

Effect of Socio-Economic and Demographic Factors against Social Capital, Farming Performance and Farmers Welfare in Sumbawa, Indonesia

Syafruddin¹, I Made Suyana Utama², I G. W. Murjana Yasa³,
A. A. I. N. Marhaeni⁴

¹Lecture from Faculty of Economics of Samawa University, Indonesia

^{2,3,4}Lecture from Faculty of Economic and Business of Udayana Univeristy, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: Syafruddin

Abstract: Paddy Farmers are major economic characteristics of the agriculture village in Sumbawa. Wetland agriculture is the most sector of people life. Rice farmers is the dominant segment in rural areas in Sumbawa, they earn income from farming and also the main of food source. Rice farmers is a dominant as a largest producers of agricultural output require to be basis of national food producers. Productivity of rice farmers the one measurement instrument successful of rural economic development. The purpose of this study was to analyze influence of social economic, social demographic, social capital and farming performance to the farmers welfare, which one the social capital and farming performance to be a mediator. This research was conducted in Sumbawa, West Nusa Tenggara Province, Indonesia. Data were collected through questionnaires and then analyzed by SEM-PLS. The results of the research are positive and significant influence between the variables. So it is evident that social capital and farming performance to mediate influence of social economic factors and social demographics to welfare of the paddy farmer in Sumbawa village.

Keywords: socio-economic, social demographic, social capital, the performance of the farm, the farmer welfare of paddy's villages

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I. Introduction

Rice field village is a village that the majority of land used for paddy especially depending on the productivity of rice cultivation. 65 percent of the total population of Indonesia (220 million), ie as many as 143 million people living in rural areas, which has a major livelihood in the agricultural sector in the broad sense. The problem of poverty is one of the many problems that exist in rural areas. Absolute poverty means that the inability of rural communities to adequately meet their livelihood needs based on a predetermined poverty line. Approximately 65 percent population of Indonesia (220 million people's), 143 million people's living in rural areas, which have the major livelihood in the agricultural sector. Poverty problem is one of the many problems that exist in rural areas. Absolute poverty means that the inability of rural communities to adequately meet their livelihood needs based on predetermined poverty line. While poverty is associated with inequality ownership of the asset and income in rural areas which often also worsen the condition of people who are experience absolute poverty and potentially lead other social problems, such as jealousy and social unrest.

The second main problem is related to human resources are population pressure and employment. Human resource issues related to natural growth level, health, education level, low productivity and unemployment in rural areas. The third main problem is limitation of rural infrastructure. Limitations of physical infrastructure, economic and social in rural areas it has become a classic problem in rural development, the issues have not been resolved well. The provision of infrastructure should be based on the principle of needs and appropriateness. Quite fathomable fourth is an institutional problem. According to North (1990) as cited by Arsyad et al. (2010), includes institutional regulations or procedures governing how agents (people) interact and the organization (players) to implements the regulation to achieve the desired results. This issue is not only concern to the availability of institutions in the economic, social, political, and cultural but also more importantly is whether these institutions function properly or not. Moreover, the attention and appreciation to social capital (mutual trust, cooperativeness, networks) - which is an aspect of culture that supports the development process has been low or even sometimes neglected at all should be terminated immediately. Development is not done in a vacuum but within an area that hasn't only the human and physical resources also have a system of values, customs, and culture.

Further in Indonesia, as presented by Karmana, et al. (2012), that poverty in agro-ecosystems fields or farmers due to various things, namely the phenomenon of wholesaler which creates interlocking market, not the realization of sharing management fairly at cultivation system, a period of opportunity work in short period in group of laborers farm briefly during their labor is needed, as well as business subsistence farming less intensively cultivated due to lack of capital and technology. In addition, the narrow land cultivation on paddy field lead the investment does not produce adequate surplus so that the life of farmers remain poor. These conditions worsen the farmer's welfare in Indonesia.

There is a gap or social and economic inequality between urban and rural areas. The conditions mentioned above are not so different with the conditions of farmers in Sumbawa. This is reflected in the results of research conducted by Purwadinata (2014), which shows the high inequality distribution of income among farmers in Sumbawa. Inequality indicates that the welfare of farmers in Sumbawa uneven. Inequality distribution of income has implications for the high level of poverty in Sumbawa. Therefore it is necessary to do research on social capital, social economic, and social demography of the farming performance in improving the farmer's welfare of rice fields in Sumbawa.

The purpose of this study to analyze: (1) Influence of socio-economic factors and social demographics to social capital; (2) Influence of socio-economic factors, social, demographic, and social capital on the farming performance; (3) Influence of socio-economic factors, socio-demographic, social capital and performance of farming on the farmers welfare; (4) Indirect influence of social economic factors, social demographic on the farming performance through social capital; (5) Indirect influence of socio-economic factors, and socio-demographic towards the farmer's welfare through social capital and farming performance; (6) Indirect influence of social capital factors on the farmer's welfare through the farming performance of paddy village in Sumbawa.

II. Literature Review

2.1 Welfare Concept

Welfare according to the the Central Statistics Agency (2007) is a condition where the whole physical and spiritual needs of a household can be met in accordance with the level of living. Welfare status can be measured by the proportion of household spending (Bappenas, 2000). Households can be categorized prosper when the proportion of expenditure on basic necessities comparable to or lower than the proportion of expenditures for basic needs not. Instead households with the proportion of expenditure on basic needs greater than the expenditure on basic isn't needs, to be categorized as households with welfare status is still low.

Todaro and Smith (2012) states that regional welfare indicators measured by the level of poverty, illiteracy, literacy, natural and environmental destruction, water pollution and the level of gross domestic product. Regional Welfare determined by the availability of human resources, physical and other resources. These resources interact in the development process to achieve economic growth and improve the lives of people. Furthermore Todaro said middle and lower welfare of community can be indicates by poverty overcome, good health, obtaining a high level of education, and increased productivity of society. Deaton (2003) studies shows that income distribution to be a government authority and impacted heavily on the level of welfare. Uneven income distribution would create inequality, resulting in some people unable to reach the basic needs. Deaton also mentioned that the welfare society is measured by the level of income, satisfaction of basic needs for food and health.

I.

2.2 Development of Agriculture and Rural

According to Ellis and Biggs (2001), agricultural growth paradigm based on the efficiency of small farming dominated of rural development thinking for half century ago. It is for example marked by the publication of Schultz and Schultz (2004), entitled Transforming Traditional Agriculture to explaining that the rational allocation of resources by rational smallholder is the main proposition. The idea assumes that subsistence agriculture in developing countries to encourage development that is supported by the agricultural sector is a significant change of thinking in the 1950s contained in two sectors of development theory Lewis (1954); Ranis and Fei (1964).

Rural development is seen as a natural process that relies on its potential and the ability of rural communities themselves. This approach minimizes the interference from the outside so that expected changes take place over long time period. There are at least four majority issues in rural development are interlinked with each other like a vicious circle are the problems of poverty, population and employment, with limited infrastructure and institutional problems. In addition to the problems mentioned above, rural areas generally have a comparative disadvantage is quite serious in the context of the development of global market competition.

The contribution or service of agriculture in economic development lies in terms of (i) Providing increased a food surplus to an increasing population, (ii) Increase the demand for industrial products and thereby

drive the necessity expansion of secondary and tertiary sectors, (iii) Provide additional foreign exchange earnings to import capital goods for development through sustainable export of agricultural product, (iv) increase rural incomes for the government mobilized, and (v) improve the welfare of rural people (Jhingan, 1990).

2.3 Social Capital

Butterworth and Heinemann (2000) mentions that the social capital as an asset (benefit) that is due to one's social relationships. In this social relationship, there are three point affecting the development of mutually benefit: the structure of relationships, interpersonal dynamics within the structure, general context and the language used by the individual in the structure. More added they explained that there are two major studies that focus on the structural of the relationship aspects.

Coleman (1988) mentions there are at least three forms of social capital. First, are structure of liabilities, expectations and trust worthiness. In this context, forms of social capital depend on two key elements: the trust of the social environment and the actual expansion of the obligations held. From this perspective of individuals who settle in social structures with high mutual trust have better social capital than the opposite situation. Second, are information network. Information is very important as a basis for acting. But it must be realized that the information is costly, not free. At the minimum level, which is need attention, the information is always limited. Of course, individuals who have a wider network will more easily (cheaply) to obtain information, so it can be said to be of high social capital; and vice versa. Third, are norms and effective sanctions. The norm in a community that supports individuals to obtain achievement and of course can be classified as a very important form of social capital. As another example, a strong norm and effective in a community that can affect young people, as potential to educate the young generation taking advantage of the best time.

Recognizing the weakness of the farmers position, it is necessary to study development of social capital as a framework model that can offer this study to examine the potential of farmers' organizations to be moved by their strength from within, namely the quality of network, social trust and social norms of society as proposed by Putnam (1978). The first dimension of social capital is the connection between individuals (Putnam, 2000), which reflect the ability of people in a community organization in building communication and network (Coleman, 1988).

II.

2.4 Social Factors of Economic and Social Demography

Socio-economic according to Abdulsyani (1994) is position of a person in the group of people who are determined by the type of economic activity, income, education level, type of dwelling, and positions within the organization, while according to Soekanto (2001), social economy is position of person in society related with others in social environment, achievements, and the rights and obligations in relation to the resources. There are several factors that can determine the level of socio-economic in society, including education level, occupation, income level, environmental conditions, property or asset ownership and participation in the roup activities of community. The level of education is very influential on the work and of course also the income that will affect a person's socio-economic status.

According to Sumardi in Jericho (2007), suggests that the income received by the population will be affected by the level of education. Higher level of education they will be able to obtain a broader opportunity to get a better job with a bigger income. The low-education to the population will get a job with a small income.

Social and economic characteristics consist of; education, income, effective work hours, work experience, knowledge, capital and employment factors of education, income, effective work hours (Sriyono, 2004). One factor that influence in the farming is socio-economic factors include age, education level, experience of farming, land use, and the number of family dependents to the performance of farmers.

Socio-demographic factor is the factor that influence to development of both local and national. The concern to demographic factors in the development framework because firstly, the population is the center of all the policies and programs undertaken so that the position of people in the development as a subject and inputs in production factors such as labor supply to be used in the production process and people too, as an objects of development that is as consumers using a variety of economic resources. Secondly, the circumstances and conditions of the existing population greatly affects to the dynamics of the government's development. Therefore population policies and programs does not merely as an effort to know the pattern and direction of demographics but also to achieve community welfare for both present and future generations (Tjiptoherijanto, 2000). The demographic characteristic according to Laksana (2003) consists of: age, sex, marital status, family size, number of family dependents burden.

2.5 Conceptual Framework

Based on the theory, concept, and the results of previous research, it can be arranged as a conceptual framework as Figure 1.

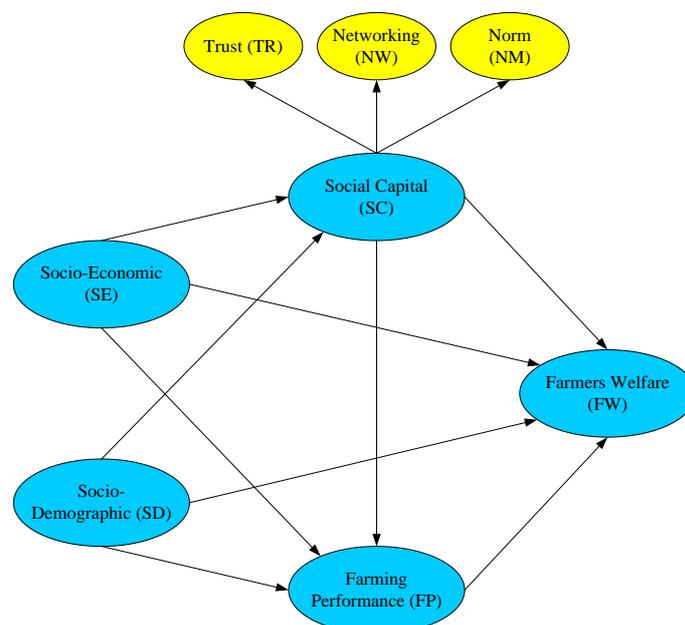


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

III. Research Method

This research used quantitative approach, with descriptive and inferential analysis. The research location is in Sumbawa District, West Nusa Tenggara Province, Indonesia. The populations are 5,875 farmers, and then the sampling size Slovin calculated with a formula, so the samples are 375 farmers. Sampling technique used is the which is Figure 1. From the conceptual framework, it can be a list of the hypothesis of this research is as follow as Table1

Table 1: Research Hypothesis

Number of hypothesis	Research Hypothesis	Symbol of Research Hypothesis
1.	Socio-economic factors have a positive and significant effect on social capital in rural rice field area	SE → SC
2.	Social demography factors have a positive and significant effect on social capital in rural rice field area	SD → SC
3.	Socio-economic factors have a positive and significant effect on farming performance in rural rice field area	SE → FP
4.	Social demography factors have a positive and significant effect on social capital in rural rice field area	SD → FP
5.	Social capital factors have a positive and significant effect on farming performance in rural rice field area	SC → FP
6.	Socio-economic factors have a positive and significant effect on farmer’s welfare in rural rice field area	SE → FW
7.	Social demography factors have a positive and significant effect on farmer’s welfare in rural rice field area	SD → FW
8.	Social capital factors have a positive and significant effect on farmer’s welfare in rural rice field area	SC → FW
9.	Farming performance factors have a positive and significant effect on farmer’s welfare in rural rice field area	FP → FW
10.	Socio-economic factors indirectly significantly influence the farming performance through social capital	SE → FP (*)
11.	Social demography factors indirectly significantly influence the farming performance through social capital.	SD → FP (*)
12.	Socio-economic factors indirectly significantly influence the farmer’s welfare through social capital and farming performance	SE → FW (*)
13.	Socio-economic factors have a positive and significant effect farmer’s welfare through social capital and farming performance	SD → FW (*)
14.	Social capital factors have a positive and significant effect farmer’s welfare through farming performance	SC → FW (*)

Note: (*) = Indirect Effect

IV. Data Analysis and Discussion

4.1 Result of Analysis Data with PLS-SEM

The first step to interpret the output from the PLS-SEM testing is to test using the outer models. Outer models test with validity test and reliability test. The results of the outer test models show that the research has suitable models with the test criteria. In addition, the result of the test showing the outer models in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2.

After testing by the outer test models, further to estimate the inner models by looking at R-square value and the Q-square, as in Table 2.

Table 2: The Value of R-square for Endogenous Construct

Endogenous Construct	R Square (R ²)	Remark
Social Infrastructure (Y1)	0.063	Weak
Entrepreneurship (Y2)	0.606	Moderat
Competitive Resources (Y3)	0.865	Strong
Welfare of Craftsman (Y4)	0.880	Strong

By using the R-square values in Table 2, the Q-square value is calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q^2 &= 1 - \{(1-0090^2)(1-0499^2)(1-06122)\} \\
 &= 1 - \{(0,910) (0,501) (0,388)\} \\
 &= 1-0177 = 0823
 \end{aligned}$$

Calculate results for Q-square value is 0823, which means that 82.3 percent of the variation value of farmers welfare variable can be explained by the other variables of this research, such as: socio-economic, socio- demography, social capital, and farming performance. Only for 17.7 percent of the variation of the farmer’s welfare variables that unable to explained by the constructions in the research models.

The next step is to test the direct and indirect influence between the variables. Output of direct influence in Table 3, and the indirect effect is shown in Table 4.

Table 3: Path Coefficients Value

	Coefficient	Standard Deviation	T statistics	P values
Socio-Economic (SE) → Social Capital (SC)	0.208	0.045	4.614	0.000
Socio-Demographic (SD) → Social Capital (SC)	0.186	0.054	3.418	0.000
Socio-Economic (SE) → Farming Performance (FP)	0.470	0.049	9.614	0.000
Socio-Demographic (SD) → Farming Performance (FP)	0.229	0.037	6.165	0.000
Social Capital (SC) → Farming Performance (FP)	0.307	0.047	6.589	0.000
Socio-Economic (SE) → Farmer’s Welfare (FW)	0.157	0.038	4.096	0.000
Socio-Demographic (SD) → Farmer’s Welfare (FW)	0.271	0.036	7.607	0.000
Social Capital (SC) → Farmer’s Welfare (FW)	0.416	0.044	9.516	0.000
Farming Performance (FP) → Farmer’s Welfare (FW)	0.245	0.047	5.191	0.000
Socio-Economic (SE) → Social Capital (SC)	0.208	0.045	4.614	0.000

Table 4: The Value of Indirect Effects

	Coeffici ent	Standard Deviation	T statistics	P values
Socio-Economic (SE) → Farming Performance (FP)	0.064	0.015	4.280	0.000
Socio-Demographic (SD) → Farming Performance (FP)	0.217	0.033	6.565	0.000
Socio-Economic (SE) → Farmer’s Welfare (FW)	0.057	0.020	2.904	0.002
Socio-Demographic (SD) → Farmer’s Welfare (FW)	0.147	0.030	4.903	0.000
Social Capital (SC) → Farmer’s Welfare (FW)	0.075	0.015	5.053	0.000

4.2 Result of Hypothesis Testing

Based on Table 3 and Table 4, it can be tested of the research hypothesis. In general, the direct and indirect influence between variable are significant, except on the direct effect of government policies to the welfare of craftsman where the effect is not significant. In addition, the results of research hypothesis testing are shown in Table 5.

Table 5 : Result of Hypothesis Testing

Number of Hypothesis	Result of Hypothesis Testing	Description
1.	Hypothesis Accepted	Socio-economic factors have a positive and significant effect on social capital in rural rice field area
2.	Hypothesis Accepted	Social demography factors have a positive and significant effect on social capital in rural rice field area

3.	Hypothesis Accepted	Socio-economic factors have a positive and significant effect on farming performance in rural rice field area
4.	Hypothesis Accepted	Social demography factors have a positive and significant effect on social capital in rural rice field area
5.	Hypothesis Accepted	Social capital factors have a positive and significant effect on farming performance in rural rice field area
6.	Hypothesis Accepted	Socio-economic factors have a positive and significant effect on farmer's welfare in rural rice field area
7.	Hypothesis Accepted	Social demography factors have a positive and significant effect on welfare of farmer's in rural rice field area
8.	Hypothesis Accepted	Social capital factors have a positive and significant effect on farmer's welfare in rural rice field area
9.	Hypothesis Accepted	Farming performance factors have a positive and significant effect on farmer's welfare in rural rice field area
10.	Hypothesis Accepted	Socio-economic factors indirectly significantly influence the farming performance through social capital
11.	Hypothesis Accepted	Social demography factors indirectly significantly influence the farming performance through social capital.
12.	Hypothesis Accepted	Socio-economic factors indirectly significantly influence the farmer's welfare through social capital and farming performance
13.	Hypothesis Accepted	Socio-economic factors have a positive and significant effect farmer's welfare through social capital and farming performance
14.	Hypothesis Accepted	Social capital factors have a positive and significant effect farmer's welfare through farming performance

4.3 Discussion

Characteristics of farmer's respondents dominated by farmers with ownership land area is not largest (under 2 Hectare) also contributed to the low farmer's welfare. In addition, the predominant many farmers who have largest agricultural land actually make them less to thinking about the education of their family members. They prefer that their family members joint the farming activities although sometimes having to sacrifice their children's education.

The success of farming not only related to production issues but also related sectors overall support. Farm productivity is increasingly dependent on external sources. According to Mosher (1987) there are five requirements for agriculture can be developed: 1) Infrastructure for product of farming, 2) Ever update Technology, 3) Availability of production facilities and equipment locally, 4) Produce stimulation for farmers, 5) Transportation. The inability to form a strong network and consistently makes rice farmers in Sumbawa stuck in their subsistence farming so that the bargaining power of farm production is still low. Result of Putra, et al. (2017) states that factors of production and socio-demographic with mediated element of productivity have a significant effect on household of fishermen welfare.

Reserat from Nasution, et al. (2014) provides empirical evidence that social capital has a positive effect on improving the welfare of rural households. The results show that increased access to social capital can be influence to improving the welfare of rural households. However, there is possibility with reverse relationship, where households with higher incomes tend to have a higher chance compared with low incomes to access social capital (capital endogenous). Therefore overcome the endogenous problem by identify the instrument variables that can increase social capital, but not directly related to household spending.

Institutional development of farmer groups is needed to empower farmers to grow dynamically, to realize the development strategy based rural rice farmers. Empowering farmers groups, community self-sufficiency in rice farmers have set ourselves which would give rise to a sense of trust, networks and observance of the norms that have been created, organized and recognized together.

Rice farmers as the smallest unit of agribusiness unable to reach a rational value added appropriate scale integrated farming (integrated farming system). Institutional development in wetland paddy farming communities in the broad sense is becoming increasingly important, so that rural rice farmers living in rural areas can be afford not only concerning on farm business but also related to aspects of off farm agribusiness (Tjiptoherijanto, 2000).

V. Conclusion and implication

Based on the results of research and discussion, we can conclude the following matters: (1) Socio-economic and socio-demographic positive and significant impact on social capital; (2) Socio-economic, social, demographic, and social capital positive and significant impact on the farming performance; (3) Socio-economic, social, demographic, social capital, and farming performance and significant positive effect on the farmer's welfare; (4) Socio-economic and socio-demographic indirectly significant effect on the farming performance through social capital; (5) Socio-economic and socio-demographic indirectly significant effect on

the farmer's welfare through social capital and farming performance; and (6) Social capital indirectly significant effect on the farmer's welfare through the village paddy farming performance in Sumbawa.

There are a few things suggested as a follow-up results of the study, as follows: (1) The Government should facilitate efforts to improve the ability of farmers' economic conditions, such as low-interest credit or no collateral to agricultural activities; (2) Farmers need to establish an institutional farmers who can be a medium for farmers to channeling the aspirations and conduct collective action, especially for farmers who are small (3) To support the demographic conditions, would the government be able to organize the infrastructure and superstructure to facilitate farmers in distribute their products.

APPENDIX

Appendix 1

Cross Loading Indicator to It's Construct

Indicator	Construct						
	SE	SD	SC			FP	FW
			TR	NW	NM		
SE1	0.960	0.157	0.158	0.192	0.246	0.557	0.437
SE2	0.960	0.170	0.116	0.179	0.244	0.624	0.412
SE3	0.903	0.088	0.111	0.127	0.187	0.426	0.383
SD1	0.160	0.965	0.230	0.185	0.153	0.396	0.481
SD3	0.125	0.948	0.193	0.155	0.112	0.296	0.422
TR1	0.127	0.177	0.930	0.269	0.381	0.287	0.477
TR2	0.099	0.207	0.863	0.351	0.315	0.286	0.438
TR3	0.151	0.231	0.970	0.299	0.350	0.314	0.513
NW1	0.049	0.165	0.206	0.826	0.285	0.201	0.209
NW2	0.065	0.175	0.164	0.792	0.231	0.190	0.193
NW3	0.237	0.116	0.352	0.795	0.631	0.421	0.527
NM1	0.243	0.129	0.379	0.736	0.952	0.430	0.554
NM2	0.231	0.152	0.375	0.720	0.943	0.420	0.496
NM3	0.208	0.114	0.311	0.588	0.928	0.352	0.487
FP1	0.614	0.345	0.261	0.318	0.363	0.948	0.541
FP2	0.591	0.341	0.241	0.301	0.352	0.947	0.527
FP3	0.276	0.268	0.347	0.380	0.408	0.701	0.585
FW1	0.456	0.462	0.496	0.453	0.567	0.643	0.964
FW2	0.411	0.473	0.514	0.434	0.523	0.599	0.989
FW3	0.414	0.458	0.507	0.423	0.509	0.603	0.981

Appendix 2

Cronbach's Alpha and Composite Reliability

Construct		Cronbach's Alpha	rho_A	Composite Reliability	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)
SE		0.936	0.954	0.959	0.886
SD		0.908	0.933	0.956	0.915
SC	TR	0.911	0.913	0.944	0.850
	NW	0.762	0.811	0.846	0.647
	NM	0.935	0.938	0.959	0.885
FP		0.834	0.849	0.905	0.763
FW		0.977	0.978	0.985	0.957

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