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Research Article

The Influence of Social Capital on Community *Self-Efficacy* in Facing Tsunamis in Pasiripis Village, Surade Sub-District, Sukabumi District

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Abstract

Aims: The purpose of this study was to determine the simultaneous influence of social capital, trust, networks, and social norms on community *self-efficacy* in dealing with tsunamis in Pasiripis Village, Surade Subdistrict, Sukabumi District.

Methods: This was a correlational study with a cross sectional approach. The population was the community of Pasiripis Village, Surade Subdistrict, Sukabumi District with a sample of 364 people using proportional random sampling technique. The instrument was valid and reliable. Data were collected using questionnaires and statistical analysis using multiple linear regression.

Results: The study reveals that social capital, trust, social networks, and norms significantly impact the community's self-efficacy in dealing with tsunamis, with a multivariate contribution of 50.6%. These variables have p-values less than 0.05, indicating their significant influence on the community's resilience in the face of a tsunami.

Conclusion: The study reveals that social capital, trust, networks, and social norms significantly impact community self-efficacy in Pasiripis Village, Surade Subdistrict, Sukabumi District, and suggests continuous improvement through regular disaster education and training.

Keywords:

Norms, Self efficacy, Social Capital, Social Network, Trust

INTRODUCTION

According to the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), disaster refers to an event or series of events that can destroy and threaten human life and livelihoods. Disaster triggering factors involve natural, non-natural elements and human actions that can result in casualties, material losses, environmental damage, and psychological impacts that are felt afterward. (1).

Indonesia, which is located in the Pacific

Ring of Fire and the meeting point between the Pacific Ocean plate, the Eurasian plate, and the Indo-Australian plate, has a high risk of natural disasters. (2). According to Pahleviannur, natural disasters are events caused by natural phenomena that cannot be predicted in time, despite efforts using various scientific knowledge to understand these natural phenomena. Tsunami is one of the natural disasters that has a very high probability of occurrence in Indonesia. (3).

Tsunamis are events where waves of seawater spread rapidly and can reach

shores up to 30 meters high. They can be triggered by a variety of factors, including landslides, shifting tectonic plates, meteors falling into the sea, or volcanic eruptions. (4).

According to a report by the *United Nations Secretariat for International Strategy for Disaster Reduction* (UNISDR), Indonesia ranks third highest in the world in terms of population potentially affected by tsunamis. Around 5.5 million people are estimated to be at risk of a tsunami every 500 years. (5). Furthermore, about 9% of the total tsunami events worldwide, which equates to about 71 tsunami incidents, occur in Indonesia, making the country the second most frequently hit by tsunami disasters. (6)(7).

Shifts in the Australian, Asian, Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean plates can also induce earthquakes at specific points in the ocean and propagate along faults. If these faults occur on the seabed, they can destabilize seawater, eventually creating conditions that trigger natural disasters. (7).

Tsunamis have a significant impact on communities. In addition to material losses, these disasters can also shake people's psychological resilience, threaten their sense of security and present major challenges in restoring daily life. In the face of such a difficult situation, community *self-efficacy* plays a crucial role. (8).

Self-efficacy influences the extent to which individuals or community groups are able to overcome challenges and respond effectively to disasters. *Self efficacy* encompasses a community's ability to plan, act and adapt in the face of emergency situations in the context of disasters. (9)(10).

It is important to note that self-efficacy is not only influenced by internal factors, but also by external factors, including social capital. Social capital refers to the network of social relationships, norms and shared values that exist within a community. In the context of disasters, social capital can be an invaluable resource in strengthening

people's self-efficacy. (1).

Social capital in influencing *self-efficacy* can be through information exchange, providing support, and strengthening community adaptive capacity. In communities with strong social capital, information about disasters can be quickly disseminated. This can increase the community's understanding of how to deal with disasters, which in turn can increase self-efficacy in dealing with emergency situations. In addition, social solidarity between community members can increase self-confidence and mental resilience. Furthermore, communities with good social capital can more easily adapt and work together to find solutions to rapid change. (11)(13)(14).

The coastal area of Sukabumi District is at significant risk of earthquakes and tsunamis due to its location in the southern part of Java Island, where the Indo-Australian plate and the Sunda Strait Megathrust and southern Java meet. From 1992 to 2006, several megathrust-induced tsunami events were recorded, such as the Flores tsunami in East Nusa Tenggara in 1992, the Banyuwangi tsunami in East Java in 1994, and the Pangandaran tsunami in West Java in 2006. (15).

The coastal area of Sukabumi Regency is located in the south of West Java and directly faces the Indo-Australian plate boundary. The region is traversed by the Cimandiri fault, which is an earthquake source zone. The potential for earthquakes to occur on the Cimandiri fault zone is significant, given that earthquake history records earthquakes in Pelabuhanratu in 1900 and in Sukabumi District in 2001. In 2006, several moderate earthquakes were also recorded around the Cimandiri fault zone. This track record of earthquake activity in the Cimandiri fault zone clearly shows that the seismic potential in the area is quite large, so the disaster risk in the area is also high. (16).

The Sukabumi coastal region has never experienced an earthquake followed by a

tsunami. However, on July 17, 2006, the first such event occurred off the coast of Pangandaran. The presence of an earthquake and tsunami in Pangandaran serves as a warning that similar risks in the West Java region, including Sukabumi, could occur.

One of the locations along the Sukabumi coast is Pasiripis Village, Surade Sub-district. The village is located on the southern coastline and in the megathrust earthquake zone, which has the potential to cause tsunamis. Therefore, it is important for Pasiripis villagers to be actively involved in disaster mitigation efforts, especially in improving preparedness for potential tsunami disasters.

The purpose of this study was to determine the simultaneous influence of social capital, trust, networks, and social norms on community *self-efficacy* in facing a tsunami

in Pasiripis Village, Surade Sub-district, Sukabumi District.

METHODS

This type of research uses correlation with a cross sectional approach. The population of this study was 4,108 people with a sample of 364 people in Pasiripis Village, Surade Sub-district, Sukabumi District using proportional random sampling technique. The answer value scale refers to a nonstandard instrument, namely the Likert scale for self efficacy and social capital. Data collection techniques used questionnaires. Data were analyzed using univariate analysis with mean, standard deviation, frequency distribution, and percentage of each category, bivariate analysis using simple linear regression, and multivariate analysis using multiple linear regression.

RESULTS

1. Overview of Respondent Characteristics

Table 1. Overview of Respondent Characteristics

No.	Respondent Characteristics	F	%
1	Gender		
	Male	169	46,4
	Female	195	53,6
2	Age (Years)		
	≤ 25	93	25,5
	26-35	113	31,0
	36-45	72	19,8
	46-55	59	16,2
	56-65	24	6,6
	> 65	3	0,8
3	Marriage Status		
	Unmarried	99	27,2
	Divorce	17	4,7
	Marry	248	68,1
4	Education		
	Not in school	100	27,5
	SMP	106	42,0
	HIGH SCHOOL	153	29,1
	PT	5	1,4
5	Employment Status		
	IRT	119	32,7

	Private Employee	107	29,4
	Self-employed	53	14,6
	Not Working	85	23,4
6	Source of Information		
	Internet	88	24,2
	Relatives	51	14,0
	RT/RW	195	53,6
	Television	30	8,2
7	Organization Participation		
	Follow	57	15,7
	Not Participating	307	84,3
8	Participating in Disaster Training		
	Ever	24	6,6
	Never	340	93,4
9	Experiencing a Disaster		
	Ever	96	26,4
	Never	268	73,6

Table 1 shows that most of the characteristics of respondents are female, namely 195 people (53.6%), aged 26-35 years, namely 113 people (31.0%), married status, namely 248 people (68.1%), high school education, namely 153 people (29.1%), 119 (32.7%), 195 people (53.6%) got their information from RT/RW, 307 people (84.3%) did not join an organization, 340 people (93.4%) never participated in disaster training, and 268 people (73.6%) never experienced a disaster.

2. Univariate Analysis

Table 2. Univariate analysis

Variables	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Social Capital	39,41	10,095	16	60
Trust	13,34	3,767	5	20
Social Network	13,04	3,448	5	20
Norma	13,02	3,500	5	20
Community Self-Efficacy	42,55	6,213	30	58

Based on table 2 shows that the average value on the social capital variable is 39.41 with a standard deviation value of 10.095, the lowest value is 16 and the highest value is 60. The average value on the trust variable is 13.34 with a standard deviation value of 3.767, the lowest value is 5 and the highest value is 20. The average value on the social network variable is 13.04 with a standard deviation value of 3.448, the lowest value is 5 and the highest value is 20. The average value on the norm variable is 13.02 with a standard deviation value of 3.500, the lowest value is 5 and the highest value is 20. The average value on the community *self-efficacy* variable is 42.55 with a standard deviation value of 6.213, the lowest value is 30 and the highest value is 58.

3. Bivariate Analysis

Table 3. The influence of social capital, trust, social networks and norms on community *self-efficacy* in facing a tsunami in Pasiripis village, Surade sub-district, Sukabumi district.

Model	B	t	P-Value	R Square
(Constant)	25,325	27,338	0,000	0,504
Social Capital	0,437	19,193	0,000	
(Constant)	27,859	31,148	0,000	0,446
Trust	1,101	17,065	0,000	
(Constant)	26,444	28,416	0,000	0,470
Social Network	1,235	17,900	0,000	
(Constant)	27,412	28,824	0,000	0,429
Norma	1,162	16,480	0,000	

The results of the simple linear regression coefficient analysis in table 3, it can be concluded that there is an influence of social capital, trust, social networks, norms on community *self-efficacy*. This is indicated by the p-value in the regression coefficient test is 0.000, which is less than 0.05, which means that H0 is rejected, in other words, there is an influence of social capital, trust, social networks, norms on community *self-efficacy*. The amount of contribution of each variable is 50.4%, 44.6%, 47% and 42.9% respectively to community *self-efficacy* in facing a tsunami.

4. Multivariate Analysis

Table 4. Simultaneous Effect of Social Capital, Trust, Social Networks and Norms on Community *Self-efficacy* in Facing Tsunami in Pasiripis Village, Surade Sub-district, Sukabumi District

Model	B	t	P-Value	R Square
(Constant)	25,293	27,105	0,001	0,506
Social Capital	0,640	3,293	0,001	
Trust	0,395	3,200	0,000	
Social Network	0,566	3,865	0,000	
Norma	0,353	2,783	0,006	

The results of the multiple linear regression coefficient analysis in Table 4 show that out of the three variables, all variables, namely social capital, trust, social networks and norms, significantly influence the community's *self-efficacy* in dealing with tsunamis because their respective *p-values* are less than 0.05. The magnitude of the multivariate contribution of the three variables is 50.6% to the community's *self-efficacy* in facing a tsunami.

DISCUSSION

1. Univariate Analysis

a. Descriptive Analysis of Social Capital

Based on table 2. above shows that the social capital variable has a minimum value of 16 and a maximum value of 60. The standard deviation value is 10.095. As for the average value of 39.41.

Social capital, which includes aspects of trust, norms, and networks, plays an important role in community empowerment by being the glue, connectors, and networks that integrate them. (17). Education is a key factor that influences a person's social capital (18)(19) because it increases knowledge and experience (20). Highly educated individuals also tend to have better strategies in dealing with problems, promoting collective social capital (20). (21).

Based on this study, most of the respondents had a high school education background, namely 153 people or 29.1% and a small number of respondents had a college education background, namely 5 people or 1.4%.

Employment also affects social capital (22)(23) As it impacts the economic status of the individual. An income-generating job affects a person's ability to increase their social capital, with those in a better economic situation tending to have better social capital as well. (24).

Based on the results of the study, most of the respondents' employment status was housewife, namely 119 people or 32.7% and a small portion of employment status was self-employed, namely 53 people or 14.6%.

b. Descriptive Analysis of Trust

Based on table 2. above shows that the trust variable has a minimum value of 5 and a maximum value of 20. The standard deviation value is 3.767. As for the average value of 13.34.

Trust is a key element in social capital, playing a role as the glue of relationships between individuals and organizations. (25). Trust is a key ingredient in building cooperation and achieving common

goals. (24). Factors such as the source of information also affect a person's level of trust. (26)(27). Sources of information, both from electronic and non-electronic media, provide insights and knowledge that influence individuals' perceptions of trust and social capital. (28)(29).

Based on the results of this study, most respondents got their source of information from RT / RW, namely 195 people or 53.6% and a small proportion of respondents got their source of information through television, namely 30 people or 8.2%.

In addition to sources of information, participation in organizations also affects the level of trust a person has in building social capital. (30)(31). Organizations, particularly in disaster management, create a culture of knowledge sharing and support, which contributes to the formation of strong social capital. (32). Participation in these organizations generates positive trust in the community, which in turn increases overall social capital.

Based on the results of the study, most of the respondents followed the organization, namely 57 people or 15.7% and a small number of respondents did not follow the organization, namely 57 people or 15.7%.

c. Descriptive Analysis of Social Networks

Based on table 2. above shows that the network variable has a minimum value of 5 and a maximum value of 20. The standard deviation value is 3.448. As for the average value of 13.04.

Social networks, which are linkages between individuals or groups in pursuit of a common goal, are an

important element of social capital. (24). Factors such as occupation and age influence the extent of one's social network (17)(33). Employment, as a source of income, encourages the formation of social networks due to the interactions that occur within the scope of work. (34).

Based on the results of this study, most of the respondents' employment status was housewife, namely 119 people or 32.7% and a small portion of employment status was self-employed, namely 53 people or 14.6%.

Age also affects the formation of social networks, where the older a person is, the wider his or her social network. (35). Mature individuals have more life experiences that encourage them to expand their social networks, both in the context of work and personal life. This shows the importance of enhancing social networks to build strong and sustainable social capital.

Based on this study, most of the respondents were aged 26-35 years, namely 113 people or 31.0% and a small proportion of respondents aged > 65 years, namely 3 people or 0.8%.

d. Descriptive Analysis of Norms

Based on table 2. above shows that social norms have a minimum value of 5 and a maximum value of 20. The standard deviation value is 3.500. As for the average value of 13.02

Norms are behavioral guidelines that bind individuals in society, becoming a binder to maintain relationships and unity between individuals. (36). Factors such as education and age influence norm formation and adherence (36). (37)(38). Individuals with higher educational backgrounds tend to

adhere more to norms due to a better understanding of the consequences of violating them (39).

Based on the results of this study, most of the respondents had the last high school education, namely 153 people or 29.1% and a small proportion of respondents had the last college education, namely 5 people or 1.4%.

Age also plays a role in understanding and adherence to norms, with adulthood often associated with physical and psychological maturity that supports a better understanding of norms. (40). However, there are still individuals who do not adhere to norms, mainly due to a lack of understanding of the consequences in society (41). Therefore, understanding and adherence to norms may be influenced by factors such as education and age, which directly affect the formation of social capital and unity in society.

Based on the results of the study, most of the respondents were aged 26-35 years, namely 113 people or 31.0% and a small proportion of respondents aged > 65 years, namely 3 people or 0.8%.

e. Descriptive Analysis of Self efficacy

Based on table 2. above shows that the community self-efficacy variable has a minimum value of 30 and a maximum value of 58. The standard deviation value is 6.213. As for the average value of 42.55.

Self efficacy is a belief in one's own abilities that allows a person to feel confident and less anxious in facing tasks and challenges. (42). Factors such as age and education affect a person's level of *self-efficacy*. (43)(44). A more mature age, particularly in adulthood, tends to

be associated with higher levels of *self efficacy* due to greater experience and psychological maturity. (38).

Based on the research results, most of the respondents aged 26-35 years were 113 people or 31.0% and a small proportion of respondents aged > 65 years were 3 people or 0.8%.

Education also plays an important role in the formation of one's *self-efficacy* (44)(45). Individuals with higher education tend to have higher *self-efficacy* because they have broader knowledge, more experience, and better social support. (46)(47). A person's character is also formed through education and experiences that are used as learning, so that individuals with higher education are better able to evaluate and make more informed decisions. (46).

Based on the results of the study, most of the respondents had the last high school education, namely 153 people or 29.1% and a small number of respondents had the last college education, namely 5 people or 1.4%.

2. Bivariate Analysis

a. The Effect of Social Capital on *Self efficacy*

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that there is a significant influence of social capital on *self-efficacy* (p-value = 0.000, R = 0.710, R² = 0.504).

Research that is in line are (48) social capital is proven to have an influence on a person's *self-efficacy*. Other aligned research is (49) social capital is proven to affect *self-efficacy* with significant results. The research is also similar to (50) that a person's *self efficacy* is influenced by the level of social capital.

Self efficacy is an individual's belief

or confidence about their ability to organize, perform a task, achieve a goal to produce something and implement actions to achieve certain skills. *Self-efficacy* refers to an individual's belief in his or her ability to succeed in doing something. (51).

There are many factors that affect a person's *self-efficacy*, one of which is social capital. Social capital is a part derived from social life, instant informal customs that cause cooperation and help in the good between two or more individuals. Social capital is an important aspect that is closely related to community empowerment. in social capital there are elements such as mutual trust, customs, and networks that have a role in solving common problems. (52).

One of the social cognitive theories, Social Cognitive Theory, explains how people gain competence in cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral, and how they motivate themselves by regulating behavior by creating social systems that regulate and structure their lives. (24).

Social capital in the community forms the community to participate in anticipating disasters through empowerment, training, and counseling. Good social capital should be supported by community participation in actively carrying out activities that can increase social capital in dealing with disasters and by material support from the community which can also encourage social capital in terms of facilities, facilities and infrastructure. (52)(53).

Good social capital in terms of participation and material support in the community, will encourage *self-efficacy* in the community. Good social capital plays a direct role in

community *self-efficacy*. So that in carrying out tsunami disaster management, the community has a confident and strong perception because of the supportive encouragement from the social capital that has previously been owned and improved by the community. Good community social capital will create a high level of *self-efficacy in the community* in dealing with tsunami disasters. (54).

b. The Effect of Trust on Self efficacy

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that there is a significant effect of trust on *self-efficacy* (p-value = 0.000, R = 0.668, R² = 0.446).

Suitable research includes (55) that trust affects a person's level of *self-efficacy*. Other similar studies are also (56) beliefs are proven to affect individual *self efficacy*. The research is also in line with (57) beliefs and *self efficacy* have a significant relationship.

Self-efficacy means a belief about the probability that one can successfully carry out some future action and achieve some future outcome. *Self efficacy* is often referred to as self-confidence in something that is being pursued. High self-efficacy will have a positive impact in various aspects of a person's life, especially in terms of learning and experience. (58).

A person's *self-efficacy* has various levels. In the process that goes along with time, *self efficacy* is influenced by various factors, one of which is trust. Trust is one of the important aspects included in social capital. In increasing trust, it does not just appear, but through a certain moment such as encouragement or support that can raise awareness and new patterns of thinking about tsunami disaster management. (24).

In the face of a tsunami natural disaster, high self-efficacy is needed in the community so that the community has a series of steps to deal with tsunami disasters in forms such as disaster mitigation and preparedness. In forming high confidence or *self-efficacy* in the community, high confidence is also needed from each individual. This belief can be increased by socialization and education conducted by experts or community leaders who know about disasters. (59).

The trust built by experts and community leaders will build the community's self-confidence. This will certainly have an impact on the way the community conducts disaster management in the face of a tsunami disaster. Good trust will lead to good *self-efficacy* in the community. (60).

c. The influence of social networks on self-efficacy

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that there is a significant influence of social networks on *self-efficacy* (p-value = 0.000, R = 0.685, R² = 0.470).

Similar studies are (61) that social networks affect a person's level of *self-efficacy*. Other appropriate research is (62) social networks and *self efficacy* have a significant relationship.

Self-efficacy can be defined as a personal perception derived from a person to believe in his or her ability to perform behaviors that are believed to have successful results. Self-efficacy is an individual's belief or confidence about his ability to organize, perform a task, achieve a goal, produce something and implement actions to achieve certain skills. (63)(64).

Improving self *efficacy* requires encouragement and support from various groups. So one of the factors that influence a person's *self efficacy* in dealing with a tsunami disaster is social networks. Social networks are one of the important elements that can build a person's *self efficacy*. Social networks are generally obtained from social interaction relationships that are usually carried out on a daily basis by the individual. (65).

This social interaction will build a relationship that has an impact in the form of providing mutual assistance from relatives, friends, or also with other interactions. a good social network will form a mutually supportive relationship, both in verbal and non-verbal support. So that this support and assistance will increase one's *self-efficacy*. (66).

Social networks are an aspect of social capital that is very wide-reaching. Social networks that can be achieved by a person can be from friends through social media, from organizational structures such as leaders or managers, from a company with different levels of leadership, from communities that include interests and professionalism. All of these social network sources can increase a person's *self-efficacy*. So that a good and extensive social network can increase the community's *self-efficacy* in facing a tsunami disaster. (17).

d. The influence of norms on *self-efficacy*

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that there is a significant influence of norms on *self-efficacy* (p-value = 0.000, R = 0.655, R² = 0.429).

Similar studies are (67) that the value of norms that a person has

can affect a person's *self-efficacy*. Other appropriate research is also (68) norms have a role in increasing a person's *self-efficacy*. The research is also in line with (69) norms and *self efficacy* have a meaningful relationship.

Self efficacy is an individual's belief that he or she has the ability to control events that affect his or her life. Self-efficacy is a belief in one's ability to face and solve problems effectively. With high self-efficacy, people believe themselves to be able to succeed and succeed and have commitment in solving problems. Within the scope of norms there is conformity and compliance. This is related to increasing one's *self-efficacy*. When individuals adhere to social norms that are recognized by their group, this can increase self-efficacy. Adherence to respected norms can convey a sense of accomplishment and success, increasing an individual's confidence in his or her ability to adapt to social demands. (70).

Norms also encompass aspects of social judgment and acceptance that can increase *self-efficacy*. If individuals feel that their behavior conforms to norms that are recognized and valued by society, this can increase their sense of competence and confidence. In addition, social acceptance is often related to using adherence to customs, which can increase self-efficacy. If individuals feel accepted and recognized by their group for adhering to prevailing customs, this can convey positive support to self-efficacy. Apart from social judgment and acceptance, norms are also social references that can increase *self-efficacy* in society. Social references are used by individuals to assess and compare themselves.

If individuals feel able to comply with these norms, this can increase self-efficacy because they feel they can compete or integrate into their social group. (71).

A person's non-compliance with norms will reduce a person's level of *self-efficacy*. Individuals who violate, are unable to comply with norms and the social stigma created in society will harm the individual's beliefs so that their level of *self efficacy* will decrease.

3. Multivariate Analysis

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that there is a simultaneous influence of social capital, trust, social networks, and significant norms of trust on *self-efficacy* (p-value = 0.000, R = 0.711, R² = 0.506).

Norms are the pre-requisites that underlie the formation of trust. Second, trust, which serves as a sense to measure the level of social capital. Third, social networks that function on building religion through relationships and sharing information among members of the community group.

Basically, the three elements of social capital are one in the same. Values and norms, trust, and social networks have a correlation with each other in claiming the existence of social capital. Social capital can be stronger if groups in society have norms that can help each other through cooperation in social networks. The values contained in the habituation of norms will produce social virtues in the form of honesty, cohesiveness, and mutual trust. While the social network itself will only be formed

If there are values and norms that are strongly held by the members of the community group. If these are in place, mutually beneficial collaborations can be created over and over again, creating good social capital. However, if there is low social capital, efforts are needed to

increase the radius of trust by connecting to the group in order to facilitate cooperation in certain areas.

When people have good trust, have a wide social network, and obey existing norms, it will form good and strong social capital so that high efficacy will be formed in each individual. When a person's self-efficacy is high, they will feel confident in their ability to organize and complete the tasks needed to create specific results of various forms and levels of difficulty. Likewise, in the face of a tsunami disaster, communities will be confident in forming organizations, carrying out disaster management such as mitigation and preparedness.

CONCLUSION

The mean value and standard deviation of social capital obtained an average value of 39.41 (10.095), on the trust variable obtained an average value of 13.34 (3.767), on the network variable obtained an average value of 13.04 (3.448), on the social network obtained an average value of 13.02 (3.500) and on *self efficacy* obtained an average value of 42.55 (6.213). There is an effect of social capital on *self-efficacy*. There is an effect of trust on *self-efficacy*. There is an influence of social networks on *self-efficacy*. There is an influence of social norms on *self-efficacy*. There is a simultaneous influence of social capital, trust, social networks and norms on community *self-efficacy* in facing tsumami.

It is expected that future researchers can conduct the same research by developing research with different methods and analysis. It is expected that Pasiripis Village, Surade Sub-district, Sukabumi District can further improve education related to community preparedness in Pasiripis Village, Surade Sub-district, Sukabumi District related to social capital variables, trust, networks and social norms.

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