

Social Capital as a Community Strategy for Coping with Economic Uncertainty

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Abstract

Economic uncertainty has become a persistent challenge affecting communities, institutions, and households across various contexts. In response, social capital—comprising networks, trust, and shared norms—has emerged as a critical resource for enhancing resilience and supporting adaptive economic strategies. This study aims to analyze the role of social capital in addressing economic uncertainty by examining its forms, functions, and contributions to coping mechanisms and community resilience. This research employs a qualitative approach with a descriptive-analytical design, utilizing a library research method. Data were collected through document analysis of scholarly articles and analyzed using an interactive model involving data reduction, data display, and conclusion verification, supported by thematic coding and triangulation techniques. The findings reveal that social capital operates across multiple levels, including communal networks, trust-based relationships, business collaborations, and household interactions. These forms of social capital facilitate risk-sharing, resource access, flexibility, and innovation, thereby strengthening economic resilience. The discussion highlights that social capital functions as both a coping mechanism and a strategic asset, enabling communities to adapt to economic disruptions more effectively. In conclusion, social capital plays a vital role in mitigating economic uncertainty, but its effectiveness depends on the integration of local practices, institutional support, and adaptive capacity to sustain long-term resilience.

Keywords: Social Capital, Economic Uncertainty, Community Resilience, Coping Strategies, Economic Adaptation

1. Introduction

Economic uncertainty has become a persistent global phenomenon characterized by market volatility, financial instability, climate-related disruptions, and socio-economic crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic. In such conditions, conventional economic mechanisms—particularly market-based systems and state interventions—are often insufficient to fully protect vulnerable communities. As a result, alternative forms of resilience have gained increasing scholarly attention, particularly the role of social capital as a community-based resource for coping with uncertainty. Social capital, broadly defined as networks, trust, and shared norms, enables individuals and communities to mobilize resources, share risks, and sustain livelihoods in times of crisis. This study situates social capital as a central analytical lens to understand how communities navigate economic uncertainty and build resilience in both local and global contexts (Carmen et al., 2022; Maulana & Wardah, 2023).

In Indonesia, the relevance of social capital is deeply rooted in socio-cultural practices such as *gotong royong*, kinship networks, and community-based economic systems. These practices have historically functioned as mechanisms for mutual support, collective action, and economic cooperation, particularly in rural and semi-



urban areas. Empirical evidence shows that community-based economic institutions, such as Village-Owned Enterprises (*BUMDes*) and micro, small, and medium enterprises (*UMKM*), play a significant role in strengthening local economies through collaborative networks and shared resources. These systems enable communities to build alternative economic structures that are more resilient to external shocks compared to purely competitive market systems (Fuadi et al., 2021; Mundayat et al., 2022).

One notable example is the implementation of the *Sistem Ekonomi Gotong Royong* (SEGORO), which integrates trust-based networks, inclusive collaboration, and inter-village partnerships to create a resilient supply chain encompassing production, distribution, and market access. This model demonstrates that social capital can function as a structural mechanism that enhances economic stability by reducing transaction costs, increasing efficiency, and fostering collective ownership. Such findings highlight the importance of moving beyond individualistic economic paradigms toward more community-oriented approaches that prioritize cooperation and mutual benefit (Mundayat et al., 2022).

In addition to institutional forms, social capital also manifests in local wisdom practices that strengthen both bonding and bridging relationships within communities. Practices such as *kaghombo* and *kafo* illustrate how traditional systems of cooperation can reduce labor costs, maintain productivity, and ensure food security during times of crisis. These practices not only reinforce economic resilience but also strengthen social cohesion by promoting reciprocal relationships and shared responsibilities among community members (Harudin et al., 2025). Similarly, grassroots initiatives like the Taman D'Terong community demonstrate how trust, collective action, and resource-sharing mechanisms—such as *jimpitan* and communal land use—can sustain livelihoods and generate collective income during economic disruptions (Irwanto et al., 2021).

At the household level, social capital also plays a critical role in enhancing economic resilience, particularly among women engaged in small-scale industries. Social networks provide access to information, raw materials, marketing channels, and financial support, enabling households to adapt to changing economic conditions. These findings suggest that social capital operates not only at the community level but also within micro-level economic units, where interpersonal relationships and informal networks become essential survival strategies (Kimbal, 2021).

Globally, the importance of social capital in fostering resilience has been widely documented across various contexts, including economic crises, climate change, and disaster recovery. Studies indicate that communities with strong social capital are better able to organize collective responses, mobilize resources, and recover more quickly from shocks. Social capital facilitates adaptive capacity through reciprocal relationships, shared values, and the ability to coordinate collective action, making it a key determinant of community resilience (Carmen et al., 2022; Carrasco et al., 2024). Furthermore, research in rural China demonstrates that social capital mediates the relationship between multiple shocks and household coping strategies. Households with strong social networks are more likely to adopt innovative and proactive strategies, whereas those with weak social capital tend to rely on passive coping mechanisms such as reducing consumption (Yang et al., 2024).

In the context of entrepreneurship and cooperative systems, social capital also enhances organizational resilience by enabling businesses to develop dynamic capabilities, including sensing opportunities, seizing resources, and reconfiguring operations. Strong internal networks and strategic external partnerships allow small enterprises and cooperatives to respond more effectively to crises, adapt to market changes, and sustain their operations. This highlights the role of social capital not only as a social resource but also as a strategic asset in economic systems (Ozanne et al., 2022; Sepvira et al., 2024; Dimitriadis, 2021; Terzo, 2021).

Despite the extensive body of literature on social capital and economic resilience, several research gaps remain. First, many studies tend to focus on specific forms of social capital—such as community networks, institutional collaboration, or household-level interactions—without integrating these dimensions into a comprehensive framework. This fragmented approach limits the understanding of how different forms of social capital interact and reinforce each other in responding to economic uncertainty. Second, while there is substantial evidence on the positive impact of social capital, there is less attention to the contextual factors that influence its effectiveness, such as cultural norms, institutional capacity, and external economic conditions.

Another significant gap lies in the limited exploration of social capital as a dynamic and adaptive system rather than a static resource. Most existing studies conceptualize social capital as a fixed set of relationships and norms, overlooking its evolving nature in response to changing socio-economic environments. In reality, social capital is continuously shaped by interactions between local traditions, global economic forces, and technological developments. Understanding this dynamic nature is crucial for developing more effective strategies to enhance economic resilience.

Furthermore, there is a lack of integrative research that connects local practices of social capital with global theoretical frameworks of resilience and coping strategies. While studies in Indonesia highlight the importance of *gotong royong* and community-based systems, and global research emphasizes the role of networks and adaptive

capacity, these perspectives are often treated separately. Bridging this gap requires a holistic approach that synthesizes local and global insights into a unified analytical framework.

In response to these gaps, this study offers a novel contribution by conceptualizing social capital as a multi-layered and adaptive system that operates across different levels—community, institutional, and household—in the context of economic uncertainty. The novelty of this research lies in its integrative perspective, which combines local empirical findings from Indonesian contexts with global theoretical frameworks on resilience and coping strategies. By doing so, the study provides a more comprehensive understanding of how social capital functions as both a social and economic resource.

Moreover, this study emphasizes the strategic role of social capital in enabling communities not only to survive but also to innovate and transform in response to economic challenges. Rather than viewing social capital solely as a safety net, this research highlights its potential as a driver of economic development and social transformation. This perspective is particularly relevant in the context of increasing uncertainty, where adaptive capacity and collective action are essential for long-term sustainability.

Based on the above discussion, the primary objective of this study is to analyze the role of social capital in addressing economic uncertainty by examining its forms, functions, and contributions to community resilience and coping strategies. Through this analysis, the study aims to develop a comprehensive framework that integrates local practices and global perspectives, thereby contributing to both theoretical and practical understandings of social capital in contemporary economic contexts.

2. Method, Data, and Analysis

This study employs a qualitative research approach with a descriptive-analytical design to examine the role of social capital in addressing economic uncertainty across various contexts. The qualitative approach is chosen to enable an in-depth exploration of how social capital operates as a multidimensional and adaptive system within communities, institutions, and households. This research adopts a library research strategy complemented by conceptual analysis, focusing on the systematic review of scholarly articles, empirical studies, and theoretical frameworks related to social capital, economic resilience, and coping strategies. The data sources consist of peer-reviewed journal articles, particularly those discussing community-based economies, cooperative systems, local wisdom practices, and global perspectives on resilience. The unit of analysis includes forms of social capital such as networks, trust, norms, and collaborative institutions, as well as their functions in mitigating economic risks and enhancing adaptive capacity.

The data collection techniques involve document analysis and literature mapping, where relevant studies are selected, categorized, and critically reviewed based on thematic relevance to social capital and economic uncertainty. The analysis of data is conducted using an interactive qualitative analysis model, including data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. Thematic coding is applied to identify key patterns, relationships, and dimensions of social capital across different contexts, such as community-based initiatives, household strategies, and institutional collaborations. To ensure validity and rigor, the study utilizes source triangulation and theoretical triangulation, comparing findings from various studies and aligning them with established theories of social capital and resilience. This analytical process aims to construct a comprehensive and integrative framework that explains how social capital contributes to economic resilience and coping strategies in conditions of uncertainty.

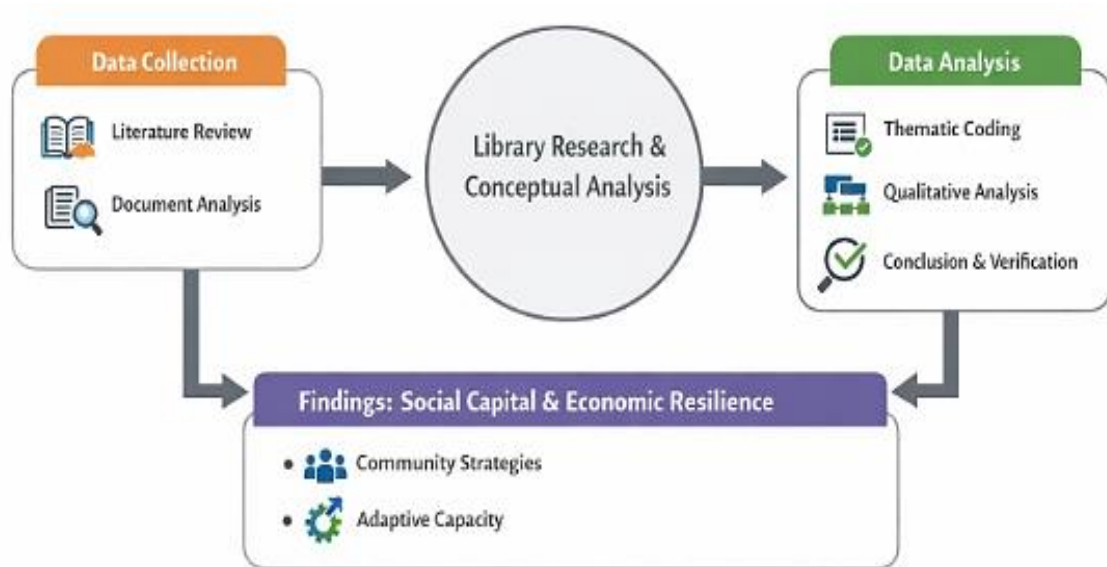


Figure 1. Diagram Conceptual Research

3. Results

Based on the analysis of selected literature and thematic categorization of findings, this study identifies key forms and functions of social capital in addressing economic uncertainty across community, institutional, and household levels. The results demonstrate that social capital operates as a strategic resource that enhances resilience, supports coping mechanisms, and facilitates adaptive economic strategies. These findings are summarized in the following table.

Table 1. Forms and Functions of Social Capital in Economic Uncertainty

No	Form of Social Capital	Empirical Findings	Functions in Economic Uncertainty	Implications for Resilience
1	Communal Networks (<i>Gotong Royong</i> , BUMDes)	Collective cooperation, resource sharing, and local economic collaboration	Risk-sharing, cost efficiency, alternative economic systems	Strengthening community-based economic resilience
2	Trust and Social Norms (Cultural/Religious)	Mutual trust, reciprocity, and value-based interactions	Psychological support, informal assistance, social stability	Enhancing social cohesion and adaptive capacity
3	Business Networks and Cooperatives	Collaboration among SMEs, cooperatives, and partnerships	Flexibility, rapid response, transparent coordination	Increasing organizational resilience and sustainability
4	Local and External Linkages	Connections between local actors and external stakeholders	Access to broader markets, knowledge, and resources	Expanding opportunities and reducing local vulnerability
5	Household-Level Social Networks	Informal networks for information, labor, and financial support	Coping strategies, income diversification, survival mechanisms	Strengthening household economic resilience

The findings indicate that social capital plays a crucial and multidimensional role in mitigating the impacts of economic uncertainty. At the community level, networks such as *gotong royong* and institutional collaborations (e.g., BUMDes) function as collective mechanisms for sharing risks and resources, thereby

enhancing economic stability. These systems demonstrate that community-based approaches can serve as viable alternatives to purely market-driven models, particularly in times of crisis.

At the socio-cultural level, trust and shared norms emerge as foundational elements that sustain cooperation and mutual support. These intangible aspects of social capital contribute not only to economic resilience but also to psychological well-being, which is essential for adaptive behavior during uncertainty. Meanwhile, business networks and cooperative systems highlight the importance of organizational collaboration in responding to rapidly changing economic conditions, enabling flexibility and innovation.

Furthermore, the integration of local and external linkages expands the capacity of communities to access new opportunities and reduce vulnerability to localized shocks. At the household level, social networks provide essential support mechanisms that allow families to diversify income sources and maintain economic stability. Overall, the results suggest that social capital functions as a dynamic and interconnected system that operates across multiple levels, reinforcing resilience and enabling communities to adapt effectively to economic uncertainty.

4. Discussion

The findings of this study confirm that social capital plays a central and multidimensional role in addressing economic uncertainty, functioning as both a coping mechanism and a strategic resource for resilience across community, institutional, and household levels. In line with the research objective—to analyze the role of social capital in economic uncertainty—the discussion demonstrates that social capital operates through interconnected forms of networks, trust, norms, and collaborative systems that enable communities to mitigate risks, sustain livelihoods, and adapt to changing economic conditions. These findings reinforce the growing consensus in the literature that social capital is not merely a complementary resource but a fundamental pillar of economic resilience, particularly in contexts where formal market mechanisms and state interventions are insufficient.

At the community level, the findings highlight the strategic importance of *gotong royong* and local economic networks, such as Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes), SMEs, and community-based initiatives, as key forms of social capital. These communal networks facilitate collective action, resource sharing, and mutual support, which are essential for managing economic risks and uncertainties. Empirical studies demonstrate that such networks function as alternative economic systems that prioritize collaboration over competition, thereby enhancing efficiency and reducing transaction costs (Fuadi et al., 2021; Suheringtyas et al., 2021). The SEGORO model (*Sistem Ekonomi Gotong Royong*) exemplifies how trust-based networks and inter-village partnerships can create resilient supply chains encompassing production, distribution, and market access. This model illustrates that social capital can transform local economies into more adaptive and crisis-resistant systems compared to purely neoliberal market structures (Mundayat et al., 2022).

Furthermore, the role of local wisdom practices such as *kaghombo* and *kafo* demonstrates how bonding and bridging social capital operate simultaneously within communities. These practices enable communities to reduce labor costs, maintain agricultural productivity, and ensure food security during times of crisis. More importantly, they strengthen reciprocal relationships and reinforce collective norms that sustain long-term cooperation. This finding aligns with previous research indicating that social capital embedded in cultural traditions serves as a critical foundation for community resilience, particularly in rural and agrarian contexts (Harudin et al., 2025). Similarly, grassroots initiatives such as Taman D'Terong highlight how trust, collective action, and informal financial systems—such as *jimpitan*—can support food security and generate communal income during economic disruptions, such as the COVID-19 pandemic (Irwanto et al., 2021).

At the socio-cultural level, trust and shared norms emerge as fundamental components of social capital that sustain cooperation and psychological resilience. The findings indicate that networks of trust and value-based interactions—often rooted in religious and cultural traditions—provide informal safety nets that complement formal economic systems. These networks facilitate mutual assistance, emotional support, and collective responsibility, which are crucial for coping with uncertainty. This perspective is supported by studies showing that trust-based relationships and shared norms enhance social cohesion and enable communities to mobilize resources more effectively in times of crisis (Harudin et al., 2025; Kasim et al., 2021). In this sense, social capital extends beyond economic functions to include social and psychological dimensions that contribute to overall resilience.

At the organizational level, the findings demonstrate that business networks and cooperative systems play a significant role in enhancing economic resilience. Collaboration among SMEs, cooperatives, and external partners enables organizations to respond more flexibly and efficiently to economic disruptions. These networks facilitate information exchange, resource sharing, and coordinated decision-making, which are essential for adapting to rapidly changing market conditions. Previous research highlights that strong internal networks and strategic external partnerships enhance dynamic capabilities, including sensing opportunities, seizing resources, and reconfiguring operations, thereby increasing organizational resilience (Ozanne et al., 2022; Sepvira et al., 2024). Similarly, studies emphasize that cooperative systems promote transparency, trust, and collective governance, which are critical for sustaining economic activities during crises (Terzo, 2021).

In addition, the integration of local and external linkages represents an important dimension of social capital that expands economic opportunities and reduces vulnerability to localized shocks. The findings indicate that connections between local actors and external stakeholders—such as advisors, markets, and institutions—enable communities to access new knowledge, resources, and markets. This bridging function of social capital is particularly important in contexts of economic uncertainty, where diversification and innovation are essential for survival. Empirical studies confirm that external linkages enhance the adaptive capacity of communities by providing alternative pathways for economic development and reducing dependence on local resources (Iyer, 2021; Dimitriadis, 2021; Yang et al., 2024).

At the household level, social capital also plays a critical role in shaping coping strategies and economic resilience. The findings show that informal networks—particularly among women engaged in small-scale industries—provide access to information, raw materials, marketing channels, and financial support. These networks enable households to diversify income sources, reduce economic vulnerability, and maintain stability during periods of uncertainty. This finding is consistent with previous research indicating that household-level social capital is a key determinant of adaptive capacity, particularly in low-income and informal economic settings (Kimbal, 2021). Moreover, social capital at the household level often operates as a bridge between individual and community resilience, highlighting its interconnected nature across different levels.

From a broader perspective, the findings of this study align with global research emphasizing the central role of social capital in resilience and coping strategies. Conceptual and empirical studies consistently show that social capital enhances the ability of communities to respond to economic, environmental, and social shocks by facilitating collective action, resource mobilization, and adaptive learning. Social capital enables communities to organize themselves, coordinate responses, and develop innovative solutions to complex challenges, making it a key driver of resilience (Carmen et al., 2022; Carrasco et al., 2024). Similarly, research in rural China demonstrates that social capital mediates the relationship between multiple shocks and household coping strategies, enabling households to adopt proactive and innovative responses rather than relying solely on passive strategies such as consumption reduction (Yang et al., 2024).

The discussion also highlights the dynamic nature of social capital as an adaptive system that evolves in response to changing socio-economic conditions. Unlike static resources, social capital is continuously shaped by interactions between individuals, communities, and institutions. This dynamic perspective is particularly important in understanding how social capital functions in contexts of uncertainty, where flexibility and adaptability are essential. The ability of communities to reconfigure their networks, norms, and practices in response to new challenges demonstrates the transformative potential of social capital as a driver of both resilience and development.

However, the findings also suggest that the effectiveness of social capital is influenced by various contextual factors, including institutional capacity, cultural norms, and external economic conditions. While strong social capital can enhance resilience, it may also have limitations if not supported by adequate infrastructure, policy frameworks, and access to resources. For example, communities with strong internal networks but limited external linkages may struggle to access broader economic opportunities, highlighting the importance of balancing bonding and bridging social capital.

In addressing the research gap identified in the introduction, this study contributes to a more integrative understanding of social capital by synthesizing various forms and functions across different levels and contexts. Unlike previous studies that focus on specific aspects of social capital, this research provides a holistic framework that captures the complexity and interconnectedness of social capital as a multidimensional system. This integrative approach highlights the importance of considering both local practices and global perspectives in understanding the role of social capital in economic resilience.

Furthermore, the novelty of this study lies in its emphasis on social capital as a strategic and transformative resource, rather than merely a supportive or complementary factor. By highlighting its role in enabling innovation, collaboration, and adaptive capacity, this study expands the conceptualization of social capital beyond traditional perspectives. This approach is particularly relevant in the context of increasing economic uncertainty, where communities must continuously adapt to new challenges and opportunities.

In conclusion, the discussion demonstrates that social capital plays a crucial role in addressing economic uncertainty by enabling communities to share risks, mobilize resources, and develop adaptive strategies. Through its various forms—communal networks, trust-based relationships, organizational collaboration, and external linkages—social capital functions as a dynamic system that enhances resilience across multiple levels. However, its effectiveness depends on the ability of communities to integrate different forms of social capital and adapt them to changing socio-economic conditions. Therefore, strengthening social capital should be considered a key priority in efforts to promote sustainable economic resilience in uncertain and rapidly evolving environments.

5. Conclusion, Limitations, and Suggestions

Conclusion

This study concludes that social capital plays a pivotal role in addressing economic uncertainty by functioning as a dynamic and multidimensional resource that enhances resilience across community, organizational, and household levels. Through networks, trust, shared norms, and collaborative practices, social capital enables risk-sharing, resource mobilization, and adaptive coping strategies that are essential in times of crisis. The findings demonstrate that both bonding and bridging forms of social capital contribute significantly to sustaining livelihoods, fostering innovation, and strengthening economic stability, particularly when formal economic systems are insufficient.

Limitation and suggestions

This study is limited by its reliance on qualitative library research, which may not fully capture the diversity of real-world practices and variations across different socio-economic and geographical contexts. The absence of primary empirical data restricts the ability to measure the direct impact of social capital on economic outcomes quantitatively. Additionally, the study focuses primarily on positive aspects of social capital, without extensively examining potential limitations such as exclusivity, inequality within networks, or over-reliance on informal systems.

Future research is recommended to adopt mixed-method approaches that combine qualitative insights with quantitative analysis to better assess the measurable impact of social capital on economic resilience. Comparative studies across regions and sectors are also needed to understand contextual differences in the effectiveness of social capital. Furthermore, policymakers should focus on strengthening both bonding and bridging social capital through inclusive policies, capacity-building programs, and integration with formal economic institutions to ensure sustainable and equitable economic resilience in the face of ongoing uncertainty.

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