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THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL CAPITAL ON WOMEN'S POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between social capital on s the political participation of women in Kendal Regency, Central Java, Indonesia. By distributing questionnaires to 500 samples from 20 sub-districts to participate in the study, 312 complete responses were very feasible for processing and analysis. The data collected in this study were then assessed and analyzed using SmartPLS 3.0 version. The results of this study indicate a significant effect of social capital on women's political participation.

1. Introduction

Organizations, including government institutions and public and private companies, are very vulnerable to the impacts arising from the social environment in which they operate. In particular, much of the literature that focuses on political science and economics has found that social capital is capable of generating trust, enhancing cooperation, and facilitating transactions between people (Hasan, Hoi, Wu, & Zhang, 2020). As an assuring theoretical approach, social capital has arisen to deal with the comprehension of politics' impact on political science, economics and relations literature (Hou & Zhu, 2020). The findings of various studies highlight the less investigated of social capital's "vertical" dimension (namely, the relationship of authority in hierarchies), which allows organizations to carry out their activities on top of a previous and frequently unclear environment for regulation.

In recent decades, experts in the field of public relations have witnessed increased interest and attention concerning approaches of social capital in comprehending political influences encompassing the participation of civic and the fostering of democracy (Saffer, Taylor, & Yang, 2013; Yang & Taylor, 2013). Besides, social capital is usually conceived as a resource that is embedded within and accessed through social networks and relationships (Adler & Kwon, 2002). It progresses through the relationships between groups and people in the social network of the community (Po & Hickey, 2020). Social capital is seen as the result of public relations that benefit many civil society (Taylor, 2010; Taylor & Doerfel, 2003). Social capital is also seen as a government relationship in lobbying or the affairs of public (Davidson, 2015), which is able to be influenced by social network use. It requires efforts to form public policy to impact governmental institutions and the government itself (Zetter, 2014). Government relations or lobbying are affected by social capital primarily by way of political advocacy facility (Saffer et al., 2013), coalition forming (Wise, 2007), and the involvement of community (Toth, 2006).

Nevertheless, the current research focused primarily on horizontal community-level social capital exemplified by binding or associating social capital (relationships within or between groups), frail bond (legal norms and contracts), and the position of structural holes (the position connecting the broken group) (Putnam, 2000; Shen, 2016). Existing research is very limited in looking at the social capital's vertical (hierarchical) dimension, specifically constructing upward associations with decision-makers for politic, who have power over resources' access, capable of ordering and producing solutions that are top-down (Adler & Kwon, 2002; Li, 2015). In fact, very little is known of existing research that addresses in what way social capital derived from individual institutions affects government relations politically in communities adhering authoritarian, where vertical-social capital is important (Nan Lin, 2000; N. Lin, 2001).

2. Literature Review and Hypothesis Development

The social capital's relevance to community relations is ascertained well in many works of writing (Edwards, 2006; Ihlen, 2005). As Kennan and Hazleton (2006) argued, the public relations' essence is to grow, sustain, and increase social capital for organization. Social capital expands science in the public relation study by articulating the value of social relations outside of economic functions (Melissa Dawn Dodd, 2016; Melissa D. Dodd, Brummette, & Hazleton, 2015). The study found that social capital can be developed by public relations in society by generating information and building relationships, thereby enhancing democracy (Taylor & Doerfel, 2003; Yang & Taylor, 2013).

Social capital is defined as a public gain that encourages the engagement of people (Coleman, 1990; Putnam, 2000). Social capital acts as a personal impact model (Huang, 2000) since it utilizes individual associations with complete public relations' responsibilities or seek after individual achievement (Valentini, 2010). Social capital is likewise characterized as trust, networks, and reciprocity norms, and is commonly based on shared values and convictions, or aggregate personalities (Adler & Kwon, 2002; Putnam, 2000). Prior studies on social capital have distinguished three

general dimensions of structural: linking, bridging, and bonding (Andriani & Christoforou, 2016; Coleman, 1990; Woolcock, 2001), which add to collaboration that is equally valuable and aggregate activity between people (Andriani & Christoforou, 2016).

Bonding in social capital is recognized to promote solid bond improvement (Burt, 2009; Granovetter, 1983), which are described by reciprocity and trust norms in individuals' assemblage with comparable status of socioeconomic, social, ethnic, and religious. Bonding in social capital will in general interact (Woolcock, 2001). Nevertheless, high social bond capital is able to likewise apply the pressure of social on individuals to adjust to required assemblage standards, which has the potential to lead to dismissal of elective thoughts, reinforcing of selective characters (Portes & Landolt, 1996), and traditional gender roles's preservation (Narayan, 1999). For instance, past studies have discovered that social bonding that is high in ladies' gatherings can possibly prompt higher social segregation, lower access to new info, technology, and higher reliance on men family members for different necessities (Gotschi, Njuki, & Delve, 2008; Meinzen-Dick, Behrman, Pandolfelli, Peterman, & Quisumbing, 2014). Bonding in social capital is viewed as important in assisting a tightly knit people network to "survive", while the other two types, bridge and connect the more important social capital to "get ahead" (Putnam, 2000).

Bridging in social capital creates via horizontal connections between assemblage of individuals from various social upbringings. Bridging in social capital frequently accrues through the engagement of civic, for example, while taking part in deliberate affiliations or public gatherings. Bridging in social capital depends less on relational connections, and more on collective values and common beliefs in the wider communities. Bridging in social capital is able to encourage individual access to available means from various gatherings (Andriani & Christoforou, 2016), especially new info (Schuller, 2000).

Linking in social capital amasses from the connections between people from various economic hierarchies and social, which signify relationships of vertical network (Andriani & Christoforou, 2016; Sabatini, 2009). This kind of social bonding can encourage a person's capacity to draw in with external parties having various authority positions and power to get to extra resources (Meinzen-Dick et al., 2014; Woolcock, 2001), or to impact the allocation of local resource.

Furthermore, social capital includes a specific set of norms, values, and informal networks that promote collaboration and assist communal actions (Fukuyama, 1997; Woolcock, 2001). Much research also depict social capital as the presence of a mutual trust level (Guiso, Sapienza, & Zingales, 2004), interrelated reciprocal norms, and social networks (Putnam, 2000). Solid shared norms and deep social networks in a high social capital environment are able to encourage honesty, trustworthy behavior, and provide sanctions for behavior that deviates from these norms (Coleman, 1990; Spagnolo, 1999).

Saffer et al. (2013) added that forming ties (social capital) that are diverse could increase the formation of political coalitions to influence legislation. High social capital allows organizations to balance previously relations with government that are unequal, thus forming space for policy negotiations.

Some of the people who are more prone to taking political action are not by nature a tight, dense, or bonded network of friends and relatives. Rather, what makes the difference is related to organizational diversity. It is capable of carrying connections to larger, loosely coupled high potential networks of information (Teorell, 2003).

The analysis of social capital is on the basis of that formal and informal socialization patterns can encourage trusting and reciprocal relationships. The resulting 'social capital' increases individuals' capacity to join in communal actions to solve shared problems (or ascertain that they are addressed the governments) that fosters engagement of politic. High social capital levels are correlated with the involvement of high-performing democratic individuals and organizations (Lowndes, 2004). Thus, this study proposes a hypothesis:

H1: Social capital positively affects political participation

3. Materials and Methods

This study analyzes the relationship between social capital and the political of women participation in Kendal Regency, Central Java, Indonesia. By distributing questionnaires, the authors contacted 500 samples from 20 sub-districts to participate in this study. Out of these, 312 responses were complete and very worthy of analysis. Table 1 shows the sample details of this study.

In this study, a reliable variable measurement scale was adapted and validated from several measurements used in previous studies. The social capital questionnaire consisted of five items which were adapted from (Williams, 2006). The political participation questionnaire includes five items which were adapted from (Yeo, 2003).

All measurement items in this study were appraised using Likert scale with five-point, and the score of 1 for every statement indicating "strongly disagree" and the score of 5 indicating "strongly agree".

The collected data were then analyzed and assessed using SmartPLS version 3.0. Based on the analysis in Table 1, it is known that most of the respondents are graduate and postgraduate, and most respondents are male. In Table 1, it can be seen that compared to female (30.13%), males are more dominant (69.87%). In addition, most of the respondents were bachelor graduates (54.81%) aged 36-45 years (30.13%).

Table 1. Detail of Sample

Profile of Respondents		Cumulative	Valid (%)
Gender	Male	218	69.87
	Female	94	30.13
Age in years	17 – 25	3	0.96
	26 – 35	21	6.73
	36 – 45	94	30.13
	46 and above	194	62.18
Status	Married	304	97.44
	Single	8	2.56
Education level	Senior high school	21	6.73
	Diploma	13	4.17

Occupation	Graduate	171	54.81
	Postgraduate	101	32.37
	Entrepreneur	3	0.69
	Official	284	91.03
	Private employee	25	8.08

4. Results and Discussion

The data collected in this study were assessed and analyzed using SmartPLS 3.0 version. The results of data analysis are shown in the following tables.

Table 2. Outer Loadings

Items	Political Participation	Social Capital
Having a match with the candidate (PP1)	0.687	
Liked the candidate (PP2)	0.641	
Interested in the candidate (PP3)	0.705	
Feel confident about the candidate (PP4)	0.752	
Recommending candidates to others (PP5)	0.552	
Having a good social structure (SC1)		0.616
Having good social relationships (SC2)		0.619
Having a wide network (SC3)		0.617
Earning people's trust (SC4)		0.557
Having appropriate social norms (SC5)		0.645

Based on Table 2, the standardized loading value ranges from 0.552 to 0.752 for the Political Participation variable; and for Social Capital from 0.557 to 0.645. Based on the value of significant loadings and high value of CR, this study shows a good convergent validity.

Table 3. Constructs and Measures

Constructs	AVE	Composite Reliability	Cronbach's Alpha	R-Square
Social Capital	0.374	0.749	0.588	
Political Participation	0.450	0.802	0.695	0.245



Figure 1. The research model of social capital on political participation

Based on Table 3, reliability values are measured through Cronbach's alpha and the values of the two constructs range from 0.588 to 0.695, all of which exceed the recommended limit value of 0.50. This shows good internal consistency of the questionnaire used. Reliability can also be seen through

the composite reliability value (CR) from 0.749 to 0.802. The r-square results also show that social capital is able to affect political participation by 24.5% and the rest is influenced by other factors outside of this research investigation. The results of this study indicate a significant influence of social capital on political participation ($\beta = 0.495$, $t\text{-value} = 7.101$, $p < 0.05$).

Women who have high social capital will be motivated and involved to advance to political parties and become members of the legislature or judiciary through the general election. They will try various elegant ways to prepare a strategy to reach victory and election. Therefore, social capital is the main means for women to show greater moral responsibility and social responsibility to the general public. Politically, social networks between women relatives are deliberately developed because women realize that their social relationships with male relatives are very limited. Only by cooperating with other women relatives, they can increase their bargaining position and maybe even be able to "subdue" men relatives (Jendrius, 2000).

5. Conclusion

The results of this study indicate a significant effect of social capital on women's political participation. Individuals who have high social capital will be motivated to be involved in previous and often unclear elections and political parties.

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