Jurnal Pemberdayaan Masyarakat
Volume 5 Issue 2 Year 2026 | Pages 522–536
ykgm.org

E-ISSN 2962-8091
DOI: https://doi.org/10.46843/jpm.v5i2.816

Lembayung Senja Quality Family Village: Social Capital in Community Development Practice

Cucu Cahyati[1]*, Nunung Nurwati[1], Muhammad Fedryansyah[1], Leo Susanto[2]
[1]Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Padjadjaran, Sumedang, Indonesia
[2]Digital Sociology, The University Of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

ABSTRACT

This study examines the role of social capital in shaping community participation within the Lembayung Senja Quality Family Village using a qualitative case study approach. It explores how a program that initially faced community resistance gradually transformed into a sustainable, community-driven initiative. The findings reveal that participation does not emerge as a precondition but rather as an outcome of evolving social capital, characterized by increased trust, expanded social networks, and the formation of collective norms. The study also identifies a shift from instrumental social capital, driven by individual interests, toward normative social capital rooted in shared values and collective responsibility. This transformation is facilitated by continuous social interaction, local leadership, and the program's relevance to community needs. These findings suggest that community-based development cannot rely solely on structural interventions; it must also prioritize strengthening social relations. However, existing studies on quality family villages largely focus on program outcomes, with limited attention to the social mechanisms underlying participation. This study addresses this gap by positioning social capital as a mediating and transformative mechanism linking policy intervention to sustained community participation.

ARTICLE INFORMATION

Keywords:
community-based development; community participation; quality family village; social capital; social transformation.

Correspondent Author:
Cucu Cahyati

Email:
cucu24002@mail.unpad.ac.id

© Yayasan Keluarga Guru Mandiri. This is an open-access article under the CC Attribution 4.0 International License.
Article info: Submitted: 2026-03-27 | Revised: 2026-04-28 | Accepted: 2026-05-25 | Published: 2026-06-13
Recommended citation: Cahyati, C., Nurwati, N., Ferdryansyah, M., & Susanto, L. (2026). Lembayung Senja Quality Family Village: Social Capital in Community Development Practice. *Jurnal Pemberdayaan Masyarakat, 5*(2), 522-536.

INTRODUCTION

Community development has increasingly been recognized as a critical approach in addressing complex social challenges, particularly in contexts where top-down development strategies have shown limited responsiveness to local needs. Rather than positioning communities as passive beneficiaries, this approach emphasizes their role as active agents in shaping social change and improving collective well-being (Ife & Tesoriero, 2008; Zakus & Lysack, 1998). This perspective reflects a broader paradigm shift in development thinking, from a state-centered model toward a more participatory and inclusive approach that values local knowledge and lived experiences. In developing countries, including Indonesia, such an approach becomes particularly relevant given the persistent challenges of population pressure, poverty, and unequal development (Woolcock & Narayan, 2000). These challenges are often multidimensional and cannot be effectively addressed through uniform policy interventions alone. Therefore, community development offers a framework that enables context-sensitive strategies rooted in local realities. By prioritizing participation, empowerment, and social inclusion, this approach creates opportunities for communities to negotiate and shape development processes actively. In this sense, community development is not merely a strategy, but a transformative process that redefines the relationship between the state and society.

Indonesia, as the most populous country in Southeast Asia, faces significant demographic pressures. Data from Statistics Indonesia indicate that the population reached approximately 284.4 million in 2025, with around 23.85 million people living in poverty, accounting for 8.47% of the total population (BPS, 2025). This condition suggests that population growth is not necessarily accompanied by improvements in welfare, thereby requiring development approaches that are not solely growth-oriented, but also emphasize equity and community empowerment (BPS, 2025). The persistence of poverty alongside rapid population growth highlights structural inequalities that cannot be resolved through economic expansion alone. In this context, development policies need to address not only material deprivation but also social vulnerabilities and access to opportunities. Moreover, demographic pressure places additional strain on public services, employment opportunities, and social infrastructure. As a result, there is an urgent need for integrated development strategies that combine population management with social development initiatives. Such strategies must also recognize the importance of local participation in ensuring their effectiveness and sustainability.

At the regional level, West Java Province, Indonesia's most populous province, faces similar challenges. Although the poverty rate declined to 7.02% in 2025, disparities in regional development and limited access to economic and social resources remain significant issues (BPS Jawa Barat, 2025). These disparities are often reflected in unequal access to education, healthcare, and employment opportunities across different regions. This indicates that development interventions cannot rely solely on macro-level policies but must be strengthened through community-based approaches that enhance local capacity in a sustainable manner (Woolcock & Narayan, 2000). In addition, regional inequalities often intersect with social and cultural factors that influence community participation and development outcomes. Therefore, localized approaches that are sensitive to specific community contexts become increasingly important. Strengthening community capacity not only improves program effectiveness but also fosters resilience and adaptability in the face of social and economic changes. In this regard, community-based development serves as a complementary strategy to formal policy interventions.

As part of community-based development initiatives, the Indonesian government, through the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN), has developed the Quality Family Village Program. This program is designed as an integrative approach that combines population management, family planning, family development, and community empowerment within a targeted area (BKKBN, 2023). The integrative nature of the program reflects an effort to address development issues holistically rather than in fragmented ways. Through activities such as Bina Keluarga Balita (BKB), Bina Keluarga Remaja (BKR), Bina Keluarga Lansia (BKL), and the Income-Generating Program for Family Planning Participants (UPPKA), quality family villages aim to improve human development outcomes sustainably (BKKBN, 2023). These activities are designed to target different segments of the population, ensuring inclusivity across life stages. Moreover, the program emphasizes the importance of community participation in its implementation. By integrating various sectors, Quality Family Village seeks to create synergies that enhance the effectiveness of local development interventions.

Since its launch in 2016, the quality family village program has expanded rapidly, reaching more than 20,000 locations across Indonesia (BKKBN, 2023). This expansion indicates that a quality family village has become a key instrument in family development policy. The program's rapid growth reflects strong institutional support and recognition of its strategic importance. However, quantitative expansion alone does not guarantee effective implementation at the community level. The success of Kampung KB programs is strongly influenced by local social dynamics, including community participation, collaboration, and engagement in development activities (Hardiani et al., 2021). In many cases, variations in local context, community engagement, and institutional capacity affect program

outcomes. Therefore, it is important to move beyond numerical indicators and examine qualitative aspects of implementation. Understanding how the program operates across different contexts can provide valuable insights to improve its effectiveness. This also underscores the importance of examining social processes within communities.

Despite the rapid expansion of the quality family village program across Indonesia, its effectiveness remains uneven across local contexts. Existing studies have largely focused on program outcomes, such as improvements in family welfare and economic conditions, while paying limited attention to the underlying social processes that shape them. This imbalance in the literature creates a gap in understanding how development interventions actually work at the community level. As a result, the how and why of how quality family villages function effectively in some communities but not in others remains insufficiently explained. The variation in outcomes suggests that contextual factors play a crucial role in shaping program success. These factors may include social relationships, leadership dynamics, and community participation. Therefore, it is necessary to examine the social dimensions that influence program implementation. Such an approach can provide a more comprehensive understanding of development processes beyond measurable outputs.

The community development literature also emphasizes that the success of local initiatives is closely linked to communities' capacity to build social resilience, strengthen collective capacity, and sustain participation over time. This suggests that development outcomes are not solely determined by external interventions, but also by internal community dynamics that shape how programs are received and implemented (Aldrich, 2017; Aldrich & Meyer, 2015). In this context, communities are no longer passive beneficiaries but active agents who play a strategic role in shaping development processes. Furthermore, theoretical perspectives on community development highlight that development is not merely a technical or administrative process, but also a social and political process influenced by power relations, participation, and the agency of local actors (Bhattacharyya, 2019; Cornwall, 2006). Therefore, the success of development programs should not only be measured by their outputs, but also by the extent to which they sustainably empower communities. Understanding these dynamics is essential to explaining how social processes at the community level shape patterns of interaction, trust, and participation. In this regard, social capital becomes a key element that connects program interventions with community engagement and long-term sustainability.

Recent studies further reinforce the argument that social capital plays a central role in shaping community participation and the effectiveness of community-based development programs. Empirical evidence suggests that trust and social networks significantly influence both community engagement and development outcomes, particularly by strengthening collective awareness and cooperation within local communities (Dulkiah & Majid, 2025; Bahri et al., 2023). In addition, Contemporary research highlights that bonding, bridging, and linking social capital play a significant role in facilitating collective action and strengthening collaboration among community members and external actors (Kim, 2018; Suryandhani et al., 2023). These findings indicate that social capital operates not only as a structural resource but also as a dynamic process that evolves through continuous interaction.

Recent studies highlight that social capital plays a significant role in enhancing community resilience and sustainability by facilitating resource mobilization, encouraging community participation, and addressing social challenges through collective action and community development processes (Dulkiah & Majid, 2025). The development of social capital is increasingly shaped by technological and digital transformations, which alter patterns of social interaction, facilitate the formation of new social networks, and expand opportunities for community engagement beyond traditional boundaries (Faisal & Mesra, 2024; Rodríguez-Camacho et al., 2024). However, despite its positive contributions, several studies underline that the effectiveness of social capital depends on the

quality of relationships and the inclusiveness of networks, as weak or exclusive ties may limit participation and hinder equitable development outcomes. Therefore, understanding the multidimensional and evolving nature of social capital is essential to explaining how community-based programs can achieve sustainable, participatory development.

Within the field of social development, one of the key factors frequently identified as determining the success of community-based programs is social capital. Social capital refers to social networks, norms, and trust that enable individuals and groups to cooperate effectively in achieving shared goals (Putnam, 2000; Coleman, 1988). This concept has been widely used to explain variations in development outcomes across different contexts. Numerous studies have shown that communities with higher levels of social capital are better able to mobilize resources, sustain participation, and ensure the continuity of development programs (Field, 2005; Szreter & Woolcock, 2004). Social capital facilitates collective action by fostering trust and cooperation among community members. It also strengthens social cohesion and reduces barriers to participation. As such, it plays a crucial role in enabling communities to engage actively in development processes.

Globally, the relationship between social capital and community development has been widely examined. Research suggests that social capital plays a crucial role in enhancing community resilience, strengthening collective capacity, and supporting the success of locally driven development initiatives (Aldrich & Meyer, 2015; Woolcock & Narayan, 2000). Furthermore, Woolcock and Narayan (2000) argue that social capital not only functions as a social resource but also as a mechanism that links communities with formal institutions, thereby enabling cross-sectoral collaboration in development processes. This bridging function is particularly important in contexts where institutional support is required to sustain development initiatives. Social capital also enables the flow of information and resources between different actors. As a result, it enhances coordination and cooperation across multiple levels. These dynamics highlight the importance of social capital in shaping development outcomes.

However, international literature also emphasizes that the role of social capital in development is not automatic, but depends on how it is mobilized and institutionalized in social practices (Lin, 2001). This perspective shifts the focus from social capital as a static resource to a dynamic process embedded in everyday interactions. Therefore, understanding the mechanisms through which social capital operates is essential to explaining how development programs function effectively at the community level. It is not enough to identify the presence of social capital; it is equally important to examine how it is produced and sustained. This involves analyzing patterns of interaction, trust-building processes, and the role of local actors. Such an approach provides deeper insights into the functioning of community-based programs.

In the Indonesian context, several studies on quality family villages have demonstrated their contribution to improving family well-being and community empowerment. Ekawati et al. (2024) found that Kampung KB programs support family and community development through educational, social, economic, reproductive, and family empowerment activities, while active community participation serves as a key factor in ensuring successful program implementation. Furthermore, Day et al. (2022) demonstrated that community-based economic empowerment initiatives within Kampung KB programs contribute to improving household welfare and strengthening local economic capacity. These findings collectively indicate that a quality family village can positively influence multiple dimensions of community life. However, they also suggest that program success is closely linked to social dynamics within communities, particularly the capacity of community members to participate actively and collaborate in development activities. This reinforces the importance of examining social processes in greater depth.

While previous studies have demonstrated the outcomes of a quality family village in improving family welfare, limited attention has been given to the underlying social mechanisms that explain how and why these outcomes emerge across different local contexts. This gap in the literature highlights the need for a more process-oriented analysis of community development. Therefore, this study examines how social capital functions as a mediating process in transforming a quality family village from a policy intervention into a community-driven development model. By focusing on social processes, this study seeks to provide a deeper understanding of how development programs are embedded in local contexts. It also aims to explain variations in program effectiveness across different communities.

This study is expected to contribute to theory by extending the understanding of social capital in community development, particularly in the context of community-based programs in developing countries. It offers a conceptual perspective that positions social capital as a dynamic and relational mechanism within development processes. In practice, the findings offer implications for strengthening family development policies and community empowerment strategies grounded in local social dynamics. These contributions are relevant for policymakers, practitioners, and researchers working in the field of social development. By bridging theory and practice, this study provides insights that can inform more effective and context-sensitive development interventions.

While previous studies have predominantly emphasized program outcomes, they have not sufficiently explained the underlying social processes through which community participation emerges and evolves. This limitation indicates that participation is often treated merely as a measurable variable, rather than as a socially constructed process shaped by interaction and collective dynamics. In particular, the role of social capital as a mediating mechanism remains underexplored, especially in understanding how trust, networks, and shared norms are formed within community-based programs. As a result, existing explanations tend to overlook the relational and processual dimensions that connect policy interventions with actual community engagement. This gap suggests the need for a more process-oriented and context-sensitive analysis that goes beyond outcome-based evaluation. Therefore, this study aims to examine how social capital functions as a mediating process in transforming community participation within the Lembayung Senja Quality Family Village. By focusing on the dynamics of social interaction, this study seeks to provide a deeper understanding of how participation is constructed and sustained. In doing so, it contributes to bridging the gap between structural interventions and lived social realities at the community level.

METHOD

This study employs a qualitative case study design to gain an in-depth understanding of how the quality family village program operates as a social capital-driven community development model within a local community context. A qualitative approach is selected as it enables the exploration of meanings, lived experiences, and social interaction dynamics that cannot be reduced to quantitative variables (Creswell, 2014). By focusing on subjective experiences and everyday practices, this approach highlights how individuals interpret and respond to development interventions. It is therefore particularly suitable for examining processes that are relational, dynamic, and socially constructed. Through this approach, the study aims to generate a comprehensive and contextually grounded understanding of the phenomenon under investigation.

A case study design is adopted because the research focuses on a single, specific case, namely, Lembayung Senja quality family village, allowing for a rich, contextualized analysis of social practices, actor relationships, and empowerment processes within their natural setting (Yin, 2018). The study was conducted in Lembayung Senja Quality Family Village, located in Dusun Krajan, Makmur Jaya Village, Jayakerta District, Karawang Regency, which was purposively selected based on the intensity

of program implementation, the diversity of actors involved, and the sustainability of family development and community empowerment activities. This site also reflects a context where formal policy interventions intersect with local social dynamics, making it relevant for examining how social capital operates in practice.

Participants were selected using purposive sampling, a technique that identifies individuals based on the relevance of their experiences and their involvement in the quality family village program (Sugiyono, 2017). This approach allows the researcher to obtain rich and in-depth data from participants who possess a comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon under study (Patton, 2015). A total of 7 participants were involved, including the quality family village program manager, a family planning field officer (PKB), family planning cadres, cadres of activity groups (BKB and BKR), and village-level stakeholders. This variation was intended to capture diverse perspectives and enable triangulation among actors to better understand the social dynamics within the community. The inclusion of multiple roles strengthens the depth and validity of the findings.

Data saturation was achieved when no new themes emerged from subsequent interviews, particularly concerning patterns of trust, the formation of social networks, and collective action. This indicates that the data collected were sufficient to capture the key dimensions of the phenomenon under study. The process of saturation involved continuous comparison of emerging themes and careful reflection on the consistency of participants' responses. Achieving data saturation enhances the credibility and rigor of qualitative research by ensuring that the analysis is grounded in comprehensive and well-developed data. It also demonstrates that the study has adequately explored the central issues related to social capital and community development. As a result, the findings are considered robust and capable of supporting valid and meaningful conclusions within the context of this research.

Table 1. Characteristics of Research Participants

Role in the Quality Family Village Program	Gender	Length of Involvement	Description
Leader of a quality family village	Male	5 years	Coordinator of quality family village activities
PKB	Male	7 years	Supervisor of the quality family village area
Family Planning Cadre	Female	4 years	Facilitator of family-based activities
Family Planning Cadre	Female	3 years	Implementer of outreach and counseling
BKB Cadre	Female	4 years	Facilitator for families with young children
BKR Cadre	Female	3 years	Facilitator for families with adolescents
Village Official / Local Stakeholder	Male	5 years	Supporter of village-level policy

The selection of seven participants is considered adequate, as it meets the principles of information richness and data saturation in qualitative research. Rather than aiming for representativeness, qualitative inquiry prioritizes the depth and relevance of information obtained from participants with direct experience of the phenomenon under study. Each participant in this study represents a key actor within the program, including program managers, field officers, and community cadres, thereby enabling an in-depth exploration of diverse perspectives. This variation of roles allows for a more comprehensive understanding of the social dynamics and interactions that shape community participation. Furthermore, including multiple actors supports triangulation across

perspectives, thereby enhancing the credibility of the findings. Data saturation was achieved when no new themes emerged from successive interviews, particularly regarding trust formation, social networks, and collective norms. This indicates that the data collected were sufficient to capture the core dimensions of the research phenomenon. Therefore, the number of participants is considered methodologically justified and adequate to support valid and meaningful conclusions.

Data were collected over two months, from November to December 2025, through in-depth semi-structured interviews. Each interview lasted approximately 45–90 minutes and was conducted face-to-face at participants' residences or community meeting spaces, providing a natural, comfortable setting. This method enabled the researcher to explore participants' experiences, social practices, and interpretations flexibly and comprehensively (Creswell, 2014). The semi-structured format allowed for guided conversations while still providing space for participants to elaborate on issues they considered important. This flexibility was essential for capturing diverse perspectives and uncovering nuanced insights into the implementation of the Kampung KB program. In addition, the use of open-ended questions facilitated deeper reflection and encouraged participants to share their lived experiences in their own terms. This approach also allowed the researcher to adapt questions based on emerging themes during the interview process. As a result, the data generated were rich, detailed, and contextually grounded. Such depth is crucial for understanding complex social phenomena that involve interaction, meaning-making, and relational dynamics.

During the interview process, an audio recorder was used to ensure data accuracy, and all interviews were systematically transcribed. The use of audio recording helped minimize the risk of data loss and ensured that participants' responses were captured in their original form. Transcription was carefully conducted to maintain data integrity and support thorough analysis. In addition, field notes were developed based on direct observations of community activities and the implementation of the Kampung KB program. These field notes were essential for capturing social context, interactions among actors, and dynamics that were not always explicitly expressed during interviews (Emerson et al., 2011). Observational data also provided complementary insights into behavioral patterns and informal interactions within the community. Furthermore, document analysis was conducted to complement and verify the data obtained from interviews and observations (Bowen, 2009). This combination of techniques strengthened the comprehensiveness of the data collection process.

In addition to primary data, this study used secondary data from document review and literature analysis, including policy documents, program reports, and relevant academic publications. These sources provided important contextual information that supported the interpretation of primary data. The use of secondary data also allowed the researcher to situate the findings within broader policy and academic discussions. By integrating multiple data sources, the study developed a more comprehensive understanding of the research problem. This triangulation of data enhanced the credibility and validity of the findings by enabling cross-verification across different sources (Bowen, 2009). It also helped to identify consistencies and discrepancies in the data, thereby strengthening the analytical process. Overall, integrating primary and secondary data contributed to a more robust, well-substantiated analysis of social capital and community development practices.

Data analysis was conducted using the interactive model developed by Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña, comprising three main stages: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification (Miles et al., 2014). The analytical process was carried out concurrently with data collection, enabling continuous reflection and iterative refinement of the research focus. This iterative process enabled the researcher to adjust analytical directions in response to emerging insights during fieldwork. It also allowed for deeper engagement with the data as patterns began to develop progressively. During the data reduction stage, the researcher coded interview data, transcripts, and field notes to identify key themes related to social capital, community participation,

and community development practices. The data were then organized into thematic narratives to facilitate the interpretation of relationships across categories. The coding process combined deductive categories derived from social capital theory, such as trust, networks, and norms, with inductive themes emerging from the empirical data. This combination ensured both theoretical grounding and openness to context-specific findings, thereby strengthening the analytical rigor. For example, statements indicating community resistance were initially coded as "low trust," which later developed into the broader theme of "initial absence of social capital." Similarly, recurring references to collective activities such as community gatherings were coded under "social networks" and categorized as indicators of normative social capital.

The conclusion-drawing stage involved integrating empirical findings with the theoretical framework, yielding a deeper understanding of the social mechanisms underlying the Kampung KB program's implementation. This process required continuous comparison between data patterns and conceptual frameworks to ensure coherence and analytical depth. To ensure data trustworthiness, this study employed several validation strategies, including source triangulation, method triangulation, and member checking. Source triangulation was conducted by comparing information obtained from participants with different roles, while method triangulation involved cross-verifying data derived from interviews, observations, and document analysis (Miles et al., 2014). These strategies were essential in enhancing the credibility and consistency of the findings. In addition, member checking was conducted by confirming the researcher's interpretations with participants to ensure alignment between the collected data and participants' lived experiences (Creswell, 2014). This process also allowed participants to clarify or refine their statements, thereby reducing the risk of misinterpretation and strengthening the validity of the analysis.

The researcher served as the primary instrument, directly involved in both data collection and analysis. Therefore, reflexivity was essential to ensure the objectivity and transparency of the research. The researcher engaged in continuous critical reflection on their positionality, underlying assumptions, and potential biases throughout the research process. This reflexive practice enabled the researcher to remain aware of how their presence and perspective might influence the data and its interpretation. It also ensured that the analytical process remained grounded in empirical evidence rather than subjective judgment. By maintaining this level of reflexivity, the study sought to uphold ethical and methodological rigor. This effort was undertaken to ensure that the interpretations remained aligned with the social context under investigation. Consequently, the credibility, dependability, and confirmability of the findings were strengthened, in line with the principles of qualitative research trustworthiness (Lincoln & Guba, 1985).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

These findings can be understood within the broader framework of social capital theory, which emphasizes the role of trust, social networks, and shared norms in facilitating collective action. The establishment of the Lembayung Senja Quality Family Village cannot be separated from the underlying social issues, particularly the high proportion of pre-prosperous families and the low use of contraceptives among couples of reproductive age. This condition not only reinforces a structural, persistent cycle of poverty but also reflects the limited capacity of families to manage economic resources sustainably. In such circumstances, unplanned family size tends to increase household economic pressure, making it difficult for families to escape social vulnerability. Therefore, the introduction of the Quality Family Village program represents a strategic intervention, not only aimed at population control but also at promoting comprehensive family and community development. However, during the early stages of implementation, the program did not receive full community acceptance. Some residents resisted, largely because they perceived the program did not provide

immediate economic benefits. This is reflected in the statement of an informant: "Initially, not all residents wanted to participate. Some even refused, feeling that the activity would add to the burden, especially since there was no direct budget for the community." (Informant 3, female, family planning cadre, interviewed in November 2025). This phenomenon indicates that community perspectives remained dominated by a material-oriented view of government programs, resulting in a limited understanding of empowerment-based interventions as long-term investments. From James S. Coleman's perspective, this condition reflects the absence of strong social capital, particularly trust and collective norms that facilitate collective action.

Over time, through sustained engagement by family planning field officers (PKB) and community cadres in collaboration with the village leadership, this resistance gradually shifted toward a more open acceptance. This transformation occurred through intensive interactions, both formal and informal, that emphasized the program's relevance to the community's actual needs. In this process, local actors played a crucial role as intermediaries bridging policy objectives and social realities. The approach adopted was not merely informative but also persuasive, highlighting the relationship between family size, household economic conditions, and opportunities for improved well-being. Gradually, these interactions fostered trust in both the program and its implementers. From the perspective of James S. Coleman, repeated interactions based on shared interests form the basis of functional social capital, where individuals begin to participate due to expectations of potential benefits. In other words, participation at this stage remains instrumental, driven by rational considerations to achieve specific outcomes. This is evident in the gradual behavioral change among community members, who begin to recognize the importance of contraceptive use as part of a more effective family management strategy.

Once community understanding began to develop, the next step was to establish a management structure within the Quality Family Village that directly engaged residents as the main actors. This institutional structure functions not only as an extension of cadres and family planning field officers (PKB) but also as a platform for community members to manage the program independently at the local level. This model reflects a shift from a top-down approach toward a more inclusive and participatory framework. The community is no longer positioned as a passive object of the program, but as an active subject with a central role in determining the direction and sustainability of activities. In this context, the Quality Family Village evolves into an initiative that is genuinely "from the community, by the community, and for the community." This transformation indicates the emergence of collective norms and a growing sense of ownership toward the program. From Robert D. Putnam's perspective, this condition reflects the development of social capital, grounded in social networks and active civic participation. Trust, initially built through functional interactions, gradually evolves into stronger, more sustainable social bonds. As a result, participation is no longer driven solely by individual interests, but by a shared commitment to collective well-being.

The development of the Lembayung Senja Quality Family Village is also shaped by strong local leadership and the support of strategic actors. The active involvement of the village leadership, along with support from both local government and external stakeholders, has significantly contributed to the program's sustainability. The combination of leadership, social networks, and community participation creates a synergy that strengthens social cohesion at the community level. The tangible impact of this process is reflected in changes in community behavior, particularly in the growing awareness of the relationship between family size and household economic conditions. Community members who previously lacked this understanding have gradually adopted contraceptive use as part of a more effective family management strategy. From a social capital perspective, this transformation illustrates that social networks function not only as channels of interaction but also as mechanisms for the diffusion of values and norms. This indicates that the effectiveness of social capital is not

determined solely by its presence, but by how it is activated and embedded in everyday social practices. This aligns with Robert D. Putnam's perspective, which emphasizes the role of social networks in fostering trust and reciprocity within communities.

The implications of these changes are evident in the increasing level of community welfare. As participation grows and family perspectives evolve, there has been a noticeable shift in socio-economic status from pre-prosperous to more economically stable families. This transformation is not only individual but also collective, reflecting broader improvements in community well-being. In addition, various activities such as BKB, BKR, BKL, UPPKA, as well as community practices like *perelek* and collective clean-up initiatives, have become important mechanisms for strengthening social interaction among residents. The *perelek* practice, in particular, reflects a high level of social solidarity, where community members voluntarily share resources to support those in need. From Robert D. Putnam's perspective, this practice represents a concrete manifestation of reciprocity norms that form the core of social capital. Thus, the Quality Family Village functions not only as a government program but also as a social space that reinforces interpersonal relationships within the community.

Furthermore, these changes are also reflected in the quality of relationships within families and specific social groups. The BKR program, for instance, has contributed to improving communication between parents and children, as expressed by an informant: "After participating in BKR, communication between parents and children became more open than before." (Informant 6, female, BKR cadre interviewed in November 2025). Meanwhile, BKL activities have had a positive impact in reducing social isolation among the elderly and enhancing their social interactions, as reflected in the statement: "The elderly no longer feel isolated because there are regular activities where they can gather and interact with other people." (Informant 2, male, family planning cadre, interviewed in November 2025). These findings indicate that social capital operates not only at the community level but also within families and across different age groups. This suggests that the impact of social capital extends beyond program participation, shaping broader social resilience within the community. Therefore, the Quality Family Village program contributes significantly to strengthening overall social resilience.

As the program continued to develop, activities within the Lembayung Senja Quality Family Village demonstrated a significant shift from externally driven initiatives toward community-led actions. This transformation is reflected in participants' experiences, as one informant stated, "Now residents are used to participating in activities, sometimes they even initiate them themselves." (Informant 7, male, PKB, interviewed in December 2025). This is further reinforced by another informant who noted, "Now residents have started to be active, they do not even wait for directions anymore because they feel they own this program." (Informant 1, male, PKB coordinator, interviewed in December 2025). Similarly, participation has become increasingly embedded in everyday practices, as reflected in the statement, " If previously we had to be constantly invited, now the female cadres have taken the initiative to hold activities themselves." (Informant 4, female, family planning cadre, interviewed in December 2025). This transformation is further supported by the perspective of a BKB cadre who emphasized, "Activities are now not only routine, but have become a necessity, especially for parents who want to learn about childcare." (Informant 5, female, BKB cadre, interviewed in December 2025).

These findings indicate that participation is no longer externally mobilized but internally driven, reflecting a deeper transformation in community engagement. In this context, social capital no longer functions merely as an instrumental resource to achieve specific objectives, as Coleman suggests, but evolves into a normative force embedded in everyday social life, as Putnam emphasizes. However, this study extends both perspectives by demonstrating that this transformation is not automatic but is shaped by continuous social interaction, local leadership, and the alignment of the

program with community needs. In this regard, social capital should be understood not only as a precondition or an outcome, but as a dynamic and evolving process that actively shapes community participation. This finding challenges the assumption that participation can be driven solely by external intervention, emphasizing the importance of evolving social relations within the community.

A broader analysis of existing studies on Quality Family Villages indicates that program success is generally associated with the level of community participation, although various structural and cultural challenges remain evident. Research in Ogan Ilir, for instance, reveals that low participation is primarily influenced by limited socialization, inadequate facilities, and insufficient public understanding of the program (Siregar et al., 2021). Similar findings are observed in Jambi Province, where participation is categorized as moderate and influenced by factors such as education, length of residence, and accessibility to program locations (Hardiani et al., 2021).

Meanwhile, a study in Malang City highlights that although community participation is relatively strong and serves as a key indicator of program success, implementation still faces challenges due to limited governmental support, particularly in budget and infrastructure (Ekawati et al., 2024). In addition, research in Deli Serdang emphasizes that program effectiveness is closely linked to institutional aspects, including organizational structure, resource availability, and adherence to implementation guidelines (Sipayung, 2022). Several studies further suggest that participation levels do not solely determine the success of Quality Family Village programs, but are also influenced by the empowerment of specific community groups. A study conducted in Bumiayu Village highlights the significant role of women in supporting program implementation, particularly in communication, community mobilization, and strengthening community-based activities (Bahrudin & Wirasati, 2022). This finding is reinforced by research on women's empowerment, which shows that greater skills and participation among women contribute to higher household income and reduced poverty (Herlina et al., 2019). Moreover, a community service study in Kampung KB Melati indicates that cross-sector collaboration and community involvement in the design of local initiatives (such as thematic village development) can enhance economic potential and program effectiveness (Day et al., 2022). However, research in Kampung KB Sekip Jaya reveals that community empowerment remains suboptimal due to limited human resource capacity and weak program management, resulting in less effective program outcomes (Budiarta et al., 2024).

Other studies highlight that social and cultural factors also shape the sustainability of community participation. Research in Bali finds that education level, number of children, and local cultural values such as the Catur Guru philosophy significantly influence sustained participation in family planning programs (Asriningsih & Marhaeni, 2024). Meanwhile, a community development perspective on Quality Family Villages emphasizes that the principle of "from, by, and for the community" is central to program success, where active involvement at every stage of development determines both effectiveness and sustainability (Arthawati & Mevlanillah, 2023). Furthermore, in a more specific context, Kustati et al. (2024) demonstrate that family resilience can be strengthened through structured, character-based approaches that incorporate values such as religiosity, nationalism, independence, cooperation, and integrity.

Compared with previous studies, this research adopts a more critical stance toward the dominant perspective that frames participation primarily as a variable influenced by external factors, such as socialization, infrastructure, and institutional support. Several studies suggest that low participation is largely driven by limited information, inadequate facilities, and insufficient government support, while others emphasize the role of education, cultural values, and institutional structures in enhancing community engagement. Although these findings remain relevant, such approaches tend to conceptualize participation merely as a response to program interventions, rather than as an outcome of deeper social dynamics. This study demonstrates that such perspectives are

insufficient to explain why, in certain contexts, such as the Lembayung Senja Quality Family Village, a program initially rejected by the community can evolve into a sustainable collective initiative. By positioning social capital at the center of analysis, this research shifts the focus from external determinants to internal community processes, where trust, social relations, and shared norms become more fundamental drivers than structural factors alone. Therefore, this study not only complements but also critically reorients previous perspectives by offering a more context-sensitive and socially grounded analytical framework.

The findings of this study are also consistent with the broader literature on community development, which emphasizes the crucial role of social relations and collective participation in determining the success of community-based programs. From a community development perspective, the effectiveness of an intervention is not solely determined by program design but also by communities' capacity to build social networks, foster trust, and actively engage in development processes (Phillips & Pittman, 2015; Kenny et al., 2017; Ledwith, 2016). Furthermore, effective community participation cannot be imposed through structural mechanisms alone; it must emerge organically from the community's social dynamics (Mansuri & Rao, 2013).

In this context, social capital becomes a key concept for understanding how social interactions facilitate sustained collective action. Social capital not only provides access to resources but also shapes norms, trust, and networks that enable effective social coordination (Lin, 2001; Field, 2005). However, as Portes (2014) highlights, social capital also has potential downsides: not all forms of social relationships inherently produce positive outcomes; rather, their impact depends on the context and the quality of social ties. Therefore, in the case of the Lembayung Senja Quality Family Village, program success is not merely determined by the existence of social networks, but by the transformation in the quality of social capital that fosters sustained collective participation.

The novelty of this study lies in its argument that community participation should not be treated as an initial variable but rather as an outcome of the formation and transformation of social capital at the community level. In contrast to most studies on Quality Family Villages that position participation as a key determinant of program success, this research demonstrates that participation emerges only after trust, social networks, and collective norms are established through sustained social interaction. Furthermore, this study provides a conceptual contribution by identifying a transformation of social capital from an instrumental form, driven by individual interests, to a normative form, grounded in shared values and collective awareness. This transformation is marked by a shift from dependence on external actors toward autonomous community initiatives, as reflected in the increasing number of activities initiated voluntarily by community members. Thus, this study not only enriches the literature on Quality Family Villages but also contributes to broader discussions on community development by positioning social capital as a key causal mechanism linking program interventions to sustained participation. In this regard, social capital should be understood not merely as an explanatory variable but as a transformative mechanism that connects policy interventions to long-term social change. This reconceptualization shifts the analytical focus from participation as an input variable to participation as a socially constructed outcome.

Finally, this study's findings emphasize that the success of community-based development is closely linked to programs' ability to build and transform social capital at the local level. In the context of the Lembayung Senja Quality Family Village, social capital evolves from an initial condition into a central driving force that sustains long-term community participation. Therefore, development approaches that rely solely on structural and programmatic interventions need to be complemented by strategies that strengthen social relationships, trust, and collective norms within communities. This study not only provides empirical evidence but also offers important implications for the design of more contextual, participatory, and sustainable family and community development policies.

CONCLUSION

This study demonstrates that the success of community-based development is closely linked to the dynamic evolution of social capital at the local level, where participation emerges as an outcome of sustained social interaction rather than as a precondition. The findings highlight a transformation from instrumental to normative social capital, characterized by the development of trust, social networks, and collective norms that sustain long-term participation. However, this study is limited by its focus on a single case and a relatively small number of participants, which may affect the generalizability of the findings. Future research is therefore recommended to explore comparative cases across different regions. Despite these limitations, this study contributes theoretically by positioning social capital as a mediating and transformative mechanism in community development, and practically by providing insights for designing more context-sensitive and participatory development programs. This reinforces the importance of understanding development not merely as a structural intervention, but as a socially constructed process shaped by dynamic community relations.

DECLARATION OF GENERATIVE AI

The authors declare that no generative AI or AI-assisted technologies were used in the writing process of this manuscript.

CONFLICTING INTEREST STATEMENT

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

FUNDING INFORMATION STATEMENT

This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors would like to express their sincere appreciation to the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Padjajaran, and the Population and Family Planning Control Office of Karawang Regency for their invaluable support and facilitation during this research endeavor. Furthermore, special thanks are extended to the Lembayung Senja Quality Family Village for their generous provision of time, expertise, and assistance during the fieldwork and data collection phases.

REFERENCES

Aldrich, D. P. (2017). The Importance of Social Capital in Building Community Resilience. In W. Yan & W. Galloway (Eds.), *Rethinking Resilience, Adaptation and Transformation in a Time of Change* (pp. 357–364). Springer.

Aldrich, D. P., & Meyer, M. A. (2015). Social Capital and Community Resilience. *American Behavioral Scientist, 59*(2), 254–269.

Arthawati, S. N., & Mevlanillah, S. A. R. (2023). Pengembangan Masyarakat melalui Penerapan Pengelolaan Kampung KB untuk Meningkatkan Kualitas Hidup Masyarakat Desa Bale Kencana Kecamatan Mancak. *J-ABDI: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat, 2*(10), 6703–6712.

Asriningsih, N. L. P. W., & Marhaeni, A. A. I. N. (2024). Determinan Tingkat Keberlanjutan Partisipasi pada Program Kampung KB di Desa Cau Belayu, Provinsi Bali. *Co-Creation: Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Manajemen Akuntansi dan Bisnis, 2*(4), 181–190.

Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional. (2023). *Pedoman Optimalisasi Penyelenggaraan Kampung Keluarga Berkualitas*. BKKBN.

Badan Pusat Statistik. (2025). *Statistik Indonesia 2025*. Badan Pusat Statistik.

Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Jawa Barat. (2025). *Perkembangan Tingkat Kemiskinan Provinsi Jawa Barat Maret 2025*. Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Jawa Barat.

Bahrudin, A., & Wirasati, W. (2022). Peran Perempuan dalam Implementasi Program Kampung KB (Studi Kasus di Desa Bumiayu Kabupaten Kendal). *Jurnal Mimbar Administrasi, 19*(1), 75–86.

Bahri, S., Maidin, R., Asmirah, Iskandar, Nonci, N., Burchanuddin, A., & Harifuddin. (2023). The Urgency of Social Capital in Local Community Development. *Formosa Journal of Social Sciences, 2*(3), 459–468.

Bhattacharyya, J. (2004). Theorizing Community Development. *Community Development, 34*(2), 5–34.

Bowen, G. A. (2009). Document Analysis as a Qualitative Research Method. *Qualitative Research Journal, 9*(2), 27–40.

Budiarta, K., Hidayat, A., Lubis, N. W., & Hasyim, D. (2024). Pemberdayaan Kampung KB Sekip Jaya pada Program Dapur Sehat Atasi Stunting. *Prima Abdika: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat, 4*(1), 184–196.

Coleman, J. S. (1988). Social Capital in the Creation of Human Capital. *American Journal of Sociology, 94*(Supplement), S95–S120.

Cornwall, A. (2006). Historical Perspectives on Participation in Development. *Commonwealth & Comparative Politics, 44*(1), 62–83.

Creswell, J. W. (2014). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches* (4th ed.). Sage Publications.

Day, C., Purnomo, D., Andriani, D., Turangan, F. D., Widyastuti, N., & Ramada, U. N. (2022). Fasilitasi Pengembangan "Kampung Peng-Angguran" Kampung KB Melati Kelurahan Blotongan. *Abdimas Altruis: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat, 5*(1), 61–69.

Dinas Pengendalian Penduduk dan Keluarga Berencana Kabupaten Karawang. (2023). *Profil Kampung KB Lembayung Senja* [Laporan internal tidak dipublikasikan].

Dulkiah, M., & Majid, A. S. (2025). Influence of Social Capital on Community Participation with Community Development as an Intervening Variable. *Changing Societies & Personalities, 9*(2), 501–523.

Ekawati, R., Deniati, E. N., Hapsari, A., Mutakifah, L., Annisaa, A., & Ariyanti, L. (2024). Community Participation of the "Kampung KB" Program: Study in Malang City Year 2020. *Preventia: The Indonesian Journal of Public Health, 9*(1), 102–111.

Emerson, R. M., Fretz, R. I., & Shaw, L. L. (2011). *Writing Ethnographic Fieldnotes* (2nd ed.). University of Chicago Press.

Faisal, M., & Mesra, R. (2024). Digital Transformation and Social Capital. *Journal of Community Informatics, 20*(1), 55–70.

Field, J. (2005). *Social Capital and Lifelong Learning*. Policy Press.

Hardiani, H., Hastuti, D., & Nasution, H. (2021). Community Participation in the Kampung KB Program in Jambi Province. *Jurnal Perspektif Pembiayaan dan Pembangunan Daerah, 9*(4), 343–352.

Herlina, N., Lestari, M. N., Iskandar, Y., & Muhidin, A. (2019). Pemberdayaan Perempuan melalui Kampung KB sebagai Upaya Penanggulangan Kemiskinan. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Program Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 1661–1668.

Ife, J., & Tesoriero, F. (2008). *Community Development: Community-Based Alternatives in an Age of Globalization* (3rd ed.). Pearson Education.

Kenny, S., McGrath, B., & Phillips, R. (Eds.). (2017). *The Routledge Handbook of Community Development*. Routledge.

Kim, H.-Y. (2018). Effects of Social Capital on Collective Action for Community Development. *Social Behavior and Personality: An International Journal, 46*(6), 1011–1028.

Kustati, M., Kosim, M., Sermal, Fajri, S., & Febriani, S. R. (2024). The Model for Maintaining Families with Noble Character During the Pandemic in Kampung KB Villages. *Jurnal Ilmiah Peuradeun, 12*(1), 1–26.

Ledwith, M. (2016). *Community Development in Action: Putting Freire into Practice*. Policy Press.

Lincoln, Y. S., & Guba, E. G. (1985). *Naturalistic Inquiry*. Sage Publications.

Lin, N. (2001). *Social Capital: A Theory of Social Structure and Action*. Cambridge University Press.

Mansuri, G., & Rao, V. (2013). *Localizing Development: Does Participation Work?* World Bank.

Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., & Saldaña, J. (2014). *Qualitative Data Analysis: A Methods Sourcebook* (3rd ed.). Sage Publication.

Patton, M. Q. (2015). *Qualitative Research & Evaluation Methods* (4th ed.). Sage Publications.

Phillips, R., & Pittman, R. H. (Eds.). (2015). *An Introduction to Community Development* (2nd ed.). Routledge.

Portes, A. (2014). Downsides of Social Capital. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 111*(52), 18407–18408.

Putnam, R. D. (2000). *Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of American Community*. Simon & Schuster.

Rodríguez-Camacho, J. A., Linder, M., Jütte, D., & Hennig-Thurau, T. (2024). Digital Capital: Importance for Social Status in Contemporary Society and Antecedents of Its Accumulation. *Computers in Human Behavior, 159*, 108316.

Sipayung, S. L. (2022). Implementasi Program Kampung KB dalam Meningkatkan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Selama Masa Pandemi. *JISIP: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik, 11*(3), 287–294.

Siregar, T. P., Yunindyawati, Y., & Nengyanti, N. (2021). Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Kelompok Kegiatan Program Kampung KB Makmur Desa Arisan Gading, Kabupaten Ogan Ilir. *Jurnal Sosiologi Nusantara, 7*(1), 173–180.

Sugiyono. (2017). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Alfabeta.

Suryandhani, A. R., Prayitno, G., & Surjono. (2023). Relationship of Social Capital and Collective Action in the Development of Tourism Village. *Prosperity: Journal of Society and Empowerment, 3*(1), 1–16.

Szreter, S., & Woolcock, M. (2004). Health by Association? Social Capital, Social Theory, and the Political Economy of Public Health. *International Journal of Epidemiology, 33*(4), 650–667.

Woolcock, M., & Narayan, D. (2000). Social Capital: Implications for Development Theory, Research, and Policy. *The World Bank Research Observer, 15*(2), 225–249.

Yin, R. K. (2018). *Case Study Research and Applications: Design and Methods* (6th ed.). Sage Publications.

Zakus, J. D. L., & Lysack, C. L. (1998). Revisiting Community Participation. *Health Policy and Planning, 13*(1), 1–12.