

Family Economic Resilience Strategy Through Strengthening Women's Social Capital Network

Rahel Widiawati Kimbal

Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Negeri Manado

Jl. Raya Tondano, Koya Minahasa Sulawesi Utara 95618, Indonesia

Correspondence Email: rahelwkimbal@unima.ac.id

ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9697-5504>

ARTICLE INFORMATION

ABSTRACT

Publication Information

Research Article

HOW TO CITE

Kimbal, R.W. (2021) Family Economic Resilience Strategy Through Strengthening Women's Social Capital Network. *Journal of International Conference Proceedings*, 9 (1), 23-31.

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.32535/jicp.v4i2.1231>

Copyright@ year owned by Author(s).

Published by JICP



This is an open-access article.

License: Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike (CC BY-NC-SA)

Received: 16 September 2021

Accepted: 12 October 2021

Published: 15 November 2021

This research aims to find a strategy for family economic resilience through strengthening the form of the social capital networks in small industry enterprises (UIK) in Kanonang village. This is because the economic resilience of the family is the bastion of a strong and sturdy nation. This study uses a qualitative research method with a case study whose data collection techniques use triangulation in the form of observation, interviews and documentation. For data analysis using the Spradley step-by-step model. The results found in the field regarding the strategy of family economic resilience through strengthening the form of women's social capital networks at UIK were found through natural activities between women business owners and women workers in the field in terms of: (1) Collective spirit (2) Information disclosure (3) social cohesive maintenance (4) ease of accessibility to raw materials (5) Circulation of product marketing (6) Established good communication with the environment (7). Family and business financial management. Family economic resilience by strengthening the form of social capital networks should continue to be explored and maintained so that they can develop for the advancement of women as an active resource for family strength in small industrial enterprises in Indonesia.

Keywords: Strategy, Social Capital Network, Small Industrial Enterprises, Women

JEL Classification: L10, L19, M20

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia's population of 7.6 billion people in the world is ranked fourth with a population of 270.20 million people or 3.44% of the world's population (BPS, 2020). This data illustrates that Indonesia as a large country must utilize the resources in it, both human resources and natural resources. Thus, social problems such as unemployment that led to poverty can be overcome. This is the table of the difference in the number between men and women in 2018-2020.

Table 1. Number of Indonesian Male and Female Population in 2018-2020

No	Year	Number of man	Number of Woman
1	2018	132.683.0	131,478.7
2	2019	134.026.6	132.886.3
3	2020	135.337.0	134.266.4

Source: BPS, 2021

The data above explains that. In 2018 the number of men was 132,683.0 and women 131,478.7 furthermore in 2019 the number of men was still higher than women, namely 134,026.6 and 132,886.3. for women. In 2020 the number of women increased to 134,266.4 although still dominated by the number of men was 135,337.0. (BPS,2021). Through this data, it can be seen that the number of working women continues to decline. This of course will directly affect the economic life of the family. Because there will be more and more women who are not productive and become a burden on the state. The smaller number of female workers working in the business world is of course a challenge. Because women are dual resources that can be utilized for their potential (Garnasih, 2011).

This of course will directly affect the economy of a family. The decline in the number of female workers will of course directly affect the economy of a family and this has an impact on crucial social inequality in Indonesia (Aziz, 2021). Because women have a strategic and productive role in improving the family economy. It is just, Women's involvement in economic activities is often not equipped with knowledge and skills. Finally, government policies have not been much in favor of women's interests (Puspitasari, 2015). Therefore, there is a need for employment opportunities that can accommodate female workers. This business employs many women with different roles- Likewise, what is depicted in the small tore peanut business, which is a local community business that has been managing small snacks made from peanuts since 1951, uses a lot of women workers (Kimbali, 2021). This business employs many women with different roles-different. for decades and is inseparable from the existence of social capital that also influences it. The existence of this business has a positive impact, especially on women workers. There are at least 70 percent of women who work at UIK Kacang Tore and are the pillars of the family economy. Women's flexibility in advocating social network engagement with the surrounding social environment creates opportunities for opening up access to economic resources. Yet, they may not be equipped with sufficient knowledge and skills or business technical problems. This is challenging as to see the small tore peanut business in North Sulawesi, which employs a lot of female workers.

The purpose of this study is to find a strategy for family economic resilience through strengthening forms of strengthening women's social capital network in Small Industrial Enterprises (UIK). This relates to the character of qualitative research with case studies whose data analysis uses a step-by-step Spradley model that builds on findings from empirical research results. The smaller number of female workers working in the business world is of course a challenge. Because women are a dual resource that can

be utilized for its potential. If the ability is not channeled. Then it will have a negative impact. In essence, the concept of a social capital network refers to all relationships with other people or groups that allow the practice of social capital to be created in women's daily activities. (Kimbal & Tangkau, 2021). The reason is that the development of IKM creativity which is facilitated by the Government is expected to be able to build an ecosystem, brand image and creative economy network (Dewi, 2021).

LITERATURE REVIEW

The explanation above further confirms that the definition of social capital is as trust, norms, and networks that are indeed members of the community acting collectively. Social capital can also be interpreted as a source that arises from the interaction between people in a community. The results of these interactions, such as the creation or maintenance of trust between members of the community. Fukuyama (1999) argues that social capital can be measured through three approaches such as:

1. Social capital has a qualitative dimension, for example the existence of a sports club that aims to help in acting well collectively, but it is difficult to assess the output of the group.
2. Externality of group membership that has a positive level of trust, for example keeping the house and its environment clean and beautiful so that a positive assessment will arise from the surrounding neighbors, which is pleasant and profitable because the environment is getting cleaner.
3. Negative externalities are characterized by the presence of several groups actively propagating intolerance between community groups, hatred and even violations of the law against non-members of the group.

From some of Fukuyama's opinions, what is important to observe is that in measuring social capital there are (three) main problems, namely: First, there is trust or trust in a broad scope but still within the community: Second, there is reciprocity or reciprocal obligations that are similar to mutual cooperation but not passive and third, the existence of collective action or acts of togetherness and mutual benefit. Furthermore, according to Bourdieu, social capital separates two elements: (a) social relations themselves that allow individuals to claim access to resources owned by their associations; and, (b) the quantity and quality of those resources (in Yustika 2008). So social capital from the explanation above confirms that actors can gain direct access to economic resources (subsidized loans,

The dynamic infrastructure of social capital is in the form of networks of cooperation between people. The network facilitates communication and interaction, enables trust to grow and strengthens cooperation. Healthy communities tend to have strong social networks. People know and meet other people. They then build strong inter-relationships, both formal and informal. Putnam argues, "close social networks will strengthen members' feelings of cooperation and the benefits of participation" (1993).

The components of a network are as follows (Agusyanto, 2014). The components of a "network" are as follows. (1). A group of people, objects, or events; a minimum of three units that act as terminals (stops). Usually represented by dots, which in network terms are called actors and nodes. (2). A set of ties that connect one point to other points in the network. This bond is usually represented by a "line", which is a channel or path. In the form of a "link" or "chain". These bonds can be divided into two types, namely: (a) visible bonds; (b) invisible bonds. (3). Flow, which in the diagram is represented by 'arrows', there is something that "flows" from one point to another, through a channel or path that connects each point in the network. The basic principles of network theory are; 1. Symmetric, depth and intense bonds among actors 2. The individual bonds ought to

be viewed from the context of the structure of the wider networks. 3. The various types of non-random networks arrangement. 4. The existence of groups results in the fact that there may be cross-links between groups, and between individuals. 5. The asymmetric bonds among the elements in a system with the resulting distinguished resources distribution.

RESEARCH METHOD

This inquiry was conducted using qualitative research methods. In the context of this study, the case study (Bogdan and Biklen, 1992) to be studied is a social phenomenon particularly the behavior and social interactions of women business owners and women workers in small industrial enterprises (UIK) which are the place for small tore bean industrial business activities. Data collection is gained by the contribution of the selected informant by means of a snowball, then the next informant is determined in turns, and the last information when it reaches the saturation level means that there is no more variation in the answers from the informants. The stages of data collection carried out the following process: (1). The process of entering the research location (Getting in) is the first step and is continued with activities to enter the research location at UIK Kacang Tore. (2). When in the research location (getting along) the condition of the researcher while in the field is to collect informants as parties who have been designated as data sources. (3) Data collection (Logging the data) data collection is carried out in several ways including (a) in-depth interview (in-dept interview), (b) Observation and (3) Documentation.

The data analysis relies upon domain analysis and Spradley model taxonomy analysis (Idrus, 2007). Domain analysis is "a category of cultural understanding that includes other smaller categories" (Idrus, 2007). These domains are formed by three elements, namely (1) cover term (covered term or behavior) (2) include term (term/behavior section), (3) semantic relationship which is the link between cover term and include term. Furthermore, the taxonomy analysis is intended to clarify terms or parts of behavior in a specific domain, as well as to find out if and how the terms/sections of behavior are systematically organized or related.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Spirit of Collective Action

Collectivity is a tendency of relative strength that is simultaneously built up from the bonds that connect individuals within a group (Gittel and Vidal, 1998). Meanwhile, according to Dukheim collectivity or social action tends to be built and directed by the norms and solidarity of the group where the individual lives (Rudyansjah, 2015). This theory is an economic sociology that focuses on the individual as a subject and sees social action as something purposeful that is shaped by the individual in the context as given meaning by him (Rokhani et.al, 2015). At UIK this collective action is very clearly practiced by the working actors. As was done by the business owner, Mrs. VL, who always puts togetherness to achieve what is good, she said:

"This business cannot be done alone, that's why I always involve a lot of people, whether they are farmers, women workers, tibos or regular traders. All of them are an inseparable unit.

The statement above explains that togetherness in an action will produce something maximum. So, Mrs. VL always puts the collective spirit to work and produce something that benefits everyone. This is also confirmed by Mrs. ML as a female worker how they are always involved in many things so that every process from drying, frying, sorting to

the sales process is always involved. This collective action is needed to create, maintain and change institutions (Hayami, et.al 1987) That the actor's actions cannot be based on formal rationale or moral rationale alone but are in between.

Information Disclosure

It is a sort of Information as a result of data processing in a form that is more useful and more meaningful to the recipient which describes a real event that is used for decision making. (Anthony, 1980, Jogiyanto, 1985). At UIK information is very important. Whether it's information on the existence of raw materials, professional workforce, marketing and other activities. Incorrect information will certainly have a fatal impact on the existing work process. Therefore, information is very important to determine the success of UIK. The same thing was said by Mrs. JW, one of the women who is also the owner of UIK.

"Initially, when I started this business, I needed information, starting from buying raw peanuts, processing them to selling them. At first it was difficult but because of the kinship of one village. So, the information is very open for those who want to do business at UIK.

Mrs. JW's statement indicated that free information disclosure was provided by several senior parties which greatly facilitated new entrepreneurs to start their new businesses. This is of course very helpful for new entrepreneurs to develop their business to a higher level.

Maintainer of Social Cohesiveness

Forsyth gives an understanding of group cohesiveness as a unity that exists in groups, enjoys interacting with each other, and has a certain time to be together and in it there is a high work spirit (Forsyth, 2010) While group cohesiveness according to Jewell and Siegel. refers to the degree to which group members are attracted to each other and feel part of the group. In a high cohesive group, each member of the group has a high commitment to maintaining the group. This is also illustrated in UIK how group members are attracted to each other and feel like they are members of an inseparable group.

According to Mc Shane & Glinow (in Kurniawati, 2016), 6 factors affect the cohesiveness of the work group, namely: (a). The existence of similarities Homogeneous work groups will be more cohesive than heterogeneous work groups. Employees who are in homogeneous groups who have similar backgrounds, make it easier for them to work objectively, and easily carry out roles in groups. (b). Group size small groups will be more cohesive than large groups because it will be easier for several people to achieve one goal and easier to carry out work activities. (c). The existence of interaction the group will be more cohesive if the group performs repeated interactions between group members. (d). When there is a problem A cohesive group is willing to work together to solve the problem. (e). Group success Cohesiveness of the work group occurs when the group has successfully entered the level of success. Group members are closer to their success than to failure. (f). Challenges Cohesive groups will accept challenges from a given workload. Each member will work together to complete the given task, not seeing it as a problem but a challenge.

The six factors above are certainly the strength of social capital for UIK to continue to grow and be an inspiration for other UIKs.

Ease of Accessibility to Raw Materials

Accessibility is a measure of the convenience or ease of land use locations interacting with one another and the ease or difficulty of these locations being reached through the transportation network system (William, 2000). The activities of UIK Kacang Tore are certainly supported by the accessibility of both raw materials to marketing. This was expressed by Mrs. VL:

"Getting raw materials is not difficult. Because when harvesting, many farmers come and contact us to buy their peanuts. Due to the good road conditions of the plantations and the flat land, access to the gardens is very easy.

This is also confirmed by JW's mother:

"Good infrastructure and easy-to-obtain transportation facilities make the buying process and even the sale of tore beans unimpeded.

The statement above reveals that the accessibility of both raw material procurement and sales is very fast because of the excellent support of location, transportation and other facilities. Therefore Jayadinata added that there are several alternative policies carried out by the government in increasing the accessibility of an area, so that its population in various circumstances can reach the social and economic services needed, namely: a. Assisting individual mobility (to work, school, market, treatment center and so on) b. Provide service activities for residents (mobile services: health, library and so on) c. Relocating residents so that they are close to the center of activity: markets, schools and so on d. Adding transportation service lines e. Relocating activities (so that they are close to residents) f.

Product Marketing Circulation

Marketing includes the whole system related to business activities, which aim to plan (Stanton, 1993). Product marketing circulation at UIK Kacang tore goes through several activities, both in planning business activities by making preparations such as procuring capital and supporting facilities. This of course will support UIK activities to run well. This was expressed by Mrs. JW:

"Marketing products is not an easy thing but we as entrepreneurs do it very carefully because some of the products we send are good. But when it comes to consumers experiencing defects. So, all processes must be strictly supervised.

Failure in marketing certainly affects the product, therefore marketing circulation from the beginning of the activity to the end requires close supervision. This is done to anticipate product failures that have an impact on satisfying consumer needs.

Establishing Good Communication with the Environment

Good communication defines the making and practice of networking to the success of the small enterprise. This was confirmed by the village head, Mr LK: However, what UIK is doing is very much supported by the local community and the government. This is because this effort raises the local community's economy. This was confirmed by the village head, Mr LK: However, what UIK is doing is very much supported by the local community and the government. This is because this effort raises the local community's economy. This was confirmed by the village head, Mr LK:

"We as the village government strongly support the community UIK activities that have been carried out for decades. They do this activity is very helpful for the family economy. So, we as the government really support UIK's activities.

This government and community support is a strength for UIK to continue to take part in the small business world. This is what Mrs. VL said:

"The community around where I live is very supportive of my business activities. In doing activities such as drying and frying peanuts they always help and support us. For example, if we dry the peanuts and it rains, they will help say the peanuts have been dried.

This statement explains that community support occurs because of well-developed communication by the owner of the Peanut Tore UIK. Liliweri in his book *Basics of Intercultural Communication* quotes Walstrom's opinion from various sources mentioning several definitions of communication, namely: (1). Human-to-human communication is often defined as the most effective self-statement. (2). Communication is the exchange of messages in writing and verbally through conversation, or even through imaginary depictions. (3). Communication is the sharing of information or the provision of entertainment through words orally or in writing by other methods. (4). Communication is the transfer of information from one person to another. (5). The exchange of meaning between individuals using the same symbol system. (6). Communication is the process of transferring messages from one person through a certain channel to another with a certain effect. (7). Communication is the process of sharing information, ideas or feelings that are not only done verbally and in writing but through body language, or personal style or appearance, or other things around them that clarify meaning (Liliweri, 2009). Meanwhile, Effendy (2003) mentions that there are several things which in this case are communication barriers that must be an important concern for communicators if they want successful communication. There are two types of disturbances to the way of communication which according to their nature can be classified as mechanical disturbances and semantic disturbances. (a) Mechanical disturbances (mechanical, channel noise) What is meant by mechanical barriers are obstacles caused by one of the tools in the communication channel experiencing interference so that it does not work properly. In this case we can give an example of double sound (interference) on a radio set caused by two transmitters that are adjacent to each other; or a picture that is not bright on television, or we can also give an example in a newspaper whose writing is blurry. It can also be exemplified in the loudspeaker buzzing when used (b) Semantic noise and according to Mulyana (2008) semantic barriers are obstacles due to errors in the language used. Cangara said that semantic disorders often occur due to several factors: 1) The words used are too many foreign language jargons so that it is difficult for certain audiences to understand. 2) The language used by the speaker is different from the language used by the recipient. 3) The language structure used is not as it should be, so that it confuses the recipient. 4) Cultural background that causes misperception of the language symbols used.

Family and Business Financial Management

Management is a social process that deals with the overall human effort with the help of other humans and other sources, using effective and efficient methods to achieve predetermined goals (Hamalik, 2006). Financial manager carries out planning, analyzing, and controlling financial activities. Those who carry out these activities are often referred to as financial managers. Likewise, what is in UIK financial management is something very important, this can be seen in the financial activities of business owners who often have minimal knowledge about financial management. So, they only apply simple management to the buying and selling process. So that irregular management will be fatal. This is what Ms. JW said:

“Doing this business, I only apply simple management according to my knowledge. But because I went to SMEA school, I understand about bookkeeping in a business. This is very helpful for my business so that all my business activities can be recorded.

The statement above indicates that the learning experience at school is very helpful for business owners to apply the knowledge they have learned in UIK's business activities. This becomes the strength and capital for the business being carried out. Because if this effort is not regulated it will be fatal. Especially in UIK activities that require large capital. Financial management is very important because management is the main activity that must be carried out by those who are responsible for certain fields. Meanwhile, financial

management includes the activities of planning, using, recording data, reporting, and being responsible for the use of funds as planned. The purpose of financial management is to realize orderly financial administration so that the use of finance can be accounted for in accordance with applicable regulations. Financial management has its own rules, there is a separation of duties and functions between the authorization, or donator, and treasurer (Rohiat, 2012)

CONCLUSION

Strengthening the social capital network plays a very important role for the ongoing activities of small-scale industrial enterprises (UIK) tore beans. Its presence in the community is a driving force for the local community's economy because it involves women workers who are the backbone of the family. Therefore, the strategy of family economic resilience through strengthening social network capital is a strength for UIK to continue to grow and develop and contribute actively to the family's economic income.

The results found in the field regarding the strategy of family economic resilience through strengthening the form of women's social capital networks at UIK are found in every activity in the world of work carried out by women business owners and women workers at UIK in terms of: (1) Collective spirit (2) Information disclosure (3) maintenance of social cohesiveness (4) ease of accessibility to raw materials (5) circulation of product marketing (6) Establishment of good communication with the environment and (7). Family and business financial management. The various forms of social capital networks that are created are a force for family economic resilience and should be an inspiration for women workers.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I give the highest appreciation to the Almighty God Jesus Christ, the source of wisdom, the Directorate of Research and Community Service of RISTEKDIKTI Indonesia through SIMLITABMAS for Basic Research for the National Competition 2021-2022, LPPM Manado State University and AIBPM.

DECLARATION OF CONFLICTING INTERESTS

This research was funded by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology. So it is my obligation as a researcher to provide SIMLITABMAS research outputs in the form of articles published at international seminars. I certify that I have received competitive grant research funding in the 2021 fiscal year under the National Competition Basic Researcher (PD) scheme. This research was published in an article entitled Family Economic Resilience Strategy Through Strengthening Women's Social Capital Network. This is done to fulfill my obligations as a researcher on multi-year research.

REFERENCES

- Agusyanto, R. (2014). Social Networks in Organizations. Rajawali Press, p. 6-9. Jakarta.
- Aziz. A.A, Royani, Syukriati. (2021). The Implementation of Family Hope Program in Social Protection and Welfare in West Lombok. Volume 4 No 3 2021. Journal of The Community Development in Asia (JCDA)<http://www.ejournal.aibpm.org/index.php/JCDA/article/view/1176>.
- Badan Pusat Statistik. (2021). Jumlah Penduduk Hasil Proyeksi Menurut Provinsi dan Jenis Kelamin (Ribu Jiwa), 2018-2020," BPS.go.id, (2021). <https://www.bps.go.id/indicator/12/1886/1/jumlah-penduduk-hasilproyeksi-menurut-provinsi-dan-jenis-kelamin.html>

- Bogdan, R.C., Biklen, S.K., (1992) *Qualitative Research for Education: an Introduction to Theory and Methods*, Boston: Allyn & Bacon.
- BPS Sulawesi Utara (2020) *Jumlah Penduduk Berumur 15 Tahun Ke Atas yang Bekerja Selama Seminggu yang Lalu Menurut Lapangan Pekerjaan Utama dan Jenis Kelamin di Provinsi Jawa Tengah*," Sulut.Bps.Go.Id, (2020). <https://sulut.bps.go.id/dynamic/table/2020/04/06/288/jumlah-penduduk-perempuan-berumur-15-tahun-ke-atas-yang-bekerja-selama-seminggu-yang-lalu-menurut-kabupaten-kota-dan-status-pekerjaan-utama-di-provinsi-sulawesi-utara-2008-2018-.html>.
- Dewi. I.A, I Ketut Setia Sapta, Putu Kepramareni. (2021). Analysis of IKM Perceptions on The Role of Events to Moderate the Influence of Product Quality and Product Value on Brand Image (Study on Denpasar Festival) *Asia pacific journal of management and education (APJME)* Volume 4 no 2. 2021. <https://doi.org/10.32535/apjme.v4i2.1148>
- Effendy, O. (2003). *Theory and Philosophy of Communication*, Cet. III, PT. Citra Aditya Bakti, 2003), p. 45-50. Bandung
- Forsyth, D.R. (2010) *Group Dynamic (Fourth Edition)*, Thomson Wardsworth, Australia, page 119.
- Fukuyama F. (2016). *Social Capital and Civil Society*.
- Fukuyama. (1999). *The Great Disruption Human Nature and Reconstitution of Social Order*. New York: The Free Press.
- Garnasih R. (2011). *The Role of Social Capital in Empowering Women in the Informal Sector A Case Study of a Rice Stall Trader in the Old Depok Market, Pancoran Mas, Depok*.
- Gittel and Vidal. (1998). *Community organizing building social capital as a development strategy*. Sage Publications.
- Hamalik, O. (2006). *Curriculum Development Management*, Bandung: PT. Rosdakarya Youth, p. 16-17). Bandung.
- Hayami, et.al (1987). *Asian Village Economy at the Crossroads. An Economic Approach to Institutional Change*. University of Tokyo Press. Jakarta:
- Idrus. M. 2007. *Metode Penelitian Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial Pendekatan Kualitatif dan Kuantitatif*. UII Press Yogyakarta.
- Jogiyanto. (1985). *Analysis and Design of Information Systems Structured Approaches to Business Applications theory and practice*. Yogyakarta :
- Kimbal, RW and Tangkau. J. (2021) Social Capital Values as the Strengthening Element in the rural small industry. (2021) *Journal of International Conference Proceedings (JICP)* vol 4 no 1 pp 310-320. Doi : <https://doi.org/10.32535/jicp.v4i1.1158>
- Kimbal, RW. (2020). *Strengthening Human Capital Through Social Capital (A Study On Kacang Tore Small Enterprise)*. Ijabim Journal Volume 5 No 1 (2020) <http://www.ejournal.aibpm.org/index.php/IJABIM/article/view/763>. 2614-7432 (Print) and 2621-2862 (Online)
- Kimbal, RW. (2021) The practice of women's social as the pillar of family economic in rural areas. *International journal of communication and society (IJCS)* Vol 3 No 2 December 2021 pp. 140-151. <http://pubs.ascee.org/index.php/IJCS>.
- Kurniawati, F. (2016). *The Effect of Group Cohesiveness and Job Satisfaction on Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB) (Study on Permanent Employees of PT. Madubaru Bantul Yogyakarta)*, (Online), (<http://eprint.uny.ac.id>), Diakses dated July 5, 2016.
- Liliweri, A. (2009). *Fundamentals of Intercultural Communication*, Cet. IV Student Library, p. 8. Yogyakarta.
- Puspitasari, D. C. (2015) *Modal Sosial Perempuan Dalam Peran Penguatan Ekonomi Keluarga*," *J. Pemikir. Sociol.*, vol. 1, no. 2, p. 69, Dec. 2015, doi: 10.22146/jps.v1i2.23445

- Putnam, RD. (1995). Bowling Alone: America's Declining Social Capital," J. Democr., vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 65– 78, Accessed: Jul. 03, 2021. [Online]. Available: <https://www.socialcapitalgateway.org/content/paper/putnam-rd-1995-bowling-alone-americasdeclining-social-capital-journal-democracy-6-1->.
- Rohiat. (2012). School Management Basic Theory and Practice, Bandung: PT Refika Aditama, p. 27.
- Rokhani et.al. The Collective Dilemma of Coffee Farmers: An Overview of Weberian Sociology (Case of Coffee Farmers in Nagori Sait Buttu Saribu, Pematang Sidamik District, North Sumatra) [https:// journal.ipb.ac.id](https://journal.ipb.ac.id)
- Stanton J. William, (1993) Principles of Marketing. Erlangga Publisher. Jakarta.
- William, D. N. (2000) Introduction to Public Policy Analysis, Gadjah Mada University Press, p. 57. Yogyakarta.
- Yustika, A.E. (2008) Ekonomi Kelembagaan Definisi, Teori dan Strategi. Bayumedia Anggota IKAPI. Malang.