

Social Capital Dynamics in Resolving Transition Conflict: Tourism to Mining in Pangkal Niur Village

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the pivotal role of social capital in managing conflicts during the transition from tourism to mining in Pangkal Niur Village. Using qualitative methods within a descriptive research framework, this study interviewed diverse stakeholders, including community leaders, the village government, tourism sector representatives, and opponents of this shift. Employing purposive sampling and inductive analysis, our findings reveal the significant role of social capital in mitigating conflicts between the tourism and mining sectors, particularly in the context of modernization and globalization. This holds profound implications for Pangkal Niur's local community. The study underscores that social relationships form the basis for trust, cooperation, and community involvement, crucial for post-mining land restoration efforts. In regions with a significant mining sector like Bangka Belitung, these findings are highly relevant, emphasizing social capital as a catalyst for conflict resolution, promoting sustainable practices, safeguarding the environment, and enhancing community well-being in environmental management and sustainable development.

Keywords: Social Capital in Conflict, The Role of Social Relations in Conflict Resolution, Tourism-Mining Transition Conflict, Post-Mining Land Restoration, Village Communities and Conflict Resolution

INTRODUCTION

In community dynamics, social capital assumes a central and significant role as a crucial conduit for accessing valuable resources and nurturing synergistic relationships among individuals. As eloquently expounded by Lawang (1986), social capital is the nexus through which a community's energies converge, guiding their collective endeavors toward shared goals. It emerges as an indispensable compass, facilitating the measurement and comprehension of the ever-shifting dynamics intrinsic to the intricate network of interpersonal connections within society.

This conceptualization of social capital underscores its multifaceted nature, as it functions as a bridge for resource mobilization and a catalyst for engendering trust, reciprocity, and mutual understanding among community members. It encapsulates the intricate interplay of social networks, norms, and shared values that underlie the communal fabric, accentuating the significance of social interactions in shaping the collective destiny of a community.

Social capital is a linchpin in the complex machinery of community life, intricately weaving together the diverse threads of individual aspirations and communal objectives, thereby nurturing resilience, cohesion, and prosperity within the societal framework. It undeniably represents a force of profound influence that warrants ongoing exploration and appreciation within the context of human society.

The primary focus of this comprehensive study is to investigate the deliberate and strategic utilization of social capital as an effective means of mitigating and resolving the multifaceted conflicts that have prominently emerged within the serene environs of Pangkal Niur Village. These conflicts revolve around the profound transformation of the formerly picturesque and postcard-worthy Sunor Lestari tourist destination into an industrialized mining zone. This transformation has become inexorably entwined with the ongoing community empowerment initiatives within the village.

Historically, Pangkal Niur Village has relied steadfastly on agriculture and plantation activities as its economic foundation. However, the recent and contentious introduction of mining operations has given rise to a discordant chorus of concerns. These concerns primarily center on the perceived adverse economic consequences stemming from this industrial transition. Furthermore, a palpable sense of unease and apprehension exists regarding the ominous specter of illegal tin mining activities, threatening to cast a protracted and ominous shadow over the once pristine and untouched shores of the cherished Sunor Lestari destination.

This study aims to delve deeply into the intricate dynamics of these conflicts, examining the pivotal role that social capital can play as a potent instrument in fostering collaboration, trust-building, and the reconciliation of divergent interests among the residents of Pangkal Niur Village. In doing so, it seeks to illuminate innovative strategies for conflict resolution that can safeguard the socioeconomic well-being of the community while preserving the natural beauty and integrity of the Sunor Lestari area.

The journey has been marked by a series of formidable challenges in the community's endeavor to transform Sunor Lestari into a stronghold of creative tourism under community stewardship. The previously united opposition against mining has fractured, with some former dissenting voices aligning themselves to support mining activities, introducing a layer of intricacy into the ongoing conflict. This transformation mirrors a profound shift within the community's social fabric, sending ripples through the domains of stability, harmony, and communal identity. Successful conflict resolution is an indispensable prerequisite for transforming Pangkal Niur Village.

This study embarks on a journey to explore the integration of social capital into the intricate process of conflict resolution during the transition from tourism to mining. Its pursuit adds a nuanced dimension to our understanding of social capital's essential role in guiding communities through the complex maze of resolving intricate environmental conflicts within the fabric of a communal setting.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Social Capital as the Foundation for Conflict Management

Social capital, encompassing social networks, social norms, and collective trust, plays a crucial role in conflict management across various contexts (An & Le Duy, 2021; Carmen et al., 2022; Rayamajhee & Bohara, 2021; Wulandhari, Gölgeci, Mishra, Sivarajah, & Gupta, 2022). When applied to the transition from the tourism sector to mining, social capital becomes a critical foundation for understanding, managing, and resolving conflicts arising from economic and social structural changes. In the context of Pangkal Niur Village's transition from tourism to mining, social capital is not merely a tool for conflict resolution; it is also a reflection of complex social relationships. A central aspect of this study is how social capital serves as the foundation for building trust and cooperation among stakeholders.

Trust built through social networks can moderate potential conflicts between the tourism and mining sectors. Similarly, cooperation based on social norms can help alleviate tensions and enhance opportunities for mutually beneficial agreements. Community involvement as a parameter for social capital is crucial in this transition context (DeFilippis, 2001; Krislov & Moore, 1987; Ostrom, 2014; Putri, Sri, Suyana, & Murjana, 2019). How the community engages in decision-making processes, how social norms support participation, and how social networks facilitate dialogue among residents can be vital indicators in evaluating the success of social capital in handling conflicts.

Social capital plays a role in conflict resolution and influences the understanding of the sources of conflict. Social networks facilitate information exchange, how social norms shape perceptions, and how collective trust leads to broadly acceptable solutions. Social capital is a central element in comprehending, managing, and optimizing conflicts that arise during this transition period.

Social Capital in Mitigating Conflict

Social capital is crucial in addressing conflicts between the tourism and mining sectors. It catalyzes to reduce tensions and supports sustainable solutions. By forming strong social networks, communities can create effective stakeholder communication channels (Hwang, 2012; Troshani & Doolin, 2007). This can reduce uncertainty, build trust, and facilitate constructive dialogue.

The importance of relationships among stakeholders in the context of social capital becomes evident in conflict mitigation. Well-established social networks among the community, village government, tourism sector representatives, and mining companies can be instrumental in balancing potentially conflicting interests.

Social capital also has the potential to serve as a foundation for sustainable solutions. Sustainability in this context involves not only resolving current conflicts but also establishing a framework that allows the emergence of long-term solutions. Community involvement through social capital can create a basis for agreements that benefit a few parties and contribute to social and economic sustainability (Broska, 2021; Devine-Wright, Fleming, & Chadwick, 2001; Habisch & Adaui, 2013).

By leveraging social norms and collective trust, social capital facilitates cooperation to manage conflicts between the tourism and mining sectors. Agreements built on mutual understanding and trust can reduce the risk of conflicts that could harm all involved parties. Thus, social capital is used to resolve conflicts and as a foundation for developing sustainable solutions.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research employs a qualitative descriptive research approach, adhering to the guidelines established by Creswell (2013). The central focus of this study centers on the intricate dynamics of conflict resolution within Pangkal Niur Village, with a particular emphasis on the transformation of Sunor Beach. The chosen research locale is Pangkal Niur Village, situated in the Bangka Regency within the Bangka Belitung Islands Province.

In-depth interviews serve as the primary data collection method and involve engaging with key stakeholders, including community leaders, residents who support the development of Sunor Beach, those who oppose its conversion into a mining area, and village authorities. Using purposive sampling ensures that the data gathered is pertinent and representative of the various perspectives and interests involved in the conflict.

The subsequent data analysis phase entails extracting pertinent information and field facts from the interviews, allowing for the formulation of empirical conclusions. This study endeavors to illuminate social capital's intricate role in conflict resolution amid the evolving dynamics of land use.

RESULTS

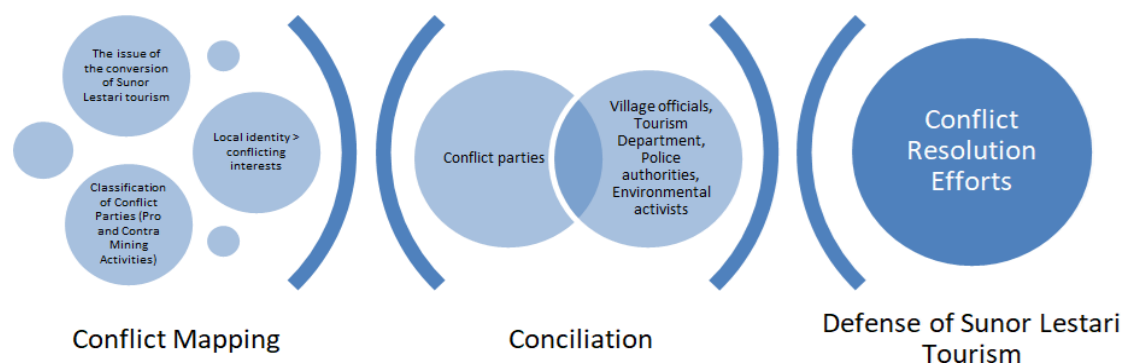
Pangkal Niur Village, situated in Indonesia, emerges as a focal point of considerable interest within this study, primarily attributable to its vast untapped potential within the tourism sector. Traditionally entrenched in agriculture, the local community staunchly opposes the advent of tin mining, acknowledging its detrimental impact on the local economy and the unspoiled beauty of Sunor Lestari Beach. In response to these formidable challenges, they have realigned their focus toward tourism development, embarking on a journey to strike a delicate equilibrium between economic progress and preserving their environmental treasures.

In navigating this complex terrain, the community has resorted to employing various conflict management strategies, including accommodation, collaboration, and compromise, in their ongoing struggle against the mounting pressures of mining activities that persistently exacerbate the conflict. Regrettably, achieving favorable outcomes in their quest for resolution remains an elusive and daunting objective.

In addressing this intricate scenario, it becomes imperative to undertake a thorough and meticulous process of conflict mapping. Conflict mapping entails a comprehensive examination encompassing the parties embroiled in the conflict, an in-depth analysis of their interrelationships, a careful assessment of the issue's ramifications, and the precise identification of pivotal challenges that necessitate resolution. Within the context of Pangkal Niur Village, this methodological approach is diligently applied to both village officials and the community opposing mining activities to gain a profound understanding of the multifaceted conflicts revolving around themes such as environmental preservation, the sustainability of tourism endeavors, and the far-reaching socioeconomic impacts, as elucidated by the works of Marzuki (2015) and Sulistyanto (2020).

Within the domain of extensive conflict mapping, the overarching hope persists that the various parties entangled in the intricate web of discord can, with heightened clarity, gain profound insights into one another's perspectives. Such mutual understanding is the cornerstone for fostering collaborative efforts to explore viable solutions. It is paramount to emphasize that conflict mapping assumes a role of paramount significance even within the palpably complex milieu. This initial endeavor, laden with profound gravitas, unfurls a pathway towards improving strained relations and pursuing lasting remedies amid the ongoing conflictual dynamics.

Figure 1. Conflict Mapping and Resolution at Sunor Lestari Tourism



The ongoing conflict mapping and resolution initiatives, encompassing diverse stakeholders and community members, are dedicated to preserving Sunor Lestari Tourism. However, these efforts have thus far not unveiled new dimensions to the conflict. The Head of Pangkal Niur Village, GNW, underscores the considerable measures taken, such as the conduct of Focus Group Discussions (FGD), to grapple with the discord stemming from the shifting allegiances of certain parties from supporting tourism to advocating for mining activities.

The vast tourism potential of Sunor Lestari Beach has prompted the implementation of pragmatic measures, including the construction of a symbolic pier representing the stubborn opposition to mining activities. This pier is a tangible testament to the unwavering stance against illegal mining, a stance of utmost significance given the area's strategic importance to local fishermen and the profound ancestral wisdom underpinning their way of life.

The historical evolution of Sunor Beach from a pristine natural site to a revered and cherished reserve is substantiated through oral narratives and traditional accounts, illuminating its transformation over time. Within this context, community leader Mr. Haji Amin emerges as a steadfast guardian of the environment, valiantly defending the natural beauty of the area in the face of corporate interests and the pressures of industrialization. The collective consciousness, galvanized and nurtured by influential figures like Mr. Haji Amin, has fostered a strong resistance movement against illegal mining activities, receiving solidarity and support from neighboring villages in their shared commitment to environmental preservation and sustainability.

The youth actively engaged in the Karang Taruna organization play a pivotal role in elevating community awareness, diligently monitoring and addressing issues related to illegal mining activities, and fervently advocating for increased local participation and empowerment through ecotourism and Community-Based Tourism (CBT) initiatives. As a core strategy, CBT emphasizes local involvement, ensuring the community reaps tangible benefits from tourism activities (Aprilani, Yuliarmi, & Marhaeni, 2021). It is a resounding symbol of resilience and opposition against mining operations, even during persistent conflicts and tensions.

Recognizing humanity's profound responsibility for environmental preservation, particularly in the face of relentless modernization, retains its enduring significance. The relentless endeavors dedicated to ecotourism development and fostering heightened community engagement are tangible manifestations of transformative resistance against the encroachment of mining activities (Nasution & Rahmawati, 2021). Notably, Pangkal Niur Village perseveres in its unwavering commitment to preserving its rich cultural identity and pristine environment amidst ongoing conflicts, steadfastly adhering to the dual principles of resistance against adverse changes and pursuing sustainable tourism practices.

Pangkal Niur Village, traditionally rooted in agriculture, continues to exhibit a high degree of sensitivity towards the contentious issue of tin mining, even in the wake of persistent efforts to resolve the associated conflicts. The community demonstrates a proactive and committed approach to addressing these conflicts, relying on a spectrum of strategic approaches such as accommodation, collaboration, and compromise, all bolstered by the meticulous process of conflict mapping.

The principles of sustainability and environmental preservation are central to the community's endeavors, particularly in the context of Community-Based Tourism (CBT). Pangkal Niur Village's commitment to CBT is marked by a steadfast dedication to these guiding principles, reflecting a resounding commitment to safeguarding their natural surroundings and nurturing a tourism paradigm that is both ecologically responsible and culturally enriching.

The Role of Social Capital in Conflict Resolution in the Pangkal Niur Community

In the comprehensive examination of social capital within the context of the Pangkal Niur community, this study adopts Putnam's well-established framework. According to Putnam's conceptualization, social capital pertains to the reservoir of resources available to individuals, groups, or communities, which can be harnessed to foster commitments, with trust and mutually beneficial relationships as foundational elements in pursuing shared objectives (Field, 2010).

Furthermore, Hasbullah (2006) expounds on the significance of social capital as an indispensable asset for fostering unity among community members. It serves as a conduit for the free exchange of ideas, the cultivation of trust, and the realization of mutual benefits, all of which collectively contribute to the advancement of the community toward collective progress.

Social capital serves as an illuminating lens through which one can comprehend the intricate tapestry of social relationships that weaves together the fabric of a community. At its core, social capital underscores the pivotal role played by essential elements such as trust, established norms, shared values, and the dynamics of social interactions in shaping the foundation for cooperation, facilitating conflict resolution, and fostering sustainable development within the community.

Fortifying and nurturing social capital has profound implications for community life's vitality. It significantly influences the community's trajectory, particularly regarding sustainability, social cohesion, and harmonious coexistence. By cultivating robust social capital, communities can pave the way for a more resilient and prosperous collective future characterized by a thriving social fabric that values cooperation, resolves conflict amicably, and champions long-term sustainability.

This study must consider key aspects to enhance social capital effectively. First, Building Trust and Harmony. The concept of social capital assumes a central and indispensable role in cultivating trust and facilitating social harmony within the community. It serves as the cornerstone for nurturing favorable relationships that extend not only between individuals but also among various groups and institutions. The ramifications of social capital are far-reaching, encompassing mitigating conflicts and facilitating productive and mutually beneficial cooperation, as eloquently expounded by Pittaway, Bartolomei, and Doney (2016). Indeed, social capital acts as a binding agent that brings together disparate elements of the community, fostering an environment characterized by cooperation, shared values, and harmonious interactions. It is invaluable in pursuing social cohesion and the community's well-being, ultimately contributing to its resilience and prosperity.

Second, the augmentation of social capital represents a catalyst that ignites collaboration and galvanizes active participation across the multifaceted sectors of the community. It bestows upon communities the capability to collectively confront challenges, strategize and execute sustainable development endeavors, and enhance their overall resilience, as underscored in the research by Pfefferbaum, Van Horn, and Pfefferbaum (2017).

Elevating social capital within a community transcends mere connectivity; it signifies cultivating a dynamic ecosystem where individuals, groups, and institutions harmonize their efforts. This synergy of collaboration empowers communities to forge collective solutions, devise well-informed and sustainable development strategies, and bolster their capacity to adapt and endure adversity. Promoting social capital emerges as a linchpin in pursuing vibrant and thriving community life.

Third, Conflict Resolution. Social capital assumes paramount importance in constructive conflict resolution. Trust, a fundamental component of social capital, is pivotal in facilitating the process. It serves as the linchpin that enables parties embroiled in conflict to engage in open and meaningful dialogue, fostering an environment where they can collaboratively explore and implement mutually advantageous solutions. This approach serves to preempt potentially harmful confrontations and promotes conflict resolution that is both constructive and sustainable, as articulated by Lee and Kim (2021).

Fourth, Sustainable Development. The reinforcement of social capital exerts a profound and far-reaching influence on sustainable development trajectory. Communities endowed with robust social capital demonstrate a bias towards crafting programs and initiatives that are inherently attuned to sustainability principles. These initiatives encompass a holistic approach to sustainable development, encompassing the prudent management of natural resources, the genuine commitment to environmental preservation, and the cultivation of social well-being as integral facets of their endeavors. The research by Lee, Rianti, and Park (2017) underscores social capital's pivotal role in shaping such communities, where the collective strength of social ties and cooperation drives development toward a more sustainable and harmonious future.

Five, Cultural Preservation. The agency of social capital stands as an empowering force that equips communities with the tools and resources necessary to safeguard their cultural legacy, indigenous wisdom, and cherished heritage. In the face of the relentless forces of globalization, social capital enables these communities to fortify their collective identity and bonds of shared tradition and history. As elucidated by Pérez, Wu, Murray, and Bravo (2021) it is through the nurturing of social capital that communities can staunchly uphold their cultural heritage and protect their local knowledge, ultimately forging a resilient and distinct identity that thrives amidst the currents of globalization.

Lastly, Human Development. Social capital is a potent force that exerts a positive and transformative impact on communities' well-being and human development. It is a dynamic conduit that enhances the community's access to vital resources, essential services, and promising opportunities. This, in turn, elevates the overall quality of life experienced by community members, fostering an environment where individuals and groups are better equipped to engage in community-focused development initiatives. The research by Hommerich and Tiefenbach (2018) substantiates the significant role of social capital in catalyzing these beneficial effects, ultimately contributing to the holistic betterment of communities and advancing human development.

Investing in cultivating and sustaining social capital is a critical and strategic imperative in pursuing an inclusive, harmonious, and sustainable social milieu. This proactive investment paves the way for progress and sustainability to take root and flourish within communities. These lofty ideals find tangible expression in the trust system that permeates the interactions among Pangkal Niur community members, acting as the bedrock upon which their capacity for sustainable growth firmly rests.

By nurturing social capital, communities bolster their resilience and foster an environment where collaboration, shared values, and trust converge to facilitate a harmonious coexistence. Progress and sustainability are sown in nurturing social ties and bonds, promising a future characterized by inclusive development and enduring well-being.

DISCUSSION

Bonding Social Capital

In Pangkal Niur Village, social interaction is key to building social capital (Carmen et al., 2022). Bonding social capital involves connections and commitments among individuals and groups (Claridge, 2018). The village's openness to change allows dynamic social interactions.

An illustrative case in point is the development of Sunor Lestari tourism, a context where formidable challenges have arisen due to mining activities. In this intricate landscape, the community has consistently voiced its opposition to mining, resolutely advocating for promoting and sustaining community-based tourism. Notably, this stance has given rise to conflicts and tensions within the community. However, despite these persistent challenges and conflicts, the aspiration for tourism development perseveres undeterred.

The Head of Pangkal Niur Village, GNW, says:

"Despite conflicts, we remain committed to preserving Sunor Lestari Tourism, building infrastructure, and organizing local festivals."

Bonding social capital is pivotal in nurturing unity and bolstering the community's resilience in the face of conflicts. Particularly among those within the community who staunchly oppose mining, the strength of their internal relationships becomes a bedrock of support and solidarity. These robust internal ties enable them to weather the storm of conflicts and challenges.

Furthermore, these community members actively engage with mining stakeholders, undertaking efforts to rebuild a sense of unity and common purpose. This endeavor underscores the importance of bridging social capital, which is the linchpin for fostering collaboration and understanding between parties with divergent interests. The concerted focus on bonding and bridging social capital within the community represents a potent strategy for navigating conflicts and striving toward harmonious coexistence.

Bridging Social Capital

Bridging social capital is pivotal (Herdiyanti, Saputra, Indra, & Rahman, 2022) in connecting Pangkal Niur Village with external relationships, complementing bonding social capital.

Wynne (2007) stresses the importance of balancing bonding and bridging social capital for effectiveness, particularly in a rapidly modernizing context. In Pangkal Niur, external relations are essential for conflict resolution. Head of Pangkal Niur Village, GNW, notes:

"Our relations with external parties, including local government and environmental activists, have been consistently positive. They are enthusiastic about supporting the community's opposition to mining activities around Sunor Lestari tourism."

Bridging social capital is notably conspicuous within the community, particularly in the high trust placed in external actors engaged in developing Sunor Lestari tourism. This trust is palpably demonstrated through their proactive participation and collaboration with these external stakeholders. An illustrative example of this collaborative effort is the community's joint nighttime monitoring initiatives with local law enforcement agencies, notably the police.

Such a collaborative stance signifies the community's readiness to extend their trust beyond their immediate social circles and embrace external actors as valuable partners in their shared objectives. This demonstration of bridging social capital amplifies the effectiveness of their efforts. It fosters a more expansive and inclusive network of support and cooperation for the sustainable development of Sunor Lestari tourism.

Mining has significant negative environmental impacts, highlighting the importance of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in supporting sustainability. This aligns with Alhakim & Lubis (2021) and Sari (2014), emphasizing EIA's central role in sustainable development.

Pangkal Niur Village's situation highlights potential environmental damage caused by tin mining, particularly in the Sunor Lestari tourism area. EIA provides insights into possible marine and other ecosystem harm in this context.

The social capital cultivated in the Pangkal Niur community positively influences active engagement in environmental conservation and ecotourism development. This shared commitment and value-based interactions are a foundation for participatory decision-making, sustainable development, and protecting natural ecosystems (Yanto & Efendi, 2021).

CONCLUSION

This study highlights social capital's critical role in resolving conflicts and promoting ecotourism in Pangkal Niur Village. Bonding and bridging social capital have been key to preserving the environment and addressing mining-related disputes at Sunor Lestari Beach. The village employs conflict management strategies like accommodation, collaboration, and compromise to balance economic interests and environmental conservation, showcasing their collective commitment.

Conflict mapping, involving village authorities and mining opponents, provides insights into root causes and vital issues for resolution. Social interactions within Pangkal Niur, facilitated by bonding and bridging social capital, foster collaborations with external stakeholders, including local authorities and environmental advocates. This study emphasizes considering social capital in conflict management and ecotourism policies. Theoretically, it reaffirms social capital's primary role in easing tensions and establishing sustainable solutions.

LIMITATION

While limited to one village and context, this study suggests future research should include more locations for a broader perspective on social capital's role in conflict resolution and sustainable development.

In summary, social capital is crucial for preserving the environment and resolving conflicts in ecotourism, enabling strong collaborations for environmental conservation and sustainable development.

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DECLARATION OF CONFLICTING INTERESTS

The authors have declared no potential conflicts of interest concerning this article's research, authorship, and/or publication.

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