

SOCIAL CAPITAL DYNAMICS IN SUPPORTING INCLUSIVE COMMUNITY RESILIENCE AND WELFARE

Jeje Abdul Rojak, Abbas Sofwan Matlail Fajar

Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya, Universitas Islam Tribakti Lirboyo Kediri

correspondence: jejeabdulrozaq@yahoo.com

Abstract - This study discusses the significance of social capital configuration in strengthening welfare and sustaining community resilience, focusing on the interplay among networking, trust, and social norms. Through a qualitative literature review, this analysis synthesizes findings on how each component contributes to building adaptive and collaborative community frameworks. A robust social network supports equitable resource sharing and collective participation, while trust facilitates cooperation and mitigates conflict. The continuous reinforcement of local social norms aligns individual behaviors with shared goals, upholding social harmony and effective mutual support. The research demonstrates that these three dimensions of social capital function synergistically, enhancing the community's ability to anticipate risks, recover from disruptions, and support vulnerable members. The findings emphasize the need for ongoing renewal of norms and relationships as a key aspect of enduring resilience. This review recommends that both formal and informal institutions pay close attention to nurturing collective trust and updating community norms to adapt to social change. Future studies may expand upon these insights by examining mechanisms of social innovation and knowledge transfer in various community models. This paper contributes theoretically and practically to the discourse on sustainable social development, offering implications for public policy, community empowerment, and grassroots governance practices.

Keywords: social capital, community welfare, community resilience, networking, trust, social norms, sustainability.

INTRODUCTION

The development of modern society has brought fundamental changes in the patterns of interaction between individuals and groups, which have influenced many aspects of social and economic life. Migration, globalisation, and the acceleration of information technology have shaped an increasingly complex social reality in which individuals are no longer bound by rigid territorial or social boundaries. Amidst this tide of change, relations between citizens are undergoing constant contestation and reconstruction, which ultimately encourages the emergence of new social networks. This kind of dynamic has given rise to new formations in traditional social institutions, which used to be relatively stable and static. History shows that social shifts have consequences for the need to build a more adaptive and resilient social order.

In the social journey of society, various studies show the presence of social structures that are able to connect individuals in a network that is rich in values of trust and obedience to norms. The effectiveness of this network is evident in the emergence of spontaneous solidarity in the face of external pressures, both collectively and personally. Social capital is the foundation for the formation of coordination and collaboration between groups that need each other, even in relatively pluralistic social structures. The moral foundation that is maintained together in social networks influences the increased ability of groups to survive in the midst of change. The ability to integrate diversity and maintain sustainability in group relations integrates diversity and sustainability to create an inclusive environment (Mardikaningsih & Hariani, 2022). The group dynamics formed in social networks not only add to experience but also build the foundation for sustainable social stability.

Trust is the main element that supports the strengthening of social cohesion in a community. Mutual trust and a sense of security in interactions are the basic capital for the development of broader cooperation, both locally and externally. Efforts to create an inclusive and equitable society require attention to social perceptions and the elimination of stigma, which can erode or strengthen the foundation of trust among community members (Hardyansah et al., 2021). This foundation of trust and collective solidarity is also an important prerequisite for the development of an effective legal system, which aims to strengthen the direction and structure of social welfare policies to create an inclusive and just society (Marsal et al., 2021). This suggests that a community's ability to grow is not the result of an automatic process, but is pioneered through the development of a system of trust at the interpersonal, group, and systemic levels. The social norms that develop in society give rise to effective social control mechanisms without always relying on formal instruments such as legal sanctions. A shared perception of common values and norms strengthens the collective solidarity that is essential for shared welfare.

The emphasis on mutual trust and the strengthening of social norms and networks is not merely for the sake of maintaining social order, but also serves as the main foundation for ensuring the sustainable welfare of the community. The ability to build trust and inclusive networks is particularly relevant in the context of multicultural societies, where

racial discrimination can disrupt psychological well-being and social engagement, requiring strategies to strengthen identity, reduce stigma, and build adaptive coping mechanisms (Pakpahan et al., 2022). When relationships between individuals and groups are harmonious, opportunities for social innovation increase. Well-being is not only measured in economic terms, but also in terms of the quality of social life that is maintained in a sustainable manner. This kind of collectively provides ample space for community members to participate in formulating various efforts to improve the quality of life together. Thus, social capital can be understood as an important pillar in strengthening community resilience in various circumstances.

On an operational scale, social norms continue to play a role through the internalisation of participatory values that are translated into daily practices. Every communal activity, such as mutual assistance or other forms of solidarity, emphasises that social networks are not merely a means of communication, but also a web of interests that strengthens emotional closeness. Social capital is a parameter that distinguishes one community from another, because the effectiveness of networks, the level of trust, and the strength of local norms will determine the resilience of a group in the face of structural and non-structural changes. It is this process of internalising values in daily life that enables the emergence of caring attitudes, responsiveness to common problems, and inclusive resilience.

The increasing complexity of social structures poses a series of challenges, particularly in maintaining social integration amid diversity and openness. In such situations, the existence of social capital becomes the main determinant of the success of community welfare and resilience development. The success in uniting various interests, building trust, and upholding common norms illustrates that a strong community does not solely depend on economic and political power, but also on the quality of its social bonds. Social capital is ultimately a resource that can be developed to address various social issues collectively.

Meanwhile, social changes at the micro and macro levels require communities to adapt without losing their internal cohesion. The pace of urban growth, migration, and vulnerability to disasters challenge communities to build strength from within. In facing these dynamics, the existence of social networks based on trust and norms is far more effective in building community resilience against threats of disintegration and crisis. Strengthening social networks is a reliable mechanism for adaptation and mitigation in protecting communities from various external vulnerabilities.

The social transformation that is taking place requires collective maturity in reorganising inclusive welfare models. The advantage of social capital here lies in its ability to expand access to resources, public participation, and social protection for the most vulnerable members. Norms become internal instruments that maintain solidarity so that groups can survive without having to surrender control to formal institutions alone. In every phase of social change, social capital has proven to be the main driver of community sustainability through the maintenance of networks, trust, and norms that have been tested by time.

The emphasis on social sustainability through social capital brings the understanding that comprehensive development requires the cultivation of social bonds within the structure of society. Community welfare and resilience reflect the success of communities in cultivating adaptive, trusting, and normative social networks. The development of social capital creates new opportunities for participatory leadership, social innovation, and mutual cooperation patterns that characterise the strength of communities. Thus, an in-depth study of social capital in terms of community welfare and resilience deserves to be a strategic theme for scientific research.

Amidst social transition and various external pressures that threaten the stability of communal life, the formulation of scientific questions about the role of social networks, trust, and the strengthening of norms becomes highly relevant. Social institutions rooted in social capital serve as spaces for strengthening and collective navigation tools to face social change without losing community identity and integrity.

The main problem in strengthening community welfare and resilience lies in the vulnerability of social networks when faced with external pressures, changes in community composition, and the challenges of modern individualism. The dynamics of social mobility, which can alter the structure and interactions within communities, have the potential to weaken the coherence of norms and trust that form the foundation of social networks, especially when such mobility is not balanced with effective adaptation mechanisms (Amri & Khayru, 2021). The coherence of norms built within social structures sometimes weakens as collective values fade due to high social mobility and changing needs. Reliance on informal networks often faces limitations, especially when the trust that underpins them begins to erode.

Collective consciousness points to the importance of sustaining value systems and norms in order to maintain a dynamic social ecosystem. Imbalances in the distribution of trust and information exchange can lead to a decline in community cohesion. The importance of cultural identity as the foundation of social integration is increasingly evident in efforts to overcome fragmentation and develop strategies that strengthen cohesion amid diversity (Oluwatosin & Rojak, 2023). In some situations, phenomena such as social exclusion or network fragmentation arise, rendering efforts to strengthen communal bonds suboptimal. If such conditions are left unaddressed, the potential for social conflict may increase, and access to collective resources may become increasingly hampered.

The urgency of discussing this topic is underscored by rapid social changes that threaten the stability of communities in various aspects of life. Globalisation, digitalisation, and demographic changes have triggered shifts in social relations that test the flexibility of social networks. The transformation of cultural values and social practices in the

digital age, as is currently occurring, is reshaping the way communities interact, make decisions, and maintain cohesion amid complex external dynamics (Al Hakim et al., 2021). Community resilience no longer stands on formal strength alone, but is highly dependent on the integrity of social networks that support joint decisions, collective action, and defence against potential disintegration.

The focus on social networks, trust, and norms as the foundation of welfare and resilience has gained theoretical and practical validity as challenges at the local and global levels increase. Communities that are able to maintain and develop social capital have proven to be more resilient in the face of rapidly changing social, economic, and environmental risks. Therefore, systematic scientific analysis of the construction of social capital in community life is a determining factor in the direction of sustainable community strengthening.

The purpose of this study is to dissect and explain the construction of social capital, which consists of social networks, trust, and norms as the main factors in improving community welfare and resilience. This study is expected to contribute theoretical insights to the discourse on social development, as well as provide practical references for the design of community strengthening strategies that are resistant to change and external pressures.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study was conducted using a qualitative literature review approach that emphasised theoretical conceptual analysis from various reputable scientific sources. This method was chosen to enable the author to systematically explore the construction of social capital within the framework of community welfare and resilience. Literature collection was conducted through leading academic databases such as Scopus, JSTOR, and ScienceDirect, selecting selected publications that discuss social networks, trust, and norms in community sustainability. The literature search focused on works published in the last 10 years to obtain an understanding that has been tested and has become a broad reference in the international academic community.

Literature data analysis was conducted using thematic synthesis techniques, where the grouping of main themes was based on the relevance and strength of the scientific arguments of each source. In this process, the author formulated inclusion criteria that covered scientific works with in-depth discussions on social networks, collective trust, and communal norms that support community welfare and resilience. Meanwhile, publications that were opinion-based, popular summaries, or did not undergo a peer-review process were excluded. Data coding was done manually, with central terminology tagging to ensure the integration of each source's ideas into a systematic synthesis framework. The grouping results were compiled until conceptual consistency between sources was achieved.

Quality assurance in this literature synthesis was carried out by applying cross-validation or cross-checking between researchers (peer debriefing) and triangulation of theoretical arguments. In addition, the suitability of the main components in the social capital variable was evaluated based on the methodological standards recommended by Creswell (2007), Yin (2011), and Thomas & Harden (2008). The reliability of the literature search and management procedures was enhanced through systematic documentation of the stages, so that each finding and conclusion could be reviewed transparently. Thus, the results of the literature synthesis in this study have a strong theoretical foundation and can be used as an academic reference in the development of studies on social capital and community resilience.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Social Network Structure, Trust, and Norms in Strengthening Community Welfare

Social networks in a community are formed through a series of interpersonal relationships that occur continuously. These relationships are not merely an exchange of information, but also embody values such as empathy, solidarity, and the desire to achieve common goals. Each individual involved in the network will form patterns of interaction that involve trust and a commitment to mutual support. Such networks, with all their diversity, represent a latent force that can be activated to strengthen community welfare, as they can bridge access to important resources such as knowledge, social protection, and opportunities for participation (Hindhede & Aagaard-Hansen, 2017).

Trust among community members is the main foundation for strengthening social networks. With trust, the cooperation process will be more efficient because each individual has confidence that interactions are based on good intentions and honest intentions. This is where reciprocal relationships can grow without fear of betrayal or manipulation of interests. The stronger the trust that is built, the higher the level of social network stability, so that members can complement each other productively in facing the pressures of daily life. Belief in collective norms strengthens the resilience of communities during times of crisis. Consistency in trust creates more orderly patterns of interaction in situations of social pressure. The moral strength that grows from shared trust prolongs the stability of communities in the long term (Dulkiah, 2022).

Social norms serve as guidelines for action within community networks. Norms do not arise through institutional engineering, but are formed through a continuous process of communal experience. Any violation of norms will result in informal moral sanctions, making individuals more cautious in their attitudes and actions. The community's ability to

adapt to changes, such as climate change, often relies on a socio-cultural perspective in which shared norms and values serve as a framework for adjustment and mitigation (Oluwatoyin & Mardikaningsih, 2022). It is this normative nature that maintains the balance of communal life and ensures that no one party dominates another. Norms also become a medium for compromise that accommodates diverse interests without causing destructive conflict. The stability resulting from norms accelerates the process of collective adaptation amid social change. Strong acceptance of norms forms a social control system that can be relied upon by all members (Nugraha et al., 2024).

These three components, namely networks, trust, and norms, reinforce each other to produce synergy that can build an effective social support system. This synergy fosters a culture of mutual cooperation in which individuals feel that they share a common destiny and are ready to help one another. In practice, this gives rise to mutual trust that enables individuals and groups to dare to make important decisions to deal with uncertainty. Community resilience relies on the certainty of social support in times of crisis, such as natural disasters or sudden economic losses. The interconnectedness of these components forms a collective capacity that is able to respond quickly to pressure. The power of this synergy creates a consistent pattern of coordination in dealing with emergencies (Rochman, 2023).

The relationship between elements in social capital illustrates that networks do not merely function as channels of communication, but also as reinforcers of social legitimacy. In such conditions, the willingness to exchange information and openness in fighting for common interests are better maintained. Internalized collective value systems limit the opportunities for social disintegration to grow, as each member is always guided by the long-term interests of the community (Iqbal, 2018). Thus, social welfare can be maintained more stably because bonds of trust facilitate the early resolution of conflicts. The power of social legitimacy reduces the potential for disputes that could disrupt the balance of the community. The regularity of information flowing within the network expands the community's capacity to formulate adaptive strategies.

Communities with strong social networks find it easier to create equitable information distribution, encouraging active participation in decision-making down to the lowest levels. The trust that is formed allows group orientation to proceed naturally without the need for formal instruments of coercion. The ability to create balance and sustainability in public policy also depends on social dynamics such as participation, transparency, and trust, which ultimately affect economic, social, and environmental welfare comprehensively (Mardikaningsih & Hariani, 2021). In such an environment, the role of norms is significantly strengthened, as any violation will be responded to spontaneously by the community without waiting for intervention from external institutions. The resulting welfare reflects inclusive social conditions, where all parties are treated proportionally. The equitable dissemination of information strengthens the community's capacity to identify threats and opportunities. Spontaneous responses born of norms create sustainable social order.

The success of the process of strengthening community welfare through social capital is highly dependent on the continuity of the process of maintaining mutually agreed values and norms. The dynamics of social life often cause values to change, but a strong social network system enables communities to adapt without losing their identity. Adaptation goes hand in hand with the process of social learning, where collective experiences are interpreted as an important asset in responding to new challenges. The ability to maintain continuity of values strengthens social stability amid change. Learning accumulated across generations expands the community's capacity to develop adaptive strategies (Membiela-Pollán & Pena-López, 2017).

Social networks also serve as a means to expand economic opportunities. Access to job opportunities, market information, and even innovations in small and medium enterprise management often originate from informal interactions among community members. Open communication within networks accelerates the spread of business opportunities while supporting productive collaboration. The knock-on effect is increased income and improved living standards, which ultimately strengthen the community's welfare base simultaneously. Economic collaboration formed through networks increases the chances of success for small businesses (Johnson, 2016). The rapid circulation of information strengthens community-based economic advantages.

In addition to economic aspects, social capital has a major influence on improving the quality of basic social services such as education and health. Through the synergy of networks and communal norms, moral and material support can be effectively channeled to members in need. Community involvement in managing ecological issues through participatory practices and community-based social support shows that the same principles of network utilization and local collaboration can also be applied to strengthen social service systems. This cooperation is an important factor in maintaining welfare indices, strengthening solidarity, and preventing the marginalization of vulnerable individuals. The mutual assistance mechanism in education and health management systems reflects the optimization of values that are already embedded in the community. The effectiveness of the social support system strengthens the legitimacy of local social structures. The availability of support networks minimizes gaps in basic services for the most vulnerable members (Sabiq et al., 2024).

The diversity of cultural backgrounds and economic conditions among community members often does not pose an obstacle when trust and norms have been internalized. The values of tolerance, respect and openness are maintained through open discussion and efforts to build consensus. This spirit of togetherness helps to dispel the potential isolation of certain groups, so that welfare is truly felt collectively. The social integration that is achieved is not temporary, but is

maintained in daily community activities. The spirit of consensus expands the space for inclusive interaction between different groups. Stable integration reduces the potential for social fragmentation in the future (Sarjiyanto, 2022).

The collective decision-making mechanism is strengthened by the presence of an effective social network. Every policy formulated by the community is based on joint deliberation, so that the interests of both the majority and the minority are always fulfilled ethically. The dynamics of participatory and fair decision-making are also one of the challenges in building social cohesion, where urbanization and social inequality can disrupt the collaborative and transparent process of meeting common needs (Mardikaningsih, 2021). The prioritization of shared needs is more objective and transparent because it is supported by a social control system based on norms and trust. This kind of stability leads to a sense of security and comfort that has a positive impact on productivity and overall social cohesion. A solid decision-making structure reinforces the clarity of the community's collective goals. Balance in fulfilling common interests creates a social environment conducive to long-term development (Suhaeb & Kaseng, 2023).

One of the main indicators of community welfare lies in the level of life satisfaction and love for the homeland that grows among community members. This collective awareness is fostered through the strengthening of symbols of togetherness, the management of communal rituals, and the development of discussion forums that encourage active participation from all parties (Arum et al., 2023). By paying attention to all elements of social capital, the community will remain resilient in the face of any social changes that come from outside.

Strengthening community welfare is inseparable from the role of effective social networks, high levels of interpersonal and group trust, and strong shared norms. These three elements build a system that can adapt to change, provide social protection, and ensure that all members benefit from collective work. Social resilience and welfare grow when communities are able to manage social capital consistently over time.

Social Capital Configuration for Community Resilience and Sustainability

The configuration of social capital in modern communities has strategic significance in maintaining strength in the face of inevitable change. Social resilience cannot be separated from the success of communities in managing and strengthening internal networks that support the creation of a sense of security. Collectively constructed social capital provides communities with the flexibility to adopt change without experiencing disruption that threatens their collective survival. The resilience that results from this configuration is not merely physical defence, but rather the ability to firmly maintain social existence and collective identity under pressure from various situations (Kovačević, 2020).

Adaptation in the face of social challenges runs more smoothly when each individual upholds the principles of trust and universal norms. In crisis situations, communities with strong social capital find it easier to build effective support networks. Local assistance and solutions arise from the process of negotiating values and collective experiences that have been practised for generations. The adaptation patterns that are formed are the physical and spiritual results of solidarity (Zulfachri & Mat Som, 2022). Efforts to protect oneself from external and internal threats are a simultaneous process carried out by all members, not just the responsibility of a few parties. Collective awareness built through crisis experiences strengthens the moral fortitude of the community. The interconnectedness of inherited values accelerates the formation of stable social response mechanisms.

The power of social capital in building community resilience is evident in its ability to create solidarity-based mitigation systems. This resilience is manifested through various forms of communal activities such as independent resource mobilisation, mutual assistance, and various moral movements that strengthen the social structure. The crucial role of local communities in maintaining environmental sustainability and natural resource management also shows how social capital can be a major driver of ecosystem and economic sustainability, as community-based collective action is often more adaptive and has a direct impact (Ramle et al., 2022). Joint activities, whether simple or large, strengthen loyalty among members, creating a sense of belonging. This structure ensures the continuity of the community because it inherently protects social integrity from the erosion of values and the pressures of individualism. Collective involvement in joint activities reinforces the stability of social relationships. A strong foundation of solidarity expands the community's capacity to cope with multidimensional pressures.

Active participation in community life is a key characteristic of highly resilient communities. Every decision and action is taken through an open forum for dialogue, allowing for the accumulation of experience and the empowerment of various groups within the community. The resulting consensus ensures that resilience programmes are not merely responsive, but also preventive. Transparency in decision-making fosters a sense of shared responsibility, while norms serve as a safeguard to ensure that decisions do not deviate from the spirit of collectively. An inclusive deliberative space enriches the perspectives used to formulate community policies. Clarity in the decision-making process strengthens the social legitimacy that underpins the sustainability of resilience programmes (Regus, 2020).

The sustainability of community life is increasingly assured when social capital supports the formation of cross-group partnership networks, whether at the local, regional or inter-regional level. Collaborative networks accelerate the achievement of common goals and expand the range of resources that can be utilised when facing challenges. The power of partnerships can build multi-layered support systems, relying not only on internal initiatives but also on productive

external relationships. Cross-regional connectivity strengthens the adaptive capacity of communities in rapidly changing situations. Coordinated relationships between groups create social synergies that amplify the effects of resilience.

The values of solidarity and caring that are built into social structures ensure effective protection mechanisms for the most vulnerable groups. When some members experience difficulties, social networks function as safety nets, ensuring that no individual is left behind. Traditions and social identities formed within communities often serve as a glue that allows mutual aid and collective protection mechanisms to be maintained, even amid dynamic social change (Binti Ismail, 2021). The distribution of aid is carried out fairly thanks to the trust and norms that have long been instilled in community traditions. Collective resilience grows organically as social responsibility is maintained. Consistent norms of caring strengthen a social climate that is safe for the most vulnerable members. Mutual aid mechanisms extend the community's resilience in the long term.

Decentralisation in community management allows each group to have the space to actualise the values of independence. With social capital spreading to the lowest levels, the strength to face social pressures becomes more evenly distributed. Each individual is motivated to contribute actively, whether through ideas, energy, or other resources they possess. As a result, a flexible yet solid social system is created to maintain communal survival. This distribution of authority strengthens the community's capacity to solve problems quickly. Growing collective independence stimulates the sustainability of community-based social programmes.

Innovations in problem solving often arise from the strength of established informal networks (Saberifard et al., 2023). The need for renewal in various aspects of community life is met thanks to the network's ability to bridge ideas and potential among members. This innovation is not merely technical in nature, but also illustrates the flexibility of norms in adapting to changing times. Thus, community resilience does not only rely on uniformity, but on the ability to accommodate diversity of ideas and aspirations. The diversity of ideas that emerge through informal networks strengthens the community's capacity to respond to new pressures. Flexibility in absorbing innovation strengthens the adaptive structures that support community sustainability.

The availability of channels for aspirations and spaces for participation helps communities build effective social monitoring systems. Community members can more easily recognise potential threats and opportunities because communication is open. The presence of informal leaders complements the social structure, supporting the smooth exchange of information while strengthening moral commitment to common goals. Conflict management dynamics are also more focused, as the norms and values that exist in the community serve as guidelines for resolving every problem. A strong monitoring system reduces the possibility of conflict escalation. The role of informal leaders expands the scope of social response in rebuilding community stability.

Collective identity, maintained through social capital, fosters local pride and strengthens the moral fibre of the community. This pride motivates members to remain actively involved in various fields, including social, economic and cultural activities. A strong sense of belonging reduces the likelihood of moral degradation and opens up opportunities for cross-generational participation in strengthening the community. This is a form of resilience that grows naturally from the voluntary participation of each individual. Collective pride increases long-term commitment to maintaining community stability. The social loyalty that is formed strengthens the continuity of interaction between generations.

Trust that is continually renewed through shared experiences becomes the foundation for community sustainability. The balance between the renewal of norms and the preservation of traditions goes hand in hand, so that the community remains relevant without losing its cultural roots. Every adaptation effort is always accompanied by the affirmation of positive values that have been a source of resilience all this time. Social resilience acts as a bulwark against unwanted change, while also providing space for innovations that improve the quality of life for all members. Strengthening collective trust ensures that social stability is consistently maintained. A dynamic balance of values strengthens the community's resilience in the face of long-term pressures.

The resilience and sustainability of community life will be firmly established as long as social capital is nurtured and developed. All members need to be involved in maintaining networks, strengthening trust, and enforcing norms so that collective strength is always present in various situations. Sustainability is not only about survival, but also the ability to grow and develop together. With this capacity, communities face various challenges with confidence and an unshakeable spirit of togetherness.

CONCLUSIONS

The success of building community welfare and resilience is based on expertise in managing and nurturing social capital. This social capital is based on the quality of networks, the strength of trust, and the consistency of norms that apply within the community. The combination of these three elements forms a solid foundation for communal life, creating adaptive, cooperative, and mutually supportive social conditions. Through the internalisation of sustainable values and practices of mutual cooperation, communities will always have the strength to face the dynamics of the times and threats from both outside and within. Sustainability and social resilience are prominent characteristics of groups that have successfully optimised their social capital.

In the social sphere, strengthening social capital has a significant impact on various aspects of life, particularly in increasing access to resources, strengthening social protection systems, and encouraging cross-group collaboration. Communities that maintain and develop networks, collective trust, and shared norms are able to become key actors in consistently implementing social change. An emphasis on collective values encourages the creation of inclusive and participatory social systems, while also reinforcing the importance of the comprehensive involvement of members. Community resilience and welfare ultimately go hand in hand with the strengthening of social capital that is consciously and deliberately nurtured.

As a follow-up to this study, it is recommended that communities proactively revitalise social networks, strengthen a culture of mutual trust, and continue to update norms that are adaptive to change. The government and non-formal institutions are expected to provide space for dialogue and facilitative support so that social capital can flourish in all levels of society. Future research could expand the scope of analysis to examine the mechanisms of innovation and the effectiveness of knowledge transfer in various types of communities, so that efforts to strengthen social resilience and welfare are more focused and targeted.

REFERENCES

- Al Hakim, Y. R., Rojak, J. A., & Triono, B. (2021). Transformation of Cultural Values and Social Practices in the Digital Age. *Journal of Social Science Studies*, 1(1), 173-178.
- Amri, M. W., & Khayru, R. K. (2021). The Dynamics of Social Mobility: A Comparison Between Urban and Rural Communities. *Journal of Social Science Studies*, 1(2), 39-43.
- Arum, P. S., Ibrahim, J. T., & Bakhtiar, A. (2023). The Effect of Social Capital on Farmer Welfare. *Agriecobis*. <https://doi.org/10.22219/agriecobis.v6i02.29487>
- Binti Ismail, A. (2021). Tradition and Social Identity Formation in Society. *Journal of Social Science Studies*, 1(2), 221-226.
- Creswell, J. W. (2007). *Qualitative Inquiry & Research Design: Choosing Among Five Approaches*. SAGE Publications.
- Dulkiah, Moh. (2022). Pattern of Social Capital in Empowerment of Urban and Rural Communities in Indonesia. *Journal of Sciencetech Research and Development*. <https://doi.org/10.56670/jsrd.v4i2.121>
- Hardyansah, R., Saputra, R., & Negara, D. S. (2021). Social Perception and Stigma: Creating an Inclusive and Equal Society. *Journal of Social Science Studies*, 1(1), 79-86.
- Hindhede, A. L., & Aagaard-Hansen, J. (2017). Using Social Network Analysis as a Method to Assess and Strengthen Participation in Health Promotion Programs in Vulnerable Areas. *Health Promotion Practice*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1524839916686029>
- Iqbal, M. N. M. (2018). Advancing Social Capital through Participatory Approaches. *Emara: Indonesian Journal of Architecture*. <https://doi.org/10.29080/EMARA.V4I1.174>
- Johnson, L. P. (2016). What is Social Capital. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-33264-2_4
- Kovačević, B. (2020). Social Capital and Politics: From Losing Trust in Institutions to Creating a Wellbeing Society. <https://doi.org/10.7251/DEFEN1740003K>
- Mardikaningsih, R. (2021). Urbanization and Social Inequality: Challenges in Building Social Cohesion in a City-Based Environment. *Journal of Social Science Studies*, 1(1), 135-140.
- Mardikaningsih, R., & Hariani, M. (2021). Realizing Sustainability in Public Policy: Building a Balance between Economy, Social, and Environment. *Journal of Social Science Studies*, 1(1), 191-196.
- Mardikaningsih, R., & Hariani, M. (2022). Integrating Diversity and Sustainability in Organizations: How to Impact Performance, Corporate Competitiveness, and the Creation of Inclusive Work Environments. *Journal of Social Science Studies*, 2(2), 77-84.
- Membiola-Pollán, M., & Pena-López, J. A. (2017). Clarifying the Concept of Social Capital Through its Three Perspectives: Individualistic, Communitarian and Macrosocial. *European Journal of Government and Economics*. <https://doi.org/10.17979/EJGE.2017.6.2.4327>
- Nugraha, A. T., Fikriyah, Zahara, S., Suhartini, W., Zahid, U., & Hlahla, J. (2024). The Role of Social Capital on Community Resilience in Rural Areas: A Case Study in Pongkok Village, Indonesia. <https://doi.org/10.21776/rrs.v2i1.27>
- Oluwatosin, A., & Rojak, J. A. (2023). The Role of Cultural Identity to Build Social Cohesion: Challenges, Implications, and Integration Strategies in Multicultural Societies. *Bulletin of Science, Technology and Society*, 2(1), 56-62.
- Oluwatoyin, F., & Mardikaningsih, R. (2022). Community Adaptation Strategy to Climate Change Based on Socio-Cultural Perspective. *Journal of Social Science Studies*, 2(1), 167-172.
- P., Arifin, S., & Setiawan, I. (2021). Development of a Legal System to Strengthen the Direction and Structure of Social Welfare Policy. *Journal of Social Science Studies*, 1(1), 197-202.
- Pakpahan, N. H., Darmawan, D., & Rojak, J. A. (2022). Racial Discrimination and How Psychological Wellbeing and Social Engagement Impacts: A Review of the Literature on Identity, Stigma, and Coping Strategies in Multicultural Societies. *Journal of Social Science Studies*, 2(1), 87-94.
- Ramle, N. L. B., Mardikaningsih, R., & Halizah, S. N. (2022). The Importance of Local Communities in Environmental Conservation and Natural Resource Management for Ecosystem and Economic Sustainability. *Bulletin of Science, Technology and Society*, 1(1), 38-43.
- Regus, M. (2020). Pentingnya Revitalisasi Modal Sosial Paska Pandemi Covid-19. <https://doi.org/10.14203/JKI.V0I0.575>
- Rochman, G. P. (2023). Exploration of Social Networks on Cultural Resilience in the Cirebon City. *Mimbar*. <https://doi.org/10.29313/mimbar.v39i1.2117>
- Saberifard, N., Taleghani, M., & Zinati, B. (2023). Social Capital and the Role of Resilience in its Development. *Research in Economics and Management*. <https://doi.org/10.22158/rem.v8n4p1>
- Sabiq, M., Sakaria, S., & Arisanawawi, A. (2024). Social Capitals as Village Building Potential (Case Study: Matamppa Walie Village Community in Bone Regency). *Akuatikisle*. <https://doi.org/10.29239/j.akuatikisle.8.1.29-33>
- Sarjiyanto, S. (2022). Moderating Effect of Social Capital on Community Empowerment and Economic Well-Being. *Jurnal Perspektif Pembiayaan dan Pembangunan Daerah*. <https://doi.org/10.22437/ppd.v9i6.15325>
- Suhaeb, F. W., & Kaseng, E. S. (2023). Contribution of the Role of Social Capital in the Development of Rural Communities. *Social Landscape Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.56680/slj.v4i1.43905>
- Thomas, J., & Harden, A. (2008). Methods for the Thematic Synthesis of Qualitative Research in Systematic Reviews. *BMC Medical Research Methodology*, 8(1), 45.
- Yin, R. K. (2011). *Qualitative Research from Start to Finish*. Guilford Press.

- Zulfachri, B., & Mat Som, A. P. (2022). The Development of the Concept of Social Capital. *Resiprokal: Jurnal Riset Sosiologi Progresif Aktual*. <https://doi.org/10.29303/resiprokal.v3i2.80>
- Zulkarnain, M. A. B., Khayru, R. K., Issalillah, F., & Cruz, C. da. (2021). Citizen Engagement in Ecological Issue Management through Participatory Practices and Community-Based Social Supports. *Journal of Social Science Studies*, 1(1), 227-232.