



Original research article

Social Capital in Improving Community Welfare through Village-Owned Enterprises in Belun Village

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ABSTRACT

Village-owned enterprises (BUMDes) are institutions or organizations that carry out activities or businesses to develop the economy in villages. The main objectives are to increase Village Own Source Revenue (PADesa), contribute to improving community welfare, alleviate poverty, and reduce unemployment. However, according to Belun Village APBdes data, BUMDes "Karya Mandiri" has not provided PADesa, and administrator and member engagement has been declining annually. Social capital is the capacity of the community to take collective action to achieve common goals through an institution. The purpose of this research is to measure the level of social capital in the Belun village community in improving welfare through BUMDes. This research uses Venn diagrams and Social Network Analysis (SNA) to map and measure relationships and information among individuals, groups, or institutions. The results show that the level of community participation in Belun village is at a moderate level, with high-density levels and centrality. There are 17 central figures connected to the BUMDes in Belun village. Independent BUMDes have not yet made financial contributions. Based on the conclusions and recommendations, it is suggested that social capital in independent BUMDes needs to be strengthened, especially in conveying information to the community about the activities carried out, to foster a sense of ownership in the efforts developed by BUMDes and to enhance the capacity of BUMDes management through mentoring from relevant agencies and village governments.

1. Introduction

Village development is one of the priorities in the national development agenda in Indonesia. This is in line with the sustainable development program, commonly known as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The goal of this program is to reduce poverty, hunger, as well as social and environmental issues by the year 2030 [1], [2]. Based on data from the Indonesian Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the population of Indonesia currently stands at 278 million people, with the poverty rate reaching 25.90 million people or 9.36%. Additionally, BPS data for East Java states that as of March 2023, 10.35% of the population of East Java is classified as poor. Meanwhile, regarding poverty conditions in Bojonegoro in 2023, the data shows a rate of 12.18%, equivalent to 153,250 people in Bojonegoro living below the poverty line. From this data, it is evident that the poverty situation in Indonesia remains quite high, highlighting the necessity for sustainable development strategies to reduce poverty rates.

One of the strategies in sustainable development is village development. Villages play a crucial role in national development [3], [4], possessing significant potential economically, socially, and culturally. One effort aimed at improving the welfare of the community is the establishment of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes). Village-owned enterprises (BUMDes) are institutions or organizations engaged in activities or businesses to develop the economy in villages. BUMDes is formed based on the approval of the community through deliberation between the village government and the villagers to achieve specific goals. The existence of BUMDes plays a vital role in village economic development by maximizing the potential and assets of the village to enhance community welfare [5], fostering cooperation with various parties outside BUMDes, establishing marketing networks tailored to the needs and potential of the village community, and creating job opportunities while increasing village revenues [6], [7]. These goals can be achieved through programs aimed at increasing community productivity, implementing various initiatives,

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and providing facilities to support economic activities in rural areas [8], [9].

The presence of BUMDes is believed to have an impact on the economic activities of the community [10]. In their research, BUMDes was found to reduce unemployment rates among the working-age population. This is attributed to the types of businesses operated by BUMDes, which align with the potential of the village [11]. The presence of BUMDes can enhance the welfare of the community, as evidenced by its contribution of 40% of the net profits to the Village Original Revenue (PADesa), providing remuneration to BUMDes managers, and fulfilling social functions within the surrounding environment [12]. BUMDes Gajah Mada can accommodate at least two goals of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), namely SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure). This is due to the influence of the high natural and social capital in the development of BUMDes Gajah Mada.

In 2016, the village of Belun, Temayang District, established a village-owned enterprise (BUMDes) named "Karya Mandiri". It began with a village meeting between the village government and community representatives. According to Village Regulation No. 6 of 2022, the purpose of establishing BUMDes Karya Mandiri is to create a business unit that has legal standing in line with the village's potential, and capable of generating additional Village Original Revenue (PAD). Additionally, BUMDes Karya Mandiri is expected to accommodate all economic activities and enhance the village's economy in line with local customs, traditions, and culture. It should also have the capability to receive and manage projects from the central and local governments managed by the community.

The establishment of BUMDes Karya Mandiri aims to improve the village's economy by optimizing the village's assets to enhance community welfare. This can be achieved by increasing community participation in managing the village's economic potential and developing business cooperation plans with other villages or third parties [13]. Moreover, it involves building market networks and opening opportunities to meet public service needs, thereby helping to increase employment opportunities and overall community welfare.

Based on data from the Belun village government, 26.98% of the population are farmers, while 18.48% are unemployed. With this profile, it can be said that in Belun village, the majority of livelihoods are in the agricultural sector, while there is still a significant portion of unemployed residents, indicating a high demand for job opportunities. Therefore, the establishment of BUMDes Karya Mandiri is expected to be a solution for increasing community welfare and absorbing labor.

Currently, BUMDes Karya Mandiri has 20 members engaged in litchi orchard farming. However, according to Edi Susanto, the manager of BUMDes Karya Mandiri, based on the village's budget, it has not yet contributed to the village's original revenue. This is attributed to the lack of support from relevant departments regarding good BUMDes governance. Additionally, there is still a lack of understanding among the community regarding BUMDes operations. Until now,

BUMDes Karya Mandiri has been managed conventionally, and several business units such as trade, tourism, services, livestock, fisheries, agriculture, and water supply have not fully reflected the village's potential or contributed to its development.

Based on interviews with BUMDes managers like Edi Susanto, the challenges faced include a lack of community interest in participating in BUMDes activities. Attendance at BUMDes regular meetings has decreased annually since 2019. Furthermore, the lack of support from relevant departments in BUMDes management has hindered its effective operation. BUMDes Karya Mandiri also lacks socialization about its business units, as mentioned by Mr. Imam Safi'i, the head of RT 4, who stated that he received inadequate information about BUMDes business units directly or indirectly. Additionally, the conversion of idle land from agricultural use, previously auctioned, to litchi cultivation has raised questions in the community about the success of this venture.

Efforts to improve BUMDes performance have been made by changing its management in 2021, from Mr. Ali Sohib to Mr. Khoirul Anam. This change aims to bring about improvements in BUMDes management and increase community trust in its activities. Currently, BUMDes Karya Mandiri is chaired by Mr. Khoirul Anam, who seeks cooperation with relevant departments to obtain more support and input for effective BUMDes management. One such initiative is to elevate BUMDes Karya Mandiri's status to a legally recognized institution. The hope is that with this legal status, BUMDes can further develop its businesses.

As a social institution, BUMDes is bound by social values present in the community, including mutual understanding, trust, and the ability to take collective action. These values constitute part of the social capital considered important in community economic development [13], [14]. Social capital is a concept that refers to the networks of relationships among people who live and work in a particular society, enabling that society to function effectively. It involves the effective functioning of social groups through interpersonal relationships, shared identity, shared understanding, shared norms, shared values, trust, cooperation, and reciprocity [15], [16]. Regarding the importance of social capital in managing BUMDes, in the research [17], there is a relationship between social capital and driving improvements in the quality and quantity of BUMDes management. With good social capital, the performance of BUMDes can be enhanced more easily, enabling the village to undertake development projects that align with its potential. Meanwhile, [18] in their study, found that elements of social capital consisting of norms and trust play a role in strengthening networks based on strong familial ties, influencing the building of cooperation between BUMDes and the community. Furthermore, in the research [19] conducted in the tourist village of Pujon Kidul, it was stated that social capital catalyses resolving conflicts and garnering support from the community for sustainable tourism village development. Additionally, social capital also plays a role in creating community networks and fostering cooperation among groups. A high and good level of social capital is something that must be prepared to create readiness among the community to make decisions and take actions for the

common good, especially in rural communities with strong beliefs and close-knit relationships [20].

Social Network Analysis (SNA) is used in this research to measure and depict the relationships and information exchange among individuals, groups, or institutions [21], [22]. While [23] SNA Social Network Analysis (SNA) served as an additional method to visually map and validate the findings of the literature review. It reflected the wide range of applications that this methodological approach offers. According to [24], Social Network Analysis (SNA) is a method used to understand the connectivity and behavior of individuals with others within an institution. Through SNA, the extent of someone's participation in society, the number of connections they have, and their centrality in the network can be determined [25], [26]. The application of SNA to the typology of social capital can also be utilized to observe the composition of social capital within an institution or group. SNA is also effective for investigating models, ideas, and individuals connected within different groups [24], [27].

2. Material and Method

2.1. Research Location

The administrative village of Belun is located in the Temayang sub-district with an area of 2,879.904 km² based on the 2023 DHKP data. It is bordered directly by, North: Ngujung Village; South: Temayang Village; West: Jono Village; and East: Pandantoyo Village.

Belun Village is divided into two hamlets, namely Krajan Hamlet and Pilangrejo Hamlet. Krajan Hamlet consists of RT 01 to RT 07, while Pilangrejo Hamlet consists of RT 08 to RT 10. This is shown in Figure 1, the administrative map of Belun Village.

The economy of the Belun village community, based on the village profile data, is predominantly based on agriculture, with rain-fed irrigation. The main agricultural products are rice, corn, and tobacco. To improve the welfare of the community, the Belun village government has established a self-reliant Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) which currently operates a longan orchard tourism garden.

2.2. Research Instrument

Data collection in this research utilized primary survey methods through interviews and questionnaires and secondary methods involving observation and literature review. The population for this study consisted of 55 stakeholders of the self-reliant Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes). The sampling technique employed purposive sampling among the stakeholders of the self-reliant Village-Owned Enterprises. Resulting in a sample size of 49 individuals

Data collection through interviews was conducted using questionnaires developed according to the required data needs. Observation data was collected by visiting the research object, namely the Belun village, to obtain physical documentation of the self-reliant Village-Owned Enterprises in the village. The interview data aimed to gather information on the characteristics of the self-reliant Village-Owned Enterprises stakeholders and the social capital present among the respondents. The questionnaire model was related to respondent characteristics such as gender, age, education level, and income level. Meanwhile, to obtain data on social capital characteristics related to trust, norms, and networks, further analysis was conducted using the UCINET 6.528 application.

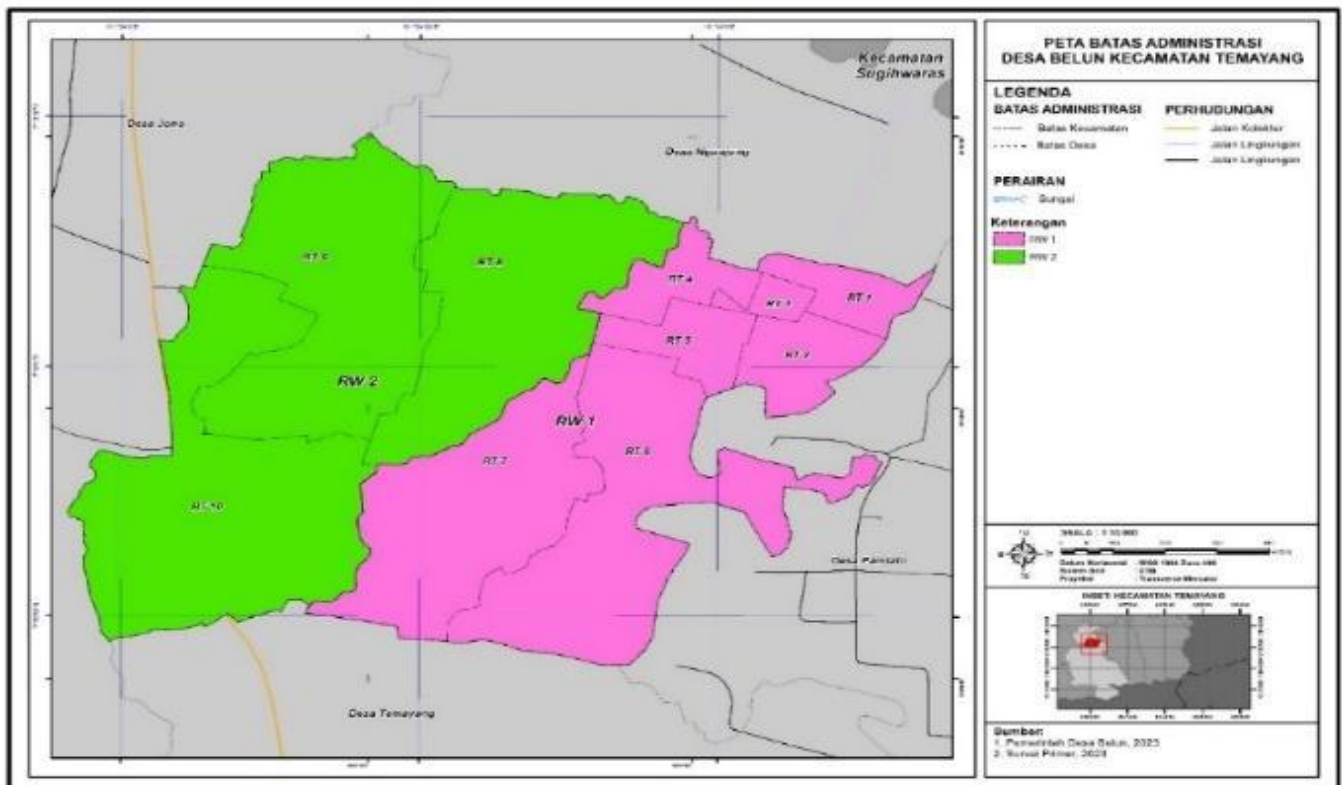


Figure 1. Administrative map of Belun village

2.3. Analytical Methods

The analysis method employed in this study includes descriptive analysis using Venn diagrams and Social Network Analysis (SNA), which are further processed using the UCINET application. The first step involves processing the obtained data using descriptive statistics to obtain an overview of the characteristics of stakeholders of the self-reliant Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes), including gender, age, education level, income level, and an overview of the characteristics of social capital, which consist of trust levels, norms, and networks among the self-reliant Village-Owned Enterprises stakeholders. Next, Venn diagrams are used to illustrate the institutional, A Venn diagram is a method utilizing a visual organizer comprising of two intersecting circles [28], relationships followed by respondents in the Belun village. Subsequently, Social Network Analysis (SNA) is used to determine the characteristics of social capital, including levels of participation, centrality, and the density of relationships among respondents within a group. To facilitate understanding of the results from social network analysis, they are categorized into three levels: low, moderate, and high [21].

The level of participation is assessed by comparing the community's activity in participating in institutions within the study area. Referring to the number of institutions in the Belun village, the maximum participation available in the village is 6, while the minimum participation is 0, as there is no obligation to participate in these institutions. This can be calculated using a Eq. (1) [29].

$$RoA = \frac{\text{Sum of diagonal matrix}}{\text{Number of respondent}} \tag{1}$$

The density test is conducted to determine the level of density of relationships among respondents within a group and to assess the extent of the role of respondents sharing membership in each institution or group. The highest density value is 1, indicating very high relationships among respondents, while the lowest is 0 [30].

Centrality analysis is used to identify central respondents in the Belun Village. Centrality analysis can be performed using UCINET Version 6.528 software. This is done by inputting the adjacency matrix mode 1 and processing it into the UCINET format. Subsequently, the calculation of centrality levels can be conducted

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Characteristics Respondent

The characteristics of BUMDes stakeholders in this study are distinguished by gender, age, income level, and education level. The characteristics of respondents based on gender are divided into 2 categories: male and female. There are 40 male respondents and 9 female respondents, indicating that the majority of individuals involved in the development of Belun Village are still dominated by males (Figure 2).

The characteristics of respondents based on productive age, which is between 19 and 55 years old, are as follows: there are 39 individuals, or 80%, while respondents above the

productive age are 10 individuals, or 20%. This illustrates that respondents within the productive age group play a significant role in community life. With a considerable number of productive individuals available, this can be utilized as one of the assets in development, as they are considered capable of working and creating innovations beneficial to development (Figure 3).

Respondents based on their level of education are divided into 4 categories: those who have completed primary education (SD) amount to 10%, or 5 individuals; those who have completed lower secondary education (SMP) amount to 16%, or 8 individuals; those who have completed upper secondary education (SMA) amount to 17%, or 17 individuals; and those who have completed education up to the bachelor's level amount to 39%, or 19 individuals (Figure 4). Typically, the level of education influences the type of occupation and the income level of respondents. The better the level of education attained, the more it can influence one's mindset and understanding of changes, enabling them to innovate and generate creative ideas.

Respondents are categorized based on their income into two groups: those with income < 2 million IDR, consisting of 29 individuals or 59%; and those with income > 2 million IDR, comprising 20 individuals or 41%. This indicates that there are still many people with incomes below 2 million IDR, mainly because a significant portion of the rural population works as farmers and has low levels of education (Figure 5). Consequently, they may face challenges in innovating and generating new ideas.

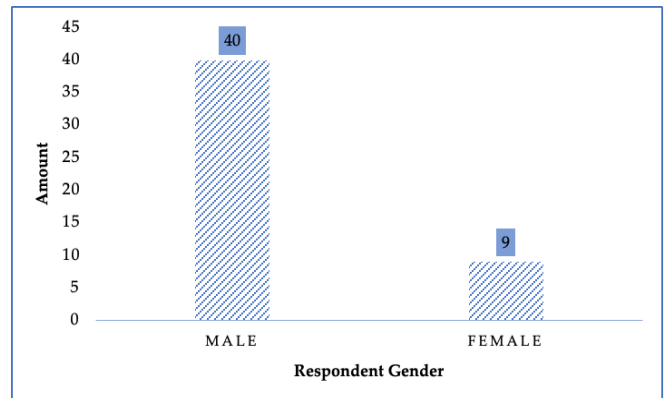


Figure 2. Characteristics by gender

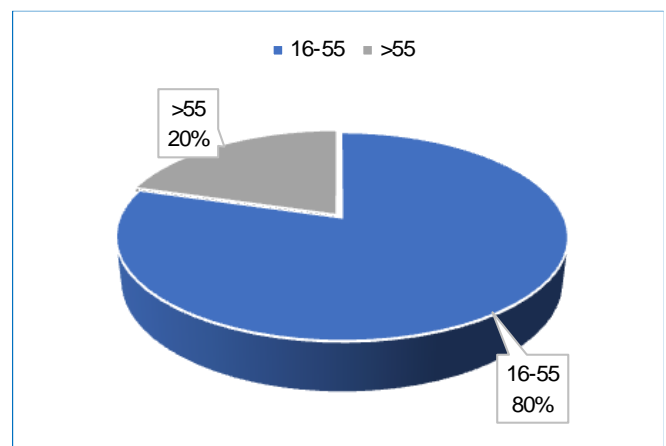


Figure 3. Characteristics by age

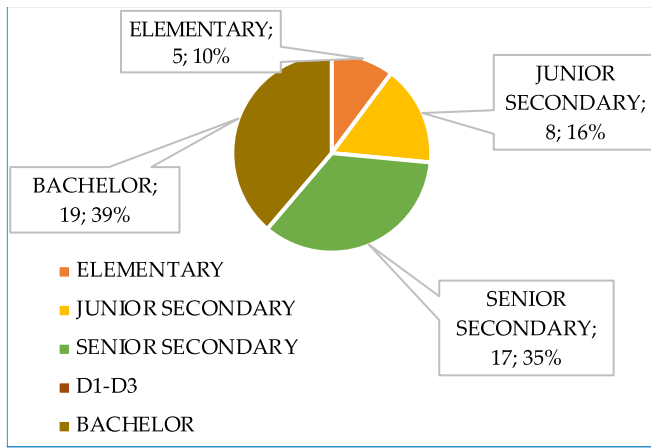


Figure 4. Characteristics by education level

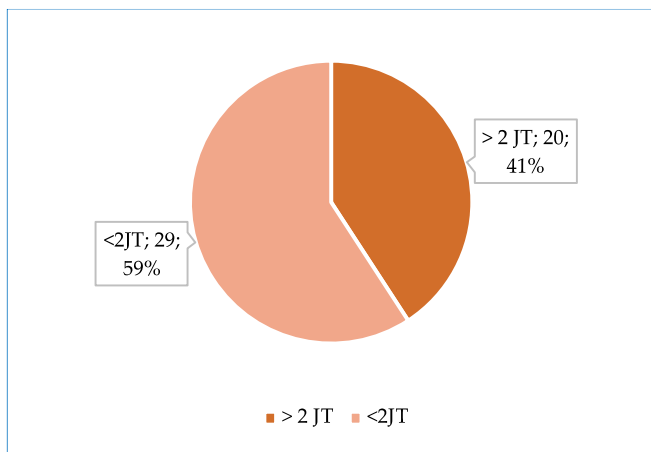


Figure 5. Characteristics by income level

3.2. Diagram Venn

The results of the analysis are depicted in the form of a Venn Diagram (circle diagram), enabling the representation of the benefits, influence, and proximity of the relationship between an institution and the community (Figure 6). This institutional relationship diagram is used to determine the presence, benefits, and roles of the institution in the village [31]. This diagram is depicted with different-sized circles which signify how important the institutions are in society [32], [33]. Touching circles indicate the existence of connections or distributed information between institutions, while overlapping circles indicate cooperation and interrelation among institutions [34], [35].

From the survey results of 49 respondents in Belun Village, they are divided into several groups regarding the organizations/institutions they participate in. This grouping of respondents is expected to represent the results of the institutional relationships present in Belun Village. Below is the distribution of questionnaire results among the community respondents in Belun Village. Table 1 shows that the congregation of 'Kelompok Keagamaan', 'Kelompok Tani', and 'Kelompok Simpan Pinjam' are the most followed institutions by the respondents. This is because the 'Kelompok Keagamaan' in the neighborhood is one of the means to strengthen community relationships, especially for men, where in the 'Kelompok Keagamaan' activities there are also savings and loan activities carried out together with the 'Kelompok Keagamaan'. Furthermore, this data is translated



Figure 6. Diagram Venn

Table 1. Community institution

No	Institution	Total
1	BPD	5
2	PKK	9
3	Karang Taruna	10
4	Kelompok Simpan Pinjam	23
5	Kelompok Tani	33
6	Kelompok Keagamaan	43

into a Venn diagram to visualize the position of the institutions followed by the respondents.

Farmer groups are the next institution most followed by the people of Belun Village because the majority of the people of Belun Village work as farmers or own agricultural land rented out to others.

3.3. Social Capital

3.3.1. Rate of Participation

The institutional survey results indicate that every stakeholder respondent of BUMDes Karya Mandiri follows institutions at the village level, with respondents typically affiliated with 2-3 institutions. To determine the value of the participation rate, the first step is, to sum up the number of institutions followed by each respondent, which is then divided by the total number of respondents.

$$RoA = \frac{\text{Sum of diagonal matrix}}{\text{Number of respondent}} = \frac{125}{49} = 2.55 \quad (2)$$

The analysis of the participation rate is conducted to analyze the activity level of respondents towards the institutions they are involved in the village of Belun. The maximum participation count in Belun Village is 6, which refers to the number of institutions present in the village, while the minimum participation is 0, as there is no obligation to participate in these institutions. Respondents' participation rate values are categorized into 3 categories: low, moderate, and high, as shown in Table 2. Categorizing the participation rate aims to facilitate the determination of respondents' participation level through defined value ranges based on the number of institutions [36]. The participation rate of the community in Belun Village, based on the calculation of RoP, is classified as moderate.

Table 2. Category of participation levels in Belun village community

Category	Participation Rate
Low	0 – 2.0
Moderate	2.1 – 4.0
High	4.1- 6.0

3.3.2. Density

The focus of density analysis is on how many institutions are followed by a pair of different respondents. The highest density value is 1, which means the relationship between respondents is very high, while the lowest is 0. Density values are divided into three categories: low, moderate, and high. The range of density categorization values is obtained from the maximum density value of 1 divided by three, according to the high category (0.668-1), moderate (0.334-0.667), and low (0-0.333) [36]. Density analysis using the UCINET 6.528 application shows the following results (Figure 7). Based on the density level analysis, it is known that the density result is 0.915, so it can be categorized as high because the density test result value approaches 1.

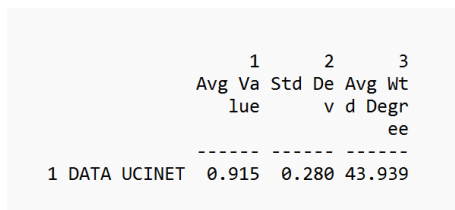


Figure 7. Density analysis result

3.3.3 Centrality

Centrality analysis is used to identify central figures within an organization. Additionally, centrality analysis can also reveal the structure of institutions where actors with the highest access become central figures in the organization. The highest centrality value is 1, and the lowest is 0 (Table 3). According to Ari in [37], the concept of centrality can be categorized into three levels: low centrality (ranging from 0 to 0.333), moderate centrality (ranging from 0.334 to 0.667), and high centrality (ranging from 0.668 to 1). Centrality measurement considers the results of degree centrality, betweenness centrality, and closeness centrality using the UCINET version 6.528 application. This aims to identify central figures in the community of Belun Village.

In this study, when calculating degree centrality and betweenness, all respondents are involved regardless of their connection to any specific group, including respondents who are not connected to the network. Meanwhile, to measure closeness centrality, only respondents who are connected in the network are considered. In other words, isolated respondents or those not involved in any institution at all are not included in this calculation. At each stage of centrality analysis, whether it relates to centrality level, centrality closeness, or closeness centrality, they are classified into three

Table 3. Categories of centrality level

Category	Score
Low	0 – 0.33
Moderate	0.34 – 0.67
High	0.68-1

categories: high, moderate, and low. In this study, none of the participants are socially isolated or completely unaffiliated with any institution.

Degree Centrality - The purpose of calculating degree centrality is to understand the role of actors in the most intense activities or with the highest degree of relationships. Degree centrality measures the extent of involvement of an actor, and actors with the highest degree centrality values are considered highly involved in the analysis. The results of the Degree Centrality calculation for the hamlet in Belun Village using UCINET 6.528 software are presented in Table 4.

Betweenness - The purpose of calculating betweenness centrality is to determine the role of a node as a connector or intermediary between other nodes. Nodes are considered more important if they serve as connectors. Thus, it helps to identify points or individuals that act as bridges or connectors between two communities. The results of the Betweenness Centrality calculation for Belun Village using UCINET 6.528 software are presented in Table 4.

Closeness Centrality - The closeness centrality method measures the proximity of a node to all other nodes in a network. The level of closeness between nodes reflects the degree of interconnectedness among them. According to Wasserman and Faust (1994), closeness in centrality is measured by how far an actor is from all actors in a network. The results of the closeness centrality calculation in Belun Village using UCINET 6.528 are presented in Table 4.

High closeness values imply that each actor or node in the network is well acquainted with one another. Actors with high closeness values can facilitate the spread of information within a network more effectively and deeply. All actors in the network participate in the same institutions in Belun Village. This can be demonstrated by the NetDraw result of data processing using UCINET 6.528.

The NetDraw result using UCINET 6.528 illustrates the centrality values of each respondent using different point sizes and colours. The Social Network Analysis (SNA) results of the institutions in Belun Village indicate that each stakeholder respondent of BUMDes Karya Mandiri is part of a perfect network. Additionally, there are 17 central figures in the community of Belun Village (Figure 8).

4. Conclusion

The conclusion drawn from the analysis of social networks on social capital: The social capital of Belun Village community from the results of social network analysis is: The level of participation of respondents from Belun Village is

Table 4. Result of the centrality analysis of BUMDes Karya Mandiri

Statistics	Belun Village		
	Degree Centrality	Betweenness Centrality	Closeness Centrality
Mean	0.930	0.002	0.0019
Min	0.014	0.000	0.011
Max	0.020	0.000	0.020
Level of centrality			
Low 0-0.33	0%	100%	0%
Moderate 0.34-0.67	0%	0%	8.20%
High 0.68-1.00	100%	0%	91.80%

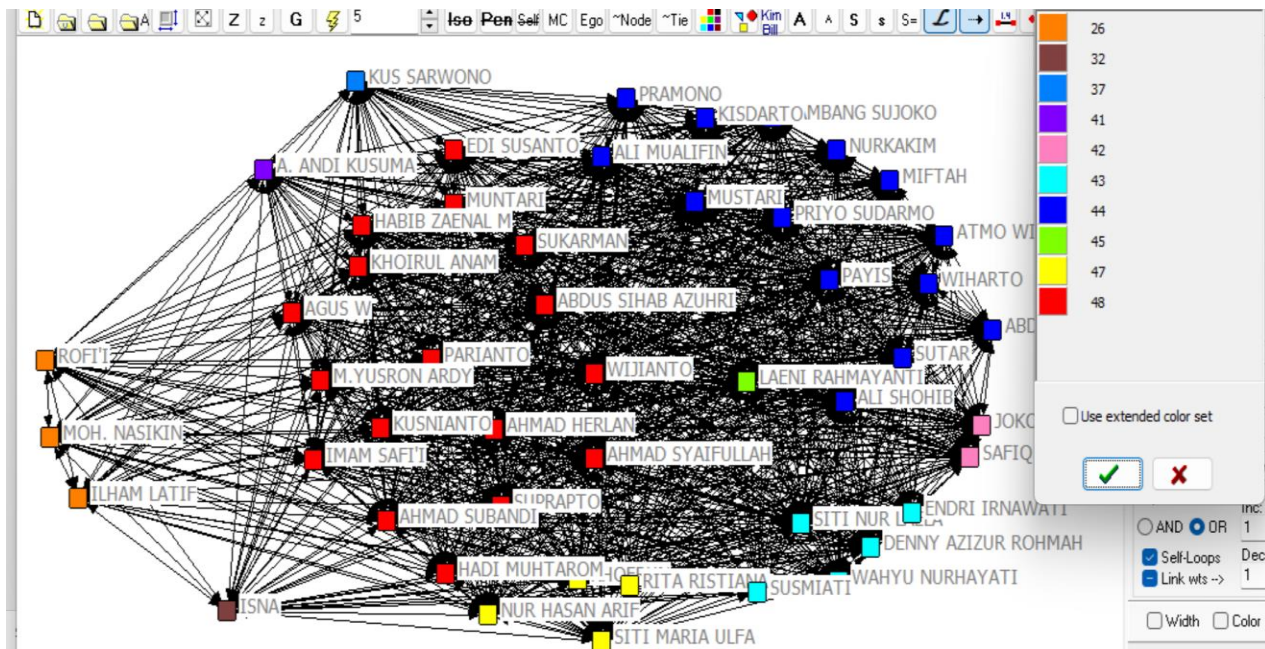


Figure 8. Netdraw Belun village

moderate, which is 2.55. The moderate level of participation in Belun Village is due to the respondents in this study having equal participation in several institutional activities in the village. This has resulted in mutual acquaintance and exchange of information among respondents. The density value in Belun Village is relatively high at 0.915. Therefore, these responses are interrelated within the same institution, facilitating the transmission of information. The centrality level of Belun Village shows that 17 respondents are key figures. These 17 respondents are a combination of the highest degree of centrality, closeness, and betweenness values. Therefore, to ensure the dissemination of information for the development of research programs runs effectively, these central figures can act as initial information disseminators. The typology of social capital in Belun Village includes bonding social capital. This can be associated with shared livelihoods, common social trust, and familial relationships.

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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