

# The Role of Social Capital in Improving the Welfare of Rice Farmers in Tangerang Banten Regency

**Khaerul Saleh**

Department of Agribusiness, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa, Serang, Indonesia  
Khaerul1963@untirta.ac.id

## Abstract

*This study tries to see how social capital plays a role in moving society so as to make people unite to achieve common goals based on unity, and is limited by the values and norms that grow and adhere to, as well as social relations inherent in social structures and social networks in a society. Community that makes it big. Various social obligations, create a climate of mutual trust, carry information channels, and establish social norms and sanctions for community members. In social capital, where trust is built from hope, honesty, and cooperative behavior that emerges from within a community based on the norms shared by members and is expected to be a solution in overcoming the consequences of the crisis. The population in this study consisted of rice farmers, community leaders, and government officials from 4 selected villages as samples. While the number of respondents was 98 people, consisting of 88 rice farmers, 4 community leaders, 4 village officials, and 2 officials. Research variables include studies of economics, socio-cultural, demographics, rice farmers, and the effectiveness of social capital. Collecting data using focus group discussions (FGD) with respondents, and field observations. The results show that the values of trust in social capital are dominant as the basis for rural communities to be used as a basis for improving other functions, such as increasing respect and mutual benefit. Problems in optimization problems concern the nature of social capital, human resource problems, and management problems. The main problem in optimizing the role of social capital in rural areas is the need for support from various stakeholders, and the demands of rural communities regarding the importance of mentoring programs to improve the competence of rural communities by improving farming skills, and increasing agricultural diversification. In addition, the need for transformational leadership support to increase the optimization of the role of social capital.*

## Keywords

social capital; poverty; welfare; village community



## I. Introduction

Poverty in Indonesia is a problem continuous social floating and always relevant for studied and searched the solution. Increase symptom poverty energized with happening crisis the current multidimensional this faced by the nation nations in the world except in Indonesia. Appearance poverty caused aside consequence of the development model is also a

result of existence growth economy balloon (bale economics) where the economy is controlled by a handful of people as a result of excessive macroeconomic growth while micro-economy is degraded and even ignores the cultural aspects of the nation's life, as a result, development inequality is increasingly open (Alkire & Foster, 2011).

Destination development (sustainable development goals/SDGS) in which load destination eradication poverty in form whatever, goal the Becomes commitment government through various form of testing program poverty, with orientation balance and equity, one of them appears in specific programs countermeasures poverty.

Jacobus et.al. (2019) views that poverty more dominated by the characteristic factor social economy household, where a number of variable social economy like level income, consumption, style live (stile) and level education have great influence to poverty. BPS (2020) released somebody is said to be poor when income or the output not enough from specified value, however reality poverty no only just income or expenses, there are other factors that influence it including poverty monetary (monetary poverty) and poverty multidimensional ( multidimensional poverty) (Ataguba et.al.2011).

Ataguba et, al (2011); James et al. (2019) multidimensional poverty is caused by several things, including: low level education community, absorption power work that doesn't balanced with availability field employment, accessibility and equity infrastructure to or from source economy area, gap villages and cities, inequality mastery land, community culture, low power buy society, low level growth economy and crisis long-term economy result in low prosperity society. Shift paradigm to direction empowerment Public as part even distribution development give room for society, where the poor do not again seen as object, but as perpetrator development (Scones 2009), where the development process directed towards improvement quality source power human. Draft people centered development and bottom-up development planning Becomes discourse lots of development adopted in the policy process public (Saleh K 2021). As continuation from paradigm empowerment communit, developing discourse is how development the capable minimize poverty, therefore poverty must approached through implementation of a comprehensive strategy that includes economic, social, cultural, political, legal and security (Darwin, 2005).

Trusted social capital have big impact for society and its members. Social capital refers to dimensions institutions, relationships, and the norms and values that shape quality as well as quantity connection social in community (World Bank, 2018). Social capital also plays a role as adhesive that keeps unity member group by together. Dimensions of social capital that grows inside something Public containing values and norms as well as patterns interaction social in arrange life daily its members. Saleh K. et.al (2018) stated that social capital is form.

## **II. Research Method**

Study this use design cross sectional. Study cross sectional issomething study for learn dynamics correlation among factors risk with effect, with method approach, observational, or data collection to variable subject at the moment study Notoatmojo, (2010). Res. Cross-sectional study only observe very course and measurement conducted earch flow and stages activity study conducted systematic. First study started with study about existence farmer's activities Rice paddy, with more many using secondary data. The study is focused on the study economic, social culture, study environment, and intended demographics for get more complete about characteristics farmer Rice fields. For more deepen study, then conducted study about empowerment farmer Rice fields.

This study used quantitative and qualitative analysis. Analysis quantitative used for determine level growth economy, level income society, education, and age. Temporary analysis qualitative used for knowing by more deep about condition social culture society, behavior community, study environment. Approach qualitative conducted after get data from in- depth interviews to respondent, observation involved, documentation writing, and focus group discussions (FGD). In-depth interview data consists of: on quote direct about experience, opinion, feeling, and knowledge subject. Observation data consist from description detail activity study or program, behavior participants, and interactions between humans who can Becomes part from experiences research. Analysis document produce quotes, correspondence, and reports.

### III. Discussion

#### 3.1 Characteristics Respondent

Percentage biggest respondents (64.00%) are in the group age mature with an average age of 50.58 years, the level of formal education by 87.33 percent is at at the junior high school level with a length of education of 6-12 years. Non- formal education level in six month last 80.40 percent is in the category moderate (2-4 times). Education level both formal and informal play a role important in development farming , weak education effect on position behavior farmer rice paddy in operate his business .

**Table 1.** Characteristics Farmer Paddy Rice

VARIETY	CATEGORY	TOTAL (PERCENT)
1) Age Average 50.58 years.	1) Young (20– 40)	20.33
	<b>2) Adults (41 – 55)</b>	<b>64.00</b>
	3) Old (> 55)	15.67
	Amount	100.00
2) Formal education Average 7, 86 yr .	1) Low (<6)	12.66
	<b>2) Medium ( 6-12)</b>	<b>87.33</b>
	3) Height (> 12)	1.00
	Amount	100.00
Cosmopolitan Level farming Average 6.78 kl/ yr .	1) Low ( 4-6)	32.67
	<b>2) Medium ( 7- 9)</b>	<b>50.67</b>
	3) Height (> 10)	16.67
	Amount	100.00
4) Mastery Land farming Average 0.23 Ha	<b>1) Low (&lt;1)</b>	<b>54.67</b>
	2) Medium (1- 2)	32.00
	3) Height (> 2)	13.33
	Amount	100.00
5) Experience farming Average 19.56 yrs	1) Low (< 10)	28.66
	<b>2) Medium ( 10-20)</b>	<b>36.00</b>
	3) Height (>20)	35.33
	Amount	100.0

As depicted in Table 1. Show that respondent saecara general have ability in operate farming lowland rice, apart from the average age productive supported with level knowledge and level relatively moderate cosmopolitan, however mastery owned land farmer generally relatively small , conditions This greatly affects the cosmopolitan power of farmers in operate farming rice. Height over function land be one of the low factors mastery land farming paddy fields by farmers.

### 3.2 Relationship Farmer with Institutional Local

As community, farmer no miss from existence relationship that will coloring capacity farmer , capacity more leads to spectrum connection breed by individual nor group. Capacity Public is embodiment from empathy, teposesiro, mutual help as well as attitude each other cooperation, and become bond social (social bonding). In society with social capital tall will more open for build positive relationship with institutional there is , on the contrary with low social capital so community will character closed and restricted room relation (Nan Lin , 2004 in Saleh K. *et al* . 2018).

Social capital which is strength individual in society, ok the connection with Group farmers, Gapoktan, Cooperatives, and BUMDes group farmer as receptacle farmer Becomes effective means in plan activity farming, such as in formulate needs means production (Seed Fertilizers, Pesticides) and needs other related with smoothness farming. Network trust built tied in form RDK RDKK document. Chairman group as link (link) between with member good with party outside. The more tall frequency meet among member in group will capable finish problem group, indicates that the existing social capital in the District Rajeg actually is a strong capital for Public rural as form trust between inhabitant villages. According to Pranaji 2006 in Saleh at.al 2018, the formation of each other believe is results interactions involving member Public in something group.

Existence institutional like Gapoktan, Cooperatives, BUMDes, and institutional level Villages (LMD, PKK, and BPD) become (social working) good by individual nor together means development network social, in Public village which is patembayan with level contradiction relatively high social have network narrow social, so that relationship formed more personal and kinship many colored with score primordial values or ascriptive . Each other believe between member in group will create power responsive and in the end give profit together. Value value trust and power responsive will lead to cooperation and solidarity together, which in the end created network and policy for continuity business that can give mutual benefit.

### 3.3 Social Capital and Productivity

Form superiority in management of social capital in the District Rajeg is strength the potential of the area as big is land paddy farming, existence group farmer be the driving force in anticipate existing problem in community, support Public in every meeting group is social capital high group, frequency presence community (members) in meeting routine, whether carried out by groups farmer nor institutional others (Gapoktan, Cooperatives, BUMDes, BPD) have level high attendance.

Interest community (members) in every discussion fun possible solution complete Common problems especially in increase continuity the business he is doing. As for the material meetings and discussions for each group based on the role in society compression or farmer's stall related with procurement production company for example; distribution production company in accordance needs, Gapoktan related with agriculture, animal husbandry, manufacture fertilizer organic, price plant at level farmer, fertility plant paddy rice, how plant Rice paddy, how cultivate Rice fields, as well as solution capital loan.

Representative Body Relevant Villages (BPD) with problem at level village, for example: distribution system irrigation, supply tool machine agriculture, development government village, progress development village. Emphasize the conversation about development road, priority development in the village, increase village HR competencies, discussing development programs village, plan work desra, and evaluation work development village. Involvement people women (mothers) in increase prosperity family joined in Welfare program activities family (PKK), where role mother mother as element main related with prosperity family. As social capital relation relationship that built is how activities carried out

is implementation of the 10 Principals of the PKK program, which is part from pattern life independent and prosperous.

The Power of Social Capital Public be bridging and at the same time as the link that gives strength social good in the economic sector nor social, inside Thing This is Nan Lin 2004 ( in Saleh K. 2017) states that the more high social capital Public will bring chance at high level economy (export imports ) carried out by a country. Growing social bridging in Public implications for height level productivity power work community, in Production paddy rice.

Impact positive social capital in activity farming paddy fields in between is convenience in get means production, use. Height level cooperation between Public tool machine agriculture as well as use power enough work available especially moment planting and harvesting contribution to capacity Public in utilization technology good by technical nor economical. Ottoson and Klyver (2010), more carry on Ottoson and Klyver (2010) say that human capital impact to social capital is existence relationship (relationship) between manager / actor farming and both each other create productive cooperation , as well as each other give strengthening to enhancement ability (human capital) that will also increase the level of social capital. Santoso (2019) stated that the concept of human capital (level of education, self-efficacy, and experience) plays a role as Bridging in maintain order and tranquility between entrepreneurs, so that growing trust, relationships and connectivity.

Human capital generally interpreted as described Economy with attributes productive from someone. More human capital size used with education, capacity management, and entrepreneurship. In a number of human capital literature measuring with three factors, namely education level, *self-efficacy*, and experience, while variable social capital using indicator trust, cooperation, value or norms and relationships supportive social structure social.

Social capital in Public should understood that inside something community there is diversity (religion, culture, interests, social status, education, income, skills, gender) of members, so need existence deep understanding to diversity that. Temporary that understanding values, norms Becomes important thing. Elements important in social capital among others; mutual feeling have between member, network social, mutual trust and guarantee security of members in community, and become a force for each other give one each other, each other participate, and behave proactive.

### **3.4 Social Capital and Economic Activities**

The attitude of gotong royong and togetherness that is built Public rural is form of social capital and allegedly has capable give contribution for Public rural areas based on the principle of trust, mutual support, and profit together. Third principle this is score exalted together as form kinship (familiarities). However thereby the family that was built in reach upgrade growth rural economy whereabouts still need actualized, the existence of social capital in rural areas still need upgraded the role with involve Public village by proactive so that the community feel benefit the existence of social capital, such as: increasing knowledge, experience, familiarity, self-reliance, sustainability environment, togetherness, cross protect , exchange experience, compactness, friendship, communication between society and well-being Public increase .

Fukuyama (2000) in Cahyono (2014) state that social capital transmitted through cultural mechanisms such as religion, tradition, or habit history. Social capital more emphasizes moral community by adopt score score virtue such as: loyalty, honesty, and *dependability*. Nan Lin (2004) in Saleh K et.al. (2018) states that Public with social capital level tall will have health good physical and mental, strong economic and social, as well as education and care system to high society. Empirical evidence describe that Public with

higher level of social capital will create various profit. Achievement significant improvement in social capital needs Support attitudes, behaviors, structures, norms, and culture. For make it happen need understanding to two problem important, first about what strategy will be used for increase role social capital. Second who will act as leader in the social system.

Draft *community foundation leadership team* (CFLT) as disclosed (Foundations on Foundation 2007) have role big in leadership community, there three assets that become strength main namely: first have related missions direct with repair more society big. Second group Public have *knowledge* in solving various problems in society. Third group Public by general have credibility between its members. Combination Among mission, *knowledge*, and credibility will impact on position group in community and can mobilize Public local.

Abdullah et, al (2011), stated that trust, cooperation, and openness capable mediate connection Among contract psychology and *knowledge sharing*. Which in the end cause mutual relationship give connectivity good as link, bridge nor fastener social capital (Bounding, bridging and linking Social capital). Ali et.al (2011), stated draft social capital in development economy Becomes power pull separate and important for economists, because social capital be the basic factor in success development. As developed in countries Up like Japan, and countries Europe ongoing expansion economy together with did investation in human capital and social capital.

As fan social, social capital plays a role enforce norms, trust and cooperation between members, as well could enrich understanding of the people involved to herself themselves and the world. Social capital also plays a role repair quality life good for individual nor community, cooperation and mutual openness built as bounding social produce trust for group society. Connection reciprocal as draft relation *Social* capable increase productivity, creativity, strengthen ability entrepreneurship and excellence technology, which in the end play a role in security economic and social in repair distribution income.

#### **4.5 Social Capital and Social Welfare**

Well-being social in Public play a role as indicator success development in rural areas and become benchmark measuring main measure success development. Social capital as vehicle in achievement well-being social should no only is activity routine for community, but also must capable accommodate various problem and do solving problem.

Problem main rural Subdistrict Rajeg, Tangerang Regency can shared Becomes three problem main, namely: problem nature, problem source power people and problems managerial. Related problems with nature in Tangerang Regency which has impact direct towards the farmers Rice paddy is problem change climate (sometimes weather not enough support), which will trigger development pest destroyer plants (crickets, grasshoppers, snails, and diseases rotten root. Temporary that problem source power related human resources with lack of level my skills knowledge inhabitant village, lack participation and awareness Public in follow meetings, low level to discipline in keep agreement, because low level education society.

Management business (management) also becomes very serious problem in the district Rajeg. Like management capital farming, management marketing results agriculture, help or loan very minimal banking and so on. For cope problem problem the naturally need involvement various party, start from government village, sub-district, district, and government province and center. Research results show that there is various method for increase optimization of social capital. First way is with give construction to Public rural through development suitable business with environment. done construction nor training related market and marketing system results production, construction friendly farming

environment, help facilities and infrastructure (fertilizer, machineries, medicines), as well as accompaniment society.

Low level education Public will affect on the level participation Public in development, statistical data Tangerang Regency 2021 shows that the HDI in 2020-2021 reaches Reached 72.29 or increased by 0.35 Points (0.49 prsen) compared to Achievements year 2020 (71.94). related with HDI UNDP reported that In 2020-2022 the Indonesian index in 2021 is in the order of 107 out of 189 countries (Liputan 6.com, 2022) more carry on Suharto, (2008) state that iIndonesia in HDI still far left behind from Asean countries , for example : Singapore ( ranked 25), Brunei Darussalam (30), Malaysia (63), Thailand (78), and the Philippines (90). Achievements in HDI highly correlated with dimensions well-being , remembering indicator HDI principal describes development Human (Human Development Index) Indonesia shows progress compared to years previously (liputan6.com. 2022).

Temporary that level HDI rating quality life and ability human, Thing this reflected among others from level quality live, number hope life (dimension age long and healthy), indicator numbers literate letters (dimension knowledge), ability indicator power buy (dimension worthy live ). Power competitive source power Indonesian Human Resources (HR) general still be in the rankings bottom. Report the world competitiveness yearbook (2021) states that before crisis Pandemic Covid (in 2019), Indonesia ranks 39th while at the beginning 21st century, actually Indonesia's position slumped to 46th. Sihombing (2020) state that Covid-19 pandemic caused everyone to behave beyond normal limits as usual. The outbreak of this virus has an impact especially on the economy of a nation and Globally (Ningrum, 2020). The problems posed by the Covid-19 pandemic which have become a global problem have the potential to trigger a new social order or reconstruction (Bara, 2021).

Fukuyama (1995) in Saleh K et al (2018), stated that social capital have strength for influence the underlying principles progress economy and welfare social a country. Countries that have high trust societies tend to have success an amazing economy, on the other hand low trust societies tend to have progress and behavior more economy sluggish and inferior.

More continued Fukuyama (1999) in Syahra R (2013) defines social capital as set norm or informal value owned shared by members something possible group intertwining cooperation between them. Key social capital success is trust, with trust people can cooperate with good, and created principle that existence willingness between they for put interest together above interest private. Trust is energy that can make group Public or organization survive. First Social Capital could character exclusive, that is only apply for the group only , or could character inclusive, apply for more other groups wide. Second nature the different among one group Public with community other. Fukuyama stated at least there is two contribution main social capital to development that is as function social and function politics. By economy, social capital function is for reduce cost transaction linked with mechanism formal coordination, such as contracts, hierarchy, rules bureaucracy, and interests.

By politics, social capital could push embodied democracy in dynamics *civil* society operating within attitude each other believe between fellow citizens, as well as among citizen and state. Social capital no solely seen as a results but more to the process. Social capital experience formation constantly and always accumulate himself. Different with form modality others, social capital no will once finished when used. Quality of social capital precisely will the better if often utilized. Regarding with thing that, some factor general influence capital formation are: habit, position (role actor), education, class social economics and personal values. Social capital especially rooted in ideas trust, norms, and informal and trusting networks that relation social is source valuable resources (Bhandari and Yasinoubu, 2009). Third Thing that, that is norm social, network social and trust is indicator or elements of social capital. All three is connection each other intertwined (Fathy R. 2019).

In Islam, according to Mintarti (2003) there are contract social and norms that have been agreed together, and built on base *ta'awun* (please help), *fakaful* (mutually) to bear), and *tadhomun* (to have) solidarity). Fukuyama (1999), country or government have role important in push social capital creation through provision important *public goods* such as education and health. Service health and education no only is *instrument* that can generalize social capital, but also reflects existence *good governance* and *trust* between the state and citizens. Country gives guarantee social to citizens in return on trust inhabitant to country in pay tax.

#### IV. Conclusion

Level of well-being and reduction poverty could conducted no only through empowerment economy but also through strengthening social capital, and community development. Strengthening social could conducted with develop schemes strengthening social capital, such as enhancement functions of BPD, LKMD, Gapoktan, PKK, BUMDes, and Cooperatives. Strengthening social capital conducted with maximizing role institutions social with focus on strengthening aspect trust, mutual respect, and mutual benefit, and notice factor prevailing culture and values.

Core dimensions reviewed from social capital lies in how ability society ( nation ) for cooperate build something network To use reach destination together, where cooperation this colored by a pattern of reciprocal interrelation back and mutual profitable as well as built on beliefs that are supported by norms and values positive and strong social. As for strength cooperation this will maximum if supported by passion proactive make braid connection on principles participatory attitude, mutual attitude pay attention to each other give and take , mutual believe believe in, and are reinforced by the values and norms that support them .

Implication that need existence diversity of programs with prioritize improvement ability human capital and social capital society. Implication for entrepreneurship in activity business could conducted with create situation and condition that human capital and social capital each other support to productivity and well-being. Effort enhancement well-being Public rural through social capital optimization should be supported with leadership capable transformation influence member Public through change status quo, improve individual creativity, giving inspiration and motivation, and have idealism. Social capital should also supported by capable human capital give member innovations society. Mentoring program is factor important for increase competence Public rural with increase skills farming, and improving diversification agriculture.

#### References

- Abdullah, Hamzah, Arshad (2011), Psychological contact and knowledge sharing among academicians: Mediating role of relational social capital. *International business research*, vol. 4, No. October 4, 2011.
- Ali, Naseem, and Farooq (2011), *Social capital impact on economic development (A theoretical perspective)*. International Library.
- Becker, GS (1993). *Human Capital: A Theoretical and Empirical Analysis, with Special Reference to Education*, Chicago, University Journal Business.
- Asmadi Elsa (2006), *Approach Quantitative and Qualitative as well as the combination in Study Psychology*; Yogyakarta Student of Chicago Press.
- Bara, A., et.al. (2021). The Effectiveness of Advertising Marketing in Print Media during the Covid 19 Pandemic in the Mandailing Natal Region. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal) Vol 4 (1): 879-886.*



- BPS (2006), Poverty rate in Indonesia 2005-2006. News official statistics BPS No. 47/IX/1 September 2006.
- Budhi and Ardian (2009). Compilation of Fixed Guidelines and Patterns (Blue Print); Empowerment Farmer Paddy fields to Independence and Welfare in Tangerang Regency.
- Budhi and Ardian A. (2009). Study of Potential Source Power Farmer Rice fields in Tangerang Regency. Report Unissula FE Cooperation research with Government Tangerang Regency.
- Cahyono Budi, (2014). The role of social capital in improving the welfare of the tobacco farming community in Wonosobo Regency Journal EKOBIS Vol.15, No. 1., page 1-16
- Callois and Aubert (2007). Towards indicators of social capital for regional development issue: The case of French rural areas. Regional studies, Vol 41.6, August 2007
- Cohen, S., Prusak L. (2001). In Good Company: How Social Capital Makes Organization Coleman, J (1999). Social Capital in the Creation of Human Capital. Cambridge Mass: Darwin MM. (2005). Humanizing people, countermeasures poverty as current main development. Yogyakarta Red Thread.
- Easterling D (2009). The leadership role of community foundations in building social capital. National civic review. DOI: 10.1002/nrc.232. Winter 2008
- Esterling D. (2009). The leadership role of community foundations in building social capital. National Civic Review, winter 2009.
- Fathy Rusydan. 2019. Social Capital: Concepts, Inclusiveness and Empowerment Journal Thinking Sociology Volume 6 No. 1, Pg 1-17
- Fukuyama, Francis (1995), Trust: The social virtues and the creation of prosperity. New York: the Free Press
- Liputan6.com (2022). Downloaded from <https://www.liputan6.com/business/read/4683062/index-development-human-still-di-position-107-dari-189-countries-di-world>
- Javed, Kalid, and Arshad (2011), Islamic concept of social welfare. Interdisciplinary journal of contemporary research in business. Vol 3, No.2 June 2011
- Misbahul et al. (2007). Welfare models Islamic socialism: normative, philosophical, and practical perspectives. PT LliS Pelangi Aksara, Bantul Yogyakarta
- Ningrum, P.A., Hukom, A., and Adiwijaya, S. (2020). The Potential of Poverty in the City of Palangka Raya: Study SMIs Affected Pandemic Covid 19. Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal) Vol 3 (3): 1626-1634.
- Ottoson and Klyver (2010). The effect of human capital on social capital among entrepreneurs. Journal of enterprising culture. Vol 18, No.4 (December 2010)
- Paper, WP/00/74, 1-8. In Elinor Ostrom and TK Ahn. (2003), Foundation of Social Capital. Massachusetts: Edward Elgar Publishing Limited.
- Government Tangerang Regency. (2018). Plan development period medium Tangerang Regency in 2018-2022
- Government Tangerang Regency (2020), Countermeasures strategy poverty area (SPKD) of Tangerang Regency.
- Pranaji. (2006). Strengthening social capital for empowerment Public rural in management agroecosystem land dry. Journal Agro -economy, Volume 24, No. 2, October 2006
- Prawiranegara. (2009). Study of potential models economy industry Public based agro technopark (ATP): Study case area local transmigration Koleberes, District Cikadu, Regency Cianjur.
- Quillian and Redd (2006). Can social capital explain persistent racial poverty gaps? National poverty center working paper series. June 2006
- Sihombing, E.H., and Nasib. (2020). The Decision of Choosing Course in the Era of Covid 19 through the Telemarketing Program, Personal Selling and College Image. Budapest

- International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal) Vol 3 (4): 2843-2850.
- Solow, RM (1999). Notes on Social Capital and Economic Performance. In Partha D., Ismail S.,
- Suharto E. (2005). Analysis policy public, guide practical study problems and policies social. Bandung Alfabeta.
- Suharto E. (2005). Development, policy social and work social. Spectrum of Thought, Bandung.
- Suharto E. (2008), Islam, social capital and alleviation poverty. Indonesia social economic outlook, Waleg Dhuafa, Jakarta January 8, 2008
- Supriyono, Flassy and Rais (2008). Social capital: definition, dimensions, and typology
- Syahra Rusydi 2003 Social Capital: Concepts and Applications Journal of Society and Culture, Volume 5 No. 1. Page 1-22
- Yazdani and Yaghoubi (2011). The relationship between social capital and organizational justice. European journal of economics, finance and administrative science. ISSN 14502275 issue 30
- Yoon and Wang (2011). The role of citizenship behaviors and social capital in virtual communities. Journal of computer information systems. Fall 2011
- Jacobus, EH, Kindangen, P., & Walewangko, EN (2018). Analysis influencing factors \_ poverty house stairs in North Sulawesi. Journal of Regional Economic Development and Finance, 19(3), page 86-103. <https://doi.org/10.35794/jpek.32744.19.3.2018>
- Alkire, S., & Foster, J. (2011). Counting and multidimensional poverty measurement. Journal of Public Economics, 95(7), page 476-487. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2010.11.006>
- Ataguba, J., Fonta, W., & Ichoku, EH (2011, September 1). The determinants of multidimensional poverty in Nsukka, Nigeria (PEP PMMA Working Paper No. 2011-13). <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.1937721>
- Scoones, Ian. 2009 Livelihoods perspectives and rural development Journal of Peasant Studies Vol. 36, (1), DOI: 10.1080/03066150902820503
- Sudirman. 2012. Dynamics Political Local in Social Capital (Social Capital). JOURNAL OF ACADEMICA FISIP Untad VOL.04 (01) Page 741-840
- Fathy, Rusydan 2019. Social Capital: Concepts, Inclusiveness And Socioglobal Community Empowerment: Jurnal Thought And Research Sociology, Vol. 3, (2) pp 32-53.