

SOCIAL CAPITAL ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: SURVEY IN WEST JAVA INDONESIA

Moh. Dulkiah

UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, Indonesia

Email: moh.dulkiah@uinsgd.ac.id

Abstract

This study analyzes the influence of social capital on community development, focusing on the role of university students in community service initiatives. Using a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach and Path Analysis, the VOSviewer analysis highlights that key concepts related to social capital, such as "community participation," "social trust," and "network building," frequently appear in relevant literature. These findings underscore the importance of these three dimensions of social capital in fostering community development. The VOSviewer software generated a visual map illustrating the interconnectedness of various topics, emphasizing that social network development and trust are prominent themes frequently discussed by researchers in the context of community development. The findings indicate the critical role of strengthening social capital in supporting effective collaboration and the sustainability of development programs. Following the SLR, Path Analysis was conducted to examine the relationships among variables in the model. The results reveal that Network (path coefficient: 0.496, T-statistic: 3.308, P-value: 0.001) and Trust (path coefficient: 0.463, T-statistic: 3.769, P-value: 0.000) have a positive and significant influence on Community Development. Conversely, Value (path coefficient: 0.019, T-statistic: 0.155, P-value: 0.877) shows no significant effect. These findings highlight the significant contributions of social networks and trust to community development, while social values within networks do not exert a notable impact. Based on these results, it is recommended that community service programs led by university students prioritize strengthening social networks and trust while promoting active collaboration. Furthermore, developing inclusive approaches to enhance social values within networks is essential. Future research is encouraged to explore additional factors influencing community development and the role of social values in sustaining these programs.

Keywords: *Social Capital; Social Trust; Social Networks; Social Values; Community Development.*

A. INTRODUCTION

Community development is a multidimensional process aimed at enhancing the welfare and quality of life of people in a specific geographic area. This process encompasses a range of programs, policies, and systematic interventions designed to address various social, economic, and environmental challenges faced by communities (Bahri, Maidin, & Nonci, 2023). Community development goes beyond improving physical infrastructure; it also emphasizes strengthening community capacity through active participation, individual potential development, and fostering more inclusive and collaborative social networks (Prince, 2024).

In a broader context, the sustainability of community development heavily relies on the presence and management of robust social elements (Wolor, Musyaffi, Suhud, & Nurkhin, 2023). A key element is social capital, which includes trust, norms or values, and social networks that facilitate effective collaboration among community members (Aldrich & Meyer, 2015). Social capital plays a pivotal role in fostering collective engagement, which not only

enhances the efficiency of development programs but also promotes a sense of ownership among community members toward development outcomes (Bahri et al., 2023). Thus, sustainable community development necessitates a holistic strategy that integrates social, economic, and environmental approaches to create more independent, resilient, and inclusive communities (Nugrahani, Suharni, & Saptatiningsih, 2019).

Social capital refers to the resources inherent in relationships and social networks, including trust, norms, values, and inter-individual connections, which form the foundation for collaboration and the achievement of shared goals (Enderle, 2024). Social capital is not merely a social asset; it serves as the bedrock facilitating productive interactions within a community. Elements such as trust, which establishes security in interactions, and norms and values that align behaviors, provide a solid social structure to support collective development.

Social capital encompasses two main dimensions: bonding social capital and bridging social capital. Bonding social capital pertains to close relationships within homogenous groups, such as families or local communities, which strengthen internal solidarity. On the other hand, bridging social capital refers to connections that link individuals or groups from different backgrounds, fostering social integration and access to new opportunities through broader networks (Halstead, Deller, & Leyden, 2022). The combination of these dimensions enables communities to build internal cohesion and bridge social, economic, and cultural gaps between different groups. Social capital also plays a critical role in enhancing public participation in decision-making processes, ensuring that community voices are adequately represented in every development stage. Strengthening social capital not only fosters closer relationships among community members but also establishes collective mechanisms to sustain community development programs (Jenny Onyx, 2010).

Globally, various community development approaches have been designed to improve the effectiveness of programs aimed at community welfare. In the UK, the Big Society concept emphasizes participatory governance, encouraging communities to take an active role in managing their localities. However, despite its potential to boost participation, this initiative faces significant challenges, such as budget cuts that hinder implementation and sustainability (Marleni, Adiyalmon, & Elvawati, 2018). In Japan, the machi-zukuri approach has emerged as a successful community development model, focusing on collaboration among local governments, communities, and the private sector in decision-making processes. This concept not only strengthens shared ownership but also fosters collective responsibility for environmental development (Kusakabe, 2013).

Meanwhile, in Africa, strategies centered on microfinance and women's cooperatives have played a vital role in alleviating poverty and improving food security. These programs, rooted in values of solidarity and cooperation, have demonstrated significant impacts despite facing challenges such as social conflict and climate change threats (Abdulai & Tewari, 2017). These approaches highlight that effective community development requires an integration of local approaches with responses to global dynamics.

Empirical research also indicates that social capital is a key element supporting the success of community development. For example, Bahri et al., (2023) highlighted how traditional norms and values practiced by indigenous institutions in Tapong Village strengthen community relationships. Inclusive deliberation-based decision-making in this village not only fosters social harmony but also promotes sustainability in managing local resources. In Singapore, social capital has played a central role in bridging social gaps caused by ethnic and economic differences. Networks of trust built through government programs encourage community integration and inclusive collective decision-making (Dineshappa Singapur, 2022).

However, in the era of globalization, economic profit-oriented values often erode the spirit of collectivism and community participation in social organizations. Marleni et al., (2018) noted that increasing individual orientation toward material gains diminishes community

involvement in collective activities, ultimately weakening social networks. To address these challenges, strategic efforts focused on strengthening social capital are necessary. These strategies include developing programs that enhance interpersonal trust, promoting inclusive social norms, and creating collaborative environments that encourage active community participation as a foundation for long-term sustainability.

In a local context, students often serve as strategic agents of change in community development. Through programs like *Kuliah Kerja Nyata* (KKN) and community service, students not only contribute to strengthening social capital in communities but also act as catalysts promoting community participation (Hidayatulloh, 2022). By building broader social networks, students facilitate collaboration among individuals and expand community participation in various development activities (Budowle, Krszjzaniek, & Taylor, 2021). Besides providing positive impacts on communities, student involvement also serves as a platform for developing skills, values, and relevant experiences for themselves.

Despite the recognized importance of social capital, a research gap exists concerning the relationship between social capital, community development, and the role of students. Most previous studies have focused on the individual benefits of community service or the general impact of social capital on community development without specifically examining the role of students in strengthening social capital as catalysts for community development.

This study aims to comprehensively examine how the dimensions of social capital, including networks, trust, and values, contribute to community development through student engagement in community service activities. Thus, this research not only offers theoretical insights into the dynamics of social capital in community development but also provides practical perspectives for developing community service-based programs.

Based on this background, this study investigates the dimensions of social capital, namely networks, trust, and values, to address the following research question: How does social capital influence community development among students participating in community service activities? The hypotheses proposed in this study are as follows:

- H1: Social networks among students involved in community service positively influence their ability to contribute to community development.
- H2: Trust within students' social relationships significantly contributes to the success of community development.
- H3: Social values within students' networks enhance their effectiveness in supporting positive changes within communities.

By answering these questions and testing these relationships, this study contributes to a more comprehensive understanding of the role of social capital in community development through student engagement, while also offering practical insights for more effective community empowerment initiatives.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Social Capital

Social capital is a concept that has been extensively discussed by various scholars since it was first introduced by Louis Hanifan in 1916. Hanifan defined social capital as goodwill, friendship, mutual sympathy, and social interaction among individuals and families within a social unit. Since then, the concept has evolved and been adopted across various disciplines (Aldrich & Meyer, 2015). Generally, social capital refers to social relationships and group engagement that can generate positive impacts for both individuals and communities (Matthews, 2016). Bourdieu (1985) argued that social capital is one of four types of capital alongside economic, cultural, and symbolic capital all of which influence an individual's social trajectory (Subedi, 2021). Social capital is defined as a set of resources linked to a network of

relationships, whether institutionalized or informal, where mutual recognition and familiarity exist between individuals (Firdaus W & Suhaeb, 2022).

According to Coleman (1988) and Lin (1999), social capital significantly impacts individual outcomes, particularly in leveraging social networks. Coleman highlighted how social capital and the structure of social relationships can be utilized as tangible resources for individuals (Prakasa, 2018). Meanwhile, Lin emphasized the network dimension by defining social capital as resources embedded within one's social networks that can be accessed or mobilized through ties within those networks (Suryahadi, Rishanty, & Sparrow, 2024). Putnam (1995, 2000) further popularized the concept through his seminal work *Bowling Alone*, underscoring the importance of social capital in generating benefits beyond the individual level, extending to communities and broader environments (Bakari, 2022).

Despite extensive research on this concept, scholars remain divided on how to measure social capital objectively. Measurements include assessing cognitive and attitudinal aspects, such as the level of trust in others (Putnam, 2000), or behavioral indicators in daily life, such as hours spent volunteering, participation in social organizations, and relationships with neighbors. These measurements aim to evaluate the extent to which social capital is reflected in individuals' social activities within their communities.

2. Community Development

Community development focuses on empowering and enhancing the capacity of communities to identify challenges and create sustainable solutions. The theory of community empowerment, developed by Paulo Freire (1970), emphasizes the importance of fostering critical awareness within communities to solve problems independently by encouraging active participation in decision-making processes. This empowerment aims to enable marginalized groups to take control of their own lives and engage in decisions that affect their well-being (Portes & Mooney, 2005).

This concept of community empowerment is closely linked to social capital, which serves as a foundation for strengthening relationships among individuals and groups within a community. Social capital enhances trust among community members, which in turn facilitates cooperation and collective action toward shared goals. Community development driven by social capital-based empowerment enables communities to become more self-reliant and resilient, better equipped to tackle challenges they face.

Social capital-based community development can significantly impact social and economic progress. For instance, Putnam (1993) found in his study of Italy that high levels of social trust and participation in social organizations could influence the success of economic and social development in a region. Thus, strengthening social capital within a community is considered essential for facilitating inclusive and sustainable development (Halstead et al., 2022).

The Relationship Between Social Capital and Community Development

Numerous studies have demonstrated that social capital plays a crucial role in community development. Comprising social networks, social norms, and trust, social capital enhances collective capacity to act and address shared challenges. In the context of community development, social capital fosters stronger social bonds among community members, enabling them to collaborate effectively in resolving various issues. Moreover, social capital facilitates the creation of mutually beneficial relationships and builds trust among individuals and groups within the community, thereby enhancing the community's resilience to challenges (Halstead et al., 2022).

Research by Cutter, Burton, and Emrich (2010), as well as Sherrieb, Norris, and Galea (2010), indicates that participation in social and political organizations can improve community resilience in the face of disasters. They identified several indicators of social capital, such as

participation in non-profit organizations, religious institutions, and political organizations, which contribute to strengthening resilience and post-disaster recovery (Aldrich & Meyer, 2015).

Social capital plays a critical role in bolstering community development across social, economic, and political dimensions. By integrating social capital into development approaches, communities can become more resilient, inclusive, and self-reliant. The success of social capital-based community development depends on strengthening social relationships, increasing trust, and promoting active participation from all community members. Therefore, further research on the effective application of social capital in various development contexts is vital for achieving sustainable and competitive development outcomes.

C. METHODS

This research employs a mixed-methods approach that combines two methodologies: Systematic Literature Review (SLR) and Path Analysis. The aim of this approach is to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the research topic and measure the influence between the variables studied.

1. Systematic Literature Review (SLR)

The Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method in this research involves a systematic process to identify, evaluate, and interpret all relevant studies on the topic of the Influence of Social Capital on Community Development, particularly in the context of community empowerment systems. The purpose of SLR is to provide a thorough and comprehensive answer to the research questions.

The data collection technique in this SLR is a literature review, utilizing the "Publish or Perish" application on the Google Scholar platform. The search keywords (research strings) used include "Social Capital," "Community Empowerment," "Community Development," and "Indonesia." The data was filtered based on publication years ranging from 2014 to 2024, with selection criteria focusing on quality, relevance, and reputation. The data extraction process adheres to principles of quality and relevance to the research topic.

For further analysis, this study employs *Vosviewer* software for bibliometric analysis to examine trends in relevant publications. Using *Vosviewer*, this research maps social networks and relationships among authors, topics, and keywords appearing in the identified articles, providing a visual representation of the development of research related to social capital and community development. Additionally, *Mendeley* is utilized to create a PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analysis) model, ensuring validity and accuracy in the literature selection process. *Mendeley* aids in organizing selected literature, maintaining consistency in analysis, and ensuring that the literature used is of high quality and supports the research questions.

The integration of *VOSviewer* and *Mendeley* ensures high-quality data and provides valuable insights into the role of social capital in community empowerment systems, particularly within the Indonesian context. Below is a flowchart outlining the stages of the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) process conducted, referencing Haddaway, Page, Pritchard, & McGuinness, (2022).

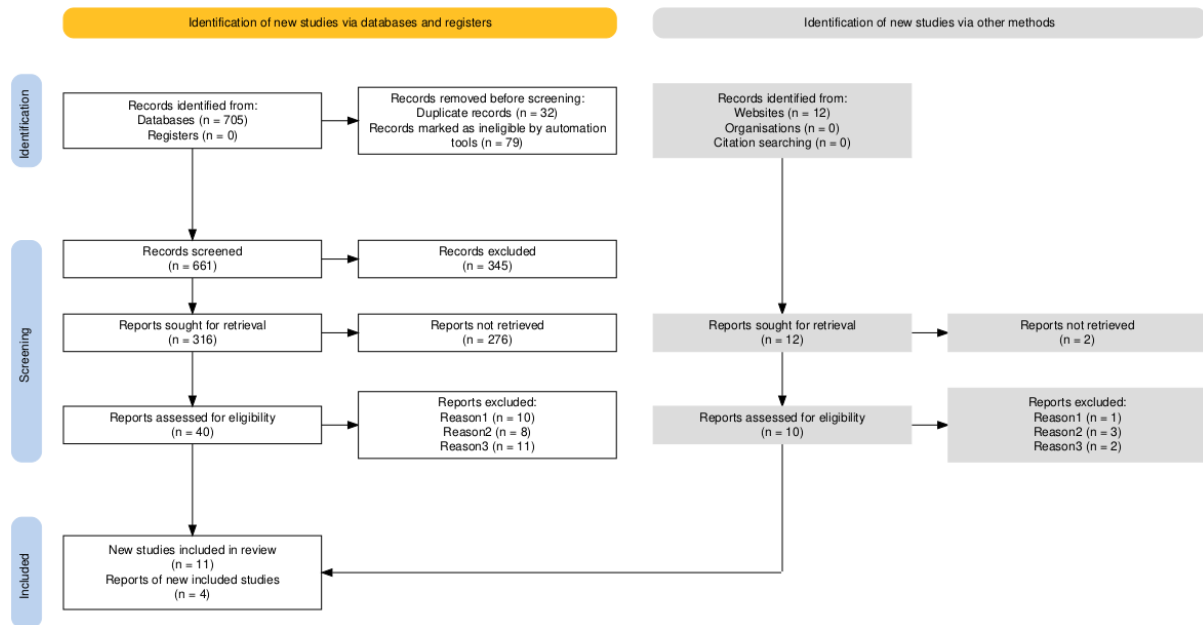


Figure 1. PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analysis)

Source: Authors' work

2. Path Analysis

Following the *Systematic Literature Review* (SLR) stage, this study employs Path Analysis to examine the causal relationships between the identified variables. Path Analysis is a statistical technique that enables the measurement of both direct and indirect effects between variables within a structural model, providing a clearer and more structured depiction of the influence pathways.

Data for the path analysis was collected through questionnaires distributed to 384 respondents. The respondents consisted of university students who had participated in community service activities, such as *Kuliah Kerja Nyata* (community service program), in the West Java region, particularly from public universities. The sample size was determined using the following formula:

$$n = \frac{N \cdot Z^2 \cdot p \cdot (1 - p)}{E^2 \cdot (N - 1) + Z^2 \cdot p \cdot (1 - p)}$$

Note:

n = required sample size

N = population size (826,277 students)

Z = Z-value for the desired confidence level (1.96 for 95%)

p = proportion of the population expected to exhibit the studied characteristic (0.5 if know)

E = desired margin of error (5% or 0.05)

With a population of 826,277 students, a 95% confidence level, and a 5% margin of error, the calculation resulted in a required sample size of 384 respondents. A random sampling technique was used to ensure that every member of the population had an equal chance of being selected.

The research instrument, a validated questionnaire, was designed to measure three primary dimensions of social capital: trust, values, and social networks. Additionally, the questionnaire included items to assess the contribution of students to community development, which served as the dependent variable in this study. Measurements were conducted using a Likert scale validated in previous research.

The collected data was analyzed using Path Analysis to identify the causal relationships between the dimensions of social capital and community development. This technique allows for the measurement of both direct and indirect effects of each dimension of social capital and helps uncover significant influence pathways. The analysis was conducted using statistical software such as SmartPLS to calculate path coefficients, test the significance of the relationships between variables, and evaluate the goodness-of-fit of the structural model.

Before conducting the analysis, the validity and reliability of the research instrument were tested to ensure that the questionnaire accurately measured its intended constructs and produced consistent results. Validity tests included construct and content validity, while reliability was assessed using Cronbach's Alpha to evaluate the instrument's internal consistency.

The results of this analysis are expected to provide a comprehensive understanding of how the dimensions of social capital trust, values, and social networks contribute to the success of community development. Additionally, this study aims to offer data-driven recommendations for enhancing the effectiveness of community empowerment programs.

D. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the data collection, a total of 717 literatures were obtained through the Google Scholar database using the predetermined search criteria. These literatures were then subjected to a strict selection process using the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method to ensure relevance, quality, and alignment with the research focus. After the selection process, 11 literatures were chosen as the main sources for analysis. These literatures represent studies that are relevant to the research theme, provide a strong theoretical foundation, and support a more in-depth discussion. Below is a table summarizing the selected literatures based on the SLR method:

Table 1. SLR Data Literature Selection Results

No	Title	Indicator			
		SC			CD
		T	N	V	
1	Community Development from the Lens of Social Capital: A Sociological Study of Rupa Rural Municipality of Kaski, Nepal	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Exploring The Impact of Social Capital on Entrepreneurial Orientation and Business Performance (Study on Members of Msmes Communities In Malang)	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Potential of Social Capital and Community Participation in Village Development	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	The conversion of social capital into community development: An intervention in Australia's outback	✓	✓	✓	✓
5	Social Capital in Community Development: A Corner Stone in the right to participation and the Leave No One Behind	✓		✓	✓
6	Understanding Social Capital And Its Effects On Community Development	✓	✓	✓	✓
7	Social capital and community development: Where do we go from here?	✓	✓	✓	✓
8	The Urgency of Social Capital in Local Community Development	✓	✓		✓
9	Role of Social Capital in Community Development	✓	✓	✓	✓
10	The Dynamics of Social Capital in Global Era of Rural Communities (Case Study Poor People in Nagari Rambatan, Tanah Datar District)	✓	✓	✓	✓
11	Social media, Community Development and Social Capital	✓	✓	✓	✓

12	Social Capital and Community Resilience	✓	✓	✓	✓
13	Social Capital and Community Development	✓	✓	✓	✓
14	Social Capital and Community Development of Penlipuran Bali Taourism Vilage	✓	✓	✓	✓
15	Social Capital and Economic Development in a Large and Multi-Ethnic Developing Country: Evidece from Indonesia	✓	✓	✓	✓

Source: Authors' Work

In addition to successfully identifying relevant literature as primary references, this study also yielded significant findings related to the conceptual network in social capital studies and its impact on community development. By utilizing bibliometric analysis through the Vosviewer software, the study successfully mapped the interconnections between various concepts emerging from the analyzed literature.

The results of this network analysis not only provide deep insights into the relationships among key concepts but also reveal research trends, dominant themes, and areas that require further exploration. The visualization of this analysis demonstrates how dimensions of social capital, such as networks, trust, and values, are connected to various aspects of community development in different contexts.

Below is the visualization of the bibliometric analysis results using Vosviewer:

1. Network Visualization Analysis

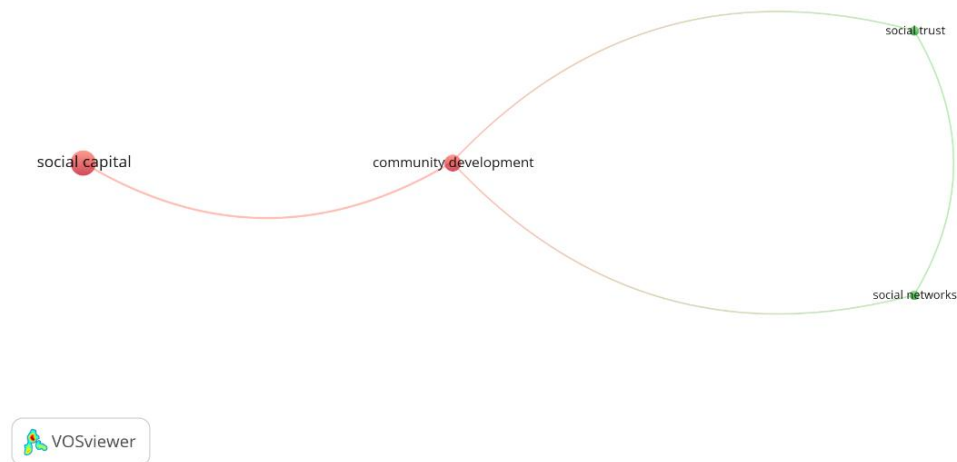


Figure 2. Results of Network Visualization Analysis

Source: Authors' Work

The results of the Network Visualization analysis in this study reveal two main clusters that reflect the interconnections between concepts in the analyzed literature. Cluster 1 consists of two items, Community Development and Social Capital, representing the core of the conceptual relationship related to community development based on social capital. Meanwhile, Cluster 2 also contains two items, Social Networks and Social Trust, which illustrate the dimensions of social capital in the form of social networks and trust.

This analysis identifies 4 links with a total link strength of 5, indicating a relatively strong relationship between these concepts. These findings suggest that social networks and trust play a central role in strengthening the relationship between social capital and community development.

2. Overlay Visualization Analysis

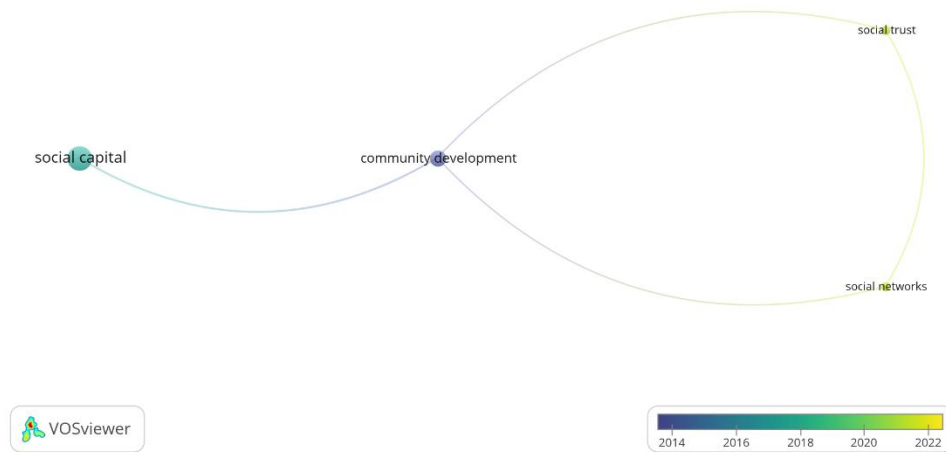


Figure 3. Results of Overlay Visualization Analysis

Source: Authors' Work

The results of the Overlay Visualization analysis show the temporal evolution of research related to social capital and community development. In this visualization, the dominant purple color in the item "Community Development" indicates that this concept was heavily researched between 2014 and 2016. The green-colored "Social Capital" item represents an increase in research from 2016 to 2020, reflecting the growing focus on social capital as an important variable. Meanwhile, the yellow-colored items "Social Networks" and "Social Trust" show more recent relevance, with intensive research from 2020 to the present.

This visualization illustrates how scholarly attention to the dimensions of social capital has evolved over time, highlighting the contemporary relevance of social networks and trust in supporting community development. These findings provide valuable insights into research trends and academic priorities in this field.

3. Density Visualization Analysis

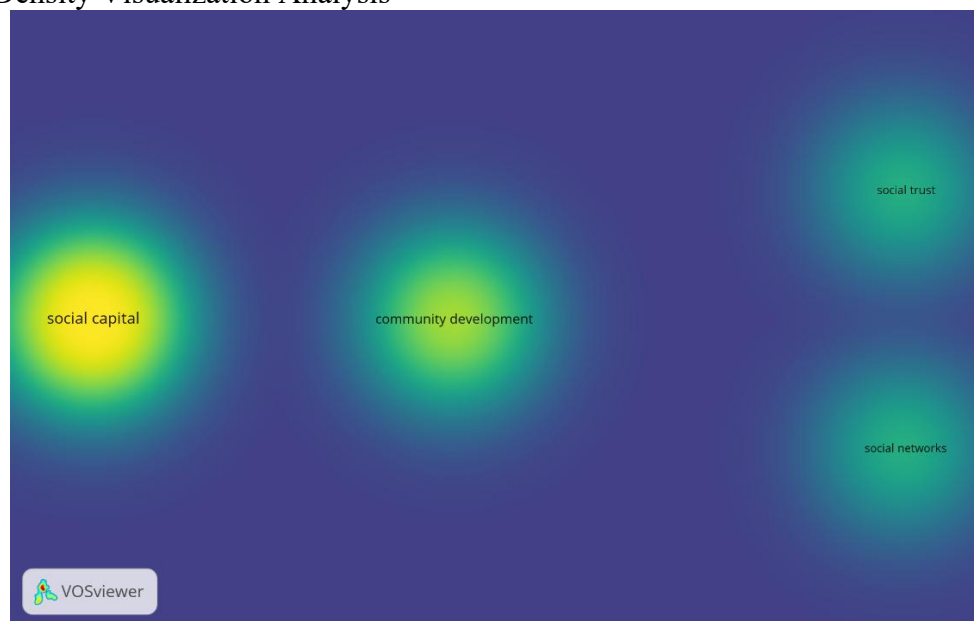


Figure 4. Results of Density Visualization Analysis

Source: Authors' Work

The image above displays the results of density visualization based on bibliometric analysis. Lighter colors indicate higher levels of research intensity for specific items. In this result, "social capital" and "community development" show the highest density, signaling that these two concepts have become the main focus of related research. Meanwhile, "social networks" and "social trust" have lower densities, suggesting that studies on these concepts are still limited compared to the other two items. This visualization helps identify research areas that have been extensively studied and opportunities for further exploration.

With these findings, the research not only enriches theoretical understanding but also provides a stronger foundation for analyzing the role of social capital in promoting sustainable community development. The network analysis is expected to serve as an important reference for future studies in similar fields.

Next, this study takes a further step by examining the relationships between the dimensions of social capital and community development through Path Analysis. This approach aims to provide a quantitative understanding of the direct and indirect influences of social capital dimensions trust, value, and network on students' contributions to community service (Community Development). Below are the results of the analysis.

4. Graphical Output

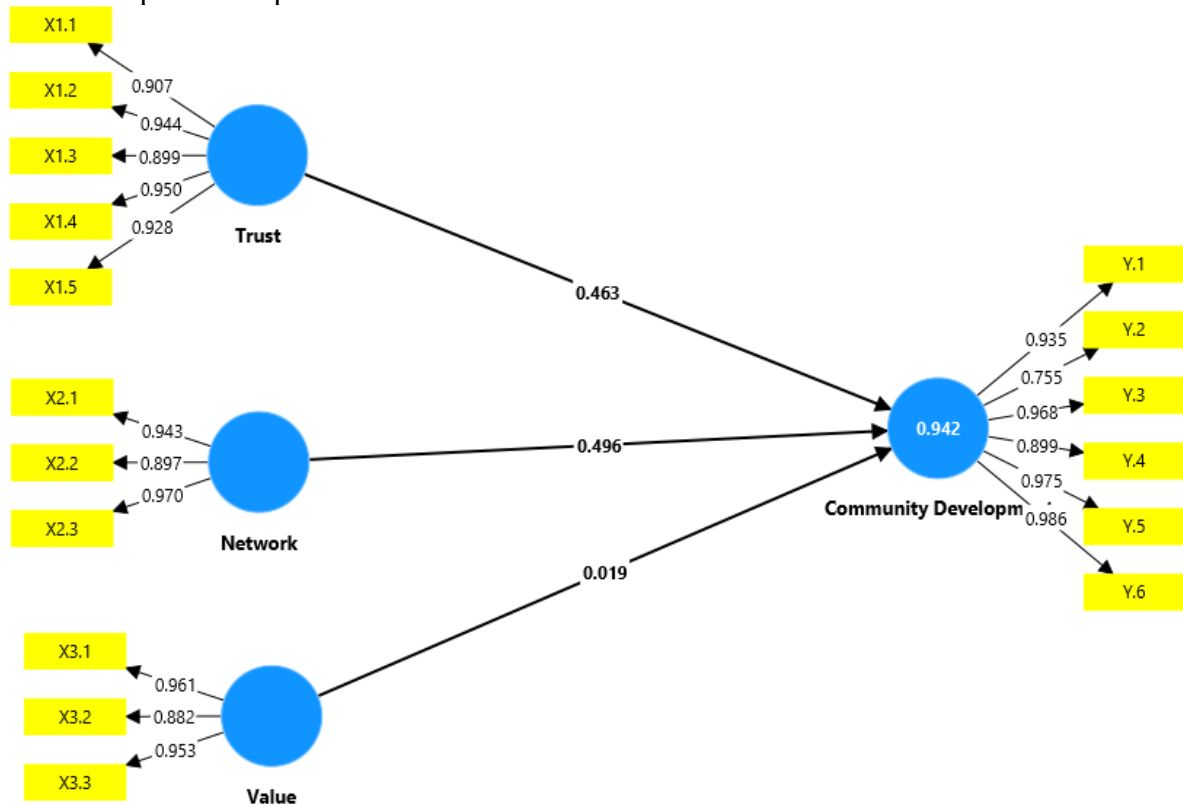


Figure 5. Graphical Output

Source: Authors' Work

The graphical output in Figure 5 presents a visual representation of the Path Analysis model used in this study. This graph illustrates the structural relationships between the dimensions of social capital trust, value, and network and the dependent variable of community development. Each line represents a pathway of influence, complete with coefficient values indicating the strength and direction of the relationships between the variables. This model provides a clear depiction of the contribution of each dimension of social capital to the effectiveness of community development, as identified through the analyzed quantitative data.

5. Outer Loading

Table 2. Outer Loading

	Community Development	Network	Trust	Value
X1.1			0.907	
X1.2			0.944	
X1.3			0.899	
X1.4			0.950	
X1.5			0.928	
X2.1		0.943		
X2.2		0.897		
X2.3		0.970		
X3.1				0.961
X3.2				0.882
X3.3				0.953
Y.1	0.935			
Y.2	0.755			
Y.3	0.968			
Y.4	0.899			
Y.5	0.975			
Y.6	0.986			

Source: Authors' Work

The Outer Loading table shows the contribution of each indicator to the construct it represents, such as Community Development, Network, Trust, and Value. Outer loading values above 0.7 are considered valid, indicating a strong contribution of the indicator to its construct. First, Community Development is measured by six indicators, with Y.6 (0.986) being the highest, followed by Y.5 (0.975) and Y.3 (0.968). Although Y.2 (0.755) is lower, it remains valid and contributes to the measurement. Second, Network consists of five indicators, with X1.4 (0.950) as the highest, followed by X1.2 (0.944) and X1.5 (0.928). All indicators are valid, although X1.3 (0.899) is slightly lower. Third, Trust is measured by three indicators, with X2.3 (0.970) as the highest, followed by X2.1 (0.943), and X2.2 (0.897), which remains valid despite being slightly lower. Lastly, Value is measured by three indicators, with X3.1 (0.961) as the highest, followed by X3.3 (0.953). X3.2 (0.882) remains valid despite being lower. Overall, the analysis shows that each construct is measured with valid indicators, providing a solid foundation for further structural analysis.

6. Construct Reliability and Validity

Table 3. Construct Reliability and Validity

	Cronbach's alpha	Composite reliability (rho_a)	Composite reliability (rho_c)	Average variance extracted (AVE)
Community Development	0.964	0.973	0.972	0.852
Network	0.930	0.938	0.956	0.878
Trust	0.958	0.960	0.968	0.857
Value	0.924	0.924	0.952	0.870

Source: Authors' Work

The Construct Reliability and Validity table demonstrates the quality of construct measurement through four main parameters: Cronbach's Alpha, Composite Reliability (rho_a and rho_c), and Average Variance Extracted (AVE). All constructs have a Cronbach's Alpha

value above 0.7, with Community Development recording the highest value of 0.964, indicating good indicator consistency. Composite Reliability for all constructs is also above 0.7, with Community Development reaching ρ_a of 0.973 and ρ_c of 0.972. The AVE values are above 0.5, such as 0.852 for Community Development, indicating high convergent validity. Overall, these constructs exhibit excellent reliability and validity, meeting quality standards for analysis of inter-variable relationships.

7. R-Square

Table 4. R- Square

	R-square	R-square adjusted
Community Development	0.942	0.941

Source: Authors' Work

The R-Square and Adjusted R-Square values in the table indicate the extent to which the model explains variability in the Community Development construct. An R-Square of 0.942 shows that the model can account for 94.2% of the variation in Community Development, indicating excellent predictive power. Meanwhile, the Adjusted R-Square, at 0.941, is slightly lower due to adjustments for the number of independent variables, yet still demonstrates a high-quality model. Overall, these high R-Square and Adjusted R-Square values confirm the model's effectiveness in explaining the variability in the Community Development construct.

8. F-Square

Table 5. F-Square

	Community Development	Network	Trust	Value
Community Development				
Network	0.176			
Trust	0.183			
Value	0.001			

Source: Authors' Work

The F-Square table illustrates the impact of each variable on the dependent variable within the model. The F-Square value for Network on Community Development is 0.176, indicating a moderate effect. Trust has an F-Square value of 0.183, which is slightly higher, suggesting a somewhat greater influence on Community Development compared to Network. Meanwhile, Value shows a very minimal effect, with an F-Square value of 0.001, indicating almost no impact on Community Development. Overall, Network and Trust contribute significantly to community development, while Value has no meaningful influence.

9. Path Coefficients -Mean, STDEV, T Values, P Values

Table 6. Path Coefficients -Mean, STDEV, T Values, P Values

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	t Statistics (O/STDEV)	P values
Network-Community Development	0.496	0.510	0.150	3.308	0.001
Trust-Community Development	0.463	0.452	0.123	3.769	0.000
Value-Community Development	0.019	0.016	0.121	0.155	0.877

Source: Authors' Work

The Path Coefficients table presents the relationships between independent and dependent variables in the model, measured through path coefficients, T-statistics, and P-values. The analysis results indicate that Network (path coefficient 0.496, T-statistic 3.308, P-value 0.001) and Trust (path coefficient 0.463, T-statistic 3.769, P-value 0.000) have a positive and significant influence on Community Development. In contrast, Value (path coefficient 0.019, T-statistic 0.155, P-value 0.877) does not show a significant effect. Based on these results, Hypotheses 1 and 2 are accepted, demonstrating that social networks and trust

significantly contribute to community development, while Hypothesis 3 is rejected, as values within social networks do not have a significant impact.

This study explores the critical role of social capital in community development, focusing specifically on student involvement in community service activities. Two primary approaches were employed to analyze this phenomenon: a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) and Path Analysis. These approaches provide a comprehensive understanding of how dimensions of social capital trust, networks, and shared values interact with community development processes, particularly in the context of student participation in social projects.

The SLR findings reveal that social capital plays a central role in strengthening community development. Social capital essentially serves as a network of relationships that connect individuals within a community, enabling collective participation in various development initiatives (Bahri et al., 2023; Enderle, 2024). Previous literature emphasizes that social capital, through components of trust and shared values, is vital for effective collaboration and creating a sense of collective responsibility among community members, particularly in long-term programs (Jenny Onyx, 2010; Prince, 2024). This study supports the notion that social capital not only enhances the effectiveness of development programs but also mitigates potential social conflicts that may arise during implementation. By fostering trust and mutual respect, communities become more cohesive, reducing the risk of internal divisions that could undermine collective efforts.

Furthermore, the SLR analysis highlights that both "bridging social capital" (building connections between different groups) and "bonding social capital" (strengthening relationships within groups) play essential roles in community development. Bridging social capital opens new opportunities and resources for communities by introducing external ideas that can enrich perspectives and expand networks (Halstead et al., 2022). Meanwhile, bonding social capital reinforces internal solidarity, enabling communities to address challenges more effectively through strong and trusting relationships. This dual aspect of social capital is evident in the case of Tapong Village, where local norms and values play a significant role in enhancing community engagement in consensus-based decision-making (Bahri et al., 2023). These findings confirm that both external connections and internal strengths within a group contribute significantly to achieving sustainable development.

Path Analysis in this study also reveals a direct and significant relationship between social capital and community development. Trust, as a key element of social capital, proves to be a catalyst for productive and collaborative social interactions. In communities with high levels of trust, individuals are more likely to engage in collective efforts and work towards shared goals, accelerating development progress. These findings align with previous studies (Enderle, 2024), which argue that collaboration among individuals from diverse backgrounds can help solve social and economic issues faced by communities. The analysis also supports the idea that strengthening social networks, both bonding and bridging, directly contributes to the success of community development initiatives.

In addition, the Path Analysis highlights the importance of social values upheld and implemented within communities to create social structures that support the sustainability of development programs. As noted by Jenny Onyx, (2010), strengthening social values and shared norms establishes collective mechanisms that ensure program sustainability and encourage ongoing community participation. Communities that reinforce and promote shared values are more likely to engage in long-term development programs and support initiatives requiring sustained collective action. This underscores that the sustainability of development heavily relies on managing social capital, encompassing dimensions of networks, trust, and social values.

Another key finding of this study is the role of students as agents of change who can strengthen social capital in communities. Through their involvement in community service

activities, students not only make direct contributions to development but also act as bridges between local communities and external resources, bringing new perspectives and encouraging broader community engagement. Hidayatulloh (2022) observes that students often serve as facilitators who expand social networks and promote wider participation in development activities. This reinforces the idea that student involvement in community service programs, such as *KKN* (community-based service-learning programs), is an effective means to strengthen social capital and promote inclusive development. Through their interactions with community members, students help build trust, bridge social gaps, and foster a sense of shared responsibility that supports long-term community growth.

However, despite these positive findings on the impact of social capital on community development, significant challenges remain in integrating local and global approaches within the context of development. Globalization, which tends to emphasize individualism and economic gain, can hinder efforts to strengthen social bonds. As discussed by Marleni et al. (2018), the increasing focus on material wealth and individual success can reduce collective participation, ultimately weakening the social networks crucial for community resilience. Therefore, while community-based service programs can act as catalysts for developing social capital, it is essential to recognize the influence of global socio-economic factors that may undermine these efforts. Community development strategies must be designed holistically, considering specific local dynamics while addressing existing global challenges.

This study also suggests that integrating social capital into community development policies can be an effective strategy to address the complex challenges faced by modern societies. The findings indicate that social capital is not only a critical tool for development but also a necessary element for building community resilience in the face of social, economic, and environmental issues. By focusing on strengthening trust, social networks, and shared values, community development programs can create a more cohesive and sustainable framework for long-term progress.

In summary, the findings from the SLR and Path Analysis in this study confirm that strengthening social capital, through the dimensions of networks, trust, and shared values, is vital in supporting sustainable community development. The role of students in community service is shown to be a significant factor in enhancing social capital and fostering more effective collaboration within communities. Moving forward, community service-based programs can be utilized more broadly to strengthen social capital in various communities, particularly in addressing increasingly complex social, economic, and environmental challenges.

E. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis conducted using the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) and Path Analysis approaches, this study successfully addresses its research objectives regarding the influence of social capital on community development, with a focus on the role of students in community service activities. The SLR findings indicate that social capital, comprising the dimensions of networks, trust, and values, plays a vital role in strengthening community development. Social capital enhances community participation in development activities, reduces social conflict, and increases the likelihood of achieving shared, sustainable goals. Broad social networks (bridging social capital) and close intra-group relationships (bonding social capital) significantly impact community involvement in decision-making and development processes. Furthermore, trust and social values within communities reinforce solidarity and the sustainability of development initiatives.

Path Analysis reveals a direct and significant relationship between social capital and community development. Trust emerges as a key connector, fostering productive and collaborative social interactions. Strengthening social networks and shared values enhances the

sustainability of development efforts, creating social structures that support long-term program continuity and broader community participation. The role of students in community service activities is also critical. Students act as agents of change, strengthening social capital within communities by expanding social networks and fostering more inclusive collaboration. Community service-based programs hold strategic potential for strengthening social capital across various communities, thus supporting more sustainable development outcomes.

Based on these findings, it is recommended that the development of community service-based programs continue to be enhanced, involving students as agents of change to expand social networks and increase community participation. Additionally, it is crucial to address local dynamics in the management of social capital, considering the challenges of globalization that may affect collective engagement in community activities. Therefore, community development policies should adopt a holistic approach, emphasizing the strengthening of networks, trust, and values within communities to achieve more inclusive and sustainable development.

REFERENCES

- Abdulai, A., & Tewari, D. D. (2017). Trade-off between outreach and sustainability of microfinance institutions: Evidence from sub-Saharan Africa. *Enterprise Development and Microfinance*, 28(3), 162–181. <https://doi.org/10.3362/1755-1986.16-00014>
- Aldrich, D. P., & Meyer, M. A. (2015). Social Capital and Community Resilience. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 59(2), 254–269. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0002764214550299>
- Bahri, S., Maidin, R., & Nonci, N. (2023). The Urgency of Social Capital in Local Community Development. *Formosa Journal of Social Sciences (FJSS) Vol.2*, 2(3), 459–468.
- Bakari, C. (2022). Social Capital in Community Development: A Corner Stone in the right to participation and the Leave No One Behind. *Academia Letters*, (January 2022), 1–5. <https://doi.org/10.20935/al4760>
- Budowle, R., Krszjzaniek, E., & Taylor, C. (2021). Students as change agents for community–university sustainability transition partnerships. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 13(11), 1–26. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13116036>
- Dineshappa Singapur. (2022). Understanding Social Capital And Its Effects On Community Development. *Journal Of EMerging Recnologies And Innovative Research (JETIR)*, 9(12), 49–57. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781119207993.ch6>
- Dulkiah, M. (2023). Cader Phenomena as a Determining Group for the Success of Sustainable Development in Rural Areas. *Khazanah Sosial*, 5(1), 76–89. <https://doi.org/10.15575/ks.v5i1.24092>.
- Dulkiah, M., & Majid, A. (2025). Influence of Social Capital on Community Participation with Community Development as an Intervening Variable. *Changing Societies & Personalities*, 9(2), 501-523. doi:10.15826/csp.2025.9.2.339
- Muntaha, MG., Dulkiah, Moh., & Harahap, Chisa Belinda. (2024). Central Role in Social Interaction and Maintenance of Local Culture in the Widal Language Heritage of Sukabumi City. *Jurnal Sosiologi Nusantara*, 10(2), 256–274. <https://doi.org/10.33369/jsn.10.2.256-274>
- Enderle, S. (2024). ‘Everything is different here...’: The effects of mismatched mobility cultures and differential capacities on the urban vélomobility practices of refugee and asylum seeking women in Germany. *Travel Behaviour and Society*, 36, 100771. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tbs.2024.100771>
- Firdaus W, Suhaeb, E. S. K. (2022). Social landscape journal. *Social Landscape Journal*, 3(2), 9–18.
- Haddaway, N. R., Page, M. J., Pritchard, C. C., & McGuinness, L. A. (2022). PRISMA2020: An R package and Shiny app for producing PRISMA 2020-compliant flow diagrams,

- with interactivity for optimised digital transparency and Open Synthesis. *Campbell Systematic Reviews*, 18(2), e1230. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1002/cl2.1230>
- Halstead, J. M., Deller, S. C., & Leyden, K. M. (2022). Social capital and community development: Where do we go from here? *Community Development*, 53(1), 92–108. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15575330.2021.1943696>
- Hidayatulloh, D. S. (2022). The Development Of Community-Based Learning Models To Encourage Student Social Participation. *Edukasi: Journal of Educational Research*, XX(Xx). Retrieved from <http://journal.medpro.my.id/index.php/edukasi/article/view/175%0Ahttps://journal.medpro.my.id/index.php/edukasi/article/download/175/67>
- Jenny Onyx, R. L. (2010). The conversion of social capital into community development: An intervention in Australia's outback. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, 34(2), 381–397. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2427.2009.00897.x>
- Kusakabe, E. (2013). Advancing sustainable development at the local level: The case of machizukuri in Japanese cities. *Progress in Planning*, 80, 1–65. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.progress.2012.06.001>
- Marleni, Adiyalmon, & Elvawati. (2018). The Dynamics of Social Capital in Global Era of Rural Communities (Case Study Poor People in Nagari Rambatan, Tanah Datar District). *SHS Web of Conferences*, 42, 00098. <https://doi.org/10.1051/shsconf/20184200098>
- Matthews, P. (2016). Social media, community development and social capital. *Community Development Journal*, 51(3), 419–435. <https://doi.org/10.1093/cdj/bsv040>
- Nugrahani, T. S., Suharni, S., & Saptatiningsih, R. I. (2019). Potential of Social Capital and Community Participation in Village Development. *Jejak*, 12(1), 68–85. <https://doi.org/10.15294/jejak.v12i1.15775>
- Portes, A., & Mooney, M. (2005). Social capital and community development. *The New Economic Sociology: Developments in an Emerging Field*, 303–329. <https://doi.org/10.47941/ijhss.1890>
- Prakasa, Y. (2018). Exploring The Impact Of Social Capital On Entrepreneurial Orientation And Business Performance (Study on Members of MSMEs Communities in Malang). *Profit*, 12(1), 20–31. <https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.profit.2018.012.01.3>
- Prince, E. (2024). Role of Social Capital in Community Development. *Journal of Advanced Sociology*, 5(2), 55–68. <https://doi.org/10.47941/jas.1860>
- Subedi, S. R. (2021). Community Development from the Lens of Social Capital: A Sociological Study of Rupa Rural Municipality of Kaski, Nepal. *American Journal of Rural Development*, 9(1), 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.12691/ajrd-9-1-1>
- Suryahadi, A., Rishanty, A., & Sparrow, R. (2024). Social Capital and Economic Development in a Large and Multi-Ethnic Developing Country: Evidence from Indonesia. *Asian Development Review*, 41(2), 301–323. <https://doi.org/10.1142/S0116110524500082>
- Wolor, C. W., Musyaffi, A. M., Suhud, U., & Nurkhin, A. (2023). Social Capital and Community Development of Penglipuran Bali Tourism Village. *Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences Studies*, 23(2), 308–315. <https://doi.org/10.14456/hasss.2023.28>