

## The Role of Social Capital in Promoting Economic Independence Among Fishermen in Krui, West Coast

Miftahurrizki<sup>1</sup>, Syafrimen Syafril<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Intan Lampung

<sup>2</sup> Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Intan Lampung

---

### Article Info

#### Article history:

Received Jun, 2025

Revised Jun, 2025

Accepted Jun, 2025

---

#### Keywords:

Economic Self-Sufficiency;  
Environmental Sustainability;  
Social Capital

---

### ABSTRACT

Social capital the connections, shared values, and trust that foster collaboration between people and communities plays a crucial role in driving economic growth and self-sufficiency. First introduced by sociologist J.S. Coleman in 1985, the concept refers to the benefits that emerge from personal relationships and the networks people belong to. However, leaning too much on social capital for economic progress comes with its own set of risks. Given how interconnected African economies are, along with the globalized nature of modern trade, economic and political instability can spread quickly. That's why any plan to tackle the challenges tied to social capital and economic independence must take regional dynamics into account. A common strategy focuses on three key areas: boosting economic development while ensuring environmental sustainability. The fishing communities along Krui's Central Coast have developed distinct traits shaped by their long struggle with survival, economic instability, and environmental pressures. Over time, their way of life has been influenced by the delicate balance between relying on natural resources and facing the harsh realities of exploitation particularly the harvesting of puerulus, which has directly affected their livelihoods. Studies in this region have explored property rights and local narratives to grasp how these challenges have reshaped their economic and social dynamics. One key issue is the tension between economic self-sufficiency and the willingness to adapt to formal job requirements. Many in these communities prioritize independence over pursuing structured employment opportunities. This highlights the need for policies that support sustainable independence not just for individual fishers, but for their communities and the broader national economy. Another critical factor is social capital the trust, cooperation, and community bonds that hold these groups together. Research shows that strong social ties foster economic growth by creating trust among people. Unlike financial incentives, this trust stems from deeply ingrained cultural values and shared experiences, making it a powerful driver of resilience and progress.

*This is an open access article under the [CC BY-SA](#) license.*



---

### Corresponding Author:

Name: Miftahurrizki

Institution: Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Intan Lampung

Email: [miftah.sanmei@gmail.com](mailto:miftah.sanmei@gmail.com)

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Fishing communities are the backbone of coastal economies across the globe, driving growth and sustainability in these regions. What makes these communities truly special is their strong social fabric tight-knit bonds, shared values, and deep-rooted trust that bind people together [1]. This interconnectedness, often called social capital, isn't just about relationships; it's the invisible force that fuels collaboration, resilience, and collective progress. Studies have shown that where social capital thrives, economic empowerment follows, allowing communities to stand on their own feet [2].

Take, for instance, the fishing villages along Krui's Central Coast in West Lampung. Here, the fishermen don't just share boats and nets they share a way of life. Their economic independence isn't built solely on individual effort but on the strength of their networks, mutual support, and unwritten rules that guide fair cooperation. Understanding how these social ties translate into financial stability isn't just academic it's crucial for fostering similar success in other coastal areas [3]. After all, when trust and collaboration run deep, economic freedom isn't just a goal; it's a natural outcome [4].

This study seeks to uncover how social capital the networks, trust, and shared norms within a community can empower fishing villages along Krui's Central Coast to achieve economic self-sufficiency. Rather than viewing these communities through a purely economic lens, the research recognizes that their resilience is deeply tied to social bonds and collective action. To unpack this dynamic, the paper will navigate four critical dimensions.

First, it will paint a vivid picture of the fishing communities in this region, capturing not just their economic conditions but also their unique cultural and organizational fabric. How do these communities operate? What defines their daily struggles and triumphs? By mapping their socio-economic landscape, the study lays the groundwork for understanding where social capital intersects with their livelihoods.

Next, the paper will dissect the idea of social capital itself. Beyond textbook definitions, it will highlight real-world examples how mutual aid among fishermen, cooperative labor practices, or informal credit systems act as invisible threads holding the community together. Which aspects of social capital trust, reciprocity, or shared leadership prove most vital in fostering economic resilience? The goal is to move beyond theory and pinpoint what truly works on the ground. However, reliance on social capital isn't without pitfalls. The third focus area will weigh its double-edged nature. For instance, while tight-knit networks can mobilize resources quickly, they may also resist external innovations or exclude marginalized members. Are there cases where excessive insularity has hindered progress? By acknowledging these tensions, the study avoids romanticizing social capital and instead presents a balanced view [3].

Finally, the research will propose actionable pathways toward economic independence, tailored to Krui's context [5]. Could microcollectives leveraging local trust outperform top-down aid programs? How might external stakeholders NGOs, policymakers, or even international partners amplify (rather than disrupt) existing community strengths? The paper will also confront systemic barriers, from climate change threatening fish stocks to market monopolies squeezing small-scale fishers. What sets this investigation apart is its grounded approach. Instead of treating Krui as a generic case study, it zooms in on the human stories behind the data how a fisherman's borrowing circle avoids debt traps, or how women's cooperatives diversify income. These nuances matter because policies often fail when they ignore on-the-ground realities [6].

Moreover, the study doesn't just analyze; it advocates. By showcasing how social capital can be harnessed not extracted it calls for development strategies that respect local agency. Imagine if NGOs partnered with village elders to co-design programs, or if government grants reinforced (rather than replaced) communal savings pools. The

implications could extend beyond Krui, offering a blueprint for other coastal regions where top-heavy interventions have stumbled. In essence, this paper bridges academia and practicality. It's not merely about adding to scholarly debates but equipping stakeholders with tools to foster sustainable change. For Krui's fishing communities, economic independence isn't a solo journey it's a collective voyage, steered by the very social ties this research aims to illuminate [7].

## 2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 2.1 *What are the characteristics of fishing communities in the Central Coast of Krui?*

The fishing communities along the Central Coast of Krui possess distinct traits that reflect their deep connection to the sea and their traditional way of life. These coastal settlements are shaped by generations of fishermen who rely on the ocean not just for livelihood but also as a cornerstone of their cultural identity. Daily life revolves around the rhythms of the tides, with early mornings spent preparing boats and nets before heading out to harvest the bounty of the waters. What sets these communities apart is their blend of age-old practices and adaptability. Many still use traditional wooden boats and handwoven nets, passing down techniques from elders to younger generations. Yet, some have also embraced modern tools to improve efficiency. Social bonds are strong here neighbors work together, sharing both catches and challenges, creating a tight-knit atmosphere.

The coastal landscape itself influences their lifestyle, with stilt houses dotting the shoreline and vibrant fish markets buzzing at dawn. Sustainability is often woven into their practices, as many understand the need to protect marine resources for the future. Festivals and local rituals further highlight their reverence for the sea, blending spirituality with daily survival. In essence, these communities are a living tapestry of

resilience, tradition, and harmony with nature.

Fishing communities in the Central Coast of Krui have a unique set of characteristics that have arisen from a complex history of subsistence resources, economic collapse and environmental exploitation. Krui City is situated on the North of the Coast and offers various recreational activities. In the Krui area, property rights and discourse analysis have been studied to understand the impacts of exploitation of puerulus on the livelihoods of the fishing communities [8]. In response to this, the fishermen's associations and the fishing community have encouraged policies to ensure mutually profitable joint business endeavors [9]. Additionally, Beje is a fish pond constructed by the local community to store fish during the dry season [10]. To further understand the governance of fishing communities, we can look to the example of the mobilization of Belizian coastal fishermen which was eventually managed by the Krui community [11]. Therefore, it is evident that the Krui fishing communities have evolved from a complex history and have developed certain practices to sustain their livelihoods.

### 2.2 *How are these fishing communities structured and organized?*

The Krui coastal communities are based on a complex system of governance, property rights and discourse analysis [12]. The Belizian coastal fishermen mobilize themselves in order to further their fishing interests, and the Krui area is no exception. Here, the local community has established fish ponds, known as Beje, where fish are trapped and stored during the dry season. In addition, the communities rely on the exploitation of puerulus, which can affect the livelihoods of fishing communities if not managed responsibly. Therefore, the Krui fishing communities advocate for policies that are beneficial to all members of the community. Moreover, a review of property rights and discourse analysis

provides an overview of the challenges facing these communities [5]. This structure of the Krui coastal communities is essential to understand the context in which these communities and environments are embedded. Consequently, a better understanding of the socio-political dynamics of the Krui area is essential for the development of a mutually profitable fishermen group joint business endeavor.

The economic status of the fishing communities in the Central Coast of Krui is a complex issue that is embedded in many factors. These include property rights, the theory of discourse analysis, and the mobilization of Belizian coastal fishermen [11]. Further, the exploitation of puerulus can affect the livelihoods of fishing communities, which necessitates policies to be implemented by both the communities and the fishing community. The local community has also created a fish pond called Beje that is used to trap and store fish during the dry season. In addition, the ASB has been managing the Krui community to address the issues of governance. Thus, it is clear that the economic condition of the fishing communities in the Central Coast of Krui is affected by various factors. For instance, the introduction of clove has caused economic collapse in some villages [13], while powerful, illegal, live-fish export cartels backed by the forest farmers have impacted the region. Furthermore, the ownership of land by foreigners in other parts of Indonesia has also been a factor. All in all, it is evident that the economic status of the fishing communities in the Central Coast of Krui is quite complex and is dependent on multiple factors.

### **2.3 Social Capital and Economic Independence**

Social capital plays a pivotal role in promoting the economic independence of fishing communities. The term 'social capital' was coined by sociologist J.S. Coleman in 1985 [14] and is defined as the resources arising from the relationships between individuals

and the social networks they inhabit [15]. This concept is closely related to economic growth and development [16], with studies indicating that social capital is an important factor in the efficient functioning of modern economies [17]. It is also essential for the maintenance of stable liberal democracy [18]. Social capital is divided into two distinct categories: civil social capital, and governmental social capital. Civil social capital involves the level of generalized trust, cooperation and associations between individuals [19], while governmental social capital relates to the institutional and political aspects of a community [20]. Research has shown that both types of social capital are essential in promoting the economic independence of fishing communities. This is because social capital helps to promote economic growth and development, and provides individuals with access to resources such as education, health care and financial services. As such, it is important for fishing communities to focus on building social capital in order to improve their economic status.

### **2.4 What are the components of social capital that contribute to economic independence?**

Social capital is a valuable asset for economic independence, and a necessary factor for a stable liberal democracy. It is an essential component in the efficient functioning of modern economies. This has been identified in studies that highlight the positive effect of social capital on the rate of per-capita income growth. Furthermore, research has revealed that social capital has a significant, independent positive effect on a variety of outcomes. Social capital encompasses levels of generalized trust, norms of cooperation, and networks of association that exist between members of a community [19], and the positive relationship between social capital and economic development has been proved by providing higher levels of trust

among individuals [21]. Social capital is conceptualized as a resource from the social structure of actors within society, and is also considered as a dependent and independent variable in terms of economic development and social capital [22]. Therefore, it is evident that by understanding the components of social capital, individuals and communities can better equip themselves for economic independence.

Social capital built on trust, cooperation, and shared values plays a crucial role in driving economic independence and community progress. Take trust and solidarity, for example. These aren't just abstract ideals; they directly shape a region's economic trajectory. But here's the catch: their impact isn't universal. In places like Turkey and other Mediterranean societies, trust is often in short supply, creating roadblocks for development. Meanwhile, across Latin America, trust levels are even lower, and boosting them could unlock significant economic potential. Interestingly, the link between trust and economic growth isn't straightforward it's more like a curve. In nations where democratic institutions are fragile, higher trust tends to fuel growth. But in countries with strong, well-established democracies, pushing trust levels even higher might backfire, slowing progress instead. Then there's Scandinavia, where trust is already sky-high. Here, too much solidarity can actually stifle innovation. In these cases, dialing back collective rigidity might be the key to keeping economies dynamic.

This complexity means there's no one-size-fits-all solution. Policymakers can't just copy-paste strategies from one region to another. What works in Sweden could flop in Mexico, and vice versa. The real challenge lies in tailoring approaches to fit local realities whether that means building trust where it's lacking or rebalancing it where it's excessive. After all, social capital isn't just about having

more trust or solidarity; it's about having the "right" mix for the context.

Bottom line? If communities want to harness social capital for economic independence, they'll need to think critically about their unique social fabric. Blindly chasing higher trust or clinging to excessive solidarity might do more harm than good. The goal should be balance, not extremes.

## 2.5 *The Role of Social Capital in Economic Development*

Social capital, which comprises the norms and social networks that allow people to collaborate, is essential for economic development. Trustworthiness can be seen as a form of social capital, and is motivated not by incentive structures but rather by deep-seated modes of behavior and socialization [23]. These relational assets, such as social norms and trust, contribute to firms' economic performance, and can shape different types of transactions. Furthermore, the quality of human relationships among colleagues influence workers' satisfaction, and enterprises allocate a significant portion of their resources to activities unrelated to production processes. Social capital has a role in economic development, which is difficult to capture in economic models. Preference evolution, as modeled by social capital, can help late-developing countries adopt successful production methods from the West. However, rapid reform may not be beneficial for economic development, as it interacts with the economy's productive processes and influences trustworthy individuals to prioritize fulfilling promises over maximizing payoffs, making it one of the most important management tasks for nurturing a cooperative climate within the workforce and building trustworthy relationships with external partners [24].

Social capital plays a crucial role in boosting economic growth within fishing communities. Fukuyama argues that trust or the lack of it within a society can make or break its economic progress.

Recent research highlights this strong link between social connections and financial development [25]. Essentially, social capital is the ability of people to unite and cooperate for common goals, enabling them to tap into the advantages of strong networks [26]. Evidence from various countries shows that where social capital thrives, economies tend to grow faster, underscoring its role in lifting communities out of poverty [27], [28]. Communities rich in social capital also tend to engage more with formal financial systems they rely less on cash, prefer checks, invest in stocks, and secure loans more easily [29]. For fishing villages, this means greater financial stability and self-sufficiency. By fostering trust and collaboration, these communities can unlock new opportunities, ensuring long-term prosperity. Strong social ties don't just bind people together they pave the way for smarter economic choices and resilience against hardships. In short, when fishermen and local businesses work as a united force, everyone benefits. What are the potential risks associated with relying heavily on social capital for economic development. Relying heavily on social capital for economic development can have potential risks. To understand the role and importance of social capital, it is essential to have a clear definition of it [30]. The concept of social capital has been used to analyze economic growth and development, as it has been argued to add to the analysis [31]. This is due to its ability to increase efficiency of social interaction between groups and individuals [32]. To further the understanding of social capital and its relation with economic development, workshops on the topic were held in Cambridge, Massachusetts [33], and studies have been conducted to explore the effect of various forms of social capital across measures of economic development [21]. Despite the research that already has been done, three key areas of deficiency remain [34], such as

the role of political factors, the possible role of trustworthiness as corresponding to social capital, and the need to further understand the empirical literature on social capital and economic development. It is necessary to understand the associated potential risks before relying heavily on social capital for economic development.

## 2.6 *Strategies for Promoting Economic Independence*

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, many of the newly independent states (NIS) have sought to identify strategies that will promote economic growth. These states must recognize the benefits that come from promoting economic independence for their fishing communities [35]. To achieve this, a three-pronged approach is often adopted that concentrates on economic growth while protecting the environment [36]. This involves the utilization of public health, social marketing, health communication, media advocacy and health promotion [37], as well as internationalizing the EU's competition policy [38]. Self-employment is just one of many strategies that can help communities become economically independent [39]. However, it is important to stress that people must be willing to go through the necessary qualification measures in order to be successful [40]. Overall, it is essential that the right strategies are implemented to promote economic independence among fishing communities.

The strategies for promoting economic independence and growth in fishing communities need to be tailored to the specific needs of the region. The economic conditions of these communities, and the externalities that exist, must be accounted for in order to ensure that the best possible outcomes are achieved [41]. Public policies should recognize the benefits of promoting economic independence for the client, their communities, and the nation as a whole. A three-prong strategy is

typically pursued that seeks to promote economic growth while also taking into account the particular economic conditions of the region. This strategy should include the use of resources such as textbooks, like Marketing Public Health, which provides students with the necessary skills for successful careers in public health, social marketing, health communication, media advocacy, and health promotion. Moreover, the promotion of economic independence should be seen in the context of global developments such as economic interdependence and the proliferation of international competition policy, and self-employment should be seen as one of the strategies employed, rather than the sole economic independence strategy. Finally, interviews with Jobcenter staff have shown that the desire for economic independence from Jobcenters can reduce the readiness to go through qualification measures.

Local stakeholders have a critical role to play in the implementation of strategies that promote economic independence and growth. This is particularly true in the case of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), which emerged after the collapse of the Soviet Union. In order to ensure that these strategies are successful, it is necessary to identify the economic needs of both the client and their local communities, and to recognize the potential benefits of economic independence. Furthermore, it is important to pursue a three-pronged strategy that emphasizes economic growth while maintaining the sustainability of the environment. Self-employment should be considered as part of this strategy, but it should not be the only tool used to develop economic independence. Jobcenters can also be an important source of support for individuals seeking economic independence [40]. To ensure successful implementation of these strategies, stakeholders must be educated about the

potential of economic independence and the benefits of promoting it. By engaging local stakeholders, it is possible to create an environment in which economic independence can be achieved.

## 2.7 *Challenges in Promoting Economic Independence*

Fishing communities have struggled to achieve economic independence in the face of challenging social and economic circumstances. Recent studies have documented the efforts of fishing communities to achieve economic independence, yet demonstrating structural change is a difficult task. The prevailing opinion held by many was that economic independence was to be pursued only after the client and the clinician had addressed the client's personal issues [42]. To meet these challenging demands, capacity building activities have been employed in rural areas to support independent disability services and create pathways to achieve economic independence [43]. Micro-enterprises in rural areas can be employed to not only increase the capacity of local economies, but also to develop personal and social capabilities among residents. In addition, support has been provided to independent institutions for children's rights, and promoting cooperation through the Global Network of Ombudspersons for Children. The interdependence of African economies and the globalization of the world economy has created economic and political risks that are highly contagious. Since Ghana's independence in 1957, there had been a general optimism that socio-economic progress could be made, yet this optimism was marred by socio-economic decline. Moreover, economic interdependence, universal human rights values, and increasing awareness of cross-border impacts have all contributed to the challenge of economic rationality [44].

To effectively address the challenges of transitioning to a

sustainable energy system, Chinese local authorities need to improve their technical and managerial abilities, prioritize renewable energy sources, and increase their local scope of influence over energy transition-related challenges. However, research has revealed that Chinese local authorities have only shown a moderate willingness and ability to perform tasks related to the pilot program 'New Energy Demonstration City (NEDC)'. Therefore, it is suggested that area-based perspectives and decentralized governance approaches may need to be implemented in order to complement traditional centralized governance approaches in addressing the challenges. To that end, China has started experimenting with decentralized governance structures through national pilot programs, but scholars have cautioned that decentralization needs to take into account the willingness and ability of local stakeholders to cope with new responsibilities in order to effectively address the challenges.

Local and international stakeholders have a key role to play in overcoming the challenges prevalent in the region. Economic independence is an important factor for women [38], and micro-enterprises in rural areas can create pathways for them to strive for it. This can also help them to develop personal and social capabilities. Moreover, capacity-building activities can help to build the resources needed to foster independence. The prevailing opinion is that work constitutes a challenge to be taken up, and support should be provided to independent institutions to promote cooperation. This can be done by increasing the awareness of cross-border impacts of actions, and by recognizing the need for economic interdependence among nations [45]. This interdependence is necessary to combat the economic and political risks that are highly contagious due to globalization. Furthermore, when Ghana

gained independence in 1957, there was a general optimism that irreversible socio-economic transformation would be possible, but this was not the case. Thus, there is a need to promote economic independence and create efficient systems for socio-economic progress.

### 3. CONCLUSION

The discussion of this research paper focuses on the role of social capital in promoting the economic independence of fishing communities in the Central Coast of Krui, West Coast District. The study highlights the complex system of governance, property rights, and discourse analysis that exist in the Krui coastal communities. It emphasizes the importance of social capital, which is divided into civil social capital and governmental social capital, in driving economic development and promoting the livelihoods of fishing communities. The research examines the unique characteristics of the Krui fishing communities, which have evolved from a complex history of subsistence resources, economic collapse, and environmental exploitation. It also explores the mobilization of Belizian coastal fishermen as an example of community governance and the exploitation of puerulus as a potential threat to the livelihoods of fishing communities. Furthermore, the discussion emphasizes the need for policies that ensure mutually profitable joint business endeavors and economic independence for fishing communities. It recognizes the interconnectedness between social capital and economic development, as well as the potential risks of relying heavily on social capital. The research also highlights the challenges facing fishing communities in the Central Coast of Krui, including the economic condition, the struggle for economic independence, and the impact of puerulus exploitation. In addition, the discussion acknowledges the importance of recognizing the benefits of economic independence for fishing communities, particularly for women, and the potential pathways created by micro-enterprises in rural areas. It also emphasizes



the role of social capital in driving economic growth and promoting economic mobility. Moreover, the discussion highlights the significance of civil social capital and governmental social capital in promoting economic development and maintaining stable liberal democracy. Overall, the research paper discussion underscores the importance of building social capital to improve the economic status of fishing communities. It

suggests that strategies should be implemented to promote economic independence, while recognizing the limitations and challenges faced by these communities. The discussion also suggests future directions for research and the need for further exploration of the relationship between social capital and economic development in fishing communities.

## REFERENCES

- [1] Y. W. Bakker, J. de Koning, and J. van Tatenhove, "Resilience and social capital: The engagement of fisheries communities in marine spatial planning," *Mar. Policy*, vol. 99, pp. 132–139, 2019, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2018.09.032>.
- [2] H. T. Rahman, G. M. Hickey, and S. K. Sarker, "Examining the role of social capital in community collective action for sustainable wetland fisheries in Bangladesh," *Wetlands*, vol. 35, pp. 487–499, 2015, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13157-015-0635-5>.
- [3] A. Diedrich, C. Benham, L. Pandihau, and M. Sheaves, "Social capital plays a central role in transitions to sportfishing tourism in small-scale fishing communities in Papua New Guinea," *Ambio*, vol. 48, pp. 385–396, 2019.
- [4] A. Meilasari-Sugiana, "Collective action and ecological sensibility for sustainable mangrove governance in Indonesia: challenges and opportunities," *J. Polit. Ecol.*, vol. 19, no. 1, pp. 184–201, 2012, doi: <https://doi.org/10.2458/v19i1.21726>.
- [5] F. X. Sumarja, W. O. Hartoyo, and O. H. Wahab, "Local communities empowerment within coastal tourism development in west Coastal District," *Dev. Ctry. Stud.*, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 61–67, 2014.
- [6] N. I. Gazi Md, T. S. Yew, and M. Abrar-ul-Haq, "Social capital and well-being of small-scale fishers in the west coast island of Peninsular Malaysia," 2023.
- [7] N. Gutiérrez, R. Hilborn, and O. Defeo, "Leadership, social capital and incentives promote successful fisheries," *Nature*, vol. 470, pp. 386–389, 2011, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature09689>.
- [8] P. A. Lestari, L. Adrianto, Z. Zairion, and I. Effendi, "Social-ecological connectivity and management factors of puerulus (*Panulirus* spp.) fisheries in the Western Coastal Waters of Lampung Province," in *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 2023, p. 012064.
- [9] D. Maulana and R. Yulianti, "Multi-Actor Collaboration in Improving the Economy of the Fishing Community in Karangantu Coastal Area of Serang, Indonesia," *J. Contemp. Gov. Public Policy*, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 87–100, 2022, doi: <https://doi.org/10.46507/jcgpp.v3i2.80>.
- [10] G. Galudra, M. Van Noordwijk, S. Suyanto, I. Sardi, U. Pradhan, and D. Catacutan, "Hot spots of confusion: contested policies and competing carbon claims in the peatlands of Central Kalimantan, Indonesia," *Int. For. Rev.*, vol. 13, no. 4, pp. 431–441, 2011, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1505/146554811798811380>.
- [11] C. Folke, T. Hahn, P. Olsson, and J. Norberg, "Adaptive governance of social-ecological systems," *Annu. Rev. Environ. Resour.*, vol. 30, no. 1, pp. 441–473, 2005, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.energy.30.050504.144511>.
- [12] C. Zerner, "INTRODUCTION: Toward a Broader Vision of Justice and Nature Conservation," in *People, Plants, and Justice: The Politics of Nature Conservation*, New York Chichester, West Sussex: Columbia University Press, 2000, pp. 3–20. doi: <https://doi.org/10.7312/zern10810-intro>.
- [13] G. Michon, H. Foresta, K. Levang, and P. Levang, "CHAPTER 7. The Damar Agroforests of Krui, Indonesia: Justice for Forest Farmers," in *People, Plants, and Justice: The Politics of Nature Conservation*, New York Chichester, West Sussex: Columbia University Press, 2000, pp. 159–203. doi: <https://doi.org/10.7312/zern10810-009>.
- [14] F. Roth, "Social Capital, Trust, and Economic Growth," in *Intangible Capital and Growth. Contributions to Economics*, Springer, Cham, 2022. doi: [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-86186-5\\_8](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-86186-5_8).
- [15] F. Fukuyama, *Social capital and civil society*. SSRN, 2000. [Online]. Available: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=879582>
- [16] A. Rupasingha, S. J. Goetz, and D. Freshwater, "Social capital and economic growth: a county-level analysis," *J. Agric. Appl. Econ.*, vol. 32, no. 3, pp. 565–572, 2000.
- [17] G. Torsvik, "Social capital and economic development: A plea for the mechanisms," *Ration. Soc.*, vol. 12, no. 4, pp. 451–476, 2000, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1177/104346300012004005>.
- [18] R. Chetty *et al.*, "Social capital I: measurement and associations with economic mobility," *Nature*, vol. 608, pp. 108–121, 2022, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-022-04996-4>.
- [19] J. Wallis, P. Killerby, and B. Dollery, "Social capital economics and social capital," *Int. J. Soc. Econ.*, vol. 31, no. 3, pp. 239–258, 2004, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1108/03068290410518238>.
- [20] P. Muhammad, T., Kumar and S. Srivastava, "How socioeconomic status, social capital and functional independence are associated with subjective wellbeing among older Indian adults? A structural equation modeling analysis," *BMC Public Health*, vol. 22, no. 1, p. 1836, 2022, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-022-14215-4>.

- [21] M. Hoyman, J. McCall, L. Paarlberg, and J. Brennan, "Considering the role of social capital for economic development outcomes in US counties," *Econ. Dev. Q.*, vol. 30, no. 4, pp. 342–357, 2016, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1177/0891242416659135>.
- [22] F. Hörisch and P. Obert, "Social capital and the impact of the recent economic crisis: Comparing the effects of economic and fiscal policy developments," *Soc. Policy Adm.*, vol. 54, no. 7, pp. 1141–1159, 2020, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1111/spol.12590>.
- [23] P. Francois and J. Zabojsnik, "Trust, Social Capital, and Economic Development," *J. Eur. Econ. Assoc.*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 51–94, 2005, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1162/1542476053295304>.
- [24] F. Sabatini, "The empirics of social capital and economic development: a critical perspective," in *Social capital, lifelong learning and the management of place*, Routledge, 2007, pp. 92–110.
- [25] M. J. Hanka and T. A. Engbers, "Social capital and economic development: A neighborhood perspective," *J. Public Nonprofit Aff.*, vol. 3, no. 3, pp. 272–291, 2017, doi: 10.20899/jpna.3.3.272-291.
- [26] T. Claridge, "Why is social capital so important?," *Institute for Social Capital*, 2014. <https://www.socialcapitalresearch.com/why-is-social-capital-so-important/> (accessed Jul. 27, 2023).
- [27] HHS.gov, "How human services programs can use social capital to improve participant well-being and economic mobility," *US Department of Health and Human Services*.
- [28] P. F. Whiteley, "Economic growth and social capital," *Polit. Stud.*, vol. 48, no. 3, pp. 443–466, 2000, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-9248.00269>.
- [29] L. Guiso, P. Sapienza, and L. Zingales, "The role of social capital in financial development," *Am. Econ. Rev.*, vol. 94, no. 3, pp. 526–556, 2004, doi: 10.1257/0002828041464498.
- [30] "How human services programs can use social capital to improve participant well-being and economic mobility," *US Department of Health and Human Services*.
- [31] C. Trigilia, "Social capital and local development," *Eur. J. Soc. theory*, vol. 4, no. 4, pp. 427–442, 2001, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1177/1368431012225244>.
- [32] M. Fafchamps, "Development and social capital," *J. Dev. Stud.*, vol. 42, no. 7, pp. 1180–1198, 2006, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/00220380600884126>.
- [33] C. Grootaert and T. (Eds. ). Van Bastelaer, *The role of social capital in development: An empirical assessment*. Cambridge University Press, 2002.
- [34] D. Skidmore, "Civil Society, Social Capital and Economic Development," *Glob. Soc.*, vol. 15, no. 1, pp. 53–72, 2001, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/13600820125650>.
- [35] R. C. Baron, "Employment policy: Financial support versus promoting economic independence," *Int. J. Law Psychiatry*, vol. 23, no. 3–4, pp. 375–391, 2000, doi: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-2527\(00\)00033-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-2527(00)00033-9).
- [36] M. Azam and A. M. Ahmed, "Role of human capital and foreign direct investment in promoting economic growth: Evidence from Commonwealth of Independent States," *Int. J. Soc. Econ.*, vol. 42, no. 2, pp. 98–111, 2015, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJSE-05-2014-0092>.
- [37] L. Doner, *Marketing public health: Strategies to promote social change*. Jones & Bartlett Learning, 2004.
- [38] U. Aydin, "Promoting Competition: European Union and the Global Competition Order," *J. Eur. Integr.*, vol. 34, no. 6, pp. 663–681, 2012, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/07036337.2012.707366>.
- [39] S. Raheim, "Micro-enterprise as an approach for promoting economic development in social work: lessons from the Self-Employment Investment Demonstration," *Int. Soc. Work*, vol. 39, no. 1, pp. 69–82, 1996, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1177/002087289603900106>.
- [40] R. Lehweß-Litzmann and J. Söhn, "Jobcenters' strategies to promoting the inclusion of immigrant and native job seekers: a comparative analysis based on PASS survey data," *J. Labour Mark. Res.*, vol. 56, no. 1, p. 9, 2022, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12651-022-00313-8>.
- [41] M. Okuno-Fujiwara, "Interdependence of industries, coordination failure and strategic promotion of an industry," *J. Int. Econ.*, vol. 25, no. 1–2, pp. 25–43, 1988, doi: [https://doi.org/10.1016/0022-1996\(88\)90003-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/0022-1996(88)90003-7).
- [42] K. M. Blankenship, S. R. Friedman, S. Dworkin, and J. E. Mantell, "Structural Interventions: Concepts, Challenges and Opportunities for Research," *J. Urban Heal.*, vol. 83, pp. 59–72, 2006, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11524-005-9007-4>.
- [43] M. E. Madyaningrum, C. C. Sonn, and A. T. Fisher, "Disability organizations as empowering settings: Challenging stigmatization, promoting emancipation," *Am. J. Community Psychol.*, vol. 69, no. 3–4, pp. 474–483, 2022, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1002/ajcp.12560>.
- [44] A. Florini and B. K. Sovacool, "Who governs energy? The challenges facing global energy governance," *Energy Policy*, vol. 37, no. 12, pp. 5239–5248, 2009, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2009.07.039>.
- [45] K. Pezzoli, "Sustainable Development: A Transdisciplinary Overview of the Literature," *J. Environ. Plan. Manag.*, vol. 40, no. 5, pp. 549–574, 1997, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/09640569711949>.
- [1] Y. W. Bakker, J. de Koning, and J. van Tatenhove, "Resilience and social capital: The engagement of fisheries communities in marine spatial planning," *Mar. Policy*, vol. 99, pp. 132–139, 2019, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2018.09.032>.
- [2] H. T. Rahman, G. M. Hickey, and S. K. Sarker, "Examining the role of social capital in community collective action for sustainable wetland fisheries in Bangladesh," *Wetlands*, vol. 35, pp. 487–499, 2015, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13157-015-0635-5>.
- [3] A. Diedrich, C. Benham, L. Pandihau, and M. Sheaves, "Social capital plays a central role in transitions to sportfishing tourism in small-scale fishing communities in Papua New Guinea," *Ambio*, vol. 48, pp. 385–396, 2019.

- [4] A. Meilasari-Sugiana, "Collective action and ecological sensibility for sustainable mangrove governance in Indonesia: challenges and opportunities," *J. Polit. Ecol.*, vol. 19, no. 1, pp. 184–201, 2012, doi: <https://doi.org/10.2458/v19i1.21726>.
- [5] F. X. Sumarja, W. O. Hartoyo, and O. H. Wahab, "Local communities empowerment within coastal tourism development in west Coastal District," *Dev. Ctry. Stud.*, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 61–67, 2014.
- [6] N. I. Gazi Md, T. S. Yew, and M. Abrar-ul-Haq, "Social capital and well-being of small-scale fishers in the west coast island of Peninsular Malaysia," 2023.
- [7] N. Gutiérrez, R. Hilborn, and O. Defeo, "Leadership, social capital and incentives promote successful fisheries," *Nature*, vol. 470, pp. 386–389, 2011, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature09689>.
- [8] P. A. Lestari, L. Adrianto, Z. Zairion, and I. Effendi, "Social-ecological connectivity and management factors of puerulus (*Panulirus* spp.) fisheries in the Western Coastal Waters of Lampung Province," in *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 2023, p. 012064.
- [9] D. Maulana and R. Yulianti, "Multi-Actor Collaboration in Improving the Economy of the Fishing Community in Karangantu Coastal Area of Serang, Indonesia," *J. Contemp. Gov. Public Policy*, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 87–100, 2022, doi: <https://doi.org/10.46507/jcgpp.v3i2.80>.
- [10] G. Galudra, M. Van Noordwijk, S. Suyanto, I. Sardi, U. Pradhan, and D. Catacutan, "Hot spots of confusion: contested policies and competing carbon claims in the peatlands of Central Kalimantan, Indonesia," *Int. For. Rev.*, vol. 13, no. 4, pp. 431–441, 2011, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1505/146554811798811380>.
- [11] C. Folke, T. Hahn, P. Olsson, and J. Norberg, "Adaptive governance of social-ecological systems," *Annu. Rev. Environ. Resour.*, vol. 30, no. 1, pp. 441–473, 2005, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.energy.30.050504.144511>.
- [12] C. Zerner, "INTRODUCTION: Toward a Broader Vision of Justice and Nature Conservation," in *People, Plants, and Justice: The Politics of Nature Conservation*, New York Chichester, West Sussex: Columbia University Press, 2000, pp. 3–20. doi: <https://doi.org/10.7312/zern10810-intro>.
- [13] G. Michon, H. Foresta, K. Levang, and P. Levang, "CHAPTER 7. The Damar Agroforests of Krui, Indonesia: Justice for Forest Farmers," in *People, Plants, and Justice: The Politics of Nature Conservation*, New York Chichester, West Sussex: Columbia University Press, 2000, pp. 159–203. doi: <https://doi.org/10.7312/zern10810-009>.
- [14] F. Roth, "Social Capital, Trust, and Economic Growth," in *Intangible Capital and Growth. Contributions to Economics*, Springer, Cham, 2022. doi: [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-86186-5\\_8](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-86186-5_8).
- [15] F. Fukuyama, *Social capital and civil society*. SSRN, 2000. [Online]. Available: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=879582>
- [16] A. Rupasingha, S. J. Goetz, and D. Freshwater, "Social capital and economic growth: a county-level analysis," *J. Agric. Appl. Econ.*, vol. 32, no. 3, pp. 565–572, 2000.
- [17] G. Torsvik, "Social capital and economic development: A plea for the mechanisms," *Ration. Soc.*, vol. 12, no. 4, pp. 451–476, 2000, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1177/104346300012004005>.
- [18] R. Chetty *et al.*, "Social capital I: measurement and associations with economic mobility," *Nature*, vol. 608, pp. 108–121, 2022, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-022-04996-4>.
- [19] J. Wallis, P. Killerby, and B. Dollery, "Social economics and social capital," *Int. J. Soc. Econ.*, vol. 31, no. 3, pp. 239–258, 2004, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1108/03068290410518238>.
- [20] P. Muhammad, T., Kumar and S. Srivastava, "How socioeconomic status, social capital and functional independence are associated with subjective wellbeing among older Indian adults? A structural equation modeling analysis," *BMC Public Health*, vol. 22, no. 1, p. 1836, 2022, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-022-14215-4>.
- [21] M. Hoyman, J. McCall, L. Paarlberg, and J. Brennan, "Considering the role of social capital for economic development outcomes in US counties," *Econ. Dev. Q.*, vol. 30, no. 4, pp. 342–357, 2016, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1177/0891242416659135>.
- [22] F. Hörisch and P. Obert, "Social capital and the impact of the recent economic crisis: Comparing the effects of economic and fiscal policy developments," *Soc. Policy Adm.*, vol. 54, no. 7, pp. 1141–1159, 2020, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1111/spol.12590>.
- [23] P. Francois and J. Zabojnik, "Trust, Social Capital, and Economic Development," *J. Eur. Econ. Assoc.*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 51–94, 2005, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1162/1542476053295304>.
- [24] F. Sabatini, "The empirics of social capital and economic development: a critical perspective," in *Social capital, lifelong learning and the management of place*, Routledge, 2007, pp. 92–110.
- [25] M. J. Hanka and T. A. Engbers, "Social capital and economic development: A neighborhood perspective," *J. Public Nonprofit Aff.*, vol. 3, no. 3, pp. 272–291, 2017, doi: [10.20899/jpna.3.3.272-291](https://doi.org/10.20899/jpna.3.3.272-291).
- [26] T. Claridge, "Why is social capital so important?," *Institute for Social Capital*, 2014. <https://www.socialcapitalresearch.com/why-is-social-capital-so-important/> (accessed Jul. 27, 2023).
- [27] HHS.gov, "How human services programs can use social capital to improve participant well-being and economic mobility," *US Department of Health and Human Services*.
- [28] P. F. Whiteley, "Economic growth and social capital," *Polit. Stud.*, vol. 48, no. 3, pp. 443–466, 2000, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-9248.00269>.
- [29] L. Guiso, P. Sapienza, and L. Zingales, "The role of social capital in financial development," *Am. Econ. Rev.*, vol. 94, no. 3, pp. 526–556, 2004, doi: [10.1257/0002828041464498](https://doi.org/10.1257/0002828041464498).
- [30] "How human services programs can use social capital to improve participant well-being and economic mobility," *US Department of Health and Human Services*.
- [31] C. Trigilia, "Social capital and local development," *Eur. J. Soc. theory*, vol. 4, no. 4, pp. 427–442, 2001, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1177/1368431012225244>.

- [32] M. Fafchamps, "Development and social capital," *J. Dev. Stud.*, vol. 42, no. 7, pp. 1180–1198, 2006, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/00220380600884126>.
- [33] C. Grootaert and T. (Eds. ). Van Bastelaer, *The role of social capital in development: An empirical assessment*. Cambridge University Press, 2002.
- [34] D. Skidmore, "Civil Society, Social Capital and Economic Development," *Glob. Soc.*, vol. 15, no. 1, pp. 53–72, 2001, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/13600820125650>.
- [35] R. C. Baron, "Employment policy: Financial support versus promoting economic independence," *Int. J. Law Psychiatry*, vol. 23, no. 3–4, pp. 375–391, 2000, doi: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-2527\(00\)00033-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-2527(00)00033-9).
- [36] M. Azam and A. M. Ahmed, "Role of human capital and foreign direct investment in promoting economic growth: Evidence from Commonwealth of Independent States," *Int. J. Soc. Econ.*, vol. 42, no. 2, pp. 98–111, 2015, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJSE-05-2014-0092>.
- [37] L. Doner, *Marketing public health: Strategies to promote social change*. Jones & Bartlett Learning, 2004.
- [38] U. Aydin, "Promoting Competition: European Union and the Global Competition Order," *J. Eur. Integr.*, vol. 34, no. 6, pp. 663–681, 2012, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/07036337.2012.707366>.
- [39] S. Raheim, "Micro-enterprise as an approach for promoting economic development in social work: lessons from the Self-Employment Investment Demonstration," *Int. Soc. Work*, vol. 39, no. 1, pp. 69–82, 1996, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1177/002087289603900106>.
- [40] R. Lehwiss-Litzmann and J. Söhn, "Jobcenters' strategies to promoting the inclusion of immigrant and native job seekers: a comparative analysis based on PASS survey data," *J. Labour Mark. Res.*, vol. 56, no. 1, p. 9, 2022, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12651-022-00313-8>.
- [41] M. Okuno-Fujiwara, "Interdependence of industries, coordination failure and strategic promotion of an industry," *J. Int. Econ.*, vol. 25, no. 1–2, pp. 25–43, 1988, doi: [https://doi.org/10.1016/0022-1996\(88\)90003-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/0022-1996(88)90003-7).
- [42] K. M. Blankenship, S. R. Friedman, S. Dworkin, and J. E. Mantell, "Structural Interventions: Concepts, Challenges and Opportunities for Research," *J. Urban Heal.*, vol. 83, pp. 59–72, 2006, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11524-005-9007-4>.
- [43] M. E. Madyaningrum, C. C. Sonn, and A. T. Fisher, "Disability organizations as empowering settings: Challenging stigmatization, promoting emancipation," *Am. J. Community Psychol.*, vol. 69, no. 3–4, pp. 474–483, 2022, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1002/ajcp.12560>.
- [44] A. Florini and B. K. Sovacool, "Who governs energy? The challenges facing global energy governance," *Energy Policy*, vol. 37, no. 12, pp. 5239–5248, 2009, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2009.07.039>.
- [45] K. Pezzoli, "Sustainable Development: A Transdisciplinary Overview of the Literature," *J. Environ. Plan. Manag.*, vol. 40, no. 5, pp. 549–574, 1997, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/09640569711949>.