



SOCIAL CAPITAL AGRICULTURAL IN ASEAN 3 (INDONESIA, PHILIPPINES, AND THAILAND)

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Abstract

As the ASEAN community has made agriculture as the main sector of economic development, the agriculture in developing countries could have important direct and indirect implications for economic development. "Social capital" refers to the relationships of trust, communication, and institution or cooperation that facilitate collective action in a community. This paper explores whether social capital might be a reason that can make agricultural production increase in ASEAN 3. Perhaps social capital can give contributions to the cooperatives for their fellow members as well as their leadership. Institutions are important because it is the agency or organization that carries out activity. In the community, several institutions can be found which has the function of regulating the behavior and attitudes of its citizens that is the guideline for them when having interactions with one another. The institution is a pattern of activity that is formed to meet the various needs of human life. Our preliminary result show that the social capital especially in the institutions in ASEAN 3 can make a good environment for agriculture as the main sector of economic development in ASEAN 3. This paper used a descriptive analysis for answering the preliminary as development of agriculture forwards is required revitalization of social capital and transformation of agriculture sectors.

Keyword: Social Capital, production, agriculture, ASEAN

INTRODUCTION

ASEAN is a country situated on the equator, therefore countries in ASEAN have a tropical climate. Countries that have tropical climate are very suitable to rely on agriculture as the main sector in the improvement of the economy of the country because ASEAN countries still belong in the developing countries. Agribusiness farming systems are still done in ways that are simple and traditional. The traditional ways take a lot of people and a lot of relationships that occur in doing his job. The role of human capital was recognized alongside physical capital in contributing to economic output. Though the idea that social relationships and networks play an important role in economic success [1]. Social capital is a series of processes of human relationships that are sustained by networks, norms and social trust that enables efficient and effective coordination and cooperation for the benefit and shared virtues. Economists who work in the system of the economy realized that capital is not only tangible means of production (land, stuff on agriculture) but also in the form of human capital. Human capital the "knowledge" and "skills" of humans. In addition to human capital, social capital is equally just as important. Investing in social capital is a prerequisite to achieving better outcomes in natural resource management [2].

Social capital is important for several reasons. In the first place, it stimulates economic development, as it tends to lower transaction costs (e.g. costs of information, monitoring, searching, contracting), and makes people more responsive to changing market conditions. As these definitions imply, social capital and collective action are distinct but related phenomena. Social capital refers to structures that facilitate collective action; the former can be thought of as a "stock variable" whereas the latter is one of the "flow variables" associated with it [3]. A second and related aspect is that social capital reduces risks, and supports innovative behavior. In an environment with a high level of social capital, people are more likely to invest and to join new linkages with others, for example in farmers cooperatives. Social capital is, therefore, linked to the quality of the existing associative environment at local level and has a significant influence on the dynamics of development in rural areas and ultimately on the viability of rural communities and their social cohesion, where farmers are key-dwellers [4].

The purpose of this paper is to find out and compare about social capital especially on institution from ASEAN 3. Institution is the most important for social capital in agriculture, institution are the main objects that's make all farmer and stakeholder can make relationship. In the institutions, people can interact with each other, but it is bound by the rules that have been agreed [5]. After learning a few of the problems and the circumstances of ASEAN 3, next is to compare and to give the best advice, recommendation, and input to any country to fix problems in ordered to adopt a state of social capital in the best way for the ASEAN 3 countries. Problems occurred in the social capital of ASEAN 3 is from some countries that have social capital which is already well developed and undeveloped well yet. The development of social capital is inseparable from the existence of the

role of the Government and the Education of the perpetrators of the agricultural activities. Problems occur in ASEAN 3 countries because these are still developing countries, therefore, education in developing countries is still underdeveloped resulting in social relationships being underdeveloped as well. The researchers want to know and see the if state of the social capital from the three countries is already good or not.

In each country must be have problems about social capital, because in every country have different characteristic behavior farmer or people. Two types of social capital: membership in groups (production, credit, burial, religious and civic groups), or “formal” social capital, and size of trust-based networks or “informal” social capital [6]. Major findings of the problems of the Philippines fall into three general themes: first, the pervasiveness in Philippine society of network contacts with close family and friends or bonding social capital; second, the paucity of associational ties or bridging social capital among adult Filipinos; and third, the asymmetry of social capital, in that those who bond more and trust more are more likely to come from the ranks of the privileged [7].

Problems in Indonesian Agriculture and rural developments held in Indonesia seem to get less serious attention. The main mistake in agricultural development still reflects a marginalization concept for the local institutions. This unsuccessful achievement of agriculture and rural development is caused by the lack of involvement of the existing organizations in the community or a rural farm itself. All forms of traditional aspects (social, cultural customs) in the villages and communities must be empowered to achieve the goal of agricultural and rural development.

Problems in Thailand includes that there are troubling signs for some people with the availability of social capital at the family and community level declining during the crisis, that some manifestations of social capital are also deteriorated, and that overall, social capital (and government programs) could not cushion the adverse economic impacts of the crisis on some individuals in Thai society. The problems social capital effect to the agriculture sector.

To reiterate, social capital is the relation between people, both at the level of the family and the relationship of the neighborhood. Social capital embedded in societal relationships, social norms and practices can be seen as social adhesives which unites man with institutions, so as to allow a person reaching the collective as well as individual goals. Social capital can also be defined as institutions, patterns of relationships, and values and attitudes that govern relationships between people and have contributed towards economic and social development.

Social capital is important for several reasons. In the first place it stimulates economic development, as it tends to lower transaction costs (e.g. costs of information, monitoring, searching, contracting), and makes people more responsive to changing market conditions. A second and related aspect is that social capital reduces risks, and supports innovative behavior [8].

The method used in this research is descriptive by comparing some of the existing studies that serve as a reference and input to write a descriptive of the contents of this paper. This paper describes social capital especially the institution in ASEAN

The purpose of this paper is to find the good or bad information concerning social capital in all three ASEAN countries. Based on these information, countries that currently already has exemplary social capital can motivate the other countries to develop and enhance the existence or lack thereof of social capital in each respective country. Social capital gained through well organised associations boosts the socio-economic development of country, and the government is therefore advised to sustain and support the development of well organized local associations in order to raise the well-being of the population [9]. This paper can be a reference for the Government and society in ASEAN 3 countries.

METHODS

Analysis of the data used is descriptive. Descriptive method is a method used to describe or analyze a research result but can't be used to make wider conclusions. Descriptive analysis comparisons of research emphasize on the comparison of multiple objects or more with different conditions and situations with the intention of knowing the differences and determine which is better designed to provide a picture of a situation as it naturally happens. It may be used to justify current practice and make judgment, and also to develop theories.

Literature review may mislead the researcher's ability to make accurate decisions in the study. According to this view, the phenomenon should be clarified based on the view of the participants rather than prior information. However, the researcher belief that a literature review is necessary to provide guidance in identifying bias in previous studies.

For the purpose of this study, descriptive research was used to analyze and compare about social capital in ASEAN 3 especially about the institution that build social capital, and then when it was complete we will make the answer to help one another country to revitalize the social capital in their country.

REVIEW AND DISCUSSIONS

Institutional is a whole of ideally, organizations, and activities centered around basic needs such as family life, country, religion, food, clothing, and enjoyment as well as shelter. An agency always aims to meet and establish a wide range of human needs so that it functions. In addition, the Agency is the concept that blends with the structure, which means that not only does it involve the pattern born in terms of activity to socially meet the needs of human beings, but also a pattern of organizations to implement them.

Institutional farmers referred to in here is the farmers who are at the area of locality (local institution), the form of Organization membership (membership Organization) or cooperation (cooperatives) that are farmers incorporated in Group cooperation.

Indonesia

The recognition that social capital is an input in a household's or a nation's production function has major implications for development policy and project design. It suggests that the acquisition of human capital and the establishment of a physical infrastructure needs to be complemented by institutional development in order to reap the full benefits of these investments [10].

The main problems encountered the farmer in Indonesia was a bargaining position tend to still weak. During this activity, farmers still focus on production activities (on farm) and not yet fully involved in the activities of the agribusiness. Agricultural produce growers with mastery of limited land without support knowledge and information reasonably sufficient to the problem of production management. As the results of problem of production have not been fullest. The issue arose again when the farmer about to sell their production. Farmer do not have direct access to consumers. The ability of farmers is also limited in terms of price negotiation. Th consequent appeared the middleman who serves to transmit the results of the production of farmers to the agricultural processing plants. The middleman purchased the agricultural output with the rates are determined unilaterally. And farmers are in a position of helplessness to participate determine the sale price of its results due to the limited market information. In addition, some farmers indicated entangled debts from a wholesaler because of the limited access of farmers against the capital. This encourages Farmers are looking for alternative financing easy and fast. The middleman on generally offer agricultural venture capital with the terms of the repayment of the harvest farmers [11].

During this development paradigm Agriculture is still directed at increasing productivity towards food self-sufficiency. While farmers as food manufacturers still not yet prosperous life. Therefore, agricultural development paradigm should more effort is directed at the improvement of the welfare of farmers. The main problems of farmers is produce agricultural with limited land and without the support of knowledge and information adequate to the problem management the production. In addition, the ability of farmers also limited in terms of price negotiation due to the limitations of the information market, so the prices determined unilaterally by the middleman. Therefore, efforts need to be made increasing farmers 'bargaining position through institutional strengthening of farmers. Institutional It would be optimal if the role grew from the awareness of farmers, administrators come from farmers the chosen on a regular basis, have the power formal, institutional and participatory nature

Institutions are important because the agency or organization that carries out activity. In the community can be found several institutions which has the function of regulating the behavior and attitudes of its citizens that is the guideline for them in doing the interaction with one another, in their life together. The institution is a pattern of activity that was formed to meet the various needs of human life

Example the institutional of Indonesia is subak. Subak is a traditional rule of agriculture in Bali. An institutional adjustment made in *subak* is an effort to develop agribusiness activities and still be under the auspices of the *subak* institutions. There are several advantages gained by establishing new institutions within the subak, which are as follows.

- Members can easily get the agro-inputs for both groups and individuals.

- Members easily obtain credit.

- Profits of economic activities within *subak* can be part of individual profit as well.

- Make it easier to get access to external capital.

- Facilitate access to information

Specifically, strengthening role of farmer institutional is crucial in the face of the complexity of opportunities and challenges of agricultural development in the future, advances in information technology, communication

convergence, frontier innovation, markets and other resources access, counseling cafeterias and farmer institutional competitiveness. Farmer institutional strengthening should be designed as an effort to improve and to help farmer personal quality [12].

Philippines

In Philippines, social capital contributes to the solutions of problems concerning institutional access to information, credit, farm inputs supply, etc. They conducted a study on social capital and trust in collaborative marketing groups for the case of vegetable clusters in the southern Philippines. Interviews were given to farmers from selected vegetable clusters in South Cotabato, Bukidnon and Davao. They determined that social capital in terms of affiliations and networks, social cohesiveness, open communication, and trust created progressive advantages. Partnerships between the farmers and different institutions paved way for farmers to easily gain access to inputs and trainings from government agencies which makes Institutional support organizations vital in the operations of the clusters in South Cotabato, Bukidnon, and Davao. Cluster farmers help one another by exchanging information on the best way to grow crops, discussing problems faced in each cluster, finding different solutions to problems encountered, and sharing new technology. All these provides and atmosphere for cluster farmers to build trust among its members. concluded that social capital benefited the cluster groups in many ways. Social cohesion among the cluster members contributed to the implementation of programs and promoted cooperation among the members. Open communication through regular meetings provided a positive environment for cluster members to build trust [13]. Social capital works by increasing communication, inter-action, information transfer and co-operation between transacting partners without the influence of power and market [14].

In Benguet, northern Philippines, native agricultural communities experience low social capital. Trade and exchange in the province is exemplified by interpersonal relationships between farmers and traders. With that in mind, low social capital can be a significant factor in the hinderance to the efficiency of market transactions. Low social capital results to the encouragement of the favored buyer system which confines the marketing possibilities of farmers and traders. Social capital affects vegetable production and marketing in the province in more profound ways that expected. Influencers of social capital includes gender, education, religion, age, and ethnicity.

A study by Edillon [15] on institutions, social capital, and productivity growth in Philippine agriculture developed a framework to aid in understanding how social capital is formed and how the impacts of which transmits to agricultural productivity. Studies have measured social capital in terms of membership in formal organizations or in terms of the degree of generalized trust among people. Edillon established that social capital positively affects the decisions of farmers to adopt new technology and that access to formal and informal sources of social capital could substantially heighten the probability of using and adapting new methods and techniques. Edillon concluded that, in order to comprehensively understand any data relating to the agricultural productivity of the Philippine agricultural sector, institutions and social capital must be taken into account.

Institutions are defined as the rules of the game in society. It consists of rules that direct the behavior of the individual and how he relates to other individuals. Generally, the Philippines adheres to the basic principles of cooperativism wherein voluntary membership is maintained. Cooperatives avoid destructive competition and undertake continuous development. Agricultural Cooperatives also benefit from a tax incentive system that is currently in place. The business activities and scope of the agricultural cooperatives in the Philippines cover the agribusiness functions including input supply, production, post-harvest, processing and marketing as well as credit and financing.

Various institutions and cooperatives exist in the Philippines with the aim of improving the effectiveness and efficiency of current agricultural practices and organizing and providing support services to Philippine agricultural sector. Cooperatives will provide farmers with consultancy services, support services, market linkage, research and development, institutional capacity, credit accessing, technology transfer, etc. According to Araullo (2016) in a paper about agricultural cooperatives in the Philippines, the Philippines adheres to the basic principle of cooperativism on membership which means that cooperatives are voluntary organizations that is open and available to all persons able to use the coops' goods and services and willing to accept the responsibilities of membership.

Factors of institutional deficiencies within rural institution and amongst agricultural cooperatives include weak enabling policy environment, lack of government support, weak capacity building systems and, absence of strong centralized agricultural cooperative financial production and marketing systems. (Food and Agriculture Organization, 2003). Based on a study commissioned by the Food and Agriculture Organization in cooperation with the Department of Agrarian Reform and Cooperative Development Authority in 2003, these factors are due to small and very small-scale weak cooperative organizations with narrow activity and membership base,

lack of government funding support, and the absence of a centralized coordinating institution on capacity building and continuing education and training as well as promotion of integrated cooperative marketing and production systems.

Araullo concluded that agricultural cooperatives have an integral role in the growth of the Philippine economy. Although not fully developed yet, the most recent innovations that pave way for opportunities to strengthen the agricultural cooperative movement are slowly being recognized. These innovations are responsive to the need to strengthen the agricultural cooperatives and address the root causes such as weak enabling policy environment, lack of government support, weak capability building systems, absence of strong centralized agricultural cooperative financial, production and marketing systems

Thailand

According to Wun'Gaeo [16], looking back over a long history of Thai social capital, it seems not to be premature to conclude that social capital in Thailand has been and still is deeply embedded and closely linked with political institutions. It may be also worth noting that people participation in state-directed voluntary organizations are quite different from voluntary organizations in the West. Large numbers of people are mobilized to join activities or even to be members of these organizations. In certain types of organizations, such as religious organizations, people tend to participate voluntarily without membership. On this basis, the missing 'linking social capital' appears to be rediscovered and brought back into the analysis. The intersection between bonding, bridging and linking social capital in the Thai context thus may be attributable to a deviation from conventional theory of social capital and social trust. Indeed, state intervention to direct or support voluntary organizations can help build the direct channel linking civil society and political society if it creates inclusive organizations encompassing people across diverse social cleavages, and if it allows for a volunteering spirit and horizontal relationships to prosper.

Yet, the structure and operation of state-directed voluntary organizations in Thailand are for most part identical to the bureaucratic system. They usually transplant administrative cultures, as well as hierarchical and patronage relations, into voluntary organizations. Quite often, the local voluntary organizations are captured by local elites who have strong bonding ties in the area and at the same time have linking access to larger networks outside the community. Consequently, the connection between different types of social capital in Thailand often ends up with the reproduction of unequal power relation that becomes a source of citizens' dissatisfaction of state apparatus and lower levels of social trust.

The agricultural cooperatives in Thailand are non-profit organizations. One of their main objectives is to help the growers distribute their products. Organizational structure of cooperatives in the agricultural sector. Agricultural cooperatives in Thailand are vertically organized in a three-tier system; primary cooperative at district level, provincial federation at provincial level, and national federation at national level. The primary cooperatives consist of individual members while members of provincial and national federations are cooperatives. At the provincial level, five or more primary cooperatives can together form a provincial federation which undertakes joint activities on behalf of their primary affiliates such as processing and trading of agricultural produce.

According to the study of Thuvachote [17], in order to achieve the economic and social interest of the members, agricultural cooperatives carry out various activities such as:

- a. Provide production and consumption loans to members at reasonable rate of interest;
 - b. Encourage savings among members by promoting savings deposits;
- Provide agricultural equipment such as tractors, water pumps, and agricultural inputs such as fertilizer, seeds as well as consumption goods to members at reasonable prices; and
- Assist members to market their products at good prices and to maintain fairness in terms of weight and measurement.

Agricultural cooperatives engage in a wide range of business activities in responding to their members' needs. Another possible strategy to build more resilient community is to form a farmers' cooperative. The village itself may function as a collective entity that have similar functions as farmers' cooperative. The empirical research has proven that participating in farmers' cooperative unions leads to better access to markets, credits and development projects [18]. Their main business may differ from one area to another, but they are mostly involved in four businesses which are credit business, savings and deposit, marketing business, and purchasing business. Like those of other countries in Asia, agricultural cooperatives in Thailand are now confronting new emerging needs and challenges from farmer-members and markets caused by national and global changes in the 21st century. Farmer-members want not only to sell their products as fast as possible but also with high economic returns. Thus, it becomes the responsibility of the cooperatives to assist their members not only in selling their products but also at good prices. Furthermore, the new market economy in which agricultural cooperatives operate bring about new types of consumers who demand high-quality products at reasonable

prices, and prefer healthy and chemical-free food at international standards. They want to know the origin of the foods they buy, and whether they are grown through socially acceptable and environment-friendly methods. These phenomena offer both new opportunities and threats to agricultural cooperatives. Although most of Thai agricultural cooperatives in the rural area remain confined to their main functions like distribution of credit and fertilizers, and procurement of farm products, some agricultural cooperatives have tried to transform themselves and implemented new strategies in this new economic environment. The innovative practices as a new direction of agricultural cooperatives in Thailand are as follows: Collaboration with the private sector. This concept is implemented not only in the agricultural cooperatives but also in other types of cooperatives. For agricultural cooperatives, the main aim of this strategy is to gain some advantages from private enterprises such as strong marketing channel, popular brand companies, etc. An example is the collaboration between 12 agricultural cooperatives in the northeastern part of Thailand and Amway corporation (Thailand), a global direct-sale company, in producing "Amway Hom Mali Rice" for consumers in the premium market segment. If we summarize the characteristics of social capital ASEAN 3 in the table, it will be seen in the table 1.

Table 1. Comparison characteristic of Social Capital in ASEAN 3

Social Capital on agriculture Indonesia	Social Capital on agriculture Philippines	Social Capital on agriculture Thailand
Reap the full benefits of these investments	Institutions are defined as the rules of the game in society	The agricultural cooperatives in Thailand are non-profit organizations. One of their main objectives is to help the growers distribute their products.
Regulating the behavior and attitudes	Social capital contributes to the solutions of problems concerning institutional access to information, credit, farm inputs supply, etc.	Agricultural cooperatives engage in a wide range of business activities in responding to their members' needs. Their main business may differ from one area to another, but they are mostly involved in four businesses which are credit business, savings and deposit, marketing business, and purchasing business.
Institution in Indonesia develop agribusiness activities	Help one another by exchanging information on the best way to grow crops, discussing problems faced in each cluster, finding different solutions to problems encountered, and sharing new technology	The main aim of this strategy is to gain some advantages from private enterprises such as strong marketing channel popular brand companies, etc.
Farmer institutional strengthening designed as an effort to improve and to help farmer personal quality	Cooperatives avoid destructive competition and undertake continuous development	Agricultural Cooperatives is a good example of the successful adaptation to such changing environment

The function of social capital in Indonesia is to reach or reap the full benefits for the farmer from these investment, because in Indonesia the farmer still cannot reap full benefits because bargaining position still weak and easy to take over with the middleman. During this activity, farmers still focus on production activities (on farm) and not yet fully involved in the activities of the agribusiness. Second the function of social capital is to regulating behavior and attitudes of the farmer and stakeholder to make good environment in agribusiness to reach the mutual benefits for all members. Third, Subak is a representative of ideal institutional cooperative for agribusiness and local tradition of agriculture in Indonesia, subak is an ideal institution to develop agribusiness activity because the firm and law not focus on money but focusing on tradition and all of the people or farmer can accept all of the regulation. And the farmer institutional in Indonesia are to design for increase the personal quality of the farmer or all the people who involve in agriculture activity. And about Philippines, social capital has function to contributes to the solutions of problems concerning institutional access to information, credit, farm inputs supply, etc. and in Philippines the institution become the rules of the game in the agriculture activity, so every farmer and stakeholder must follow all the rule of institution. And

then the functions of institution are to help one another by exchanging information on the best way to grow crops, discussing problems faced in each cluster, finding different solutions to problems encountered, and sharing new technology. All the activities are focusing on increasing personal quality of the farmer and all members of the agribusiness activity. Then, the functions of institution in Philippines are to cooperatives all the people who get involved in agriculture. Cooperatives avoid destructive competition and undertake continuous development. In Thailand, functions of institution are make good environment and facilities to increase the efficiency of agribusiness activity. The agricultural cooperatives are non-profit organizations. One of their main objectives is to help the growers distribute their products. And agricultural cooperatives engage in a wide range of business activities in responding to their members' needs. Their main business may differ from one area to another, but they are mostly involved in four businesses which are credit business, savings and deposit, marketing business, and purchasing business. The main aim of this strategy is to gain some advantages from private enterprises such as strong marketing channel, popular brand companies, etc. And the main function of Agricultural Cooperatives is a good example for the successful adaptation to such changing environment in Thailand.

CONCLUSION

In Indonesia the problem of social capital is lack involvement of the existing community for work together in agriculture. The institution has function to regulating the behavior and attitudes to work together for better condition and work together to reap full benefits of agricultural activity. The solution for the problem is strengthening institutional with support from all stakeholders in agriculture for increase the personal quality of all members.

Philippines have problem with bonding social capital, the society or farmers only has networks or contact with close family or friends. Lack of associational ties or bridging social capital and has problem in equality in society system. The present of social capital in Philippines are for help one another by exchange information and discussion about problem in agriculture to make better condition in society. And the cooperatives institution there for avoid destructive competition and undertake continuous development. And the solution for the problem is Philippines agriculture must be recognized to strengthen the agricultural cooperatives with focusing on strengthen government support, strengthen capability building system, strengthen centralized agricultural cooperative financial, production and marketing system.

Problem in Thailand is the availability of social capital declining during the crisis in Thailand several years ago. The decreasing social capital effecting to the economic and agriculture sector. Solution for the problem of social capital in Thailand is strengthen the institution to build the new environment of social capital, the agricultural cooperatives in Thailand became the answer to changing the environment. The new environment will make the social capital better, after declining that caused by the crisis.

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