

INDEX

- Agency, lack of, 39
- Arab Spring movement, 70–71
- Asian Development Bank, 52
- Biases, 30
- Black Lives Matter movement, 70–71
- Bonding social capital, 15–16, 38–39, 50–51
- Bridging social capital, 16, 18, 38–39, 50–51
- Capacity building, 50
- Civic engagement, 28
 - and participation, 51–52
- Community development, 49–51
- Community garden programs, 55–56
- Community groups, 12
- Community health policies, 55–56
- Community health worker programs (CHW programs), 57
- Community organizing, 50
- Community-based initiatives, 50
- Community-driven development programs (CDD programs), 50
- Context-dependence, 42
- Corruption, 39–41
- Critiques of social capital, 43–45
 - digital social capital, 46
 - ethical concerns, 39–41
 - exclusion and inequality, 33–34
 - instrumentalism, 34–38
 - lack of agency and power dynamics, 39
 - measurement challenges, 41–43
 - normative bias, 38–39
- Cronyism, 39–41
- Cultural capital, 5–6
- Data exploitation, 46
- Digital literacy, 6
- Digital social capital, 21–22
 - applications of, 60–61
 - in-depth review of, 23–31
 - rapid growth of digital capital literature, 22
- Digitalization, 70–71
- Disaster recovery, 58–60
- Disaster risk resilience, 59
- Economic development, 52, 54–55
- Education, 6
- Educators, 69
- Entrepreneurship, 52
- Exclusion, 33–34
- Expectation, 9–10
- Family units, 11
- Field, 26
- Formal institutions, 4–5
- Gender-based inequalities, 34
- Habitus, 9, 26
- Health outcomes, 55–58
- Human capital theory, 5–6
- Immigrants, 37–38
- Implications of social capital, 49
 - applications of digital social capital, 60–61

- civic engagement and participation, 51–52
- community development, 49–51
- critical analysis of lessons learned from interventions, 61–64
- economic development and entrepreneurship, 52
- health outcomes, 55–58
- resilience and disaster recovery, 58–60
- social cohesion and inclusion, 53–54
- India's self help groups, 57
- Individual relationships, 11
- Individualistic approach, 37
- Individuals, 69–70
- Inequality, 33–34
- Informal institutions, 4–5
- Institutional context, 4–5
- Institutional theory, 4–5
- Instrumentalism, 34–38
- Intermediate-level social structures, 12–14
- Kinship networks, 11–12
- Linking social capital, 18, 21, 38–39, 50–51
- Local-level groups, 12
- Macro level social structures, 14–15
- Marginalized communities, 37–38
- Microfinance, 55
- Microlevel social structures, 10
- Minority populations, 37–38
- Neoliberal ideologies, 37
- Nepotism, 39–41
- Normative bias, 38–39
- Norms, 3–4, 30
- Obligation, 9–10
- Online surveillance, 46
- Organizations, 68–69
- Participatory decision-making processes, 50
- Place attachment, 45
- Policymakers, 68–69
- Political participation, 28
- Power dynamics, 39
- Press information bureau (PIB), 57
- Privacy, 46
- Reliability, 41–42
- Resilience, 58–60
- Rural development interventions, 54
- Self-help groups (SHGs), 55
- Social capital, 1, 7, 9, 65–67
 - bonding, 15–16
 - bridging, 16–18
 - digital, 21–22
 - digitalization, 70–71
 - evolution, 6–8
 - family units, 11
 - forms, 9, 19
 - future work, 71–72
 - in-depth review of digital capital, 23–31
 - individual relationships, 11
 - individuals, 69–70
 - institutional theory, 4–5
 - intermediate-level social structures, 12–14
 - kinship networks, 11–12
 - linking, 18–21
 - local-level groups, 12
 - macro level social structures, 14–15
 - microlevel social structures, 10
 - policymakers and organizations, 68–69
 - rapid growth of digital capital literature, 22
 - theoretical frameworks and approaches, 1–8
- Social cohesion and inclusion, 53–54
- Social media, 70–71

- Social movements, 63
- Social network approach, 2–3
- Social norms, 10, 34, 66
- Social protection programs, 53
- Social relationships, 36–37
- Social support networks, 58
- Staff clubs, 12
- Stakeholders, 65
- Trust, 3–4, 29–30, 43–44
- Validity, 41
- Values, 3–4
- Village savings and loan associations (VSLAs), 55
- World Bank, 55, 58
- Youth clubs, 12