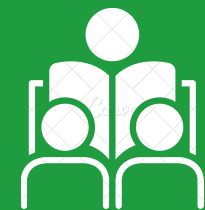


SOCIAL CAPITAL

Lecture 2

Typology, Sources and Factors
that Influence Social Capital

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Basic Competencies

Students are able to understand the typology of social capital, sources of social capital and influencing factors social capital.

Topic of discussion

Definition and typology of social capital

Sources of social capital

Influencing factors social capital

Learning from case studies

Keywords

Typology

It talks about types of social capital

Sources

It discusses the origin of the emergence of social capital

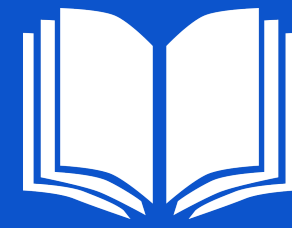
Factors

It explains about the factors that influence social capital

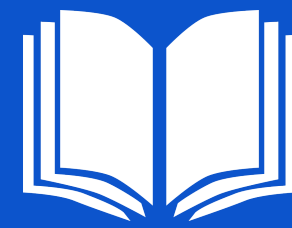
Q & A



Why do we must have social capital?



How many types of social capital do you know?



Where does social capital come from?



What are the factors that influence social capital?

We must have social capital...

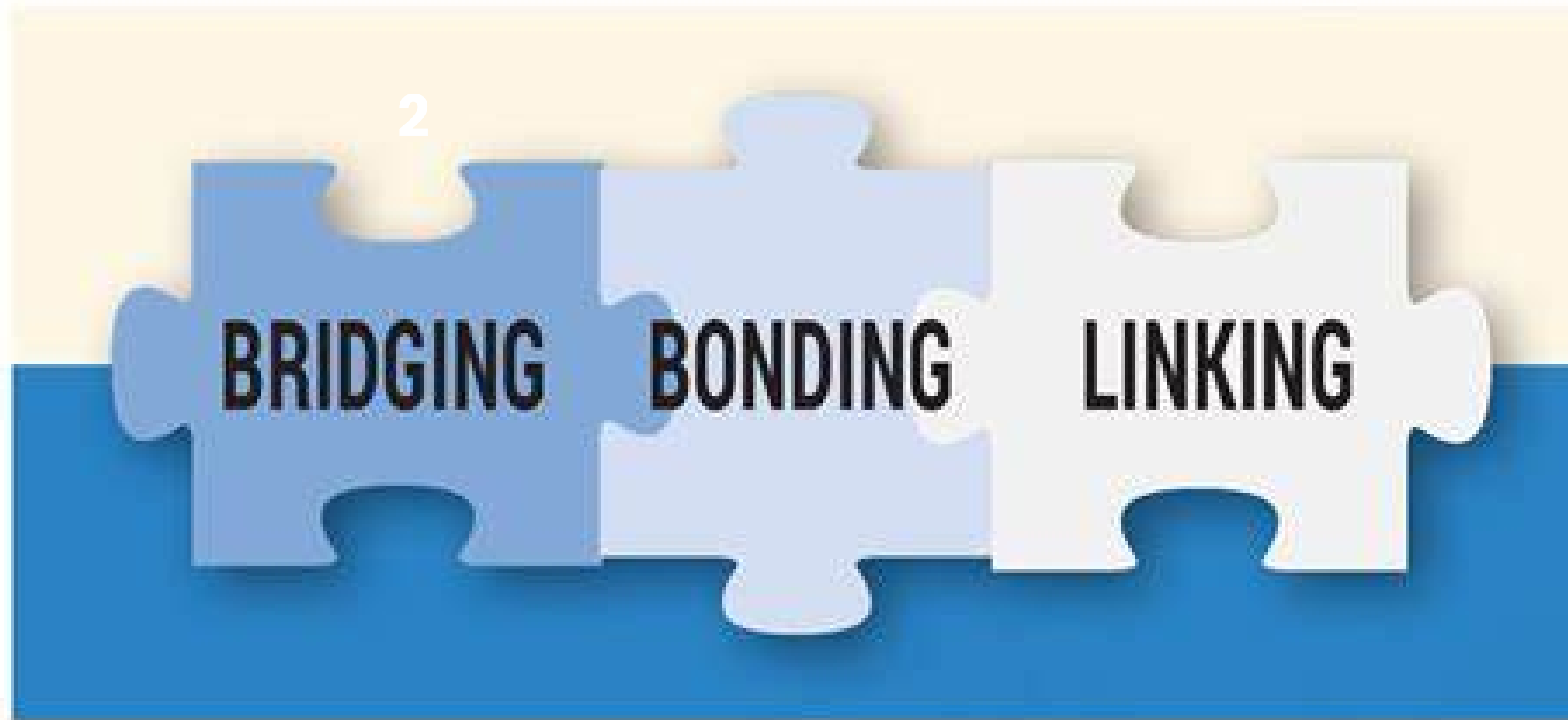
Because we are social beings who cannot live alone and need to interact with others.

In the theory of economic growth, there are three main capitals for regional development, namely natural capital, physical capital and human capital. However, it turns out that there is one thing that is being forgotten, namely social capital.



Echotuts, E. (2015). Forms of social interaction. Retrieved April 10, 2023, from <http://echotuts.blogspot.com/2015/08/pengertian-dan-bentuk-bentuk-interaksi.html>

Typology of Social Capital



Miller, S. C. (n.d.). All three types of social capital are necessary in moving out of poverty. Retrieved April 10, 2023, from circlesusa.org/blog/2020/09/relational-strategy-for-poverty-reduction/.

Bonding Social Capital

Associations and beliefs among families or strong social bonds and effective organization within a community (Putnam, 1993).

These bonds are closer socially (involving several people, usually family, friends and perhaps the community), not necessarily closer geographically (involving people who live close to one another) (Putnam, 1993).

Strong Social Bonds and Trust

**Hasbullah (2006)
characteristics:**

mentions

several

- 1) Exclusive (strict network)
- 2) Inward looking orientation
- 3) The variety of people is homogeneous
- 4) Strong cohesiveness
- 5) Strong resistance to change

Bridging Social Capital

A series of cross-sectoral and cooperative bonds occur when group members connect with other group members to seek access/support or to obtain information.

Building horizontal ties between associative organizations and supporting the formation of alliances and coalitions across communities (across local institutions, between rich and poor communities) (Putnam, 1993).

Cross-Organization Partnerships

**Hasbullah (2006)
characteristics:**

mentions

several

- 1) Inclusive
- 2) Outward looking orientation
- 3) The variety of people is heterogeneous
- 4) Strong networking
- 5) Accommodating to accept change

Linking Social Capital

Refers to the relationship between individuals and groups in different social strata in the hierarchy when power, social status and wealth are accessed by different groups (Cote and Healy, 2001).

This includes the capacity to draw on resources, ideas and information from formal institutions outside society, which facilitate cooperative relationships where power and control are higher on the one hand than on the other.

Cross-Boundary Alliances with External Resource
Networks

**Hasbullah (2006)
characteristics:**

mentions

several

- 1) Networks and relationships are vertical
- 2) There is a relationship between different social forces and authorities

What bonding, bridging or linking do we have?



BONDS

*family, close friends,
people who share our
culture or ethnicity*



BRIDGES

*distant friends,
colleagues,
associates*



LINKAGES

*people or groups
further up or lower
down the social ladder*

Main Source of Social Capital (Fukuyama, 2002)

1

Religion



Sahu, S. (2018). Traditional African Religions. Major World Religions(XII)_Dr Saheb Sahu. Retrieved April 10, 2023, from https://odishawatch.in/major-world-religionsxii_dr-saheb-sahu/.

2

Tradition



Omar, F. (2013). Tradition. Retrieved April 10, 2023, from <https://www.flickr.com/photos/omarfarukbd/39676620923/in/p-hotostream/>.

3

Educational Institutions



Relations, T. P. (n.d.). The teacher's authority in the classroom is a way in which education fulfills the manifest functions of social control. Retrieved April 10, 2023, from <https://opentextbc.ca/introductiontosociology/chapter/chapter16-education/>.

Religion

Religious teachings are a source of values and norms that guide people's behavior.

Religion is the main source of inspiration, social energy, and which provides space for the creation of the life orientation of its adherents.

Tradition

The order that is built is a product of habits passed down from generation to generation and then forms the quality of social capital.

Community groups that are built by a social organization that is unique and based on lineage are one of the many sources that give birth to social capital.

Educational Institutions

Educational institutions do not only provide scientific lessons.

Educational institutions create new values that are oriented towards the dimensions of freedom of opinion, equality of position and high ethics.

Factors Influencing Social Capital



Education



Age



Gender

Case Study 1

Garbage is one of the main problems faced in Indonesia, especially in big cities. In big cities the level of activity and population density is very high. Problems can be overcome by implementing a waste management system in the community and building integrated waste processing facilities.

Who are the parties involved?

Why does each party want to get involved?

What social capital emerges?



Case Study 1

Who are the parties involved?

The local community, the government, neighborhood associations, community environmental services, and environmental services.





Case Study 1

Why does each party want to get involved?

Because each party has its own role.



Case Study 1

What social capital emerges?

Bonding, bridging and linking social capital.

Case Study 2



Street vendors are considered to disturb order and cause traffic jams. On the other hand, its existence is considered as the cause of urban beauty and uncleanness. Therefore, it is necessary to relocate street vendors to a new location.

What is the definition of relocation?

Who are the parties involved?

Why do street vendors want to be relocated?

What social capital emerges?



Case Study 2

What is the definition of relocation?

Relocation is a change of location due to certain considerations.



Case Study 2

Who are the parties involved?

Street vendors and the local government.

Case Study 2

Why do street vendors want to be relocated?

Street vendors were relocated in order to have a safer and suitable place to sell their stuffs.





Case Study 2

What social capital emerges?

Bonding and linking social capital.

Case Study 3



The life of the poor farmer's household seems as if there has been no significant change and has even experienced a setback. This is evidenced by the condition of those who were originally poor until now still poor. Some of the things that affect their poverty are limited association with people who are considered equal and the tendency to withdraw or lack self-confidence. Another thing is not having access to capital to open a business or develop their agriculture.

How to maintain household viability?

Case Study 3



Social capital is believed to have a very strong role to maintain survival, especially bridging social capital.

In this case, we can say that bonding and bridging social capital are important.

Conclusion

- 1) We need to have social capital because we are social beings.
- 2) There are three main sources of social capital, namely religion, hereditary traditions and educational institutions.
- 3) The factors that influence social capital are education, age and gender.

**On the next chapter, we'll learn about elements
of social capital.**

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Cote, Sylvain and Healy, Tom. 2001. The Well-Being of Nations: The Role of Human and Social Capital. Paris: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Rural Development. Page: 1-13.

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Hasbullah, Jousairi. 2006. Social Capital: Menuju Keunggulan Budaya Manusia Indonesia. Jakarta: MR-United Press. Page: 1-21.

Putnam, Robert David. 1993. The Prosperous Community: Social Capital and Public Life. Massachusetts: Edward Elgar Publishing Limited. Page: 35-42.

THANK

YOU