

# The Role of Social Capital in Post-Earthquake Disaster Mitigation Strategies in Dasan Geria Village, West Lombok, Indonesia

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**Abstract.** This study explores the role of social capital in strengthening community solidarity and its contribution to the economic recovery process after a disaster in Dasan Geria Village, Lingsar District, West Lombok, an area categorised as disaster-prone. The research focuses on how the community utilises social capital to build resilience and respond collectively to the impacts of disasters. Using a qualitative approach and a case study design, the researchers collected data through in-depth interviews with community leaders, affected residents, and related parties, and supported the interviews with participatory field observations. The findings indicate that elements of social capital, such as trust, cooperation norms, and strong social networks, play a significant role in accelerating both physical and economic recovery. Social capital also enhances community preparedness in facing potential disasters. However, the study identifies several challenges that hinder the optimal function of social capital, including low public awareness, limited resources, and a lack of coordination among stakeholders. The study concludes that strengthening social capital is essential for community-based disaster mitigation. Training and outreach programs that actively involve the community, along with support from the government and relevant institutions, are recommended to reinforce social resilience and expedite post-disaster recovery.

**Keywords:** social capital; community solidarity; disaster preparedness; rehabilitation; Dasan Geria Village.

## INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is highly vulnerable to various types of disasters, both natural and artificial. Natural disasters in Indonesia are generally triggered by geological, meteorological, and other factors, as stated by authors [1]. Law No. 24 of 2007 defines a disaster as an event or series of events that threatens and disrupts the lives of communities. In addition to natural disasters, human-caused events also have significant impacts. These various disasters result in loss of life, environmental damage, material losses, and strong psychological effects on affected communities [1].

Geographically, Indonesia, with its 38 provinces, experiences a wide variety of disasters. The province of West Nusa Tenggara (NTB), particularly Lombok Island, is among the most earthquake-prone regions [2]. This vulnerability is due to its geographical position between the Eurasian and Indo-Australian subduction trenches, as well as

its proximity to the strike-slip fault system and the Flores back-arc thrust zone [3]. The earthquake that struck NTB in 2018 had severe impacts, including the destruction of public and community infrastructure and a significant blow to the regional economy. The Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) of NTB reported that post-earthquake economic growth was the lowest in Indonesia, with the tourism sector suffering significant losses due to infrastructure damage and the cancellation of tourist visits. Furthermore, many residents lost their homes and livelihoods [4].

A series of earthquakes that struck Lombok Island between July and August 2018—including five major quakes with magnitudes ranging from 6.2 to 7.0 on the Richter scale and thousands of smaller aftershocks—illustrated the severity of the tremors experienced by the local population. These earthquakes caused not only physical de-

struction but also led to various social and health problems, including a decline in nutritional status due to limited healthcare services and disrupted food distribution [5, 6].

In the context of disaster management, social capital is a crucial factor that supports community resilience and solidarity. Social capital—which includes social interactions, trust, norms, and social networks—enables communities to survive and take initial disaster response actions before external aid arrives [7]. Studies conducted across several areas of West Nusa Tenggara (NTB), including Gondang Village in North Lombok and Maringkik Island, have shown that social capital plays a significant role in accelerating post-disaster reconstruction and rehabilitation; this includes the construction of earthquake-resistant housing and the cultivation of mutual assistance practices, which form an integral part of disaster mitigation efforts [8-10].

In West Lombok, particularly in Kuranji Dalang Village, social capital is also evident in the form of trust, social norms, and social networks, with a participation value reaching 84.03%; this indicates the significant role of social capital in supporting community resilience in the aftermath of disasters [11]. However, the utilisation of social capital in West Lombok remains suboptimal and requires further support from both the government and non-governmental organisations. Research on the use of social capital for disaster mitigation in this region is still limited, even though, according to the 2024 Disaster Risk Index by BNPB, West Lombok is at risk of natural disasters such as floods, earthquakes, tsunamis, and droughts [12].

Specifically in Dasan Geria Village, Lingsar District, West Lombok, the 2018 earthquake caused severe damage to vital infrastructure, including roads and public facilities, which disrupted the community's social and economic activities. Road damage spanning 1.5 kilometres, with estimated losses reaching at least 2.09 billion rupiah, serves as a clear example of the significant physical impact [13]. Research on post-disaster response in this village also highlights the need for special attention to health and nutrition among toddlers, who became increasingly vulnerable after the disaster [14].

Based on this background, this study aims to examine the utilisation of social capital as a community strategy in reducing post-earthquake disaster risk in Dasan Geria Village, Lingsar District,

West Lombok. By focusing on social capital, the research is expected to strengthen community resilience and support post-disaster mitigation and rehabilitation efforts in this earthquake-prone area.

Dasan Geria Village in West Lombok was selected as the research site due to its status as an earthquake-prone area, which provides a rich empirical context for exploring the use of social capital to enhance community resilience to disaster risks. Social capital—including social networks, trust, and community norms—plays a crucial role in strengthening community resilience and facilitating post-disaster rehabilitation, especially given this community's repeated disaster experiences.

In addition, this study examines how communities can optimise their participation in disaster-mitigation decision-making through synergistic collaboration supported by government policies. This approach is expected to identify best practices and social innovations that emerge from the interaction between social capital and public policy. Thus, the findings of this study are expected not only to provide an in-depth understanding of the social dynamics in Dasan Geria Village, but also to offer valuable insights for the development of more effective and sustainable disaster mitigation strategies in other disaster-prone areas across Indonesia.

## Literature Review

*The Concept of Social Capital According to Robert Putnam.* Social capital is an essential concept in the social sciences and has been developed by scholars such as Robert D. Putnam. Putnam defines social capital as "features of social organisation such as networks, norms, and trust that facilitate coordination and cooperation for mutual benefit." According to authors [15], social capital consists of three key elements: trust, social norms, and social networks, which enable individuals and groups to collaborate in achieving common goals.

Trust serves as the primary glue that binds individuals within a community and facilitates cooperation. Social norms function as unwritten rules that regulate interactions and behaviours among community members, while social networks provide the relational structure that enables the exchange of information and resources. Putnam emphasises that social capital enables communi-

ties to address collective problems more effectively through social mechanisms that govern compliance and coordination among members [16].

*Forms of Social Capital: Bonding, Bridging, and Linking.* Putnam distinguishes social capital into two basic forms: bonding social capital and bridging social capital. Bonding social capital refers to strong, exclusive ties among members of a homogeneous group, such as family and local communities. This form strengthens internal solidarity and facilitates the mobilisation of resources within the group. In contrast, bridging social capital is more inclusive, connecting individuals across diverse groups and thereby expanding access to external resources and information [17].

In addition, the concept of linking social capital is also essential. It refers to connections that link communities with institutions or actors who possess greater power and resources. Linking social capital enables communities to access assistance and support from the government or external organisations, which is especially crucial in the context of disaster management [17].

*The Role of Social Capital in Disaster Mitigation and Resilience.* In the context of disaster mitigation, substantial social capital—particularly composed of trust, norms, and social networks—plays a crucial role in strengthening community resilience. Social capital enables communities to coordinate, share information, and engage in collective action to confront disaster risks and accelerate post-disaster rehabilitation. Empirical studies have shown that communities with high levels of social capital are better able to organise themselves, enhance preparedness, and speed up recovery after a disaster. Thus, Putnam's theory of social capital is highly relevant for understanding how the community in Dasan Geria Village can leverage social networks, trust, and community norms to enhance resilience to earthquakes and strengthen post-disaster rehabilitation efforts.

*Social Capital in Disaster Management.* Social capital has been recognised as an essential component in increasing community resilience to disasters. Authors [16] concluded, in a systematic literature review, that social capital components such as trust, norms, and social networks have a significant influence on community resilience across the pre-disaster, disaster, and post-disaster phases. Trust and social networks are

the most dominant aspects in strengthening the community's ability to survive and recover from disasters.

*The Role of Social Capital in Post-Disaster Response and Recovery.* Research by the authors [18] shows that social capital, especially bonding social capital arising from shared experiences and a sense of collective responsibility, drives effective collective action in emergency response and recovery processes. A case study in Gili Trawangan, Indonesia, shows that social capital not only accelerates the initial response but also strengthens the reconstruction process and builds long-term resilience. Bridging and linking social capital also help expand networks and access to external assistance.

*Social Capital and Disaster Preparedness in Indonesia.* Authors [19] stated that social capital plays a positive role in increasing disaster knowledge and preparedness in Indonesia. Factors such as trust level, tolerance, social networks, and collective action have been shown to improve community preparedness. Tolerance and social networks are the most influential factors in disaster preparedness, while trust and collective action provide significant but more moderate contributions. These findings provide strong empirical evidence for policymakers to optimise social capital in national disaster mitigation programs.

*Strengthening Social Capital for Post-Disaster Recovery.* Authors [20] assert that communities with high levels of social capital tend to experience faster post-disaster recovery. Social capital strengthens community ties and facilitates collaboration and resource sharing when formal assistance is not yet available. Policy recommendations from this study emphasise the importance of investing in developing social capital through the involvement of civil society organisations, joint disaster response training, and inclusivity in building a sense of belonging among community members.

*Social Capital in the Local Context of Indonesia.* Other studies highlight the importance of local wisdom and cultural practices as part of social capital that strengthen community resilience. For example, the experiences of the Bantul and Jambi communities in dealing with disasters show that the values of cooperation, localism, and collective expertise constitute social capital that enhances disaster preparedness and leadership in recovery [21].

This literature review shows that social capital is an essential asset in disaster mitigation, from preparedness and response to post-disaster recovery. These studies provide a strong theoretical and empirical basis for examining how social capital can be utilised as a community strategy in reducing post-earthquake risks, especially in the context of Dasan Geria Village, West Lombok. The following is a formulation of the research problem that can be used for journals with the topic of utilising social capital as a community strategy in reducing post-earthquake disaster risks in Dasan Geria Village, West Lombok, compiled based on findings and research gaps from search results:

*Research Problem.* Although various studies have shown that social capital—including trust, norms, networks, and community participation—has a vital role in increasing community resilience to disasters, there is still limited understanding of how specific social capital mechanisms can be optimised to reduce post-earthquake disaster risks, especially at the local community level, such as Dasan Geria Village, West Lombok.

Several studies have highlighted that social capital can facilitate social learning, collective action, disaster preparedness, information and communication, and moral or civic responsibility, thereby strengthening community resilience. However, systematic evidence on how these five mechanisms operate in practice in the post-earthquake context in vulnerable areas such as West Lombok remains very limited. In addition, a few studies examine in depth how the dimensions of bonding, bridging, and linking social capital interact and contribute to recovery and risk-reduction processes in disaster-affected communities. Thus, the research problem raised in this study is:

How can the utilisation of social capital by the community of Dasan Geria Village, Lingsar District, West Lombok, be an effective strategy in reducing post-earthquake disaster risks, and what mechanisms are involved in the process?

This problem is essential to address to provide evidence-based recommendations for strengthening community-based mitigation and recovery strategies in disaster-prone areas, as well as to enrich the literature on the role of social capital in disaster risk management in Indonesia.

### *Objectives*

- 1) Analyse the forms of social capital in Dasan Geria Village, Lingsar District, strengthening community preparedness in facing earthquakes.
- 2) Examine the role of social capital in accelerating infrastructure rehabilitation and reconstruction, and economic recovery, in Dasan Geria Village after the earthquake.
- 3) Identify the challenges and obstacles faced in utilising social capital in Dasan Geria Village, and find solutions to optimise the potential of this social capital.
- 4) Analyse the role of the government in disaster management in Dasan Geria Village, West Lombok, and its impact on community preparedness and recovery after the disaster.
- 5) This objective is expected to provide theoretical and practical contributions in the development of community-based disaster management strategies in earthquake-prone areas.

### **METHOD**

*Research Approach.* This research uses a qualitative case study approach to deeply understand the use of social capital as a community strategy to reduce post-earthquake disaster risks in Dasan Geria Village, Lingsar District, West Lombok.

*Research Location and Subjects.* The research site is Dasan Geria Village, Lingsar District, West Lombok, one of the areas affected by the 2018 earthquake. The research subjects include community leaders, village heads, community group members, and residents who are actively involved in post-disaster response and recovery efforts.

#### *Data Collection Techniques*

**In-depth Interviews:** Conducted with community leaders, village officials, and residents to explore experiences, forms, and mechanisms of social capital utilisation in the post-disaster recovery process.

**Participatory Observation:** Researchers conduct direct observations of community activities, social interaction patterns, and cooperation activities taking place in the village.

**Documentation Study:** Analysis of related documents such as village reports, BPBD data, community activity records, and photo or video archives of disasters and recovery.

Focus Group Discussion (FGD): Discussions are conducted with selected community groups to explore perceptions, experiences, and collective views on the role of social capital in disaster management. This FGD allows for more interactive and reflective data exploration among group members.

*Data Analysis Techniques.* The researchers analysed the collected data thematically by reducing the data, displaying the results, and drawing conclusions. Researchers identified key themes regarding the form, role, and mechanisms of social capital in reducing post-disaster risk. The researchers maintained data validity by triangulating sources and techniques.

*Research Ethics.* This research ensures the confidentiality of informants' identities and obtains voluntary consent for participation. The entire research process follows the principles of social research ethics. This methodology is expected to provide a comprehensive picture of the role of social capital.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

*Forms of Social Capital in Dasan Geria Village.* The people of Dasan Geria Village demonstrated various forms of substantial social capital in response to the 2018 earthquake. This social capital is reflected in high trust among residents, norms of cooperation, and active social networks involved in various recovery activities. Residents help each other clear debris and rebuild houses, and share information on disaster relief and mitigation; this aligns with reports that the people of Dasan Geria Village were severely affected by the earthquake but showed strong solidarity in dealing with its impact [22]. Established social norms and trust strengthen community ties, enabling the recovery process to run faster and more organised. The Dasan Geria Village community demonstrated various forms of substantial social capital in response to the 2018 earthquake disaster. Residents demonstrate social capital through high levels of trust, shared norms of cooperation, and active social networks that participate in various recovery activities. Residents help each other clear debris and rebuild houses, and share information on disaster relief and mitigation. Established social norms and trust strengthen community ties, enabling the recovery process to run faster and more organised.

A similar phenomenon was also observed in the authors' research [23], which examined the role of social capital in the post-earthquake reconstruction process in Gondang Village, North Lombok. The study showed that the three forms of social capital—bonding, bridging, and linking—played an essential role in accelerating the community's physical and social recovery. Bonding social capital is realised through internal solidarity and cooperation of residents, bridging through cross-group collaboration, while linking allows access to assistance from the government and external institutions. The similarities in the social and geographical contexts of Gondang Village and Dasan Geria support the finding that social capital is a key factor in the resilience and recovery of disaster-affected communities in Lombok.

*Mechanism of Social Capital Utilisation in Reducing Post-Disaster Risk.* The study's results show that the people of Dasan Geria Village utilise social capital as their primary strategy for reducing post-disaster risk following the 2018 earthquake. The most dominant forms of social capital are trust among residents, norms of cooperation, and strong social networks. The mechanism of utilising this social capital is seen in several forms of collective action, such as community service to clean up building debris, self-help house reconstruction, and the formation of community groups for aid distribution.

Intensive communication between residents and harmonious relations with the village government also help strengthen coordination. When formal assistance from the central government and humanitarian agencies has not yet reached all areas, communities rely on social relations to exchange information about aid distribution channels, logistical access, and independent reconstruction strategies. Cooperation is an important instrument that not only lightens the physical burden but also strengthens social cohesion during an emergency.

The 2020 West Lombok Regency Government Agency Performance Accountability Report (LAKIP) noted that active community participation is one indicator of the success of the post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction program in this region. However, challenges remain, such as limited land for the disposal of building debris and suboptimal cross-sector coordination.

This finding aligns with the research by authors [23], which shows that bonding, bridging, and

linking social capital are essential components in accelerating post-disaster recovery in Gondang Village, North Lombok. In the context of Dasan Geria Village, bonding social capital is evident in the strong internal solidarity and mutual assistance system among residents; bridging social capital emerges through collaboration between hamlets and community groups; while linking social capital is built through communication with village institutions and external parties assisting.

Overall, the use of social capital has proven to be an essential social resource in accelerating recovery and reducing community vulnerability to further post-earthquake risks. Strengthening this social structure provides a solid foundation for community resilience in the face of future disasters.

*The Role and Effectiveness of Social Capital as a Community Strategy.* Social capital has proven effective as a community strategy for addressing the earthquake's impact in Dasan Geria Village. Strong social trust and norms encourage community participation in recovery activities, while social networks expand access to resources and information. The effectiveness of this social capital is also evident in the community's ability to maintain social and economic continuity despite the limitations of public facilities severely damaged by the earthquake, which caused significant losses of up to trillions of rupiah in West Lombok [24]. The role of this social capital is vital in the context of a disaster that causes significant infrastructure damage and socio-economic disruption.

The results of this Analysis strengthen previous findings that social capital is a strategic asset in risk mitigation and post-earthquake recovery.

Strengthening social capital through increasing trust, norms of cooperation, and social networks needs to be a focus in disaster management policies and programs in West Lombok and other disaster-prone areas.

## CONCLUSIONS

This study shows that social capital plays a vital role as a strategy for the community of Dasan Geria Village, Lingsar District, West Lombok, in reducing post-earthquake disaster risks. Forms of social capital, such as trust among residents, norms of cooperation, and strong social networks, are the main foundations for strengthening community resilience. The mechanism of utilising social capital through collective action, intensive communication, and coordination with various parties allows the community to recover more quickly and effectively despite facing limited resources and damaged infrastructure.

The effectiveness of social capital as a community strategy is evident in the community's ability to survive and adapt after a disaster, as well as to accelerate reconstruction and rehabilitation. Therefore, strengthening social capital needs to be a primary focus in disaster mitigation policies and recovery programs in earthquake-prone areas, including West Lombok. The government and related institutions should support and facilitate the development of social capital so that communities can become more independent and resilient in the face of future disaster risks. This conclusion also emphasises the importance of integrating social aspects into disaster risk management, especially by empowering social capital as the primary capital for vulnerable communities.

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