



Analysis of Social Capital Determinants and Collective Action on Community Income Levels in Bilebante Tourism Village, Central Lombok

Eka Agustiani^{1*}, Titi Yuniarti², Abdul Manan³, Baiq Ismiwati⁴, Endang Astuti⁵,
Baiq Nurul Windayani⁶
Universitas Mataram

Corresponding Author: Eka Agustiani ekaagustiani27@gmail.com

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords: Social Capital,
Collective Action, Income
Level, Tourism Village,
Bilebante Village Community

Received: 19, January

Revised: 20, February

Accepted: 30, March

©2026 Agustiani, Yuniarti, Manan,
Ismiwati, Astuti, Windayani: This is
an open-access article distributed
under the terms of the [Creative
Commons Attribution 4.0
Internasional](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).



ABSTRACT

In the development of a tourism village, the primary focus is on the active participation of residents, which is closely linked to their social ties. The concept of social capital reflects the dynamics of community life where members collaborate efficiently to realize shared aspirations. The purpose of this study is to examine how social capital through collective action impacts the income level of the community in Bilebante Village. Social capital, which consists of components of trust, social networks, norms, and participation in rural economic development. This study uses the SEM-PLS 4 program. Structural equation modeling analysis is used to determine the relationship between variables. The results show that social capital and collective action have a significant positive effect of 95% on the income level of the community in Bilebante Village. Bilebante Village has succeeded in utilizing its social capital effectively by utilizing collective efforts to build and develop village potential, so that almost all residents can enjoy the development of Bilebante Village into a tourism village. These findings indicate that social capital and increased collective action can be an effective strategy in improving economic welfare in Bilebante Tourism Village.

INTRODUCTION

The implementation of development in Indonesia also prioritizes village development. Rural-oriented development through community empowerment represents a new paradigm. The House of Representatives (DPR), through Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, put forward the idea that villages need to be protected and empowered to become advanced, strong, democratic, and independent. One concrete effort to empower village communities within the framework of development can be carried out by establishing tourist villages (Hadi, 2014). The implementation of tourist villages certainly requires community participation and sufficient capital to realize it. The success of a country's economic development is largely determined by the ability to manage capital, which includes human resources (human capital), physical capital (physical capital), economic or financial capital (financial capital), natural resource capital (natural resource capital), and social capital (social capital).

Social capital according to (is a collection of horizontal associations among individuals that impact the productivity of local communities. These associations include social norms and networks of civic engagement. Trust is a major component of social capital, according to Blakeley and Suggate (in becoming more confident between individuals and community institutions. Second, consistency in building community solidarity, there is a close and solid relationship; Third, altruism. The theory that prioritizes personal interests over the interests of others; Fourth, a feeling of being unselfish and non-individualistic that prioritizes the interests of the public and others above personal interests; and Fifth, the spirit of cooperation An attitude of empathy and a desire to help others and collaborate in various efforts for the common good; furthermore, social networks and collaboration form relationships and cooperation between individuals and institutions, both inside and outside the community or group, through various activities that provide benefits to society.

Growing evidence further strengthens the idea that social capital has a significant impact on various aspects of progress, including economic growth, equity, and poverty reduction efforts (Nuzhat Ahmad 2016). One way to accelerate village development is by developing sustainable tourism to encourage social, cultural, and economic transformation. Tourism villages are a type of tourism that can be developed in rural areas that have tourism potential that can be developed, such as attractions (natural & cultural). Efforts to advance tourism villages are being encouraged because of their diverse potential. This initiative is seen as capable of encouraging economic progress, improving the standard of living of the community, providing employment, and preserving nature, the environment, and resources, as well as introducing village culture to visiting tourists.

The 99 tourist villages program has been a major focus of the West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) provincial government for the past three years. They aim to create villages that truly utilize the potential of nature, culture, and the creative efforts of the community. Tourism villages in West Nusa Tenggara include 18 villages in East Lombok, 16 villages in Central Lombok, 13 villages in West Lombok, 10 villages in Bima, 9 villages in Sumbawa, 8 villages in Dompu, 8

villages in North Lombok, 8 villages in West Sumbawa, 4 villages in Bima City, and 4 villages in Mataram City. Increased employment opportunities, increased community income, and increased regional revenue are some of the benefits that will result from the development of a tourist village for the local economy. (Central Statistics Agency 2021).

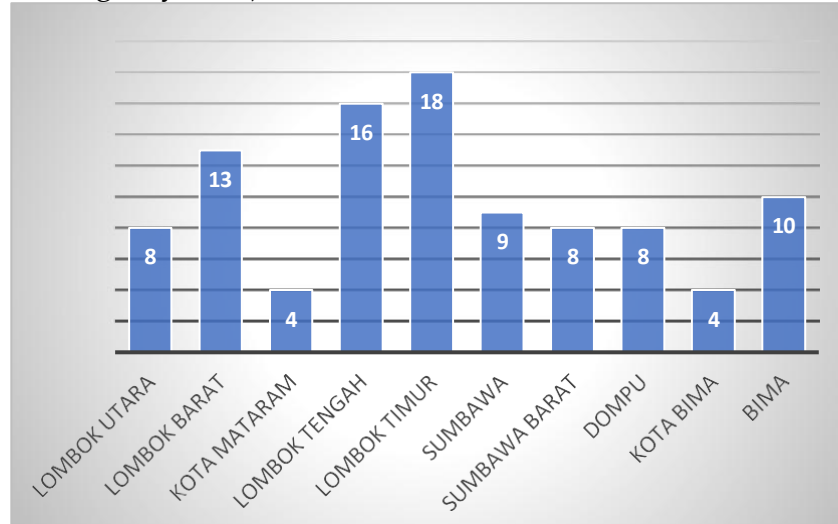


Figure 1. Number of Tourist Villages per Regency in West Nusa Tenggara (99 Tourist Villages)
 Source: BPS NTB, 2021

Figure 1 shows Bilebante Tourism Village, one of the tourist villages in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB). Bilebante boasts stunning natural beauty. Stretching rice fields are a feast for the eyes, and with proper management, Bilebante Tourism Village has become a beautiful and rapidly developing tourist destination in Lombok today.

Pringgarata District is located in the western part of Central Lombok. The area boasts relatively fertile soil, making the agricultural sector a dominant economic activity for the community (Syukur, 2019).

Bilebante Village has significant tourism potential. The organizational structure of the tourism village is participatory, transparent, and accountable. The roles of the Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDES) and Cooperatives are also clearly defined within the organizational structure, and the village community, as the owners of the tourism village activities, should receive maximum benefits.

Table 1. Tourist Attractions of Bilebante Village

No	Tourist Attractions Tourism	Tourism site
1	Historic Bridge	1. Gili Gebong 2. Lime Bridge
2	Historical Spiritual Sites (Ancient Mosques, Hermitages,	Lingsar Kelod Temple in Karang Kubu Hamlet

3	Cultural Tourism	1. Puspanjali, Cendrawasih, Rejang Dewe, and Gale Ganjur Dances in Jenggala and Karangkubu Hamlets 2. Qasidah, Ale-Ale, and Martial Arts
4	Fishing Market	Culinary Delights and Various Attractions (Fishing Spots, Music Performances, and Culinary Delights)
5	Herbal Garden	Various Types of Medicinal Plants
6	Fitness Therapy	Spa and Other Therapists
7	Gardena Valley	Baths and Photo Spots
8	Gong Gres	Baths, Parks and Photo Spots
9	Etc	1. Bicycling Tour Package Around Bilebante Village and Camping Ground 2. Various Food Products (Tortillas, Semprong, Crackers, Ice Cream, Seaweed Dodol) - UD AZHARI/Putri Rinjani Small Business 3. Traditional Cakes (Tarek, Kaliadem, Cerorot, Tumberk, Tikel/Bantal). 4. Traditional Foods (Bebetok, Ares, Pelecing, Aik Kalas, Kekomoh). 5. The Charm and Panorama of Bilebante Village

Source: Bilebante Green Tourism Village Profile 2021

The various potentials and attractions of Bilebante Tourism Village. As seen in Table 1.1, back-to-nature tourism is currently very popular. The number of local and international tourists visiting Bilebante is increasing. The following is a breakdown of the number of visitors to Bilebante Tourism Village:

Table 2. Number of Tourist Visits to Bilebante Tourism Village 2016-2023

No	Year	Domestic Tourism	International Tourism
1	2016	1%	0,5%
2	2017	9,6%	0,9%
3	2018	31%	6%
4	2019	99%	1%
5	2020	33%	0,15%
6	2021	42%	0,22%
7	2022	56%	5,4%
8	2023	80%	25%

Source: Bilebante Tourism Village Profile

The tourism sector in Bilebante Village has experienced a significant decline in recent years. This decline was triggered by two major events: the 2018 earthquake disaster, followed by the global COVID-19 pandemic in 2020.

However, encouraging signs of recovery are now visible, with tourists returning to Bilebante Village.

Based on the background that has been explained, the problem of this research focuses on how do social capital and collective action influence the income level of the community in Bilebante Tourism Village, Central Lombok?

This study aims to analyze the determinants of social capital, collective action on the income level of the Bilebante Tourism Village community.

Its benefits serve as a basis for formulating development policies for Bilebante Tourism Village and other tourism villages in Central Lombok Regency, as well as serving as a comparison with previous research to strengthen existing theories. To enhance tourism in Bilebante Village and improve its economy, human resources are needed for tourism development. The government must act as a policymaker and facilitator in tourism development, and private companies must provide training and outreach to the community on tourism development. This is crucial for improving the community's economy, especially for the local residents of Bilebante Village.

This study provides theoretical contributions by developing the construct of social capital expanded into four components (Trust, Social Networks, Norms and Participation), by integrating participation as a key variable that was not previously considered in previous research models, and exploring the role of collective action as an intervening variable that mediates the relationship between variables in the context of tourism village development.

METHODOLOGY

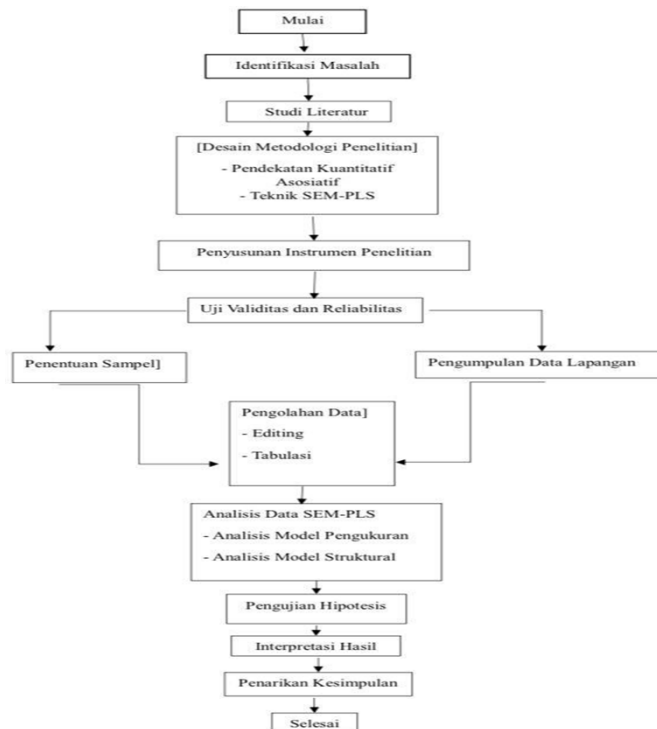


Figure 2. Research Flow

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Evaluation of Measurement Model (Outer Model)

The value of the factor loading of almost all indicators is more than 0.5, the AVE value is more than 0.5. The AVE value for all indicators has met the predetermined indicators in both situations A and B. These indicators include the value of the factor loading must be more than or equal to 0.5; composite reliability is more than 0.7 and the Cronbach alpha value is more than or equal to 0.6. The AVE value for all indicators has met the predetermined indicators.

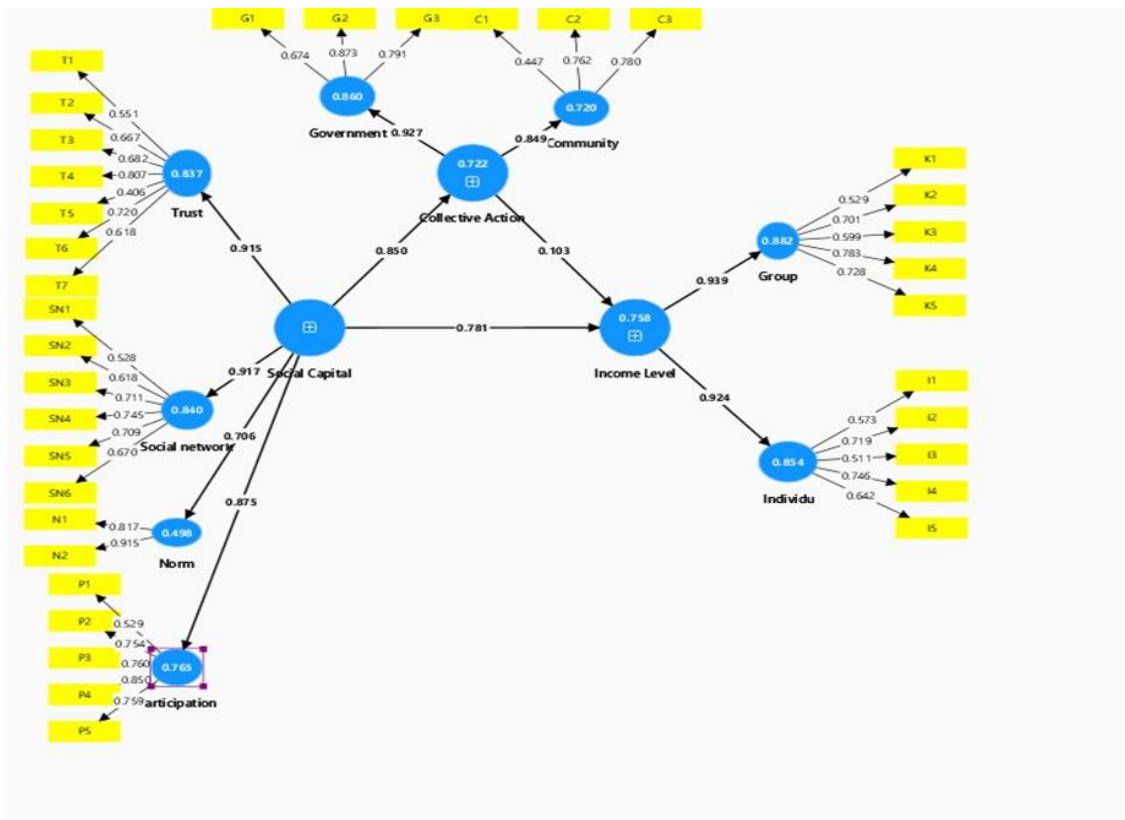


Figure 3. SEM model (First et al)

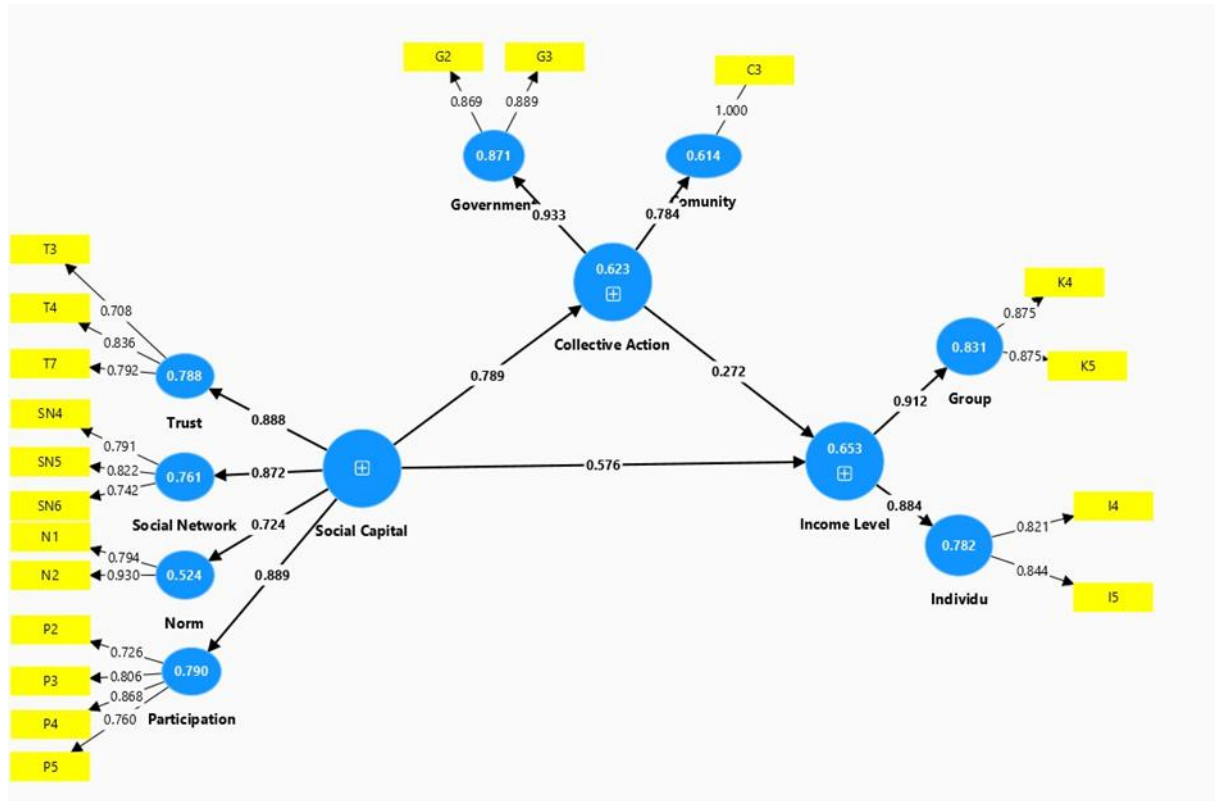


Figure 4. SEM Model (Second Outer Loading)

Note: Several invalid variables were eliminated.

The figure above shows a structural model with several latent and observed variables. The test results analyze how social capital in Bilebante Tourism Village, consisting of trust, social networks, norms, and community participation, influences community income levels. This influence occurs both directly and through collective community action.

This model also considers the role of government and communities in encouraging collective action. The results show that social capital has a positive effect on income levels, both directly and through increased collective action.

Structural Model Evaluation (Inner Model)

In conducting a structural model analysis, researchers will examine the path coefficients, t-values, and R². In this study, the path coefficients illustrate the extent of influence of exogenous variables on endogenous variables. Meanwhile, R² indicates how well the exogenous variables explain the endogenous variables. The following are the path coefficients, t-values, and R² values.

Bootstrapping test results (Inner Model)

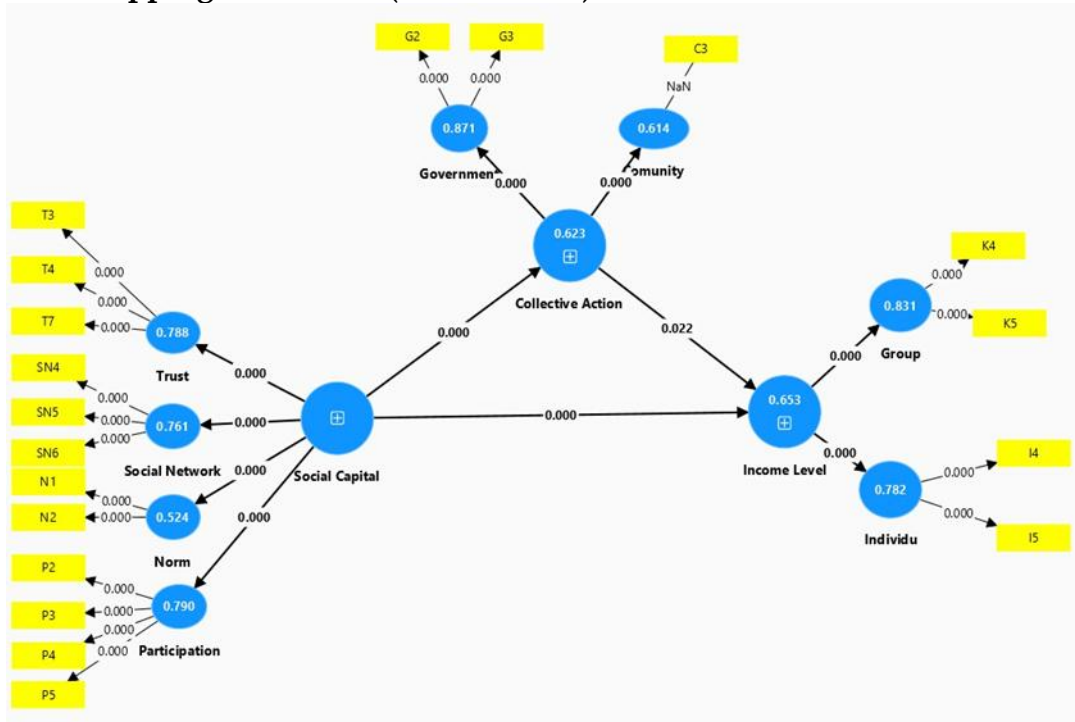


Figure 5. Inner Model

Significance Test Using Bootstrapping

1. Path Coefficient Analysis

Table 3. Path Coefficients Test Results

Variables	Path Coefficient Value	T statistics	P values	Information
Collective Action -> Income Level -> Individual	0.240	2,316	0.021	Significant
Social Capital -> Income Level -> Group	0.525	4,053	0.000	Significant
Social Capital -> Collective Action -> Community	0.619	11,705	0.000	Significant
Social Capital -> Income Level -> Individual	0.509	3,933	0.000	Significant
Social Capital -> Collective Action -> Government	0.737	19,223	0.000	Significant
Social Capital -> Collective Action -> Income Level -> Group	0.196	2,234	0.026	Significant
Social Capital -> Collective Action -> Income Level	0.215	2,250	0.024	Significant
Social Capital -> Collective Action -> Income Level -> Individual	0.190	2,273	0.023	Significant
Collective Action -> Income Level -> Group	0.248	2,269	0.023	Significant

Source: SEM-PLS data processing results

The analysis results indicate that social capital plays a significant role in increasing community income in the Bilebante Tourism Village, both directly and through its role in encouraging collective action. The influence of social capital is strongly evident in shaping collective action, particularly in the context of relations with the government. Collective action itself also contributes positively to increased income. All analyzed pathways show statistical significance (p -value < 0.05), confirming the importance of social capital and collective action in economic development in the Bilebante Tourism Village. Social capital has a positive and significant influence on income levels, both at the individual and group levels. The effect is quite strong, with a coefficient above 0.5. In addition, collective action is also shown to have a positive and significant impact on income levels, although with a more moderate strength (coefficient around 0.24-0.25). Social capital has a very strong and significant influence on collective action, especially at the government (0.737) and community (0.619) levels. There is a significant indirect effect of social capital on income levels through collective action, both at the individual, group, and overall levels.

R2 Test

The normality test aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the overall predictive power of the model (R-square) and the specific contribution of each independent variable (f-square). Test criteria:

- If the R-square value > 0.67 or 0.75 indicates a very good model
- If the value is between 0.33 and 0.67 indicates a fairly good model
- If the f-square value < 0.02 : Negligible effect
- If $0.15 - 0.35$: medium significant effect
- If > 0.35 : significant effect

Table 4. Test Results r^2

Variable	R-square	R-square adjusted
Collective Action	0.623	0.619
Comunity	0.614	0.610
Government	0.871	0.869
Group	0.831	0.830
Income Level	0.653	0.646
Individual	0.782	0.779

The table above shows an R-square value above 0.5, indicating a fairly strong model. The explanation is as follows:

- Collective Action: $R^2 = 0.623$, R^2 adjusted = 0.619. Interpretation: 62.3% of the variation in Collective Action can be explained by the model. This

- indicates that the factors in the model (such as social capital) have a fairly strong influence in explaining the occurrence of collective action in society.
- b) Community: $R^2 = 0.614$, R^2 adjusted = 0.610. Interpretation: 61.4% of the variation in the Community aspect can be explained by the model. This indicates that the factors considered have a significant role in shaping community dynamics.
 - c) Government: $R^2 = 0.871$, R^2 adjusted = 0.869 Interpretation: 87.1% of the variation in the Government aspect can be explained by the model. This indicates that the model is very good at explaining the factors that influence the relationship with the government or the role of the government in the research context.
 - d) Group: $R^2 = 0.831$, R^2 adjusted = 0.830. Interpretation: 83.1% of the variation in the Group aspect can be explained by the model. This indicates that the model is very good at explaining group dynamics in society.
2. Income Level: $R^2 = 0.653$, R^2 adjusted = 0.646. Interpretation: 65.3% of the variation in income levels can be explained by the model. This suggests that factors such as social capital and collective action have a significant influence on community income levels.
- e) Income Level: $R^2 = 0.653$, R^2 adjusted = 0.646 Interpretation: 65.3% of the variation in Income Level can be explained by the model. This indicates that factors such as social capital and collective action have a significant influence on the income level of the community.
 - f) Individual: $R^2 = 0.782$, R^2 adjusted = 0.779 Interpretation: 78.2% of the variation in the Individual aspect can be explained by the model. This indicates that the model is quite good at explaining the factors that influence individuals in the research context.
 - g) Norm: $R^2 = 0.524$, R^2 adjusted = 0.519 Interpretation: 52.4% of the variation in Norm can be explained by the model. Although lower than other variables, this still indicates a moderate influence.
 - h) Participation: $R^2 = 0.790$, R^2 adjusted = 0.788 Interpretation: 79% of the variation in Participation can be explained by the model. This indicates that the model is very good at explaining the factors that influence community participation.
 - i) Social Network: $R^2 = 0.761$, R^2 adjusted = 0.758 Interpretation: 76.1% of the variation in Social Network can be explained by the model. This indicates that the model is quite good at explaining the dynamics of social networks in society.
 - j) Trust: $R^2 = 0.788$, R^2 adjusted = 0.786 Interpretation: 78.8% of the variation in Trust can be explained by the model. This indicates that the model is very good at explaining the factors that influence trust in society.

The Relationship between Social Capital and Collective Action on Income Levels in Tourist Villages

In social life, social ties are crucial. Kinship ties are a crucial factor in determining the strength of social ties within a society. Maintaining and strengthening kinship ties in social life can help communities in various aspects, including earning a living. This aligns with Syahyuti's (2006) opinion, which states that social relations encompass all economic, social, and political aspects.

Syahyuti also believes that social relations influence the functioning of markets and the state.

The analysis in Bilebante Village showed highly significant results. The relationship between social capital, collective action, and income levels in the Bilebante Tourism Village showed a positive and interrelated pattern. Strong social capital fosters effective collective action, which in turn contributes to increased income levels, both at the individual and group levels.

Collective action plays a key role as a mediator between social capital and increased income. This suggests that efforts to increase social capital and encourage participation in collective action can be an effective strategy for improving the economic well-being of the community in Bilebante Tourism Village.

The interaction between components of social capital, such as trust and collaborative networks, can strengthen collective collaboration networks, according to social capital theory. However, strong trust in collaboration is strongly influenced by the level of compliance with mutually agreed-upon rules or standards of cooperation.

These findings emphasize the importance of building and strengthening social capital and encouraging active community participation in collective activities as a way to increase income and welfare in the tourist village.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

Based on the test results described previously, it can be concluded that social capital plays a crucial role in increasing community income in the Bilebante Tourism Village, with a significant positive influence on collective action and individual income. Strong kinship ties and social interactions support collective cooperation networks, which in turn facilitate community economic endeavors. Success in maintaining and developing social relationships and compliance with cooperation rules are key to maximizing the potential of social capital to achieve shared prosperity. Therefore, strategies to strengthen social capital and cooperation networks within the community can improve the quality of life and the economy in the tourism village.

FURTHER STUDY

Addition of research variables related to social capital and collective action, as well as expansion of research locations to include districts.

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

Book P, Hijau DW. Bilebante.

Braithwaite y Levi. Trust and governance.pdf.

Fukuyama F. Social Capital and Development: The Coming Agenda. SAIS Rev.2002;22(1):23-37. doi:10.1353/sais.2002.0009 granovetter.

Hikmah N, Maruf A. Analisis Pengaruh Modal Sosial terhadap Produktivitas Usahatani Padi: Studi Kasus Desa Timbulharjo, Kecamatan Sewon, Kabupaten Bantul. J Econ Res Soc Sci. 2019;3(2). doi:10.18196/jerss.030212

- Kremer AM, Cavalheiro RT, Vilpoux OF. Relevant factors for collective action in the common-pool resources context. *Rev Pensamento Contemp em Adm.* 2019;13(4):52. doi:10.12712/rpca.v13i4.38389
- McCarthy JD, Zald MN. Resources Mobility Theory. *Am J Sociol.* 1977;82(6):1212-1241. Okiemy M, Etsiba S. Employment Access and Job Search Channels for Young People in Congo. *Theor Econ Lett.* 2021;11(02):302-319. doi:10.4236/tel.2021.112021
- Prihandini N. Identifikasi Modal (Sosial, Alam, Finansial, Fisik Dan Manusia) Pada Dusun Wisata Sade Di Kabupaten Lombok Tengah Jurnal Ilmiah. *J Ilm Mhs FEB.* 2017;6(1):1-7.
- Program S, Penyuluhan S, Komunikasi D, Fakultas P, Ugmयोगyakarta P. PROFIL MODAL SOSIAL DAN TINGKAT PARTISIPASI PETERNAKPADA PENGEMBANGAN SAPI POTONG DI KABUPATEN TEBO PROPINSI JAMBI.
- Putnam RD., Leonardi R, Nanetti RY. *Making Democracy Work: Civic Traditions in Modern Italy.* Princeton University Press, California, Princeton Fulfillment Services [distributor]; 1994.
- Richardson PB. THE FORMS OF CAPITAL. Social Capital, Household Welfare and Poverty: Evidence from Pakistan Author (s): Nuzhat Ahmad and Mahpara Sadaqat Source: The Pakistan Development Review, Winter 2016, Vol. 55, No. 4, Papers and Proceedings: PARTS I and II The 31st Annual Gener. 2016;55(4).
- Suharto E. MODAL_SOSIAL_DAN_KEBIJAKAN_SOSIA.pdf. :1-16.
- Supit RT, Franklin PJC, Moniaga IL. Directions for Development of Tourism Villages in East Likupang as Kspn in North Minahasa Regency Arahan Pengembangan Desa Wisata di Likupang Timur Sebagai Kspn Di Kabupaten Minahasa Utara. *J Spasial.* 2022;09(01):40-51.
- Suryandhani AR, Prayitno G. Hubungan Modal Sosial dan Aksi Kolektif di The Pengembangan Desa Wisata Perkenalan. 2023;3(1):1-18. doi:10.21580/kemakmuran.2023.3.1.14744
- Suryandhani AR, Prayitno G, Surjono S. Relationship of Social Capital and Collective Action in The Development of Tourism Village. *Prosper J Soc Empower.* 2023;3(1):1-18. doi:10.21580/prosperity.2023.3.1.14744
- Tuanakotta TM. Desa wisata adalah suatu bentuk integrasi antara akomodasi, fasilitas dan atraksi pendukung yang disajikan dalam suatu struktur kehidupan masyarakat yang menyatu dengan tata cara, norma, adat istiadat dan tradisi yang berlaku (Nuryanti, 1993 masyarakat ya. Published online 2010.
- Ummah MS. No Title. Vol 11.; 2019.
- Williamson OE. Calculativeness, Trust, and Economic Organization. *J Law Econ.* 1993;36(1, Part 2):453-486. doi:10.1086/467284
- Windayani BN, Agustiani E. Analysis of Social Capital Determinants on the Level of Community Income Increase in Tourism Villages: Bonjeruk Village. 2024;5(4):3218- 3239.
- Zahriyah A, Supriani, Parmono A, Mustofa. *Ekonometrika Teknik Dan Aplikasi Dengan SPSS.*; 2021.