



The Role of Social Capital in Handling the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Systematic Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to categorize themes and concepts in the study of the role of social capital in handling the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. This research is essential because Covid-19 is still a pandemic, and one way to deal with it is through optimizing social capital. This study is a systematic literature review with the primary data source obtained through the Scopus database. Some of the findings in this study are as follows: First, social capital owned by the community encourages solidarity and cooperation to help each other overcome various problems caused by the pandemic. Second, social capital owned by individuals can be a stronghold in verifying various misinformation that is so rampant amid a pandemic. Third, social capital by parents and families can be a problem-solving in overcoming physical and psychological health problems presented by the COVID-19 pandemic in the closest sphere. Finally, the fourth relates to the role of relevant stakeholders in responding to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, primarily through various regulatory packages and efforts that can be carried out linearly in their fields. This research contributes because it shows the urgency and role of social capital in handling COVID-19. The limitation lies in the article's source, which only comes from the Scopus database, so it does not have comparative data and analysis. Therefore, future studies may include other reputable international journal index sources such as the Web of Science (WoS) so that the analysis is broader, comparative, and comprehensive.

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INTRODUCTION

Today, the entire world community faces serious problems caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic has implications for almost all lines of human life,

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from the economic, health, education, religious, social, cultural, and political. In the crises presented by the pandemic, all elements of society are expected to be able to survive and help each other (Roziqin et al., 2021; N. Funay, 2020). All community and related stakeholders are expected to work together to deal with COVID-19, worrying. Collaboration and solidarity between fellow communities are essential to present (Lau, 2020; Atal & Richey, 2021; Wu, 2021). All community groups must cultivate human values, ethics, and morals to stay awake from the impacts caused by the COVID-19 outbreak (Garcia-Rabines & Bencich, 2021). The point is that the community and related stakeholders must help each wise and work together to deal with COVID-19. Therefore, it is fundamental to be presented during the pandemic (Mulyadi, 2020).

Social capital is believed to be one of the solid formulations and stimuli to handle the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, besides other's capital, such as economic capital and cultural capital. Social capital is the ability to carry out collective activities (cooperating) to achieve common goals by organizations or groups (Carrasco & Bilal, 2016; Goddard, 2003; Hansen & Roll, 2017; Worthy & Bennister, 2020; Yöksek, 2018; Laurence & Kim, 2021). Social capital, or the ability to cooperate, is obtained from general trust in a community group. There must be trust and desire between people or community groups (Salman et al., 2021; Horwitz & Lascar, 2021; Xiao et al., 2020). If people can trust each other, work together, and are based on existing universal values, there will be a collective power to help each other deal with problems or inequality presented by the COVID-19 pandemic (Syafar, 2017).

The COVID-19 pandemic has had many negative impacts on the lives of the world's people needs to be minimized and normalized. Therefore, social capital needs to be presented comprehensively to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic (Borgonovi & Andrieu, 2020; Borgonovi et al., 2021; Cowan, 2020). Social capital in line with understanding and a strong sense of collective work among fellow citizens can present proactive behavior in responding to and dealing with the adverse impacts caused by COVID-19 (De Genova, 2021). The attitude to encourage, remind each other, and help each other is essential in efforts to deal with COVID-19 (Iyengar, 2021). In this case, it can be illustrated how the role of social capital or social capital in efforts to deal with COVID-19 is so significant (Rosidin et al., 2020). The COVID-19 pandemic also presents various kinds of negative stigma for society. The impact of this stigma can have a substantial impact on the mental and psychological health of the sufferer. Therefore, mutual help, encouragement, and cooperation in conveying positive information between fellow community members are essential to stem or deal with the negative stigma presented by the COVID-19 pandemic (Elgar et al., 2020; Hadi, 2020).

An advantage possessed by an individual or community group can be used or implemented to handle the COVID-19 pandemic. For example, individuals or groups with better economic capacity can help other communities in the economic field (Nicholas Pitas & Ehmer, 2020; Q. Liu & Wen, 2021). On the other hand, religious leaders can help through patterns of religious teachings in providing positive advice to other communities during the pandemic. Likewise, psychiatrists, families, and other community groups can provide encouragement and motivational support for COVID-19 survivors (Hatabu et al., 2021). In this case, various elements or community groups essentially have to work together or collectively with the capacity they have to help others during the pandemic. The knowledge and understanding of the community regarding the role of social capital

from the cognitive, structural, and cognitive levels with a commitment to implementation can create a pattern of collaboration between community groups and stakeholders to form effective institutions in the effort to deal with COVID-19 (Wahyu et al., 2020). Social capital, which is understood in a complex and comprehensive manner in this case, is believed to present a desire to carry out collective work in dealing with various adverse impacts caused by the COVID-19 pandemic (Alshurafat et al., 2021; Sulsalman Moita, Amiruddin, Bahtiar, Damsid, 2021).

Next, several studies or previous studies also discuss the role of social capital in dealing with the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. (Bian et al., 2020), for example, in their study, describe that individuals who have good social capital tend to be better able to fight the virus during a pandemic. In this sense, an individual's understanding of social capital or related to a pandemic presents behavioral responsibility and a better quality of life than others. (Wu, 2021) also conveyed this monolithic point in a study related to social capital for handling COVID-19; it revealed that social capital could strongly influence the community's response to COVID-19. This study, conducted in Hubei Province, China, revealed that cooperation between communities in handling COVID-19 is a positive step to minimize the various negative impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

On the other hand, Sigurvinsdottir et al., (2020) explained that the public's anxiety caused by the COVID-19 pandemic stems from the proliferation of negative news or issues circulating. In this case, misinformation becomes a scourge that seriously affects public anxiety. Therefore, the basic understanding of the community regarding the pandemic is an important thing. Therefore, cooperation between community groups is needed to share positive information. Furthermore, it is crucial to normalize the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

This article shows that many researchers with different focuses have carried out studies of social capital during COVID-19. For example, (Imai & Ji, 2021) saw that social capital had succeeded in helping the resilience of Tokyo residents from COVID-19, (Wu, 2021) then also emphasized that social capital had succeeded in making people in Hubei Province, China, obedient to all public rescue measures taken by the government. Furthermore, (Bian et al., 2020) also stated that compared to other countries, the social capital of the Chinese people is more substantial, thus facilitating the government's strategy to fight COVID-19. (Brodeur et al., 2021) with a survey-based study in the United States, describes that in a country with a high level of citizen trust in the country, one of them is caused by substantial social capital. It has implications for the prohibition of mobility which is more effective when compared to countries that have a low level of public trust in the state. (Lau, 2020), who conducted a study in Hong Kong in this regard, also found that the experience of SARS in 2003 made social capital in the country increase rapidly and proved effective in dealing with COVID-19. With a study in Nepal, (Gentle et al., 2020) found that Community Forest User Groups (CFUG), which are highly trusted by rural communities, have become the most influential institutions to provide direct support to disaster-affected communities in rural areas.

Furthermore, (Eltoum et al., 2021) assessed that the contribution of large companies in the form of CSR schemes to help the government and society in COVID-19 in Dubai was able to have a positive impact. (Wahyudi et al., 2021) describe that the success of controlling COVID-19 cases in Blitar City from March-November 2020 cannot be separated from the strong collaboration between the city government and the

community in crisis management. Finally, a study conducted by (Gradinaru, 2021) describes that the festival community in Romania is effective in helping to raise funds for COVID-19 victims through fundraising and other humanitarian actions. In contrast to these studies, which were carried out specifically, this research contributes because it uses the Systematic Literature Review method to show the trend of topics regarding the study of Social Capital and Covid-19 and their analysis so that it can be more comprehensive and comparative to show the contribution of social capital during COVID-19.

METHOD

This study aims to categorize themes and concepts in the study of the role of social capital in handling the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. This study's dominant and primary data source comes from international journals/articles. The main concentration of the studies discussed is based on several primary factors, especially in knowing and understanding the concept and role of social capital in handling the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Various studies that previous authors have carried out have attempted to be summarized by researchers to find patterns and roles of social capital or social capital for handling the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Various basic questions summarized by the researcher can be a starting point or reference to analyze themes related to the promoted role of social capital. The SCOPUS database is the primary data source used by researchers to search for and find articles related to the role of social capital in handling the COVID-19 pandemic. Many journals/articles were reviewed based on two procedures, including 1) Searching for articles and 2) Mapping of discussion topics.

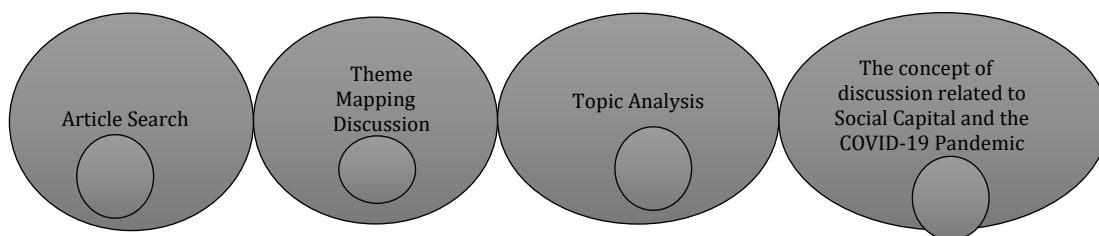


Figure 1. Article Review Mechanism

Articles related to the study's theme are accessed based on the following mechanism (Figure 1): First, identify the article from the Scopus database. Article identification is defined as an effort to sort and select several articles with the aim that the articles used are only linear articles with the topic of the role of social capital in handling COVID-19. This step is carried out by entering the keyword "The role of social capital in handling COVID-19" in the search column with restrictions from 2020 to 2021. Researchers obtained as many as 4,297 articles relevant to the related topic through this search mechanism. Next, in the second stage, is to verify many articles found to focus on articles that are needed and have a close relationship in compiling studies related to the role of social capital in handling the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. After verification, 131 articles/journals were obtained, considered the most relevant to the related theme.

The article was later used as the primary reference in reviewing and analyzing "the role of social capital in handling the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic".

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Correlation and Grouping of Themes related to the Role of Social Capital in Handling COVID-19

The following elaboration is related to the stages carried out after the screening or selection of articles that have been found. Data processing using the VOSviewer analysis tool is then run to find concepts or themes according to their respective discussion groups. Figure 1 below shows the various dominant concepts discussed based on cluster density. The net flow and the difference in color thickness in Figure 1 is a sign of differentiation between one concept and another. It makes it easier for researchers to map data groups freely reviewed and analyzed Figure 1. The following will describe the color distinctions and dominant concepts of each group.

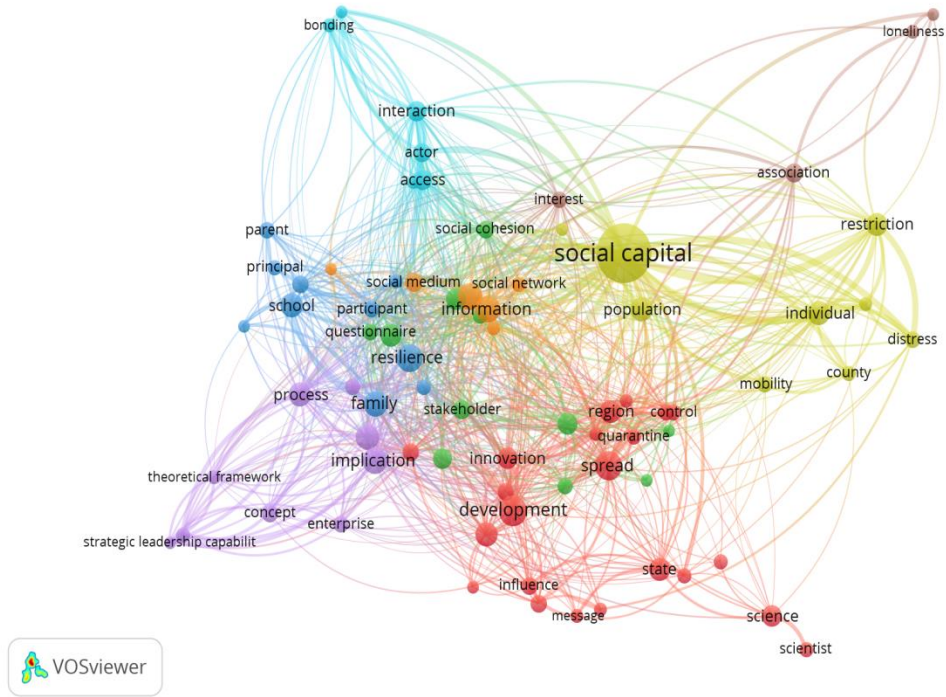


Figure 2. Concept Linkage in the Study of the Role of Social Capital in Handling COVID-19.

Based on the results of the identification and grouping of concepts in Figure 2., it can be understood how the concepts that have been grouped will then be traced according to concepts that have correlations related to the discussion theme. Then, the following is a table of theme/concept mapping based on the existing cluster classifications.

Table 1. Concepts Categorized by Cluster

Cluster	Concept Name	Total
Cluster 1	<i>Compliance, control, development, economic growth, emergency, global covid, global pandemic, human capital, influence, innovation, message, poverty, quarantine, region, science, scientist, SDGs, social impact, spread, state, sustainable development, and threat.</i>	22
Cluster 2	<i>Benefit, business, climate change, employee, micro-entrepreneur, problem, questionnaire, social cohesion, stakeholder, stress, and use.</i>	11
Cluster 3	<i>The case study includes cultural capital, family, parent, participant, principal, resilience, safety, school, and social inequality.</i>	10
Cluster 4	<i>Country, individual, mobility, population, psychological distress, recovery, restriction, and social capital.</i>	9
Cluster 5	<i>Concept, enterprise, implication, knowledge, organization, process, strategic leadership capital, sustainable competitive and theoretical framework</i>	9
Cluster 6	<i>Acces, actor, bonding, bridging, interaction, and natural capital.</i>	6
Cluster 7	<i>E-learning, information, network, policymaker, social medium, and social network.</i>	6
Cluster 8	<i>Association, cognitive, social capital, interest, and loneliness.</i>	4

Source: VOSviewer, 2021

Table 1 above shows that the dominant themes or concepts discussed in cluster 1 are related to general problems caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic has harmed all aspects of human life. These impacts, for example, increase the poverty rate amid the implemented social restrictions, then there are physical and psychological health problems and various other impacts and threats (Spash, 2020) Social capital is one of the best aspects in overcoming the problems presented by the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, public understanding of the importance of social capital has implications for compliance levels, ease of control, and various other things aimed at handling the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic (Makridis & Wu, 2021).

The health and humanitarian crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic requires all elements of society to be solid and work together in navigating life during the pandemic. The pandemic, which is a global problem, is believed to be minimized by the existence of social capital owned by the community (Zalakeviciute et al., 2020). Social capital in its implementation can be understood as an act of community compliance in a period of restriction. Then, on the other hand, it can also be understood as public knowledge in warding off various issues or circulating fake news (Pitas & Ehmer, 2020). Substantial social capital can also foster solidarity between fellow communities to trust each other and help each other in efforts to handle the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. It means that, in cluster 1, it is emphasized that there is a sense of solidarity for all

elements in order to prevent and suppress the COVID-19 pandemic, which is a severe scourge today (Nakada & Urban, 2021).

The dominant concept discussed in cluster 2 is the strong impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the world of work, especially for business actors and the community in general. Climate change or the pattern of life caused by the pandemic has become a severe scourge in the economy (Spash, 2020). Business actors such as business people, small entrepreneurs such as MSMEs, and company employees are a group that is quite heavily affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Due to restrictions on social activities, less productive work and income require companies or offices to minimize expenses by laying off and even terminating their employees' work contracts (Mao et al., 2021). On the other hand, there are severe problems for micro-merchants such as MSMEs and other small traders due to the presence of the pandemic. Finding income by doing business is a significant problem for middle and lower-class people. This impact can also have implications for the mental or psychological health of the community, especially for the group of business actors (Khademian et al., 2021).

In order to overcome the problems, the government as the policymaker is considered to have to provide an effective formula and present alternative solutions to existing problems. Then, on the other hand, the relationships and human values shared by other communities should help with this problem. It means that social capital is one aspect that must be grown in order to deal with the problems presented by the current COVID-19 pandemic (Hill-Briggs et al., 2021).

Cluster 3 dominantly discusses the impact and handling of COVID-19 in several sectors such as cultural capital, families, parents, schools, and the like. In their study, Van de Velde et al., (2021) describe that social capital and economic capital are two helping factors in life during a pandemic for the community. While in education, Van de Velde et al. revealed that living conditions, academic burden, students' knowledge related to COVID-19, and others, became a determinant of the welfare of students' lives from the impacts caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. On the other hand, in a study conducted in Spain, Bonal & González (2020) explained that schools and families must respond quickly to new teaching and learning scenarios during a pandemic. This change makes students adapt and requires parents always to supervise. Therefore, disciplined parental capital is an alternative solution for school students in dealing with the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in the education sector.

Family and parents are the primary and closest sector in dealing with the various impacts caused by the pandemic. Motivation and mutual reinforcement between these closest elements are precious during the pandemic. The pandemic that has a destructive impact on physical and mental health needs to be understood and normalized. Therefore, the closest element is the main thing in handling the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic (Khademian et al., 2021).

The dominant theme or concept discussed in cluster 4 is related to the role of stakeholders in handling the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Reducing mobility and social activities to recover from COVID-19 poses another problem for the community. Individuals in the community find it very difficult to reach all activities (Zalakeviciute et al., 2020). In order to overcome this, the government or the state, in this case, must contribute thoughtfully to overcome the problems that occur (Harring et al., 2021). On the other hand, the community must also present solid social capital to cooperate in

dealing with the physical and psychological impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Moreover, psychological pressure has become a severe scourge for society today; therefore, the community and all relevant stakeholders must be optimal in their fields to handle the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic (Makridis & Wu, 2021).

In cluster 5, the dominant theme discussed is leadership capital in handling the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. It influences the pattern of life during the pandemic. An individual's concept and knowledge capital produce a response and caution during a pandemic. It is essential because it can suppress anxiety and spread the COVID-19 pandemic (Hatabu et al., 2021). Furthermore, in cluster 6, the dominant theme/concept discussed is related to the togetherness of actors in efforts to handle the COVID-19 pandemic. It does not have an excessive distinction from the previous description; only the emphasis on this aspect lies in the ease of access generated by mutual consent (García-Sánchez et al., 2020). Bonding from social capital can create a form of trust, a sense of dependence, and strong cooperation between others and other stakeholders. The access taken by each element in the effort to handle the COVID-19 pandemic becomes very meaningful if large social capital values are established.

The dominant theme or concept discussed in cluster 7 is related to the influence of the internet and social media in handling the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Massive misinformation related to the COVID-19 pandemic on various social media platforms is one of the leading causes of the rise of negative stigma in people's lives (Sallam et al., 2020). In order to overcome this, the government as a policymaker must work optimally in preventing the prevalence of misinformation. On the other hand, the community also has an essential role in reminding each other and cooperating in overcoming negative stigma. This negative stigma can also affect individuals' mental and psychological health during a pandemic. One of the main shields in preventing disinformation is to fortify a good understanding of each individual. The ability to sort and select information is the main thing so as not to be consumed by the bad stigma of the COVID-19 pandemic that is rife in circulation (Khademian et al., 2021).

Finally, the dominant theme discussed in cluster 8 is related to the presence of institutions/organizations and related elements in overcoming the psychological impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. In this case, personal knowledge and understanding are the most important, but mental health institutions and related elements such as family and closest neighbors are also believed to help people with COVID-19 related to psychological and physical health problems (Sun & Lu, 2020). Plague sufferers tend to feel depressed and lonely when they are in isolation. In this case, families and closest parties are essential in providing enthusiasm and motivation for patients with COVID-19 (Sallam et al., 2020). In addition, the rife negative stigma in circulation is also a frightening specter and is increasingly presenting a crisis. To overcome this, all elements of both the community and related stakeholders must play their respective roles to handle the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic (Wu, 2021).

Dominant Themes in Social Capital Studies and the COVID-19 Pandemic

Through data processing carried out by researchers, many dominant themes/concepts were produced, which were discussed earlier. The dominant concept is a discussion closely related to the study of the role of social capital in handling COVID-19.

Categorizing the dominant themes/concepts aims to make the study more focused and structured to produce relevant conclusions. On the other hand, the classification and categorization of dominant themes are intended to map out what topics strongly connect with the study of social capital and the COVID-19 pandemic. This mechanism is carried out, so the discussion or study does not go out in the specified essential context. The following is figure 2. which describes in detail the dominant themes related to the study of the role of social capital in handling the COVID-19 pandemic.

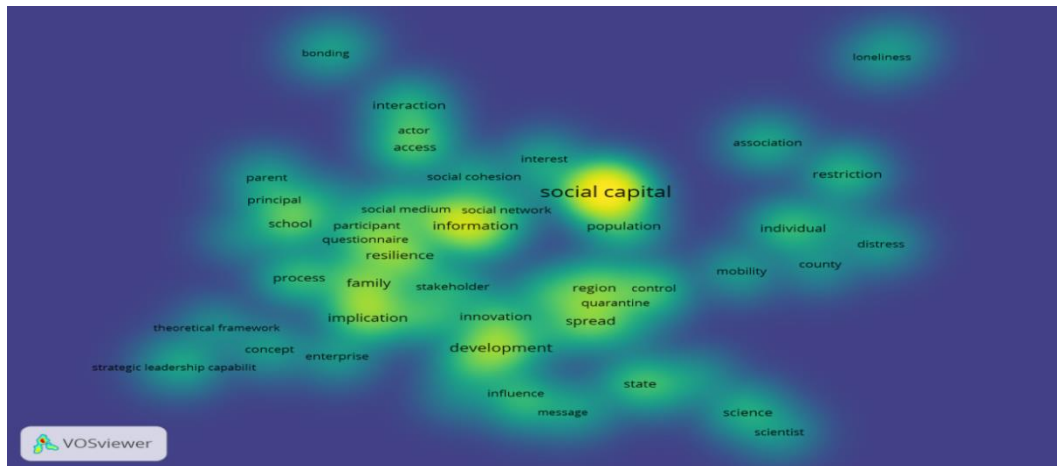


Figure 3. Dominant Concepts in Studying the Role of Social Capital for Handling COVID-19

Figure 3 reveals several dominant theme concepts in the study of the role of social capital in handling the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Researchers use an application tool called VOSviewers to generate data related to the dominant theme. Some of the dominant themes/concepts that have been studied quite often by previous researchers related to social capital and handling the COVID-19 pandemic are social capital, development, information, implication, family, actor, state, influence, distress, region control, resilience, social medium, social network, interaction, bonding, parent, strategic leadership capability, and others.

Based on Figure 3, there is a thickness of color between one concept and another, which shows that the theme/concept is massively discussed. The dominant concept, of course, is related to the study of the role of social capital in handling COVID-19. Many groups of dominant concepts have solid and complex relationships. This correlation makes it easier for researchers to conclude and can be linear with the theme discussed, namely, the role of social capital in handling COVID-19.

The further explanation that can be reviewed is that several themes stand out in the study of the role of social capital for handling COVID-19. "Social capital" shows a color thickness that is quite strong from other concepts. Based on several previous studies, social capital has become the central concept in studying efforts to deal with COVID-19. First, substantial social capital owned by all elements of society is believed to minimize the various impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Second, cooperation between fellow communities and related stakeholders to overcome the impact of the pandemic is very much needed. Third, social capital can form social solidarity during a pandemic (Pitas & Ehmer, 2020).

The implications of the COVID-19 pandemic are enormous for all elements of society. The rise of misinformation can cause anxiety during people's social life (Sigurvinsdottir et al., 2020). In order to minimize this impact, all elements must work together in handling the COVID-19 pandemic. The immediate environment, such as parents and family, requires substantial social capital as the first party. On the other hand, the community and all relevant stakeholders must carry out their primary duties and functions according to their respective fields to jointly deal with the various harmful impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic (Khademian et al., 2021).

The explanation above shows that each dominant concept has a relationship. This relationship can be used as a reference for studies in carrying out studies on the role of social capital in handling COVID-19. In conducting a study on the role of social capital in handling COVID-19, it is necessary first to understand the dominant concepts that previous researchers have discussed. It is an essential step because it can make it easier for researchers to summarize and produce relevant conclusions regarding the study of the role of social capital in handling COVID-19.

Publication Period of Articles on the Discussion Theme

The following describes the period for publishing articles in studies related to the role of social capital in handling COVID-19.

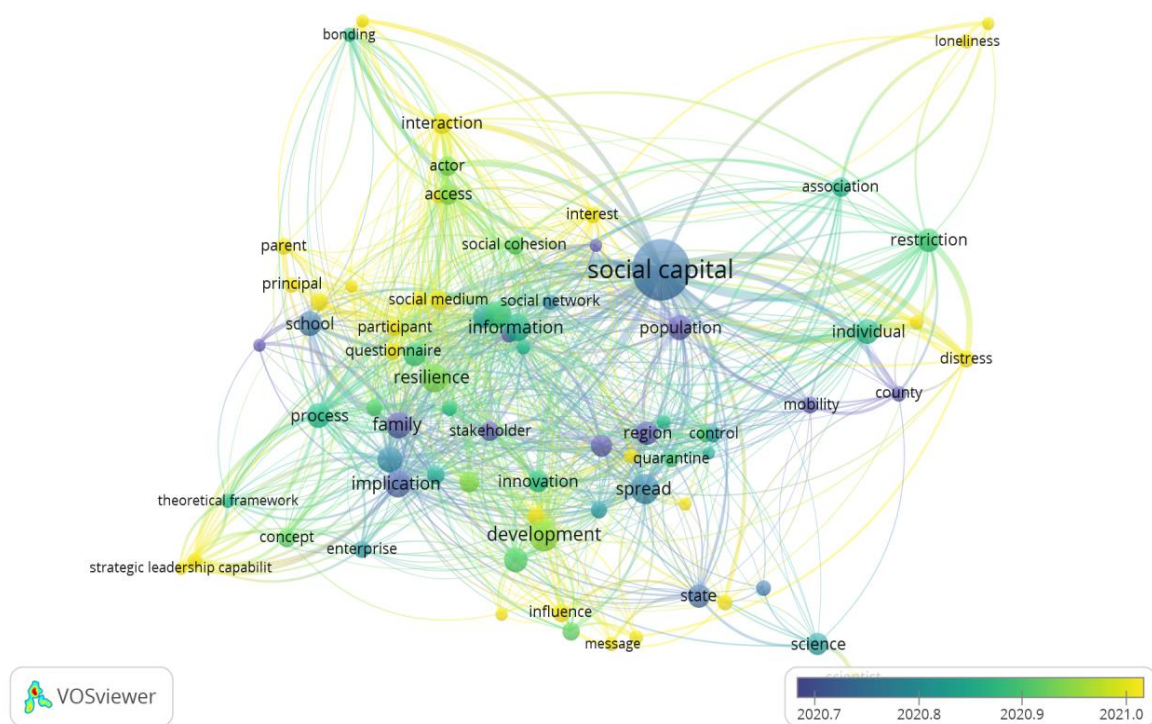


Figure 4. Article Publication Period in Studying the Role of Social Capital for Handling COVID-19

Based on the description in Figure 4. above, it can be seen regarding the timeline for publishing articles on the role of social capital in handling COVID-19. The visualization

is obtained by data processing tools using VOSviewer. The previously selected articles have a publication year range between 2020 and 2021. If examined based on thickness or color dominance, it can be seen that studies related to the role of social capital in handling COVID-19 on a massive scale were carried out between July 2020 and early 2021. Meanwhile, for other keywords outside of "social capital," it can be seen that they are often studied in the range of September 2020 to early 2021. Although studies in this range are starting to expand slightly, the primary pull leads to social capital's role in handling COVID-19.

Various studies and publications of articles related to the role of social capital in handling COVID-19 are essential to know how the concept and adoption of social capital are during the pandemic. The pandemic that raises various problems dramatically impacts people's social lives. Therefore, it is crucial to conduct a study regarding related themes to present a common thread as a reference and is also expected to be a conflict resolution from various problems caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

DISCUSSION

Based on the data processing results, several dominant themes were found that were most often discussed by previous researchers. The first is related to the keyword: social capital. As an illustration, studies related to social capital can be seen from the article by (Pitas & Ehmer, 2020) with the theme "Social Capital in response to COVID-19". In his study, he explained that social capital is an aspect that can provide many benefits in handling the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. High social capital is considered to respond to the various adverse effects of the pandemic. The community and related stakeholders with solid social capital will collectively help each other in physical and psychological handling caused by the outbreak. On the other hand, with low social capital, Pitas & Ehmer explained that it would have implications for the incidence of victims in terms of human morbidity and mortality so that it would also worsen the situation during the pandemic.

The second keyword is information; a study conducted by (Hatabu et al., 2021) can be used as an example. Hatabu revealed that all elements of society must have good social capital during a pandemic. This social capital serves as a shield in the face of much misinformation related to COVID-19. Understanding COVID-19 information makes the individual community aware of dealing with the pandemic situation. This personal awareness can also be a significant social capital to work together in community groups to deal with COVID-19. The excellent understanding possessed by the community will also influence the attitudes and practices of the community in dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, it is imperative and helpful to minimize and normalize the negative situation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Next, the third dominant keyword is an implication. As an illustration, it can be seen from the study conducted by (Sigurvinsdottir et al., 2020). The study raised the theme "The impact of COVID-19 on mental health: The role of a locus on control and internet use" the negative side of internet use during the pandemic is the rise of fake news and SARA. The study, which was conducted in the United States, revealed that the rise of hoax news and racial intolerance related to COVID-19 had implications for the psychological and mental health of the community, especially for people with COVID-19

themselves. Internet social capital, in this case, is considered to be a damper so that mental/psychic health problems contained in the virtual world are not swallowed raw by users/community. The suggestions in the study are to make the local government manage the virtual world well and foster a community locus of control. These efforts are considered capable of minimizing the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, especially on public mental health problems.

Finally, the fourth dominant theme of discussion is the development keyword. The description of these keywords can be seen from one of the articles published in the journal *Word Development* by (Harring et al., 2021). The study with the theme "COVID-19: Large-scale collective action, government intervention, and the importance of trust" looks at how the development of COVID-19 has been biased, which has created much chaos for today's world community. The development of COVID-19 must be suppressed quickly. Therefore, large-scale collective action is needed from all society and government elements. In this collective work, it is imperative to present solid social capital to form trust between one another. The sense of togetherness and cooperation is essential in reducing the various impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic that has occurred to this day. Harring et al. believe that the more actors in this collective work, the more significant the positive impact on the handling of COVID-19 today.

CONCLUSION

The COVID-19 pandemic impacts almost all aspects of human life, both in economic, health, political, educational, social, and cultural sectors. The various harmful effects presented by the pandemic require all elements of society to help each other. Therefore, social capital is a significant factor in handling the COVID-19 pandemic. In a study conducted by researchers, several important aspects were found related to the role of social capital in handling COVID-19. First, social capital owned by the community has a significant function to encourage solidarity and cooperation to help each other overcome various problems presented by the pandemic. Second, social capital owned by individuals can be a shield in verifying various misinformation that is so rampant amid a pandemic. Third, social capital by parents and family can be the closest problem-solving in overcoming physical and psychological health problems presented by the COVID-19 pandemic. Finally, the fourth relates to the role of relevant stakeholders in responding to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, primarily through various regulatory packages and efforts that can be carried out linearly in their fields.

This research is fundamental because it has successfully demonstrated the urgency and role of social capital in handling COVID-19. Research that uses a literature review approach helps deepen theories, a series of previous studies, and the actual development of the problems studied. This contribution can help efforts to deal with COVID-19 around the world by maximizing solidarity and solid cooperation (social capital) among all relevant parties, including the community, government, and the private sector. This study hopes that it can be formulated how to intensify social capital to work more effectively in the future. However, this study has limitations because the source of the articles referred to only comes from one database, namely Scopus, so there is no comparison of data and analysis. Thus, future studies require using an analytical approach from other database sources, such as a Web of Science (WoS) database. The aim is that the subsequent analysis is more extensive, comparative, and comprehensive.

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