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Harmonization of social capital and philanthropic culture: A catalyst for smooth household supply chains and successful economic development

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ABSTRACT

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This research aims to analyze the direct and indirect influence of social capital and a culture of mutual assistance on the smooth supply chain of household needs and its implications for the success of economic development. The research used quantitative methods with a sample of 89 respondents consisting of religious leaders and traditional leaders. This research was carried out in Kampung Jawa Tondano, also often abbreviated to JaTon, which is one of the sub-districts in North Tondano sub-district, Minahasa Regency, North Sulawesi province, Indonesia. Data collected through questionnaires was then analyzed using SEM-PLS. The results of research and data analysis show that: social capital directly has a positive and significant effect on the smooth supply chain of household needs; a culture of mutual help directly has a positive and significant effect on the smooth supply chain of household needs; social capital directly has a positive and significant effect on the success of economic development; a culture of mutual assistance directly has a positive and significant effect on the success of economic development; Differentiated learning innovation directly has a positive and significant effect on the success of economic development. The smooth supply chain for household needs can partially mediate the social capital and culture of helping each other towards the success of economic development in Kampung Jawa Tondano, also often abbreviated to JaTon, North Tondano sub-district, Minahasa Regency, North Sulawesi province, Indonesia.

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1. Introduction

Indonesia is a country that is famous for its many cultures, because Indonesia is a country whose population consists of various ethnicities or better known as a multicultural country, apart from that, its cultural richness is also driven by the physical condition of Indonesia, which is made up of islands, in fact Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country. in this world (Muringani et al., 2021). Indonesia is also famous for its fairly dense population, ranking third in the world of culture, which consists of real and hidden patterns directing behavior that are formulated and recorded by humans and symbols that provide clear guidance for their groups (Baihaki & Malia, 2018; Arif & Melki, 2019). Existing cultures do not only come from ethnicity but also from religion. Islam as the majority religion in Indonesia has also given rise to its own entity as a culture shaper (Sabatini, 2008). So in this case there are three contexts of relations between Islam, culture and modernity which currently give rise to a lot of prolonged dialogue (Ruslan, 2017). This Indonesian cultural mosaic is, among other things, influenced by various regional cultures, for example Javanese culture, Sundanese culture, Batak culture, Dayak culture, Balinese culture and Minahasa culture. Minahasa culture is a culture that lives in Minahasa society and is one of the points of the Indonesian cultural mosaic. One of the Minahasa cultures that has been popular since ancient times until today is mapalus

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(Wawointanana, 2020). Tondano Javanese Village (Jaton), which is an urban village has the potential for cultural and historical heritage, where the uniqueness of the Tondano Javanese village is a mixture/acclimation of Javanese and Minahasan culture with the use of daily language being a mixture of Javanese-Minahasa. Jatton Village has a 100% Muslim population (a descendant of Prince Diponegoro's followers and advisors, namely Kya Musli Muhammad Khalifah or Kyai Modjo with 63 of his followers) with the majority of the population being Muslim, so Kampung Jawa is a Muslim village in the middle of the Christian village in Minahasa (Wuisang et al., 2018).

The process of cultural assimilation causes cultural mixing in the daily activities of the Jatton people, including the Mapalus culture. Mapalus has the meaning of togetherness in fighting crime, as stated in this dictionary, is the meaning of the Minahasa people uniting to maintain order and security in their area. In fact, if there is a crime, they are not the ones who commit it together, but they work together to help eradicate and overcome the crime (Wawointanana, 2020). This concept is an implication of Mapalus culture in Minahasa. For the Minahasa people, maintaining a sense of togetherness and cooperation among residents is very important. It has been a tradition and culture passed down from generation to generation. That sense of togetherness is maintained to this day. Because of this, a mapalus group was formed with up to 30 members and local residents who knew each other. A kind of social gathering but with a taste of the Minahasan culture of togetherness (Tangkudung & Senduk, 2017); Turang et al., 2012).

The concept of social gathering implemented in Kampung Jawa Tondano takes the form of an association to share work in agricultural and plantation activities. So, each agricultural and plantation production process activity will be divided based on work groups. The operation of this system is greatly influenced by humans as actors in this life, so it is very important to study human behavior as a basis for developing a sustainable and dynamic life (Woodhouse, 2006). Trust is an important social capital for building a community, both for the community itself and its relationships with other communities (Mladovsky & Mossialos, 2008). Thus, social capital becomes the basis for building cooperation in community life in order to achieve common goals in national development (Syafar, 2017).

Social capital is widely considered to be a collective resource with positive effects on the performance of economic cooperation (Whiteley, 2000). The assumption is that social interactions between community members will inevitably lead to the development of networks, norms, and trust (Spognardi, 2019). This research tries to conceptualize social capital as the linkage of these three indicators so that it can lead to the formation of various complex social ties, thereby forming ties to make it a tool for developing the economy.

2. Literature review

2.1 Social Capital Concept

Social capital is a long-standing concept, but only entered academic and policy debate in the 1990s. The literature on the theoretical and empirical aspects of social capital has grown significantly over the last decade (Chou, 2006; Iyer et al., 2005; Westlund & Adam, 2010). The entire concept of social capital is centered on social relationships, and its main elements involve social networks, civic engagement, norms of reciprocity, and general trust (Putnam, 2001; Bhandari & Yasunobu, 2009). According to Burt in Mahmood, social capital is considered an asset that is related to the different positions that individuals or groups depend on in the exchange structure (Baldacchino, 2005). In such an arrangement, individuals or groups inherently trust and support each other (Mahmood, 2015). In a broader aspect, social capital is also considered a valuable asset of the general public that leads to peace, security and prosperity of the community (Timberlake, 2012). Woolcock (1998) classifies social capital into 4 (four) main types, namely: First, Bounded Solidarity Type, where social capital creates a group cohesion mechanism in situations that are detrimental to the group. Second, the Reciprocity Transaction Type, namely the institution that creates exchanges between actors. Third, the Noble Value Type (Value Introjection), namely ideas and values, noble morals, and commitment through contractual relationships and conveying individual goals, behind instrumental goals. Fourth, Enforceable Trust Type, formal institutions and private groups use different mechanisms to guarantee the fulfillment of needs based on previous agreements with rational mechanisms.

2.2 The Role of Social Capital in Economic Development

Policy makers must understand that not all types of social capital are the same (van Staveren & Knorringa, 2007). Policymakers need to focus especially on promoting bridging social capital with the aim of uniting diverse groups as potential channels for achieving higher levels of development (Dinda, 2008). At the same time, investment in human capital is an alternative approach that can be used by policymakers to mitigate the negative effects of excessive bonding social capital and promote economic growth and development in less developed regions (Muringani et al., 2021).

Given the increasing empirical evidence that social capital plays a critical role in regional economic development, social capital can be considered a resource for economic development. Therefore, being directly involved in the planning and implementation of economic development using these resources has great potential to increase the success of such efforts. Likewise, ignoring community social capital in the economic development planning process can result in unexpected obstacles

to economic development projects (Engbers & Rubin, 2018). Among the potential theoretical explanations for the relationship between economic development and social capital are (1) the transaction cost perspective and (2) the economic multiplier perspective. The economic multiplier perspective is discussed in more detail because the transaction cost perspective has been discussed in detail elsewhere (Fussell et al., 2006).

2.3 Labor Gathering as a Manifestation of Social Capital

Arisan has been transformed into several more varied concepts, one of which has become a social economic system that is able to become part of a strategy in improving family welfare, an arena for its strategic function in community economic activities (Baihaki & Malia, 2018).

1. Relationships between individuals
2. Network and Relationships Between Arisan Members
3. Trust in Arisan Groups

The research aims to determine and analyze the direct and indirect influence of social capital and the culture of helping each other on the smooth supply chain of household needs and its implications for the success of economic development. This research will explain the relationship between variables as a model and research hypothesis (Fig. 1).

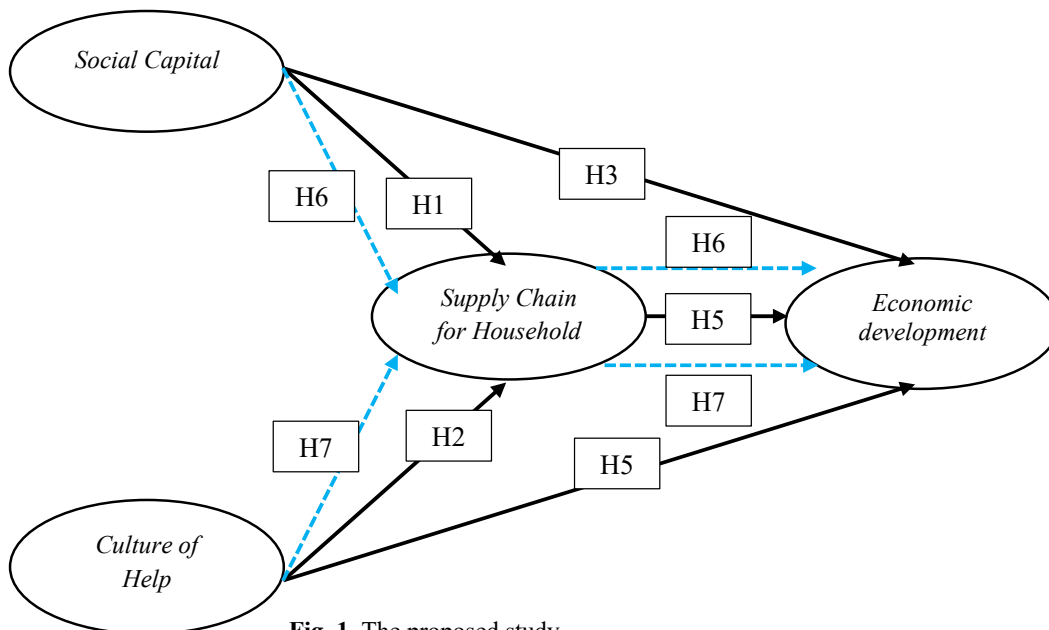


Fig. 1. The proposed study

2.4 Manifestation of Labor Arisan in Social Capital

Senduk (2016) adding another form of mapalus, namely social gathering. This social gathering is a prominent form of social interaction between members of the North Minahasan community. Its function is to help each other in the economic sector based on family values and cooperation. There are several kinds in agriculture (plantations) called Mapalus. There are Bendi social gatherings at the end of Friday prayers and in every neighborhood there are traditions in jaton ranging from joy and sorrow. The social gathering that has been carried out for generations is the labor gathering, which is usually carried out in agricultural and plantation corporation. The purpose of forming a labor gathering is to divide types of work in the agricultural and plantation business process into work groups (Neira et al., 2009). Starting from clearing land (agriculture and gardens), the land processing process, the planting process (sowing seeds and planting seeds), plant maintenance, and the harvest process. Mapalus group administrators are elected based on deliberation and consensus that occurs within the mapalus group where members of this group do not look at a person's position, rank or intelligence (Isham et al., 2002).

The social network in a social gathering group starts from attachment to its members. Based on the ties between its members, this arisan group is included in the community group (Gemeinschaft). Even though they were formed based on the same interests, in this case the Arisan group still emphasizes family relationships because its members are people who have fraternal ties. This bond, Abdul Rahman (2018) is a form of integration element, namely strong ties between family members, and the family with its surrounding neighbors. For example, ties based on ethnicity, kinship and religion. The social network that forms labor gatherings in Jatton is family ties. All members of the community in Kampung Jatton are family, namely the descendants of Kyai Mojo and his followers.

The second concept of social capital is building trust and solidarity, where this sense of trust can be built if each member has the same perspective in achieving a goal (Dasgupta, 2011). Returning to historical records of meetings between Muslims and Christians, the interaction process that took place did not contain any elements of coercion on either side. From the start, there was only belief and a pure goal to be able to contribute, both to the destination and vice versa. As a destination, we need to try our best to provide comfort and freedom to those who come (Grootaert & Van Bastelaer, 2002). Differences in beliefs and cultures are not a threat, but are part of reality that must be accepted (François, 2002).

This also influences the behavior of living side by side and in harmony which continues to be lived together, taking care of each other to ensure mutual goodness and peace. In fact, what is very interesting is that the language aspect that should be used as a marker of identity by Javanese people, has changed to using the Minahasa regional language which is almost 80% used in the lives of Tondano Javanese people. However, this aspect is not due to compulsion or coercion, but simply flows so that it becomes a common consensus (Wakulu, 2021). This shows that the division of labor social gathering groups is based on a high sense of solidarity and has been going on for a long time.

In the past, the native Minahasa people farmed using a nomadic system (moving from place to place), but since the arrival of Javanese Muslims there, they have taught them how to cultivate the land that has been used as land so that it can be used sustainably. Javanese Muslims provide their knowledge and understanding of farming procedures, good and correct cultivation, effective and efficient, and space-saving (van Staveren & Knorringa, 2007). From here, it can be seen that there is cultural acculturation between Minahasan culture in the form of mapalus and Javanese Islamic culture in processing agricultural land and plantations. The people in Jatón village form groups based on occupational specialization in agricultural and plantation businesses. The form of the social gathering is to take turns carrying out each job in the farming business.

2.5 The Role of Labor Arisan in Economic Development

The division of social gathering groups based on specialization in agricultural and plantation businesses can be more effective and efficient in the business process. The agricultural sector absorbs quite a large workforce, especially in rural areas. In August 2020, the total workforce was 137.91 million people (BPS, 2022). There are 2.44 million farmers in the poor category who need special attention. This number consists of sharecroppers and agricultural laborers, most of whom work on land owned by other people. One effort to maintain continuity of activities in the agricultural sector is to specialize work in farming (Abidin, 2021). The ILO measures labor productivity based on the concept of the total volume of output (measured in Gross Domestic Product, GDP) produced per unit of labor (measured in the number of people employed) during a given time reference period. Economic growth in an area can show how effective the work is carried out by workers, in addition to showing an increase in employment opportunities. So labor productivity can be considered as one of the main measures of economic performance (Lubis, 2021). In determining the labor gathering group in Jatón, the benchmark is the skills and abilities of the workforce. So that the groups formed are based on considerations of job specialization. In management theory, job specialization is considered as a way to utilize workforce skills effectively and efficiently (Malihah et al., 2022).

According to Rahman & Octaviani (2020) The percentage of poverty in Indonesia tends to decrease, while labor productivity in the agricultural sector tends to increase. Second, increasing labor productivity in the agricultural sector can reduce poverty levels in Indonesia. Job specialization in forming labor gathering groups can absorb labor according to the abilities and capacities of farmers in Jatón, which results in work continuity. Continuity of work will certainly increase workforce absorption. More jobs and more workers being absorbed can certainly be an indicator of economic growth (Purba et al., 2022; Nursini, 2020; Abisuga-Oyekunle et al., 2020). Economic growth will have an impact on the welfare of society if it is able to create jobs in sufficient quantity and quality to absorb the additional workforce entering the job market every year. Economic performance has been critical in promoting management strategies because costs are the first priority when project stakeholders consider whether to adopt a management strategy or not (Hao et al., 2019). This practice of labor gathering will begin every planting season or when new land is cleared. The new land referred to here is not in a new area but rather old land that was deliberately left for rejuvenation. This is one indicator of the sustainability of the practice of labor gathering, namely the proximity of locations for dividing work areas. Apart from that, the homogeneity factor of the Jatón village community, which is one family, makes it possible to form a labor gathering group based on the principle of close kinship so as to eliminate conflict. The problem that often arises is not the formation of social capital from the practice of social gathering. Agricultural businesses, which are a source of labor gathering, have limitations. Natural factors determine the start of most agricultural and plantation businesses in Jatón village. So that in certain seasons, for example the long dry season, there is no work in agricultural businesses which requires division of work groups. Because usually farmers there manage their land on a small area so it is done by the owner.

Hasbullah (2006) explains that the true identity of social capital is the values and norms that are guided as a reference for behaving, acting and behaving, as well as relating to other parties which are tied to the process of change and community efforts to achieve a goal. These values and elements are manifested in a participative attitude, an attitude of caring for each other, giving and receiving, mutual trust, the willingness of the community or group to be continuously proactive both in maintaining values, forming collaborative networks and by creating creations and ideas. new ideas, all of which are strengthened by the values and norms that support them. Intensive efforts to formulate approaches or indicators capable of representing social capital accurately have been carried out by various parties.

2.6 Hypothesis

H₁: *Social Capital can directly influence the smooth supply chain of household needs.*

H₂: *A culture of mutual assistance can directly influence the smooth supply chain for household needs.*

H₃: *Social Capital can directly influence the success of Economic Development.*

H₄: *A culture of mutual assistance can directly influence the success of economic development.*

H₅: *The smooth supply chain for household needs can directly influence the success of economic development.*

H₆: *Social capital can indirectly influence the success of economic development through the smooth supply chain of household needs.*

H₇: *A culture of mutual assistance can indirectly influence the success of economic development through a smooth supply chain for household needs.*

3. Research methodology

The research method used uses associative quantitative research methods by looking for relationships between variables, data collection is carried out using survey techniques using questionnaires distributed to respondents. The location of the research was Kampung Jawa Tondano, also often abbreviated as JaTon, which is one of the sub-districts in North Tondano sub-district, Minahasa Regency, North Sulawesi province, Indonesia. The population in this study were all religious leaders and traditional leaders in Java Tondano Village, North Tondano subdistrict, Minahasa Regency, North Sulawesi province. This research used quantitative methods with a sample of 89 respondents consisting of religious leaders and traditional leaders (Junaidi, Basrowi, et al., 2024; Kittie & Basrowi, 2024; Mulyani & Basrowi, 2024; Yusuf et al., 2024). The sampling technique used in this research was stratified random sampling because the population members used were not homogeneous and were taken based on age, occupation and education level (Hadi et al., 2019; Hamdan & Basrowi, 2024; Miar et al., 2024; Nuryanto et al., 2019).

This research was carried out in Kampung Jawa Tondano, also often abbreviated as JaTon, which is one of the sub-districts in North Tondano sub-district, Minahasa Regency, North Sulawesi province, Indonesia. The research theory study was also taken from several references from relevant previous research, from electronic data references and from library references. Meanwhile, the primary research data uses data obtained from questionnaire data (Alexandro & Basrowi, 2024b, 2024a; Junaidi, Masdar, et al., 2024; Purwaningsih et al., 2024).

The method for collecting data is to use accidental sampling techniques (Ghozali, 2018). The data analysis used in this research is quantitative analysis. Quantitative analysis is used to answer problems using Partial Least Square (PLS) analysis. PLS as an alternative to Structural Equation Modeling, which has a weak theoretical basis, can be used as theory confirmation (Hair et al., 2017). PLS is a method that uses the SEM (Structural Equation Modeling) model which is used to overcome the problem of relationships between complex variables, but the data sample size is small. The SEM method has a minimum data sample size of 100 (Ghozali & Latan, 2017).

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Results

4.1.1 Structural Model Testing (Inner Model)

Inner model describes the relationship between latent variables based on substantive theory. In assessing the model with PLS, start by looking at the R-squares for each dependent latent variable. The results of inner model testing can see the relationship between constructs by comparing the significance and R-square values of the research model (Ghozali & Latan, 2017).

Table 1

R-Squares Value

Endogenous Variables	R-Square
Smooth Supply Chain for Household Needs	0.869
Success of Economic Development	0.868

Source: Processed data, 2023.

The R-square value of the variable Smooth Supply Chain for Household Needs is 0.869 in Table 1 shows that 86.9 percent of the variable Smooth Supply Chain for Household Needs is explained by the variable Social Capital and Culture of Help, while 13.1 percent is explained by variables outside the model. Likewise, the variable Economic Development Success with an R-Square value of 0.868 means that 86.8 percent of the variability is explained by the variables Literacy, Social Capital, Culture of Helping, and the Smooth Supply Chain of Household Needs, while 13.2 percent is explained by the variables in outside the model. The R-square value as shown in Table 1 is 0.869 and 0.868, which means moderate. The Q2 value of structural model testing is carried out by looking at the Q2 value (predictive relevance). To calculate Q2 you can use the formula:

$$Q2 = 1 - (1-R1) (1-R2)$$

$$Q2 = 1 - (1-0.869) (1-0.868)$$

$$Q2 = 0.983$$

The results of the Q2 calculation show that the Q2 value is 0.983. According to Hair et al., (2012), the Q2 value can be used to measure how good the observation values produced by the model and its parameter estimates are. The Q2 value > 0 (zero) indicates that the model is said to be good enough, while the Q2 value < 0 (zero) indicates that the model lacks predictive relevance. In this research model, the construct or endogenous latent variable has a value of Q2 > 0 (zero) so that the predictions made by the model are considered relevant.

4.2.2 Direct Effect Testing

Hypothesis testing regarding the influence of the variables Literacy, Numeracy, Technology Adaptation, Differentiated Learning Innovation and Student Competency is presented in Fig. 2.

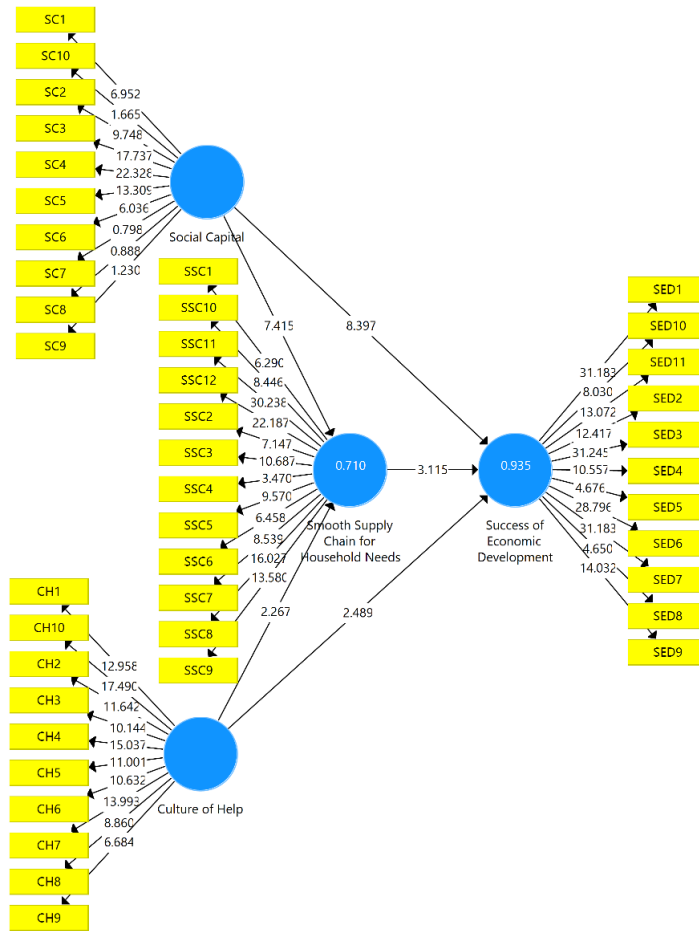


Fig. 2. Statistical t value of the Path Analysis Model
Source: Processed data, 2023

Testing of hypotheses in the PLS method is carried out using simulations for each hypothesized relationship, in this case the bootstrap method is carried out on the sample. The bootstrap method also functions to minimize the problem of non-normality of the research data used. In this study, the T-table value with a significance of 5% was previously determined to be 1.662. All path coefficients have statistical t values above 1.662.

Table 2
Direct Effect

	T Statistics (O/STDEV)	P Values
Culture of Help → Smooth Supply Chain for Household Needs	2.267 > 1.662	0.026 < 0.05
Culture of Help → Success of Economic Development	2.489 > 1.662	0.015 < 0.05
Smooth Supply Chain for Household Needs → Success of Economic Development	3.115 > 1.662	0.002 < 0.05
Social Capital → Smooth Supply Chain for Household Needs	7.415 > 1.662	0.000 < 0.05
Social Capital → Success of Economic Development	8.397 > 1.662	0.000 < 0.05

Based on Table 2, it can be concluded that the variable Social Capital and the Culture of Please Help partially has a positive and significant influence on the smooth supply chain for household needs because the t-statistic value is more than the t-table value (1.662). Then the variables Social Capital, Culture of Help and Smooth Supply Chain for Household Needs partially have a positive and significant influence on the Success of Economic Development because the t-statistic value is more than the t-table value (1.662).

Table 3**Indirect Influence**

	T Statistics (O/STDEV)	P Values
Culture of Help → Smooth Supply Chain for Household Needs → Success of Economic Development	1.679 > 1.662	0.047 < 0.05
Social Capital → Smooth Supply Chain for Household Needs → Success of Economic Development	3.007 > 1.662	0.003 < 0.05

Based on Table 3, it can be concluded that the variables Social Capital and the Culture of Please Help indirectly have a positive and significant influence on the success of economic development through a smooth supply chain for household needs. We can see this from the t-statistic value which is more than the t-table value (1.662).

4.3 Discussion*4.3.1 The Influence of Social Capital on the Smooth Supply Chain of Household Needs*

Based on the findings from the research results, in the first hypothesis, it can be interpreted that Social Capital can have a positive and significant influence on the Smoothness of the Supply Chain for Household Needs. This indicates that the higher the Social Capital, the higher the Smoothness of the Supply Chain for Household Needs. Therefore, to increase the smooth supply chain for household needs, it is also necessary to increase social capital. Social capital is a series of informal values or norms shared among members of an interrelated community group, which are based on the values of trust, norms and social networks. Of course, this is closely related to the smooth supply chain of household needs. To improve the smooth supply chain for household needs, the important role of social capital must be carefully considered. This research supports research conducted by Baulia (2023), Chen et al., (2022), Hong et al., (2023), Jayaraman et al., (2023), and Solomon (2023) which states that Social Capital can have a positive and significant influence on the Smoothness of the Supply Chain for Household Needs.

4.3.2 The Influence of the Culture of Help on the Smooth Supply Chain of Household Needs

Based on the findings from the research results, in the second hypothesis, it can be interpreted that the Culture of Help can have a positive and significant influence on the Smoothness of the Supply Chain for Household Needs. This indicates that the higher the culture of mutual assistance, the higher the smoothness of the supply chain for household needs. Therefore, in an effort to improve the smooth supply chain for household needs, it is also necessary to improve the culture of mutual assistance.

The attitude of helping has become an important part of culture. This behavior of helping each other is one of the 'right' values in society. The growing attitude of helping each other in society creates the belief that this attitude plays an important role in the education and development of the character of a nation. This is of course closely related to the smooth supply chain of household needs. This research supports research conducted by De Lima & Seuring (2023), Goudarzi et al., (2023), Rahman et al., (2022), Raj et al., (2022), and Stumpf et al., (2023) which states that a culture of mutual assistance can have a positive and significant influence on the smooth running of the supply chain for household needs.

4.3.3 The Influence of Social Capital on the Success of Economic Development

Based on the findings from the research results, in the third hypothesis, it can be interpreted that Social Capital can have a positive and significant influence on the Success of Economic Development. This indicates that the higher the Social Capital, the higher the Success of Economic Development. Therefore, to increase the success of economic development, it is also necessary to increase social capital. Dinda (2008) argued that the new paradigm in economics is to view development in a multidimensional manner which is reflected in various social perspectives. van Staveren & Knorringa (2007) emphasized that countries with better institutions will be able to allocate resources more efficiently, so that the economy can work better. Chou (2006) defines these institutions as rules created to regulate various human interactions which also include informal rules, one of which is social capital. Putnam (2001) also stated that social capital is currently seen as the main recipe for the development of economic development.

This research supports research conducted by Al-Tit et al., (2022), Annamalah et al., (2023), Datoon et al., (2023), Knollenberg et al., (2021), Møllegaard & Jæger (2015), Pylypenko et al., (2023), Tian & Zhang (2023), and Triatmanto & Bawono (2023) which states that Social Capital can influence positively and significantly on the Success of Economic Development.

4.3.4 *The Influence of Mutual Help Culture on the Success of Economic Development*

Based on the findings from the research results, in the fourth hypothesis, it can be interpreted that the Culture of Help can have a positive and significant influence on the Success of Economic Development. This indicates that the higher the culture of mutual assistance, the higher the success of economic development. Therefore, to increase the success of economic development, it is also necessary to increase the culture of mutual assistance. Indonesia has long been known as a country with a diverse and friendly population. The attitude of helping has become an important part of culture. This behavior of helping each other is one of the 'right' values in society. According to Sabatini (2008) states that culture is a pattern of understandings or meanings that are thoroughly intertwined in symbols that are transmitted historically, a system of conceptions that are inherited in symbolic forms by means of which humans communicate, preserve and develop their knowledge and attitudes towards life. Based on this opinion, it can be said that an attitude of mutual assistance has been established throughout; that has been inherited in the process of human communication is part of culture. So of course the culture of mutual help is a reference for successful economic development This research supports research conducted by Johnson Ashley (2014), Lambrechts & Gnan (2022), Li & Wu (2023), Maier et al., (2023), Musarra et al., (2022), Tang et al., (2023), and Wang et al., (2023) which states that a culture of mutual assistance can have a positive and significant influence on the success of economic development.

4.3.5 *The Influence of a Smooth Supply Chain for Household Needs on the Success of Economic Development*

Based on the findings from the research results, in the fifth hypothesis, it can be interpreted that the smooth supply chain for household needs can have a positive and significant influence on the success of economic development. This indicates that the higher the smoothness of the supply chain for household needs, the higher the success of economic development. Therefore, to increase the success of economic development, it is also necessary to improve the smooth supply chain for household needs. This research supports research conducted by Collishaw et al., (2023), Franchina et al., (2021), Galvin & Sunikka-Blank (2018), Ma & Ouyang (2023), and Radley & Lehmann-Grube (2022) which states that a smooth supply chain for household needs can have a positive and significant influence on the success of economic development.

4.3.6 *The Influence of Social Capital on the Success of Economic Development through a Smooth Supply Chain for Household Needs.*

Based on the findings from the research results, in the sixth hypothesis, it can be interpreted that Social Capital can have a positive and significant influence on the Success of Economic Development through a Smooth Supply Chain for Household Needs. This means that through the mediation of a smooth supply chain for household needs, it can have a fairly large positive impact on the influence of social capital on the success of economic development. The findings of this research indicate that a smooth supply chain for household needs significantly increases the success of economic development by moderating the relationship between social capital and the success of economic development. This also shows how smooth the supply chain for household needs is and the type of mediation carried out, namely partial mediation with a type of competitive partial mediation, can have a direct and indirect impact on social capital on the success of economic development. This shows that the variables have a strong ability both directly and indirectly on the dependent variable, and competitive partial mediation occurs if the coefficient is positive.

4.3.7 *The Influence of the Culture of Help on the Success of Economic Development through a Smooth Supply Chain for Household Needs*

Based on the findings from the research results, in the seventh hypothesis, it can be interpreted that the Culture of Help can positively and significantly influence the Success of Economic Development through a Smooth Supply Chain for Household Needs. This means that through the mediation of a smooth supply chain for household needs, it can have a fairly large positive impact on the influence of the culture of mutual assistance on the success of economic development. The findings of this research indicate that a smooth supply chain for household needs significantly increases the success of economic development by moderating the relationship between the culture of mutual assistance and the success of economic development. This also shows how smooth the supply chain for household needs is and the type of mediation carried out, namely partial mediation with a type of competitive partial mediation which can have an impact both directly and indirectly on the culture of mutual assistance on the success of economic development. This shows that the independent variable has a strong ability both directly and indirectly on the dependent variable, and competitive partial mediation occurs if the coefficient is positive.

5. Conclusion

Labor gathering in the context of social capital, includes social networks in a social gathering group starting from family ties to its members. The social network that forms labor gatherings in Jatón is family ties. This can also bind the people of Jatón village and have more confidence in the practice of labor gathering. The practice of labor gathering which is based on division by field of work in farming has implications for work continuity. So that increasing labor absorption becomes an indicator of economic growth. The aim of this research is to analyze the direct and indirect influence of social capital and a culture of

mutual help on the smooth supply chain of household needs and its implications for the success of economic development. Based on the discussion of the findings in this research, it can be concluded that social capital directly has a positive and significant effect on the smooth supply chain of household needs; a culture of mutual help directly has a positive and significant effect on the smooth supply chain of household needs; social capital directly has a positive and significant effect on the success of economic development; a culture of mutual assistance directly has a positive and significant effect on the success of economic development; Differentiated learning innovation directly has a positive and significant effect on the success of economic development. The smooth supply chain for household needs can partially mediate the social capital and culture of helping each other towards the success of economic development in Kampung Jawa Tondano, also often abbreviated to JaTon, North Tondano sub-district, Minahasa Regency, North Sulawesi province, Indonesia.

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