



Original research article

## Social Capital in Determining Recipients of The Village Fund Cash Assistance (BLT-DD) in Woro Village, Indonesia

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### ABSTRACT

Village Fund Cash Assistance (BLT-DD) was reintroduced in 2020 as a program by the Indonesian Government to reduce the negative impacts of COVID-19. BLT-DD is distributed to poor people who meet certain eligibility requirements in many rural areas in Indonesia, including Woro Village in Bojonegoro Regency. In implementing the BLT-DD program, strong social capital is needed in determining the target recipients of the program. The research aims to analyze community social capital in the process of selecting applicants for the BLT-DD program. Focus on analyzing social capital element factors, namely trust, networks and norms using Structural Equation Modeling analysis based on Partial Least Square (SEM-PLS) analysis. Determining the sample using purposive sampling technique and calculations based on the Kirche Morgan formula obtained a sample of 95 respondents. The results of research on social capital show that trust is the most influential element of the social capital of the Woro Village community. However, there are other elements of social capital, namely networks and norms, that need to be increased. So that overall social capital can support program implementation effectively and on target in supporting post-COVID-19 village recovery.

### 1. Introduction

A village is a social community created by the structure of its people that grows naturally and intimately. People in rural areas generally know each other and have a high level of solidarity and social attitudes [1]. This means that a village is not just about a government structure, but also a social entity, where people live within an inherent framework of norms, customs, and interactions [2]. As a social foundation, life in rural communities is strengthened by institutions and social capital [3]. Social capital is created on the basis of responsibilities and expectations. It depends on social structure, trust in the environment, information flow, social laws and norms [4]. Villages have a solid foundation of social capital, which is reflected in solidarity, cooperation, and the spirit of gotong-royong. Furthermore, it is explained that the guidelines for village governance are based on the values of diversity, unity and the spirit of gotong royong [5]. Despite this strong unity, rural communities often experience social vulnerability, which can threaten their social resilience [6]. The government can be a factor that disrupts the social resilience of rural communities through regulations and policies that can damage the reputation of villages [7]. This can occur in development projects that ignite disputes over

land ownership in villages, as it has been revealed that the State is a foreign entity that attempts to integrate villages but always fails [8]. In addition, natural elements such as drought situations and social disaster events can lead to disputes over resource utilization [9] and social fragility arising from infectious diseases, such as the Covid-19 pandemic whose impact to date can also lead to disruptions in social resilience in rural communities [10].

In mid-April 2020, the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic disease outbreak infected a number of residents in both rural and urban areas [11]. Thus, as a preventive measure against the increase in the spread ratio, the government has implemented social contact restriction measures through Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) [12]. Until the implementation of the PSBB replacement by the Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM). This transition is a step in handling the Covid-19 pandemic. The implementation of social contact restriction provisions has resulted in changes in human activities, including social, economic, and religious practices [13]. As a united and intact community, or what is called *gemeinschaft*, it is difficult to change the routines that have become part of them, especially when there are social restriction rules applied [14]. In the midst of social restrictions, they have no choice but to leave

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their homes to carry out routine activities for survival, as most poor households living in villages depend on agriculture as their source of livelihood [15]. The implementation of social restrictions has resulted in an increase in the unemployment rate in the village [16]. As in Madura, access to livelihoods and mobility are issues that increase the social vulnerability of rural communities [17].

To control the pandemic and minimize the level of vulnerability caused by social restrictions, the government has taken various policies, including health services, economic recovery and community protection efforts [18]. When these measures are implemented, the economy of rural communities can be helped and alleviated by the social safety net that is a set of Indonesian government policies. The provision of Village Fund Cash Assistance (BLT DD) is a step in providing a safety net for the poor in the village [19]. In the process of distributing BLT-Dana Desa, there were still implementation problems that did not meet expectations, especially with weak supervision and accountability at the village institution level [20].

Indonesia Corruption Monitor (ICW) reported 169 corruption cases, of which 44 cases stemmed from village fund budget cases during the first semester. However, several studies have shown the positive impact of the Village Fund BLT distribution on the community. For example, a Smeru (2020) study covering 32 villages in 18 provinces and 16 districts in Indonesia indicated that villages have the ability and capacity to independently distribute BLT Dana Desa to the village poor. However, there are concerns about misappropriation of village funds, potential corruption, and conflicts between village heads and village officials [21]. Another study found that the implementation of village funds went well in Sumedang Regency, although there were obstacles related to the low ability of village governments to channel COVID-19 prevention programs at the district, regional and even central levels [22]. Social capital is

considered to encourage strong social cohesion and encourage collective community involvement [23].

The urgency of this research focuses on the socio-economic problems of village communities, especially Woro Village as the village selected as a recipient of the BLT-DD program. This program is basically a form of assistance that targets poor communities. The main aim is to reduce the negative impact of COVID-19 which has an impact on the economic aspects of society. The effectiveness of this program requires support from the social structure of the community in terms of the condition of the social capital of the community, especially the community receiving the assistance. Social capital consists of elements of trust, social networks, and social norms. Social capital is a factor that makes it easier for people to make decisions. Through strong social capital, the distribution of aid will be transparent and right on target. So the aim of this research is to identify social capital factors, so that the findings provide a comprehensive understanding that can be used as a basis for designing strategies to increase the effectiveness and sustainability of the BLT-DD program.

## 2. Method

The research conducted is classified as a form of quantitative research and is included in the survey research category. It is said to be survey research because the use of questionnaires is a way to collect data in research activities. A questionnaire is a written tool that includes a sequence of structured questions delivered in a certain way [24]. The territory of this study includes Woro Village with administrative boundaries including Sumberagung Village to the west, Bumirejo Village to the east, Tlogorejo Village to the north, and Nglumber Village to the south. Woro Village has a total area of 262 hectares and is divided into three hamlets, including Woro Hamlet, Ngujo Hamlet and Sidonganti Hamlet (Table 1 and Figure 1).

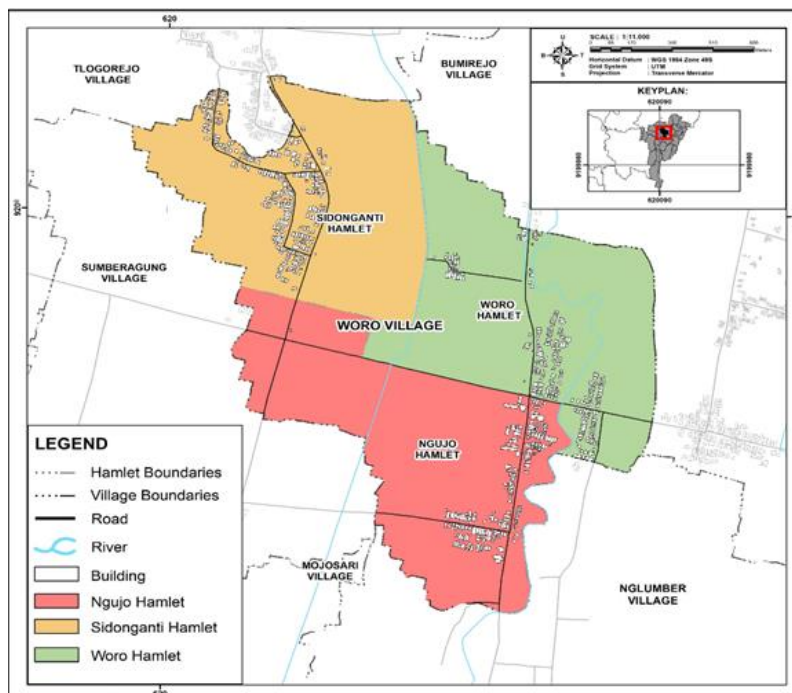


Figure 1. Administrative map of Woro Village

**Table 1.** Grouping of RT and RW in Woro Village

Halmet	RW	RT
Woro	1	3
Ngujo	1	4
Sidonganti	1	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>

Source: Woro Village Government, 2023

Purposive sampling technique is used in determining the sample in this study. This technique was chosen because the population had been determined based on individuals with characteristics in accordance with the objectives of this research. The number of samples is calculated based on the Kirche Morgan formula where this formula is used to calculate how large a sample is taken from a population [25]. The calculation is show in (Eq. (1)) [26].

$$S = \frac{X^2 \cdot N \cdot P(1 - P)}{d^2 \cdot (N - 1) + X^2 \cdot P(1 - P)}$$

$$S = \frac{3.841 \times 122 \times 0.5(1 - 0.5)}{0.05^2 \times (122 - 1) + 3.841 \times 0.5(1 - 0.5)} \quad (1)$$

$$S = \frac{117.1505}{1.26275} = 92.7 \text{ rounded up } 95 \text{ Respondents}$$

Where:

S = Number of Research Samples

N = Population in Research

P = Proportion of Research Population (0.5)

x<sup>2</sup> = Table Value x<sup>2</sup> (3.841)

d = Degree of Error (0.05)

Population can also be interpreted as an important element in research, including objects and subjects with certain characteristics or characters [27]. Woro Village has a population of 122 people with a sampling precision of 5% of the research sample. Thus, a research sample of 95 respondents was obtained. The criteria for receiving the questionnaire were people who were directly involved in the deliberations to determine BLT-DD recipients. To analyze social capital in determining BLT-DD recipients in Woro Village, it is necessary to use PLS-SEM. PLS model estimation in quadratic modelling is performed using a two-step embedding approach. The first stage is estimation, which evaluates the measurement model reflectively. The second stage evaluates the measurement model formatively at the dimension level using repeated indicators of trust, network, and norm variables, resulting in latent variable values that are used as dimension values in both variable-level estimates [28], [29].

The variables and indicators of social capital that are measured are include three different dimensions, first trust (K), social networks (J), and social norms (N). The trust dimension (K) consists of personal trust in neighbours (K1), trust in government (K2), trust in community leaders (K3), trust in local religious leaders (K4), and communication and information (K5). Second, Social network variables (J) are assessed with three indicators, including participation in consultation and expression of opinions (J1), participation in annual activities (Indonesian Independence Day, *Sedekah Bumi*, etc.) (J2); covering participation in weekly activities. Activities (PKK), *Arisan*, commemoration of Islamic holidays,

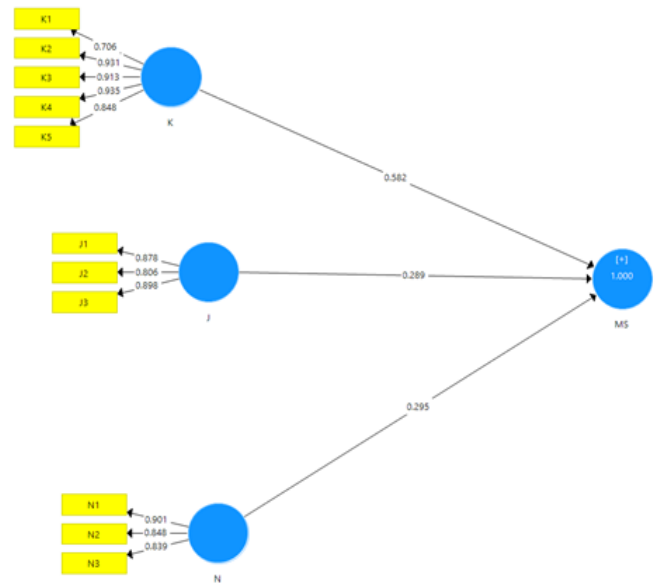
daily recitation, *hadara/rebana*, etc.) (J3). And the last variable is social norms (N) which is assessed by three indicators, namely norms (N1), cultural values (N2), and willingness to help others and village activities (N3).

### 3. Result

#### 3.1. Outer Model Evaluation (Measurement Model Reflective (First Order))

SEM-PLS evaluation guidelines refer to Hair and Risher and Sarstedt [30], [31]. In SEM-PLS analysis, the first thing to do is the validity test based on the outer loading value as shown in Figure 2 and Table 2.

From the analysis results listed in Table 2 and Figure 2, it can be observed that all outer loading values of each indicator show numbers greater than 0.7. This fact implies that the validity requirement, which is based on the outer loading value, has been fully met. That way, it can be concluded that these indicators or parameters can be considered valid for the measurements taken. In accordance with what is mandated that in the validity test the outer loading value must be > 0.7 [30]. Furthermore, Validity testing based on Cronbach's Alpha (CA) value, Average Variance Extracted (AVE) value; and Reliability based on Composite Reliability (CR). the results of the validity test based on Cronbach's Alpha (CA) and Average Variance Extracted (AVE) and Reliability based on Composite Reliability (CR) are listed in Table 3.



**Figure 2.** Validity testing based on outer loading

**Table 2.** Testing based on Outer Loading (First Order)

Indicators	Outer Loading
J1	0.878
J2	0.806
J3	0.898
K1	0.706
K2	0.931
K3	0.913
K4	0.935
K5	0.848
N1	0.901
N2	0.848
N3	0.839

**Table 3.** Validity testing based on Cronbach's Alpha (CA) value, Average Variance Extracted (AVE) value; and Reliability based on Composite Reliability (CR)

	Cronbach's Alpha	Composite Reliability	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)
J	0.829	0.896	0.742
K	0.918	0.939	0.758
N	0.828	0.897	0.744

From **Table 3.** it can be seen that the value of each dimension of social capital has an AVE value > 0.5, which means it shows that all dimensions are in accordance with the established validity standards. Furthermore, the composite reliability (CR) measure is used to conduct reliability testing. All CR values exceeded 0.7, indicating that they met the reliability criteria according to CR. Furthermore, reliability assessment is required using Cronbach's alpha (CA) coefficient. CA values above 0.7 are considered to meet the dependability requirement according to Cronbach's alpha. Furthermore, the Fornell-Larcker approach was used to conduct discriminant validity testing. The results of the discriminant validity testing are shown in **Table 4.**

When evaluating discriminant validity, the correlation coefficients between latent variables and the AVE of the latent variables are compared. The AVE of each latent variable consistently exceeds the correlation value with other latent variables. This indicates it meets the requirements of discriminant validity [32]. From the Fornell & Larcker test results recorded in **Table 4.** it can be concluded that each dimension has successfully passed and met the Discriminant Validity prerequisites. This shows that each dimension in the measurement model has a higher correlation with similar indicators than with indicators from different dimensions. Thus, it can be ensured that the dimensions measured have the ability to be clearly distinguished from each other in the context of the measurements taken. The next step is the validity test based on HTMT as listed in **Table 5.**

From the figures contained in **Table 5.** it can be concluded that the findings from the HTMT technique show that all values are below 0.9. This strengthens the confirmation that the prerequisites for discriminant validity have been met. In this context, values lower than 0.9 indicate that the correlation between the measured constructs is much lower than the variance within each construct itself. Thus, this result confirms that the measured constructs have sufficient ability to be discriminatively distinguished from each other.

**3.2. Outer Model Evaluation (Measurement Model) (Second Order, Formative)**

**3.2.1. Colinierity Evaluation**

In the collinearity evaluation, we test whether there is a strong correlation or relationship among the dimensions or independent variables in the model. The required Variance

Inflation Factor (VIF) value is less than 5 [30]. The results of the colinierity evaluation are listed in **Table 6.**

From the information provided in **Table 6.** it can be seen that all VIF (Variance Inflation Factor). From these results, it can be concluded that there are no significant collinearity problems between the independent variables in the tested model. A low VIF value indicates that the variables are not highly dependent on each other, which may interfere with accurate interpretation in regression analysis. Thus, the results support the conclusion that there is no collinearity problem to worry about in the evaluated model.

**3.2.2. Outer Weight & Outer Loading Evaluation**

Next, the outer weight will be evaluated. the results are listed in **Table 7.** If the outer loading value is > 0.5, it means that the indicator is retained. From the information contained in **Table 7.** that all outer loading values of the Trust (K), Network (J), and Norm (N) dimensions are greater than 0.5. This implies that these indicators have a strong contribution to each dimension and can be retained in the analysis process. In addition, from **Table 7,** it can be seen that the dimensions of Trust (K), Network (J), and Norms (N) are significant as dimensions of forming MS (Model Structure), because the P-Values of the three dimensions are less than 0.05. This indicates that the three dimensions have a significant influence on the Model Structure being analyzed. The next step that can be taken is the goodness of fit test to check the extent to which the model built is in accordance with the existing data. This test provides information on how well the selected model fits the observed data. Thus, this stage will provide an overview of how well the model explains the relationship between variables and how well the model fits the existing data.

**Table 4.** Discriminant Validity Testing: Fornell & Larcker.

	J	K	N
J	(0.861)		
K	0.579	(0.871)	
N	0.566	0.580	(0.863)

**Table 5.** Discriminant validity testing: HTMT

	J	K
J		
K	0.622	
N	0.667	0.663

**Table 6.** Colinierity evaluation based on Variance Inflation Factor (VIF)

	MS
J	1.709
K	1.751
N	1.714

**Table 7.** Outer Weight dan Outer Loading (Second Order) Evaluation

	Outer Loading	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics ( O/STDEV )	P Values
J -> MS	1.000	0.289	0.289	0.016	18.453	0.000
K -> MS	1.000	0.582	0.584	0.024	24.719	0.000
N -> MS	1.000	0.295	0.295	0.021	13.788	0.000

### 3.3. Goodness of Fit Test

From Table 8 it can be understood that the goodness of fit test results show that the model built is a fit model. This illustrates that the model that has been designed fits the existing data well. The goodness of fit test provides an overview of how well the model fits the patterns and relationships contained in the data used. A good "model fit" indicates that the relationship between the variables being modelled matches the pattern in the data, and there is no significant difference between what is found in the model and what actually occurs in the data. This is a positive indication that the model built can be relied upon to explain or predict the relationship between variables well based on the available data.

### 3.4. Evaluation of Godness of fit Criteria of Structural Model

Based on the evaluation by functioning the R-Square value, if the result is 0.67, this indicates that the model is categorized as "good". If the value is 0.33, it can be concluded that the model is classified as "moderate". However, when the R-Square value reaches 0.19, this can be interpreted that the model built tends to be "weak". In this context, the R-Square value of the social capital building blocks in Woro Village, based on the model fit, gives an idea of how well the model explains variations in the concept of social capital in the context of the Woro Village community. The results of the Godness of fit Criteria Evaluation of the Structural Model are listed in Table 9.

From the results in Table 9, it can be observed that the R-Square value of 1,000 for the social capital variable in the context of BLT-DD determination is interesting to note. This value explicitly shows that the entire variation in the concept of social capital can be fully explained by the factors contained in the model, such as trust, networks and social norms. The implication is that every aspect of social capital, as measured in this context, is fully influenced by the variables mentioned. This illustrates that the level of significance and strength of influence of these factors on the concept of social capital in relation to the BLT-DD determination process reached 100%.

## 4. Discussion

Overall, the dimensions of the social capital construct are formed from trust, social networks, and social norms. Each

dimension shows a factor loading value that exceeds 0.70, which indicates that all dimensions that form the concept of social capital are valid for measuring variables related to the concept of social capital. In other words, these results support the validity of using these dimensions as appropriate representations of social capital, thereby enabling the accurate measurement of variables within the social capital framework. This research shows that a comprehensive understanding of these social capital factors is important to study so that strategies can be designed according to community conditions. Social capital is important for the collective welfare of society, especially in the BLT-DD program which is prone to conflict between the community and the government.

The results of the analysis show that trust has a positive and significant influence on social capital with a total influence value of 0.582. This shows that the higher the trust a person has, the stronger the influence on social capital. In this context, Prayitno also emphasized that the greater the level of mutual trust in a society, the greater the possibility of cooperation [33]. The implication is that there is a reciprocal process where the community is more likely to collaborate with the village government so that the determination of BLT-DD recipients is more targeted. Thus, the existence of strong trust can play an important role in supporting effective collaboration between the community and village government in BLT-DD distribution policies. This is in line with [34], trust is the main basis of social capital in cooperation and collaboration between society and government. Trust as capital that mitigates possible conflicts that arise in program implementation [35]. Trust is the basis for carrying out any action, with a strong basis of trust, the provision of assistance will be minimal from conflicts, disputes or complaints from the community, because they are aware of the assistance allocated for those who need it most [36], [37].

Furthermore, social networks have a positive and significant influence on social capital with a total influence value of 0.289. This shows that the larger the network a person has, the greater the impact on social capital. The view supported by Auliah emphasizes that a good community will have a strong social network, so that it can strengthen a sense of cooperation and provide benefits from participation [38]. In this context, the people of Woro Village are able to form social capital through the networks formed between residents, government and local community leaders. The collaboration built between these components in determining BLT-DD recipients shows that there is mutual agreement. This effort aims to ensure that social assistance is distributed on target, while at the same time avoiding the emergence of social jealousy in society. Social networks increase community involvement in supporting program success [39]. Networking can make it easier to access information about who is entitled to receive aid, so that aid can be distributed optimally and can alleviate poverty [40], [41].

Likewise, social norms have a positive and significant influence on social capital with a total influence value of 0.295. This shows that the stronger the social norms that exist in society, the greater their impact on the formation of social capital. The main characteristic of norms is the existence of a reciprocal process, where individuals tend to be more willing

Table 8. Results of the goodness of fit test

No	Goodness of fit Index	Result	Description
1	Chi – Square	-0.000	Good Fit
2	d-ULS	0.000	-
3	d-G	0.000	-
4	SRMR	0.000	Good Fit
5	NFI	1.000	Good Fit
6	Rms Theta	0.719	Good fit

Table 9. R-Square value of social capital

Variabel	R- Square	Percentage of influence	Description
Social Capital in Determining Recipients of BLT-DD	1.000	100%	Good

to help each other [42]. In the context of Woro Village, the people still adhere to their ancestral traditions and show high obedience to applicable norms. The presence of these norms and traditions forms a collective awareness that encourages the people of Woro Village to help each other. This strengthens the social order between residents and supports the formation of strong social capital in the community. Community compliance with applicable social norms will influence the implementation of the BLT-DD program, both in the main steps of identifying appropriate targeted aid recipients and resource allocation. This is in line with [43], that strong social norms encourage transparency and justice, this basis will encourage society to uphold behavior and comply with applicable rules. This is supported by [44], that on the basis of good social norms criminal acts such as corruption and discrimination can be anticipated and can be accounted for.

Social capital plays an important role as a bond between the Woro Village community, especially in the process of determining BLT-DD. According to Kyne (2020), social capital functions as a bridge that connects individuals, but is not always the only dominant factor [45]. It should be noted that the results of determining BLT-DD recipients have a direct impact on the social conditions of the community. This fact shows that if the social capital that exists in society is utilized well, better decisions will be created. Thus, understanding and effective application of social capital in the context of determining BLT-DD can make a positive contribution to social dynamics and decision making in the Woro community. Further to the findings produced, future researchers need to consider external factors such as government policies and factors identified other. Apart from that, research related to social capital and its relationship to economic development is a topic that can be researched. Through this, it is hoped that the results can be used as a basis for strategies for alleviating poverty and improving community welfare. Overall, the findings of this study emphasize that it is important to invest in programs that can increase community social capital.

## 5. Conclusion

Social capital in Woro Village is formed through three main factors: trust, social networks, and social norms. These three factors play a key role in shaping and strengthening the social fabric and cooperation among Woro villagers. The presence and recognition of the importance of trust, networks and social norms illustrates the strong foundation of social capital within the group. In other words, an in-depth understanding of these factors will assist in the development of more effective strategies to enhance and harness the potential of social capital in various aspects of Woro villagers' lives. Each of these dimensions consists of several elements:

The trust that exists in the Woro Village community is formed from several indicators, including: 1) trust in neighbors in their neighborhood, 2) trust in village or kelurahan officials, 3) trust in nearby community leaders, and 4) trust in religious leaders in the area where they live. In addition, 5) the importance of information and communication between the government and the community also contributes as a factor in shaping this trust among the Woro Village community. All of these indicators are

important elements in forming a framework of trust that plays a role in fostering harmonious relationships and cooperation within the community.

The social network within the Woro Village community is formed from three key indicators, including: 1) participation in deliberations and activities that involve expressing opinions, 2) attendance at various annual activities such as Indonesian Independence Day celebrations, Earth Alms, village slametan events, and the like, and 3) involvement in weekly activities such as PKK activities, arisan, commemoration of Islamic holidays, routine recitation, hadarah/rebana activities, and so on. These three indicators play an important role in forming strong social networks among Woro villagers. Active participation in these activities strengthens social relations, maintains traditions, and expands the network of communication and interaction within the community.

Social norms in Woro Village are formed from three main indicators, which include: 1) individual adherence to the norms and customary rules that apply in the community, 2) the cultivation of cultural values that are applied and respected, and 3) the willingness of individuals to help others within the community. These three indicators are important elements in forming a framework of social norms that regulate behavior and interactions between residents in Woro Village. Adherence to customary norms, respect for cultural values, and an attitude of mutual cooperation or social care are strong foundations in maintaining harmony and harmony in the social life of the community.

Trust is the variable that has the most significant influence in shaping social capital in the Woro Village community. This shows that the existence and strength of trust in relationships between individuals is very important in forming and maintaining a strong and trusting social network within the community. High trust is a key driver in creating solid, supportive and effective cooperation among Woro villagers, and plays a key role in strengthening social ties among them.

Overall, this research shows that a comprehensive understanding of these social capital factors is important to study so that strategies are designed in accordance with community conditions. Social capital is important for the collective welfare of society, especially in the BLT-DD program which is prone to conflict between communities and the government. Through strong social capital, it is hoped that aid can be distributed well and on target. External factors also need to be considered by future researchers who can study external factors such as government policy, community economy, and other identified factors. So that we gain understanding to design effective strategies according to the potential and conditions of the community in order to realize shared prosperity.

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### Author Declaration

#### Authors' contributions and responsibilities

The authors made substantial contributions to the conception and design of the study. The authors took responsibility for data analysis, interpretation and discussion of results. The authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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#### Availability of data and materials

All data are available from the authors..

#### Competing interests

The authors declare no competing interest.

#### Additional information

No additional information from the authors.

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