

# The Threat and Challenge of Social Capital and Primary Resources Utilization Toward Integrated Frontier Area Management in Indonesia

Ayu Wahyuningtyas, Dana Adisukma, A.R. Taufik Hidayat  
Gadjah Mada University and The Graduate School of Agriculture, Kyoto University

*E-mail: adisukmadana@gmail.com*

The emerging of national strategies for human and natural resources in frontier area werestill concerned in spreading of high population to low and minimizing the local resources utilization. The mainstreaming of social capital and primary resources would be important in the development to gain the integrated frontier area management framework. The aim of this research is to identify the role of social capital and primary resources in frontier area management and to identify the threat and challenge then. The some previous research and legal regulations are the important review. The focus areas are consist of some provinces in national boundary such as Riau Island, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, and others. The social capital as the main infrastructure of society development is expected as accelerator development between the local culture dynamics and diversity. The primary resources management in there is also expected to emerge as a new national growth pole in spite of the lack of infrastructure services and natural challenge could be the determination factor of the development.

Keywords: threat, challenge, social capital, primary resources, frontier area management



## **ANCAMAN DAN TANTANGAN PEMANFAATAN MODAL SOSIAL DAN SUMBERDAYA UNGGULAN MENUJU PENGELOLAAN TERPADU WILAYAH PERBATASAN DI INDONESIA**

**Intisari** – Munculnya isu strategis terkait pemanfaatan sumberdaya alam dan manusia di wilayah perbatasan masih condong kepada prinsip pemerataan jumlah penduduk namun belum fokus kepada sumberdaya lokal. Pengarusutamaan modal sosial dan pengelolaan sumberdaya unggulan menjadi sangat penting dalam pembangunan di wilayah ini. Tujuan penting dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi peran modal sosial dan sumberdaya unggulan wilayah perbatasan negara di Indonesia serta ancaman dan tantangannya. Beberapa kajian ilmiah yang telah dilakukan serta kebijakan yang telah ditetapkan menjadi acuan penting dalam penelaahan ini. Beberapa wilayah perbatasan yang menjadi fokus kajian adalah tersebar merata di beberapa propinsi yang berbatasan dengan negara tetangga. Modal sosial sebagai salah satu infrastruktur utama pembangunan sosial diharapkan mampu menjadi akselerator kesejahteraan masyarakat disamping perbedaan budaya lokal yang berbeda-beda. Pengelolaan sumberdaya unggulan di wilayah perbatasan diharapkan mampu menjadi magnet baru dalam pembangunan nasional. Meskipun tantangan keterbatasan akses infrastruktur dan kondisi alam menjadi faktor penentu keberhasilan pengelolaan tersebut.

**Kata kunci:** ancaman, tantangan, modal sosial, sumberdaya unggulan, pengelolaan wilayah perbatasan

## I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia as a strategic location between the countries who has too many kind of potential aspect to develop. In more detail ini frontier area, the regional management framework has to collaborate with frontier area issues and international policies. The frontier area management issues are extremely urgent for national security and local people. Lack of infrastructure services, social conflict succceptibility, social welfare, and the huge of natural resources potential are the main problems in Indonesian frontier area. The problems are needed some new ideas which is start from shifting the paradigm, composing the integrative concept, and some action plan.

The frontier area or commonly called as border area is likely special and strategic location between the countries. The border area itself means of the geographical boundaries between two or ore countries which is organizing by political systems and rules. The terms is not only regulate the politic affairs, but also multidimensional affairs of human interest too such as economic, social welfare, infrastructure services, and sociocultural relationship [Guo, 2004]. Nowadays, the regulation has also impacted to the accessibility services for society and regional development. A study about population accesibility and regional growth in Europe was conclude that there is strong relationship between those in border area. The time series data had shown that opening the access from another country could be enhanching the public and private goods by the people. Start from the opening access was emerged, the small regional growth was started. The increasing of population density number in around the access point [Curran and Gleeson, 2009].

The development of Indonesian frontier area is basically as one of effort to keep national security safe and enlarging the Indonesian archipelago concept [Sabarno, 2012]. In term of national security, frontier area management is one of the important vehicle to solve another faced problems. The unsupporting between human development index of each region and social conflict and lack of services are assumed as the failed of present frontier area management. The data from National Development and Planning Ministry on 2012 concluded that there are some descending of human development index in some regions. Generally, national development index is ascending from 70,10 % in 2006 to become 72,27 % in 2010.

In Sumatera, the human development index in 2006 is 72,79 % and has increased in 2010 until 75,07 %. It was occurred in Riau Archipelago Province which is there are some island was located in national border line. In West Kalimantan, the human development index is ascending from 67,08 % in 2006 to 69,05 % in 2010. In East Kalimantan, the human development index is ascending from 73,26 % in 2006 to 75,56 % in 2010. The data shown the ascending of human development in almost frontier provinces are ascending. The condition should be made the frontier provinces are have good social welfare and public services.

In facts, there are bigger faced problems for frontier society. Poverty, lack of sanitation services, unservices of clean water, low income, and uncontrol free trading from neighborhood country. In more detail in West Kalimantan, the social problems are indicated from unfeasible living house and poor society. If the social problems has not reduce by the stakeholders, it could be emerged the social conflict and destructing the public goods. Otherwise natural resources on site still unmanage in a good way. The lack of access and permit from local people to explore the natural potential such as tourism, local wisdom, farming product, etc was assumed as another problems [Huruswati, 2012]. In addition, different problems in Riau Island Province is frontier islands between Philipina and Indonesia. The small island issues are the most concern by the local and national governments. The determination of border point and infrastructure services is the inportant issues to manage. In addition, the sand mining issue is from the black market actors has moved the boundary line between Indonesia and Singapore. In more focus of this problems, socio-economic and legal regulation approaches is one of best way to secure the boundary and small islands [Amalia, 2010].

Social capital has a range dimension and has been defined by distinguished scholars. Social capital does not have a clear in various ways. The social capital by its function and having two characteristics in common: They all consist of some aspect of social structure, and they facilitate certain actions of individuals who are within the structure [Coleman, 1990]. The social capital as features of social organization such as networks, norms, and social trust that facilitate coordination and cooperation for mutual benefit [Putnam, 1995]. The ability of people to work together for common purposes in groups and organizations as definition of social

capital. Again, social capital is not only related to individual level but also communal level and covering network of the community and its social attributes such as norms and moral obligations [Fukuyama, 1995].

Regarding to the problem descriptions and theory review, this paper's goal is to identify the role of social capital and primary resources on Indonesia's Frontier Area. The next goal is to identify the threat and challenge of social capital and primary resources' roles in Indonesian Frontier Area Management Framework.

## **II. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**

The framework of this paper is derived from problem descriptions, review of legal regulation on frontier area management framework, literature review and relationship between social capital and its role on the development, literature review and its relationship of primary resources. This type of research approach is qualitative research. Qualitative methods in compliance with scientific principles, namely concrete/ empirical, objective, measurable, rational and systematic (Sugiyono, 2009:7)

The variables in this study on such land use around the threat, challenge, social capital, primary resources, and frontier area management. To determine the variable data, can be seen in Figure 1.

The methods of analysis that will be used in this study is descriptive. The analysis used to answer the formulation of the problem and achieve the objectives of the research.

## **III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

This paper is reviewing about frontier area development in Indonesia from a social development perspective. Frontier area is a big potential for the safety of each country. Frontier area has an important role to determine the sovereign boundaries, to utilize the primary resources, and to make a safety for those countries.

### **3.1 Social Capital and its Role in Indonesian Frontier Area Development Framework**

In the era of globalization and the world economy that pro-free market (free market) today, began to appear clearly that the role of non-human capital in the economic system tends to be decreased (Coleman, 1990). The stakeholders who work in the economic system convinced that the capital is not only tangible means of production such as land, plant, equipment, and machinery, but also in the form of human capital. System of today's economy came to be dominated by the role of human capital, for example 'knowledge' and 'skills' man.

Another formations of human capital besides knowledge and skills is 'the ability of people to make associations (relation) one another'. This capability will be come important capital not only for the economic life but also for other aspect of social existence. Such capital is referred as 'social capital', which is the ability of the community to work together to achieve common goals in a group and organization (Coleman, 1990). Therefore, it is not wrong if Bourdieu (1986) argued critique of terminology capital in the conventional economics. He stated that capital is not just the means of production, but has a wider meaning and can be classified into three (3) categories, namely: (a) economic capital (b) cultural capital and (c) social capital. Economic capital, is associated with the ownership of the means of production.

#### **a. Understanding of Social Capital**

Social capital can be defined as the ability of the community to work together to achieve common goals, in the various groups. Number of discrepancies and failure appears on the surface because the economists adherents of neo-classical theory bring considers cultural factors on humans behavior as rational beings and have a self-interest to be something given / excluded (Fukuyama, 1992) . In short, economic life can not be separated from culture, in which all aspects of human culture form, including economic behavior in a number of critical ways.

Fukuyama (1995) defines, social capital as a set of values or informal norms shared among members of a group that allows the establishment of cooperation between them. As Cox (1995) defines, social capital as a set of human relations processes supported by networks, norms, and social trust that allows the efficient and effective coordination and cooperation for mutual benefit and virtue.

b. The dimension of social capital

Social capital has different definitions and terminology with human capital (Fukuyama, 1995). Human capital is a form of 'knowledge' and 'skills' of a man. Human capital investment is in the form of conventional as well as university education, providing a training to be a mechanic or a computer programmer, or other appropriate education. While social capital is a capability that comes from the common belief in a society or certain parts of it. Social capital can be institutionalized in the form of small social groups or the most basic and also community groups as well as most of the state (nation).

According to Burt (1992), the ability of this association depends on a condition in which the community was willing to share and find common ground norms and shared values. If the intersection is found ethical-normative, then in turn the interests of the individual will be subject to the interests of community groups, such as loyalty, honesty, and dependability. Social capital is based more on common social virtues.

World Bank (1999) believes social capital is as something that refers to the institutional dimension, created relationships, and norms that shape the quality and quantity of social relationships within the community. Social capital is not just the row number of institutions or groups that support social life, but with a broader spectrum, for example as an adhesive (social glue) that holds together the members of the group together.

c. Social capital typology

Other dimensions are also very attracting is that related to the typology of social capital, how different patterns of interaction between social capital and consequences in the form of bonding / bridging or inclusive or exclusive. Both have different implications on the results that can be achieved and the effects that may arise in the process of life and community development.

1. *Bonding Social Capital*

Social capital is likely to be exclusively bound (Hasbullah, 2006). The basic characteristics that are inherent in this typology, as well as the trademark, in the context of ideas, relationships and attention, is oriented to the (inward looking) than

outward (outward looking). Variety of people who are members of this group are generally homogenous (relatively homogeneous).

In other languages bonding social capital is also known as the hallmark sacred society. According to Putman (1993), in particular the sacred dogma dominate society and maintain the structure of the totalitarian, hierarchical, and closed society. In the patterns of everyday social interactions are always guided by the values and norms that favor certain level and feudal hierarchy.

## 2. *Bridging Social Capital*

As a result, these communities are isolated and difficult to get out of the patterns of life that has been handed down to habit. In developing countries, on certain dimensions, such groups of people who basically inherited the bulk abundance of social capital in one dimension, namely in the form of kinship or social groups from the traditional lineage. The lacks is the range of the network radius (the radius of networks) that connect them with other community groups, cross-ethnic, cross-class, cross-profession, as well as cross-field work. Corruption, for example, will grow fast and are difficult to eradicate, because what is corrupted by members of the group will benefit their bonding group.

Prinsip kebebasan, bahwasanya setiap anggota kelompok bebas berbicara, mengemukakan pendapat dan ide yang dapat mengembangkan kelompok tersebut. Iklim kebebasan yang tercipta memungkinkan ide-ide kreatif muncul dari dalam (kelompok), yaitu dari beragam pikiran anggotanya yang kelak akan memperkaya ide-ide kolektif yang tumbuh dalam kelompok tersebut.

Following Hasbullah (2006), the form of bridging social capital is also called a modern form of a grouping, group, association, or society. Organizing principles adopted are based on universal principles of: (a) equality, (b) freedom, and (c) the values of pluralism and humanitarian (humanity, open, and independent).

The principle of equality, that every member of a community group have the same rights and obligations. Any decisions based on the agreement that egalitarian groups of each member of the group. Community group leaders only run the agreements that have been determined by the group members.

Principles of freedom, is that each member of the group can speak freely, to express opinions and ideas to develop the group. Climate of freedom which has been



created enables creative ideas emerge from the (group), namely members of diverse minds who would enrich the collective ideas that grow within the group.

Pluralism and humanitarian principles, that human values, respect for the rights of every member and anyone else who is a basic principle in the development of the association, group or a society.

d. **The parameter and indicator of social capital**

Referring to Ridell (1997), there are three parameters of social capital, namely trust, norms, and networks.

**1. Trust**

As explained by Fukuyama (1995), trust is the expectation that grow up in a society which is shown by the behavior of honest, orderly, and cooperation based on the norms adopted together.

**2. Norm**

The norms consist of understandings, values, expectations and goals, and is believed to be run jointly by a group of people. Norms can be derived from religious, moral guidance, and standards of secular as well as professional ethics.

**3. Network**

Dynamic infrastructure of social capital intangible networks of cooperation among people (Putnam, 1993). The network facilitates communication and interaction, allowing the growth of trust and strengthen cooperation. A healthy society is likely to have sturdy social networks. People know and meet other people. Then they build a strong inter-relationships, both formal and informal (Onyx, 1996). Putnam (1995) argues that social networks will strengthen the close cooperation of its members and the benefits of that participation.

Relying on the above parameters, several key indicators that can be used as a measure of social capital among others (Spellerber, 1997; Suharto, 2005b):

- a. Sense of identity;
- b. Sense of belonging, a feeling of alienation;
- c. Belief systems and ideologies;
- d. Values and goals;
- e. Fears;

- f. Attitudes towards other members of society;
- g. Perceptions of access toward services, resources and facilities (eg employment, income, education, housing, health, transport, social security);
- h. Opinion about the previous government's performance;
- i. Confidence in the society organization and the people in general;
- j. Level of trust;
- k. Satisfaction in life and other areas of society;
- l. Expectations to be achieved in the future;
- e. Role of social capital

On the plurality dimension has built strong awareness about colorful life, with diverse ethnicity, color of skin and way of life is part of human wealth. This spectrum of hatred against ethnic, racial, cultural, and different ways of thinking is at its minimum. The group has an open attitude and outlook, and always follow the development of the world outside the community groups (outward looking).

Form of bridging social capital are generally able to make a major contribution to the development and advancement of public power. The results of studies in many countries show that the growth of the bridging forms of social capital has enabled the development in many dimensions of life, uncontrolled corruption, the inefficiency of government jobs, accelerate the success of efforts to reduce poverty, improve the quality of human life and the nation would become much more strong.

The problem according to Hasbullah (2006), the fact that there are in developing countries showed a tendency that the positive impact of social capital outward looking mechanism did not work as idealized. Although associations are built by people with a generous member and formed the focus and spirit to tackle social and economic problems (problem solving oriented), but was not able to work optimally.

### **3.2 Primary resources**

#### **a. Economic potential**

In general, the border region has always had the potential for a superior form of development of agricultural and plantation commodities with market orientation across districts and counties, and even abroad. Some border areas in East Kalimantan for example has the potential to be developed plants in the border region. For

example, Nunukan with major agricultural commodities are pepper, coffee, palm oil, cloves, Krayan Rice, and cinnamon.

Moreover, in the border area in Malinau has potential commodities with market orientation across districts and counties. While the country as potential target markets are Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam. While in the West Kutai District there is a potential rubber, cocoa and coffee with top seed is rubber and cocoa that can be developed for market orientation between district and outside the region.

b. Connectivity development of economic corridor

In the Master Plan for the Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesian Economic Development (MP3EI) has developed six economic corridors that based on the division of territories on the basis of natural resources owned by considering linkages between regions. Each corridor will be developed in the region and intra connectivity between regions with the aim of connecting the major economic centers that exist in every corridor and between the corridor and the world market. Improving connectivity aimed at expanding economic development to the surrounding area, especially to the disadvantaged areas, remote and border areas. So it can be said that the success of the acceleration and expansion of Indonesia's economic development depends on how strong degree of national and international connectivity of Indonesian economy.

Increased connectivity at the six economic corridors based on the integration of the four elements of national policy which consists of the National Logistics System, National Transportation Systems, regional development (RPJMN/RTRWN), Information and Communication Technology (ICT). The integration is done in order to realize the national connectivity that is effective, efficient, and integrated in order to improve national competitiveness.

The integration of the four main elements aimed at achieving the vision of an integrated connection among national locally globally connectivity. Referred to locally integrated system is to integrate the existing connectivity effectively and efficiently to support the mobilization of goods, services and people to all parts of Indonesia. To develop locally integrated connectivity needs to be done with the transport network integration with knots transport. In addition to the transport

network, support connectivity needs to be done with integrating communication and information networks.

### 3.3 Threat and Challenge to Utilize a Social Capital in Sustainable Frontier Area Development Framework

Development paradigms and theories of development have changed since 30 years ago. These changes are triggered by dissatisfaction on the progress of development in many developing countries and poor countries in Asia and Africa. Existing development paradigm has plunged these countries into poverty due to lack of state control over foreign influence and intervention in the areas of economy, trade, industry, culture, and politics, the impact on the poor public policy made by the government in favor of the interests of society.

The change of paradigm that occurred then, have not become a positive impact for the community yet. Poverty reduction efforts to liberate the nation from underdevelopment is not always optimal to produce something. It is closely related to the exclusion of social capital as an important factor in influencing the efficiency and effectiveness of the policy. This fact raise awareness of the importance of the cultural dimension and the utilization of the role of institutions in society that grew to accelerate and optimize the development process. Fukuyama (2002) for example mentions cultural factors, particularly social capital occupies a very important position as a factor that determines the quality of the community.

**Table 1. Threat and Challenge of Social Capital in Frontier Area Development**

Variable	Threat	Challenge
Human/ Capacity Development	Include social capital as a component of development is not easy. In each region or country, the spectrum of social capital in various dimensions, varies depending on the cultural history of the region or area. As well as the social structure and civilization who have formed long enough to suit its surroundings. Relationships formed	In the context of human development, social capital has a great influence because some dimensions of human development is strongly influenced by social capital, among others, the ability to solve the complexities of the problems together, encouraging rapid changes in society, the collective awareness to improve the quality of life and seek opportunities can be utilized for welfare. It is awakened by a sense of mutual trust, cohesiveness, proactive actions, and internal-external relationships in social networking supported by the spirit of benevolence for mutual benefit society as a reflection of power. This situation will increase the possibility of accelerating the

Variable	Threat	Challenge
	between culture and institutions, however, have a very complex tangle. However, the existence of institutions	development of individuals and groups within the community. However the quality of the individual will be encouraged to improve the quality of life that means parallel with the development of human social development.
Social Development	and organizations in the community can not be established firmly without social capital, otherwise social capital can not even exist without the institutions that sustain them.	Development of social capital in the community would create a situation of a tolerant society, and foster empathy and sympathy for communities outside the group. Hasbullah (2006) describes the networks that strengthen social capital will facilitate channels of information and ideas from outside that stimulates the development of community groups. The result was the birth of the matter on the various aspects and dimensions of life activities, people pay attention to each other and trust each other. Situations that encourage peaceful social life, friendship, and peace.
Economic Development		Culture of mutual help, remind each entity between individuals in rural communities reflect the spirit of giving each other (reciprocity), mutually believe (trust), and the existence of social networking. This build cohesiveness in rural communities to work together in starting farming to avoid pests, form farmer groups to work to solve problems and find solutions together in order to improve the agricultural economy. Industrial development in communities with high social capital will rapidly evolve as social capital will produce a collective energy that allows the development of the soul and the spirit of entrepreneurship in the community which in turn will foster the business world. Foreign investors will be attracted to invest in the venture capital community who uphold the values of honesty, trust, open and has a high level of empathy. Social capital, a strong influence on the development of other economic sectors such as trade, services, construction, tourism and other
Policy Development		At the local level, social capital can bridge the local government and community relations in disseminating information and implementing development programs. Public trust in the government, government care in society, commitment and a strong desire among local governments and communities to build, as well as the active participation of people in development will encourage the development

Variable	Threat	Challenge
		<p>of good governance where government accountability and transparency comparable with the access and control of public against the government. It can also encourage the growth of democracy from below and allow political development not only on current but also the local center.</p> <p>In addition, the state through a system of good governance to encourage the strengthening of social capital that supports the development of beliefs, values, and norms either by creating a situation conducive to strengthening the social nets in the community and promote a proactive stance in the development community .</p>

### 3.4 Threat and Challenge to Manage Primary Resources in Sustainable Frontier Area Management Development Framework

Development of border areas in Indonesia is an integral part of national development in the border areas. The border region has the potential of natural resources is quite large, and is a very strategic area for national defense and security. But in general the development of the border region is still far behind compared to the development in the neighboring country. Social and economic conditions of the people living in this area are generally much lower than the socio-economic conditions of neighboring residents. This has resulted in the emergence of a variety of illegal activities in the border areas performance feared the long-term can lead to a variety of social insecurity.

**Table 2. Threat of Primary Resources in Frontier Area Development**

Variable	Threat
The low quality of human resources	It can be measured by indicators TODD Human Development Index (HDI). HDI involves three basic dimensions: knowledge, length of life and a decent of living standard. Three dimensions can then be measured by life expectancy shows the quality of public health, which describes the level of educational attainment of knowledge and skills of the population represented by the level of literacy and the average length of school, as well as income/ consumption per capita was adjusted a purchasing power parity which is the size of a decent standard of living
Limited facilities and infrastructure to support	Transport conditions between regions in the border is still not able to support the economic activities of the community, and is caused by the lack of land transport infrastructure. Roads, better roads, bridges and vehicles are relatively few. Border region has high accessibility to the region as well as the Sabah border towns. In contrast to the border region, accessibility other cities is very low.

Variable	Threat
Poor health conditions	Health services in the border region is still minimal. Border areas still do not have private hospitals and regional hospitals and other specialized health facilities. Health facilities in border largely served by health centers located in the capital district. General Hospital is only found in the district capital.
Limited facilities and quality of education	Education facilities to improve the quality of human resources already exist but most are still in the capital district, while the distribution of the population in the border region is very high.
Limited telecommunications access	Transportation facilities in the border region in particular telecommunications is still very limited. On the contrary, the border region already have very good telecommunications facilities, so that there are typically areas that the capabilities of telecommunication are still under foreign carrier signal.
Poor economic conditions	In general, these two very different border areas, outside the territory of Indonesia as Malaysia is relatively more developed than Indonesia. Economic globalization and free trade led to the products produced by the population in the border region can not compete. It is likely that changes in the orientation of social and economic activities residents regions of Indonesia to Malaysia.
Regional sprawl are not followed by the readiness of its personnel	
Degradation of natural resources that impact on damage natural ecosystems and loss of biodiversity	
The losses of sense of nationalism and lack of political awareness of the border due to the difficulty of coaching and a range of economic opportunities in border states.	
Threatened and reduced Unitary State of the Republic Indonesia boundaries in frontier areas	

Meanwhile, as the chances of some commodities can also be proposed with consideration of economic value, comparative advantage, agro-climatic and agri-business suitability approach. In addition, economic development in the frontier area also need to pay attention to ecological aspects, to aspects of well-being and security, especially with respect to the status of the forest. It is because the potential associated with the status of forests products in the frontier area is the economic opportunities that can be developed in the community, such as cattle honey, medicinal and forest can be a natural tourist attraction and cultural communities, as well as support and revenue enhancement society is also a strong bonding social capital to empower the community.

#### IV. CONCLUSION AND REMARKS

Whatever the form of the construction is done, factor honesty, trust, open, has a high level of empathy and ethical values, the basis for determining the development and sustainability of diverse business activities in each development sector.

## V. REFERENCES

- [1] Curran, D. and Gleeson, J. 2009. Cross-Border Population Accessibility and Regional Growth: An Irish Border Region Case-Study. NIRSA Working Paper. National Institute for Regional and Spatial Analysis, National University of Ireland Maynooth, Ireland.
- [2] Guo, R. 2004. Cross-Border Resource Management: Theory and Practice. The Final Report, Fourth Individual Research Grant, East Asian Development Network. Regional Science Association of China at Peking University, Beijing, China.
- [3] Sabarno, Hari. 2001. Policy and strategy of border and frontier area management (In Bahasa). [www.wilayahperbatasan.com](http://www.wilayahperbatasan.com) (downloaded at February 14<sup>th</sup>, 2012)
- [4] National Development and Planning Ministry. 2012. Region Development In Figures (In Bahasa).
- [5] Huruswati, I. 2012. The Program Monitoring of Social Welfare Development In Rural Frontier Area on West Kalimantan (In Bahasa). P3KS Press.
- [6] Amalia, E. 2010. The formula of policy recommendation for frontier area management of Riau Island Province (In Bahasa). National Workshop and Seminar of National Security on Frontier Area. Yogyakarta: Universitas Gadjah Mada.
- [7] Coleman, James S. 1990. Foundations of social theory. Cambridge: Harvard University Press
- [8] Putnam, Robert D. 1995. "Bowling alone: America's declining social capital." *Journal of Democracy* 6: 65-78
- [9] Hasbullah, J., 2006. Sosial Kapital: Menuju Keunggulan Budaya Manusia Indonesia. Jakarta: MR-United Press.
- [10] Putnam, RD (1993), "The Prosperous Community: Social Capital and Public Life, dalam *The American Prospect*, Vol.13, halaman 35-42.
- [11] Putnam, RD (1995), "Bowling Alone: America's Declining Social Capital", dalam *Journal of Democracy*, Vol.6, No.1, halaman 65-78.
- [12] Cox, Eva. 1995. *A Truly Civil Society*. Sydney:ABC Boook.



- [13] Suharto, Edi (2005a), Analisis Kebijakan Publik: Panduan Praktis Mengkaji Masalah dan Kebijakan Sosial, Bandung: Alfabeta.
- [14] Suharto, Edi (2005b), Membangun Masyarakat Memberdayakan Rakyat: Kajian Strategis Pembangunan Kesejahteraan Sosial dan Pekerjaan Sosial, Bandung: Refika Aditama.
- [15] Suharto, Edi (2006), “Pembangunan Kesejahteraan Sosial dalam Pusaran Desentralisasi dan Good Governance”, makalah yang disampaikan pada Semiloka Kompetensi Sumberdaya Manusia Kesejahteraan Sosial di Era Desentralisasi dan Good Governance, Balai Besar Pendidikan dan Pelatihan Kesejahteraan Sosial (BBPPKS), Banjarmasin 21 Maret 2006
- [16] Spellerberg, Anne (1997), “Towards a Framework for the Measurement of Social Capital” dalam David Robinson (ed), Social Capital dan Policy Development, Wellington: The Institute of Policy Studies, halaman 42-52.