁴³. Individuals with more significant social capital benefit from enhanced access to crucial resources and information, which are vital for business development and market penetration. Consequently, those with higher altitudes of social capital are better positioned to navigate their businesses' development and formation processes and tap into new markets. Therefore, social capital is paramount for entrepreneurs, as those embedded in richer social networks are more likely to find themselves in advantageous and profitable situations within these networks.

Furthermore, limited human and social capital hamper tourism establishments in Bali's ability to learn and adapt organizationally, leaving the Balinese tourism industry vulnerable to future catastrophic events⁴⁴. The pandemic offers a chance to examine how previous disasters have strengthened organizational resilience. Therefore, the business sector ideally invests in talent management to build its human capital, highlighting the crucial role of the tourism workforce in developing disaster-resilient and competent organizations. Human capital can be stakeholders involved with business planning and operations because the success of businesses can be directly attributed to their investment in human capital⁴⁵.

Current research proves that human capital is crucial to an organization's progress, particularly when businesses seek to discover a market niche⁴⁶. Considering the Covid-19 disaster, interventions should offer tailored business preparedness and recovery training to address the challenges posed by multiple consecutive disasters. This training should be co-designed and transported by Indonesian/Balinese Destination Management Organizations (DMOs) and the National Disaster Management Agency, with efforts from both national and international experts in disaster and tourism business management. It can be conducted through common industry workshops assisted and stimulated by Balinese tourism and hospitality relationships.

⁴³ N. Oskooii and J. Ajali, "Social capital and social entrepreneurship and innovation culture," *Innovative Marketing* 13, no. 3 (2017), p. 42–46.

⁴⁴ G.I. Bhaskara and V. Filimonau, "The Covid-19 Pandemic and Organisational Learning for Disaster Planning and Management: A Perspective of Tourism Businesses from a Destination Prone to Consecutive Disasters," *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management* 46 (2021), p. 364–75.

⁴⁵ R. Rahmikawati et al., "Human Capital and How It Affects the Performance of an Organization," *Proceedings of International Conference on Multidisciplinary Research* 5, no. 2 (2022), p. 112–19, <https://doi.org/10.32672/pic-mr.v5i2.5415>.

⁴⁶ Attia Aman-Ullah et al., "Human Capital and Organizational Performance: A Moderation Study through Innovative Leadership," *Journal of Innovation & Knowledge* 7, no. 4 (October 2022), p. 100261, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2022.100261>.

4). Government Support

Throughout the pandemic in Indonesia and Malaysia, cooperatives faced resilience challenges due to increased government intervention and enhanced member Studies across various empirical research highlight the significant role of social capital in building and augmenting community resilience during the Pandemic, including trust, social organization, networks, and norms. This research also reveals new social capital practices and the interconnection of social capital with embedded elements in communities, such as localities, technological empowerment, entrepreneurship, and government involvement during the pandemic. Similarly, the role of social capital bridges the gap between adversity and marginalized communities, advancing cultural consumption, local food systems, and self-efficacy as relational attributes in some countries. These adaptive actions during global outbreaks envisage how social capital excels in community resilience. With only one exception that excludes the role of social capital, it emphasizes that economic status, population susceptibility, and physical infrastructure influence people's resilience.

c. Social Capital as The Mediating Factor

1). Cultural consumption

Tubadji's study⁴⁷ highlights the role of cultural engagement in enhancing mental well-being during crises. These findings emphasize culture as a means of fostering mental health on an individual level and enhancing social capital resilience at the community level. It reveals that prior cultural consumption correlates with higher contentment levels, while unprompted cultural activities, like group singing, foster pro-social behaviour during uncertain times. This underscores culture's dual impact on individual and societal resilience. The research emphasizes the importance of past cultural engagement in promoting happiness amidst adversity and suggests that cultural activities act as a "mental health immune system." Additionally, it underscores the broader socio-economic implications of micro-level cultural behaviours, highlighting the significant influence of cultural engagement on aggregate psychological well-being.

2). Local food systems

Jones et al.⁴⁸ observe that robust bonding and bridging social capitals bolster the resilience of the UK's local food sector. Yet, the lack of linking social capital poses challenges, notably seen as a "middle-class image problem." Local food systems (LFS) were pivotal in ensuring community resilience, offering food access amid centralized distribution failures, and organizing agile emergency food assistance, especially for marginalized groups. The adaptability of local food actors (LFAs) in forging new supplier relationships reflects the importance of bridging

⁴⁷ "Culture and Mental Health Resilience in Times of Covid-19," *Journal of Population Economics* 34 (2021), p. 1219–59.

⁴⁸ S. Jones, et.al., "Resilience and Transformation: Lessons from the UK Local Food Sector in the Covid-19 Pandemic," *The Geographical Journal* 188, no. 2 (2022), p. 209–22.

capital. LFAs' interconnectedness facilitated learning and moral support. At the same time, organizations like Sustain and the Farm Retail Association provided guidance and platforms for information exchange, underscoring the significance of bridging social capital in navigating the complexities of Covid-19.

3). Self-efficacy as Relational Attributes

Sherblom et al.'s⁴⁹ findings suggest that effective intervention strategies for managing psychological stress should address situational and self-efficacy by integrating communication processes and relational resilience aspects during the Southwestern USA pandemic (Colleges Student). Communication processes involving expressing positive emotions while acknowledging negative feelings and developing supportive networks impact perceptions of situational stress. On the other hand, self-efficacy is influenced by relational attributes such as personal and relational identity, optimism, and weak-tie social connections. The communication of positive emotions and the presence of hope contribute to resilience and affect both situational and self-efficacy aspects of psychological stress. A more comprehensive understanding of its impact on psychological stress can be achieved by acknowledging resilience in communication processes and relational attributes across various levels of social organization.

d. The Absence of Social Capital Effect

The study by Xu et al.⁵⁰ shows that factors such as wage level, the defenselessness of the populace, and the built circumstances are the leading influences on people's resilience; this led to the conclusion that social capital has a less significant role during Covid-19. Compared to other factors in the study, the social capital dimension is the lowest, with 0.1332 weight of influencing. The decreased social capital roles in risk management sometimes happen when the plague effects disconnect individual members, families, and communities, and it naturally disassociates the network ties, even increasing social vulnerabilities among societies⁵¹. Therefore, community social bonding during disaster recovery occurred mainly when the forces were as highly dreadful as Covid-19. For instance, risk management in post-earthquake tourism recovery in Gili Trawangan, Indonesia, has demonstrated how social capital can be an influential drive if collective traits are inherent among people⁵². Consequently, the community tends to exclude social

⁴⁹ J.C. Sherblom, L.R. Umphrey, and P. Swiatkowski, "Resilience, Identity Tension, Hope, Social Capital, and Psychological Stress during a Pandemic," *Adversity and Resilience Science* 3, no. 1 (2022), p. 37–51.

⁵⁰ W. Xu et al., "The Influence of Covid-19 on Community Disaster Resilience," *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health* 18, no. 1 (2020).

⁵¹ J.K. Behera, "Role of Social Capital in Disaster Risk Management: A Theoretical Perspective in Special Reference to Odisha, India," *International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology* 20, no. 3 (2023), p. 3385–94.

⁵² S. Partelow, "Social Capital and Community Disaster Resilience: Post-Earthquake Tourism Recovery on Gili Trawangan, Indonesia," *Sustainability Science* 16, no. 1 (2021), p. 203–20.

capital's importance in resilience to Covid-19 when collective consciousness shrinks during the outbreak

Conclusion

Empirical research consistently underscores the pivotal role of social capital (manifested through trust, networks, norms, and formal organizations) in constituting a foundational pillar of family resilience during crises, a finding complemented by this study's elucidation of novel practices and their synergistic interplay with embedded community assets such as localism, technological adoption, entrepreneurial innovation, and institutional support. The function of social capital as a critical bridge for marginalized populations, fostering resilience through cultural participation, local food systems, and self-efficacy, demonstrates its capacity to mitigate systemic shocks, though its influence is not absolute, as socioeconomic status, demographic vulnerability, and physical infrastructure were identified as comparatively more significant determinants of individual resilience. The profound implication of these findings is the necessity for a paradigmatic shift in crisis management policy, moving beyond purely economic or infrastructural models towards holistic interventions that proactively cultivate social capital by fostering community engagement, investing in local organizations, integrating communication technology, and co-designing equitable, inclusive programs that leverage the symbiotic relationship between social, technological, and economic resources. For future studies, researchers encourage interdisciplinary research integrating perspectives from psychology, economics, public health, and digital humanities to comprehensively understand the complex relationships between social capital, resilience, and crisis response.

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