

The Role of Social Capital in Fishing Communities: Classification into Socio-economic and Socio-cultural

Triana Septiani^{1*}, Nuraisyah Jamar², Mohammad Hakim Mustaqim³

^{1,2} Economic Development, Veteran National Development University Jakarta, Indonesia

³ Management, Pamulang University, Indonesia

* Corresponding Author : trianas@upnvj.ac.id

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ABSTRACT

This article aims to examine the role of social capital within fishing communities through a classification of socio-economic and socio-cultural dimensions. The method employed is a systematic literature review (SLR) of reputable scholarly articles that discuss social capital in the context of fishing communities. The findings indicate that social capital plays a strategic role that can be classified into two main dimensions. In the socio-economic dimension, social capital contributes to strengthening the economic resilience of fishermen households, enhancing the effectiveness of fisheries resource management, developing fisheries marketing systems, and promoting economic development as well as community empowerment in coastal areas. Meanwhile, in the socio-cultural dimension, social capital plays a role in the formation and reinforcement of trust, the preservation of customary practices, and the habituation of collective social practices within fishing communities. These findings confirm that social capital serves as an economic and socio-cultural foundation for livelihoods.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country with an area of 1,904,569 km², ranking as the 14th largest country in the world. Furthermore, Indonesia is also known as a maritime nation with the second longest coastline in the world, spanning 81,000 kilometers. This makes Indonesia a country with abundant marine resources (Septiani, 2018). Data shows that Badan Pusat Statistik (2021) the vastness of Indonesia's oceans supports enormous potential for the development of fisheries, both capture fisheries and aquaculture. This is not impossible, because with sustainable and continuous management of fish resources, the fisheries sector can become one of the main sectors that will lead Indonesia to become an economically advanced country. (Suman et al., 2016)

Currently, the economic situation of fishing communities in Indonesia is not directly proportional to the existing fisheries potential. This can be seen from Kompas data in (Anwar et al., 2019) This indicates that approximately 14.58 million people, or approximately 90% of

the 16.2 million fishermen in Indonesia, are economically and politically powerless and remain below the poverty line. Consequently, the number of fishermen in Indonesia has continued to decline over the past decade, as reported in the 2021 Marine and Coastal Resources Statistics document. This represents a 330,000-person decline in the number of fishermen between 2010 and 2019 (Walhi, 2022). Communities living in coastal areas, particularly those working as fishermen, is one of the fisheries businesses that contributes significantly to the high poverty rate in coastal areas. This situation requires further attention, considering the numerous development efforts undertaken by the government (Center for Socio-Economic Research, 2005).

Hasbullah (2006) states in his book that in the concept of community-based development, the success of community development can be seen from the influence of several community capitals. These community capitals include: 1) human capital *in* the form of personal abilities such as education, knowledge, health, expertise, and other related conditions; 2) *natural* resource capital, for example, such as water/sea areas; 3) productive economic capital, which can be in the form of economic and financial assets as well as other assets; 4) social capital, namely in the form of norms/values, trust, reciprocity, social norms, and participation in a network.

Human capital, natural resource capital, and productive economic capital have been given considerable attention by many parties, especially the government. However, social capital has tended to be largely ignored (Hasbullah, 2006; Jamasy, 2004). Therefore, it can be assumed that the low achievement of community economic development performance can be caused by many parties still ignoring the community's social system, which can be used as an object of development as one of its main factors (Pontoh, 2010). A neglected community social system will have an impact on not utilizing the community's social capital optimally and further consequences cause development results to be pseudo and unable to touch the substance of development itself. (Fauzi Kusmin et al., 2023).

Fishing communities are highly vulnerable to lean seasons, which can drastically reduce fish catches due to extreme weather, climate change, and fish migration. This often puts them at risk of economic vulnerability. Therefore, appropriate methods and strategies are needed to achieve self-sufficiency in fishing communities and enable them to weather the lean season. Strengthening and utilizing social capital within fishing communities is considered an alternative measure that can boost productivity, empower communities, and foster a spirit of mutual assistance among residents during times of crisis (Huraira, 2019; Khoiriyah & Putri, 2016; Putri, 2021).

Social capital plays a crucial role in the success of a fishing community, particularly in the functioning of fishing group activities. Social capital can act as a glue that binds everyone involved in the community. For this social capital to thrive, there must be mutual trust, a willingness to share, and shared responsibility. The foundation of social capital is trust, which then serves as a bond between the community. (Subiyakto et al., 2020) Social capital is

often defined as a resource based on relationships between people . This can generate knowledge and trust that can then facilitate reciprocal relationships and cooperation (Agustinus, 2019.). Social capital is also considered a factor that has a positive impact on development activities and community empowerment (Thomas, 2002; Killpatrick et al., 2003; McClenaghan, 2003; Edward & Onxy, 2007; Bowen, 2009; Enfield & Nathaniel, 2013).

In previous literature studies, social capital that grows within fishing communities is considered effective in playing an important role in managing fishery resources sustainably and maintaining the socio-economic resilience of fishing communities. Research in Bangsring Underwater Banyuwangi shows that social capital has a positive influence on the success of empowerment programs carried out for fishermen in changing fishing patterns and preserving the sea. (Kusuma, 2017). Fishermen shifted from destructive acts of destruction to conservation activities such as coral reef transplantation and marine ecotourism management due to strong trust, norms, and social networks. This proves that social solidarity and norms are effective mechanisms in maintaining the sustainability of fishery resources while increasing economic welfare through business diversification.

In several coastal areas, such as Tambak Lorok Semarang and Weru Village Lamongan, the role of social capital is also evident in the form of cooperation, mutual assistance, and participation groups. Research in Tambak Lorok stated that good relations between fishermen are evident in emergency situations when disasters occur at sea, so that fellow fishermen help each other regardless of their identity (Heriza & Mulianingsih, 2023a). This attitude of mutual trust strengthens the community's ability to survive amid economic crises and natural disasters. Furthermore, social norms governing the distribution of aid and fishing regulations function as social controls that ensure equitable use of marine resources.

Research on Duano fishermen shows that social networks and norms of mutual assistance act as adaptive forces in the face of declining catches. (Martono et al, 2022) When incomes decline due to climate change or reduced yields, trust and social networks act as economic buffers through the practice of borrowing capital, cooperating on catches, and sharing information about job opportunities. Thus, the presence of social capital not only strengthens fisheries resource governance but also serves as survival capital *when* fishing communities face times of crisis.

According to Robert D. Putnam, social capital is the social values and relationships in the form of trust, norms, and networks that enable communities to work together to achieve common goals. Social capital plays a crucial role in building cooperation, increasing community participation, and strengthening collective action. In fishing communities, social networks are an important tool for coping with economic uncertainty and managing shared resources. Putnam divides social capital into bonding social capital and bridging social capital. Bonding social capital strengthens internal group solidarity, while bridging social capital expands access to information, opportunities, and resources from outside the group.

In the socio-economic dimension, social capital contributes to the well-being of fishing households through access to market information, informal capital, and economic cooperation that can increase income and diversify livelihoods. Bonding social capital also serves as economic protection through internal support and risk sharing during crises or failed catches. In the socio-cultural dimension, social capital shapes the values, habits, and collective identity of fishing communities. Customary norms, professional ethics, and local values passed down from generation to generation strengthen social solidarity and enhance the community's ability to cope with social and environmental changes. Furthermore, shared trust and norms influence adherence to social rules and a sense of belonging to coastal communities.

Based on previous research, it can be concluded that social capital plays a role in various fishing activities. Furthermore, it is clear that customs, norms, and beliefs exist within fishing communities. To elaborate on these findings in more detail, a systematic review was conducted to classify the role of social capital in fishing communities across socioeconomic and sociocultural aspects.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses the *Systematic Literature Review* (SLR) method, which is carried out to identify, evaluate, and interpret relevant research results related to a particular study, a particular topic, or a particular phenomenon (Kitchenham, 2004). Thus, this *systematic literature review method* refers to specific research or studies conducted to collect and evaluate research related to a particular topic. This method can be carried out for several purposes, namely to identify, study, evaluate, and interpret several existing studies with a focus on interesting topics or phenomena based on specific relevant research questions (Triandini et al., 2019).

This systematic review covers studies published between 2012 and 2024 that serve as the basis for classifying the role of social capital in fishing communities in socio-economic and socio-cultural aspects. The selected studies aimed to examine the role of social capital in the livelihoods of fishermen using quantitative or qualitative data processing, and studies with inaccessible full text were excluded. The data source in this study was obtained from the export of the Google Scholar scientific document database. The analytical tools used were Microsoft Excel and CSV for data management and extraction, and Publish or Perish as a supporting application to view the citation level and index of the obtained data. The research procedure began with a search for articles using the keywords "social capital" and "fishing community" in publication years 2000 to 2024. A total of 268 publications were found. The search results were then saved in CSV format for later extraction to identify relevant publications to answer the research questions.

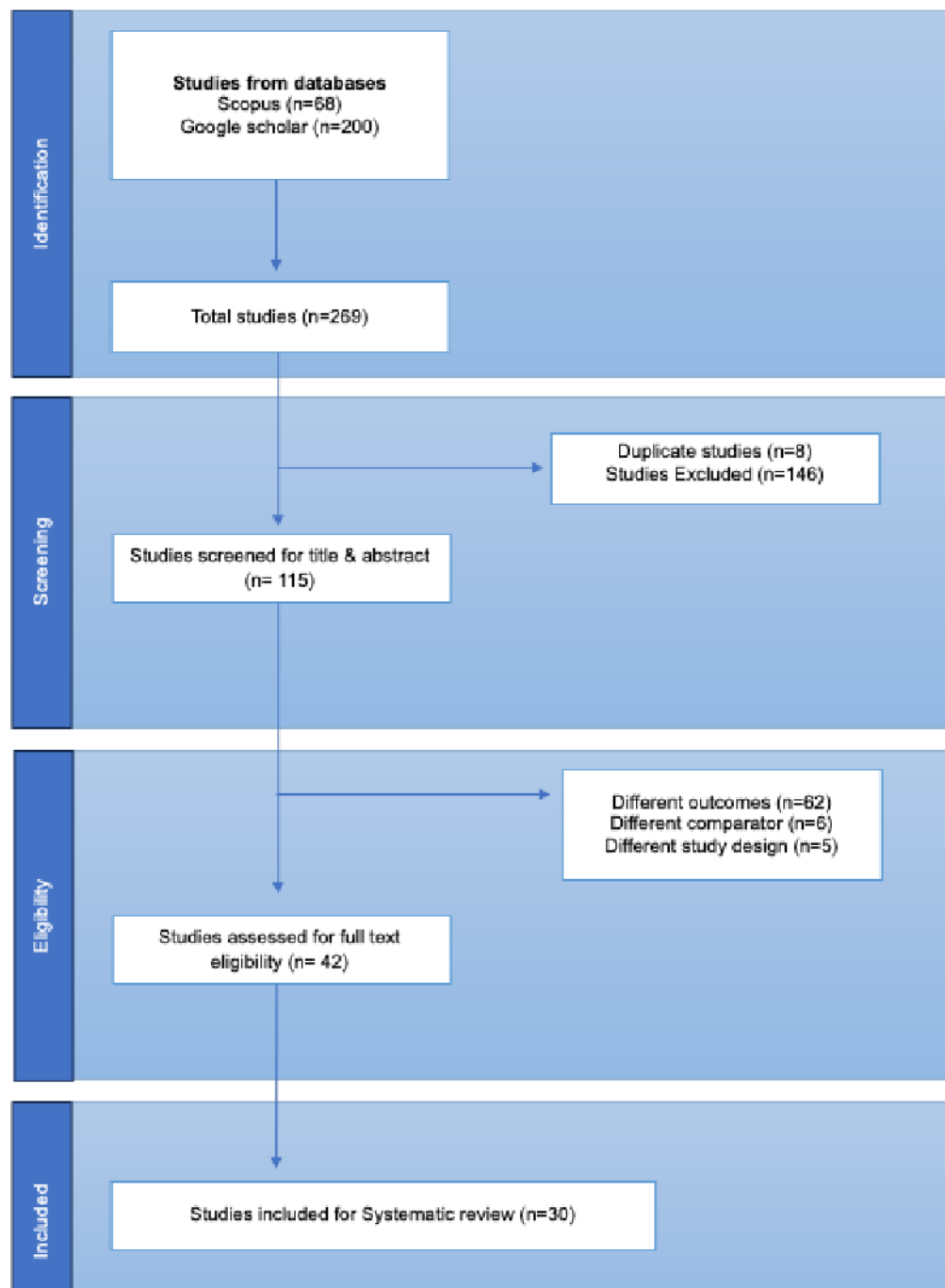


Figure 1. Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA)

Table 1. Relevance of Selected Research in the Systematic Review

No	Study ID	Location	Type of study	Elements of social capital		
				Trust	Norm	Network
1.	Rahmadanih et al., 2021	Barrang Lompo District, Sangkarrang District, Makassar City, Indonesia	The relationship between social capital and household food security	Yes	Yes	Yes
2.	T. Febrianti, 2020	Cipatujah and Cikalong Districts, Tasikmalaya Regency, West Java Province, Indonesia	The influence of social capital on food security of fishing families	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.	Hamzah et al., IJSTR, 2020	Lohia Village, Lohia District, Muna Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province, Indonesia	Benefits of social capital for fishing communities	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.	Idhamanck, Hilmanck, 2023	<i>Sampulungan Village, North Galesong District, Takalar Regency, South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia</i>	Characteristics of social capital in fishing communities	Yes	Yes	Yes
5.	Desi Putri & Lesti Heriyanti, 2024	Bengkulu Market Village, Bengkulu Province, Indonesia	The role of social capital in helping traditional fishermen in Pasar Village, Bengkulu, face the decline in fish catches caused by climate change.	Yes	Yes	Yes
6.	Fajar Riyadi, 2020	West Kaduara Village, Larangan District, Pamekasan Regency, Madura Province, Indonesia	social capital in fishing communities to improve the economy of fishing families	Yes	Yes	Yes
7.	IK Tambunan et	Tanjung Pasir	the influence of	Yes	Yes	Yes

	al, 2023	Village, Tanah Merah District, Indragiri Hilir Regency, Province, Indonesia	social capital on the scale of fishing businesses			
8.	H, Hidayat, et al 2025	Pantai Labu Village, Pantai Labu District, Deli Serdang Regency, North Sumatra Province, Indonesia	forms of social capital that exist in fishing communities	Yes	Yes	Yes
9.	S. Rochadi, 2015	North Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara Province, Indonesia	social construction of fishermen empowerment built on social capital;	Yes	Yes	Yes
10.	Princess Sofia Anjani, Nirzalin, M. Husen MR, Rizki Yunanda, 2022	Bagan Percut Coastal Village, Percut Sei Tuan District, Deli Serdang Regency, North Sumatra Province, Indonesia	social capital that exists in the Mina Bahari fishermen group in overcoming the economic problems of coastal fishing communities	Yes	Yes	Yes
11.	Nur Khoiriyah, 2016	Keboromo Village, Tayu District, Pati Regency, Central Java Province	the strength of social capital of traditional fishing communities (especially KUB Bino Makmur) influences economic independence	Yes	Yes	Yes
12.	Huraira, Muhammad Gusti Agung, 2019	Sendangbiru Hamlet, Malang Regency, East Java Province, Indonesia	forms/components of social modules formed in fishing groups	Yes	Yes	Yes
13.	Erlina Nur Fadila, 2017	Kalibuntu Village, Kraksaan District, Probolinggo Regency, East	the role of social capital in the sustainable use of fishery resources	Yes	Yes	Yes

		Java Province, Indonesia				
14.	Dede Ayu Andika Putri, 2021	Muarareja Village, West Tegal District, Tegal City, Central Java Province, Indonesia	Which elements of social capital are implemented by the fishing community in Muarareja?	Yes	Yes	Yes
15.	Elisabeth Marthan A. Simarmata, 2019	Bagan Deli Village — Neighborhood 15, Medan Belawan Subdistrict, Medan City, North Sumatra Province, Indonesia	Social capital elements help the survival and economic improvement of fishing households.	Yes	Yes	Yes
16.	Jakfar Shodiq, 2021	Weru Village, Paciran District, Lamongan Regency, East Java Province, Indonesia	Components of social capital formed in the fishing community in Weru Village	Yes	Yes	Yes
17.	Muhartono & Koeshendrajana, 2013	The waters of Gajah Mungkur Reservoir, Wuryantoro District, Wonogiri Regency, Central Java Province	The role of social capital in coordination, cooperation, and management of fisheries activities	Yes	Yes	Yes
18.	Seto Ardhan, 2012	Sendang Biru Hamlet, Sumbermanjing Wetan District, Malang Regency, East Java Province, Indonesia	The role of social capital in increasing fishermen's income	Yes	Yes	Yes
19.	Tajerin et al., 2011	Malahayu Reservoir, Brebes Regency, Central Java Province, Indonesia	Social capital and community response to fisheries management programs/activities	Yes	Yes	Yes
20.	Zulkiplan S.	Tuminting	The role of	Yes	Yes	Yes

	Praga, Evelin JR Kawung & Rudy Mumu, 2023	Village, Manado City, North Sulawesi, Indonesia	fishermen's social capital in <i>improving the family economy</i>			
21.	Nurman Achmad, 2023	15 Bagan Deli Village, Medan Belawan District, Medan City, North Sumatra Province, Indonesia	The role of social capital (trust, norms, and networks) possessed by fishing communities in Medan City in survival strategies in the face of poverty.	Yes	Yes	Yes
22.	Andryani, AK, 2018	Bontosunggu Village, Selayar Islands Regency, South Sulawesi, Indonesia	mechanisms for utilizing social capital (trust, norms, networks) in daily life strategies and the organization of fisheries businesses	Yes	Yes	Yes
23.	Rusli, Sitti Bulkis, Andi Agustang 2018	Konawe Regency, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia	Utilization of social capital by Bajo fisherwomen for livelihood and family welfare amidst various obstacles such as economic, social, cultural	Yes	Yes	Yes
24.	M. Hizbullah AshShidqi & Devi Puspitasari, 2023	Mengare Island, Bungah Village, Gresik Regency, East Java, Indonesia	This social capital is part of the social and economic life of fishermen.	Yes	Yes	Yes
25.	Princess Sofia Anjani, Nirzalin, M. Husen MR, Rizki Yunanda; 2022	Bagan Percut Coastal Village, Percut Sei Tuan District, Deli Serdang Regency, North Sumatra Province, Indonesia	Social capital in overcoming socio-economic problems in coastal fishing communities, especially in dealing with poverty	Yes	Yes	Yes
26.	Mursid Zuhri,	Coastal villages	The role of social	Yes	Yes	Yes

	2020	on the North and South Coasts of Central Java, Indonesia	capital in the economic activities of poor fishermen in coastal villages			
27.	Princess Nikmah Safas; Lesti Heriyanti; Ayu Wijayanti, 2024	Pondok Besi, Bengkulu City, Indonesia	Elements of social capital in supporting or facilitating their efforts in facing economic challenges	Yes	Yes	Yes
28.	Uma Adi Kusuma, Dias Satria, Asfi Manzilati, 2017	Bangsring Village, Wongsorejo District, Banyuwangi Regency, East Java, Indonesia	The role of social capital in encouraging the success of empowerment programs, changes in fishermen's business patterns, and preservation of the marine environment	Yes	Yes	Yes
29.	Bety Heriza & Ferani Mulianingsih, 2023	Tambak Lorok, North Semarang, Indonesia	The role of social capital in improving the welfare of fishermen in Tambak Lorok	Yes	Yes	Yes
30.	Mursid Zuhri, Rachman Djamil, Eni Hari Widowati, 2012	Eleven villages in Central Java	The role of social capital in the fishing activities of poor communities	Yes	Yes	Yes

Source: Processed Researcher Data

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Coastal communities generally work as fishermen due to their proximity to abundant marine resources. However, fishermen cannot always go to sea, especially during the westerly wind season, also known as the fish shortage season, which typically occurs at the beginning of the year. Like most communities, fishermen face a number of social, political, and economic challenges. Fishermen's adaptation strategies to ecological change demonstrate that ecological changes in coastal areas impact their lives, particularly their socioeconomic well-being (Helmi et al., 2012).

When the lean season arrives, fishermen cannot go to sea and, consequently, have no catch to sell. This risks having a socio-economic impact on fishing communities. According

to (Komang Suparyana et al., 2021), fishing communities in the coastal areas of Kuranji Village play a role in providing social capital when facing bad weather. This is due to the trust established between community groups and local leaders, fostering cooperation, social interaction, and the hope of mutual assistance in times of difficulty.

Social capital has been shown to play a fundamental role in strengthening the economic resilience of coastal households. Numerous studies have shown that social networks, trust, and norms of mutual cooperation are non-material assets that significantly influence the ability of fishing households to meet basic needs and maintain food security. Strong social ties in coastal communities contribute to stable food access through mutual aid mechanisms, resource exchange, and strengthening social solidarity, particularly among fishing households vulnerable to fluctuations in income and fishing seasons (Fitriani et al., 2021).

Social capital also serves as an adaptive tool in addressing structural poverty in coastal areas. Trust and social networks enable fishers to develop survival strategies, such as utilizing kinship ties, informal loans, and collective work. In this context, social capital serves not only as a short-term economic buffer but also as a mechanism for mitigating socio-economic risks resulting from limited access to financial capital and formal protection.(Achmad, 2023.; Zhao & Li,2021)

At the institutional level, several studies emphasize the importance of strengthening group social capital in promoting the economic sustainability of coastal communities. Research (Anjani et al., 2022)shows that fishing groups with strong social ties, participatory leadership, and norms tend to be more effective in maintaining economic resilience through initiatives to increase family income and strengthen their bargaining position with markets and external actors. This institutional social capital serves as a crucial foundation for the success of empowerment and poverty alleviation programs in coastal areas. Furthermore, the cultural and gender dimensions of social capital are also important findings in realizing the economic resilience of fishing communities. The role of fisherwomen in empowering themselves in the economic activities of fishing communities enhances the function of social capital in maintaining the sustainability of coastal socio-economic life.(Hizbullah Ashshidqi & Puspitasari, 2023)

In addition to economic resilience, social capital has been shown to play a fundamental role in fisheries resource management within fishing communities, particularly in developing mechanisms that support resource sustainability. Research in Weru Village, Paciran District, Lamongan Regency, shows that trust, social norms, and social networks serve as key assets in encouraging fishers' compliance with fisheries resource management regulations. The existence of strong social capital enables fishers to collectively manage resources, reduce conflicts over utilization, and maintain the sustainability of fisheries ecosystems through informal yet effective collective agreements.(Jakfar Shodiq, 2021)

Furthermore, a study in Kalibuntu Village, Kraksaan District, Probolinggo Regency, confirmed that social capital acts as a bridge between fishermen's economic interests and the sustainability of fishery resources. The results showed that cooperation among fishermen's group members, active participation in local institutions, and informal, trust-based leadership can increase the effectiveness of fishery resource utilization. In this context, social capital serves not only as a tool for strengthening social solidarity but also as an instrument of social control to prevent overexploitation of fishery resources (Prasetiamartati et al., 2006).

Similar findings were also observed in the Tambak Lorok fishing community in North Semarang, where social capital directly contributes to fishers' well-being through more adaptive and inclusive resource management. This study emphasizes that social networks and norms of mutual cooperation enable fishers to share information, access resources, and strengthen their bargaining power in the fisheries economy. Thus, social capital serves as an informal institutional foundation capable of supporting sustainable fisheries resource management while improving the welfare of fishing communities (Heriza & Mulianingsih, 2023b).

Social capital also plays a role in the flow of seafood trade, which occurs through elements of trust, social networks, and norms that develop within fishing communities. Research in Lohia Village, Muna Regency, and among the fishing communities of Sampulungin Village and Pantai Labu Village shows that trusting relationships between fishermen, traders, and local market players can reduce transaction costs and minimize opportunistic practices in the marketing process of their catch. This trust allows fishermen to gain access to working capital, deferred payment systems, and market certainty, even in conditions of limited production facilities and fluctuating catches (Hamzah et al., 2021).

Furthermore, social networks of fishermen based on kinship, ethnicity, and institutions also serve as coordination mechanisms in the distribution of fishery products. Studies of fishermen from the Duano tribe and the Rukun Jaya fishing group in Sendangbiru indicate that these networks play a crucial role in strengthening fishermen's bargaining position in the trade chain, particularly through marketing collaboration, price information, and fishing area regulation. Through these groups and strong social relationships, fishermen are able to reduce their dependence on single middlemen and create alternative, fairer and more sustainable marketing channels (Khoiriyah, 2017).

Social capital-based social construction also encourages the empowerment of fishers at the community level, as demonstrated in studies in North Lombok and the Mina Bahari Group. Collective norms and social solidarity not only maintain the stability of the fisheries trade system but also strengthen the economic resilience of coastal fishers in the face of price fluctuations and market uncertainty. Thus, social capital functions as an informal institution that supports the efficiency of the fisheries trade system while strengthening the economic sustainability of fishing communities.(Putri & Heriyanti, 2024.).

Social capital also plays a role in supporting the empowerment and sustainable development of fishing communities, particularly in the face of structural pressures such as declining fish catches and climate change. Research on fishing communities shows that trust, social norms, and social networks serve as adaptive mechanisms for fishermen to share information, strengthen solidarity, and develop collective strategies for managing increasingly limited fisheries resources. Social capital serves not only as a social buffer but also as development capital, strengthening the community's capacity to collectively respond to economic constraints.(Putri & Heriyanti, 2024.)

Social capital contributes directly to the economic empowerment of fishing households, particularly through strengthening cooperation, mutual assistance, and networks between individuals and groups. A study in West Kaduara Village, Pamekasan, showed that the presence of strong social capital encourages increased economic activity in fishing families through access to information, social support, and building trust in productive activities. Social capital enables fishing families to optimize their economic resources through cooperation and social networks, ultimately resulting in improved well-being (Restu Wilujeng et al., 2021a).

In addition to economic aspects, social capital also plays a crucial role in strengthening institutions and resource governance, particularly in fisheries management and community-based ecotourism development. Research in the Malakayu Reservoir shows a positive relationship between the level of social capital and community perceptions of the effectiveness of fisheries management institutions, reflected in increased participation and compliance with shared regulations. Meanwhile, the Bangsring Underwater case study confirms that social capital is a key foundation for the success of community-based ecotourism development. Trust and social networks play a role in maintaining environmental sustainability while increasing local economic benefits. These findings emphasize that social capital is a key element in participatory development and community empowerment oriented toward sustainability.(Puspitaningrum & Lubis, 2018

The role of social capital in the socio-culture of fishing communities

According to Jamasy (2006), the socio-cultural characteristics that characterize or characterize social capital in fishing communities are identified through an approach to internal and external factors that influence community culture (Pontoh, 2010). Internal factors include patterns of social organization within a community, including local beliefs, patterns and systems of production and reproduction, and local politics; and the norms and values inherent in the community. Meanwhile, external factors can be summarized as the influence of religion, education, and political systems and relationships with the government and outside the community.

Social capital in fishing communities is deeply rooted in socio-cultural structures formed through repeated interactions, shared identities, and local values passed down through generations. The context of the jukung fishermen in Sendang Biru demonstrates that kinship

ties, norms of mutual cooperation, and socio-religious traditions create values that form the basis for the emergence of trust between individuals. Social capital functions not only as a relational resource but also as a mechanism for internalizing values that shape the collective belief that cooperation and mutual trust are prerequisites for the survival of fishing communities. This trust develops not through formal contracts, but through consistent social behavior and adherence to local cultural norms (Restu Wilujeng et al., 2021b).

On a broader community scale, the Bangsring Underwater study demonstrated that social capital operates as cultural capital, binding local actors together in a shared belief system. Trust in community leaders, management groups, and informal rules stems from a collective awareness of shared interests in preserving marine resources. The sociocultural aspect takes the form of collective trust/beliefs held by the community. (Kusuma et. Al 2017)

Meanwhile, in the Tambak Lorok fishing community in North Semarang, social capital acts as a social glue that strengthens trust amidst the socio-economic pressures of urban coastal areas. Social networks based on religious activities, fishing organizations, and daily interactions foster social trust that enables solidarity and collective action. The trust thus established is not merely interpersonal but develops into a communal belief that shared problems can be resolved through established social mechanisms. Thus, social capital in the socio-cultural dimension serves as a foundation of shared beliefs that underpin the social resilience and sustainability of fishing communities. (Heriza & Mulianingsih, 2023b).

Social capital in fishing communities not only produces situational social norms, but also develops into internalized customs that are passed down across generations. Research in Muarareja Village, Tegal City, shows that the practices of mutual assistance, sharing catches, and group deliberation are no longer understood as temporary agreements, but rather as collective habits that are "obligatory" for members of the fishing community. Customs such as mutual cooperation during boat repairs, collective fundraising for social needs, and procedures for distributing seafood have become part of the local cultural system that binds the social and economic behavior of the fishing community. (Putri & Heriyanti, 2024.)

In the jukung fishing communities of Sendang Biru Hamlet and pa'bagang fishermen in the Selayar Islands, social capital contributes significantly to shaping work customs and resource management. The research findings indicate that the division of roles between the boss and his crew, the catch-sharing pattern, and the boundaries of specific fishing areas have been institutionalized in the form of customs that are adhered to without formal oversight. These customs serve as cultural instruments to maintain balanced social relations, prevent conflict, and ensure the sustainability of fishermen's livelihoods. Adherence to customs is seen as part of social identity, so violations of customs receive stronger social sanctions than violations of ordinary norms (Syarif & Malik, 2025).

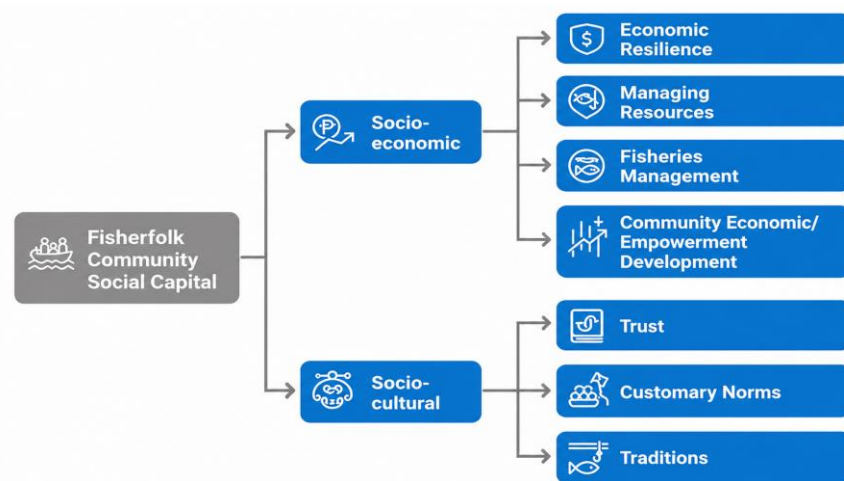
Meanwhile, studies in Bangsring Underwater and Tambak Lorok, North Semarang, demonstrate the process of forming new, adaptive customs. Social capital fosters the emergence of customs for marine environmental conservation, participation in local

institutions, and community-based tourism management rooted in local values. These new customs emerge through repeated practice, collective agreement, and social legitimacy, enabling them to endure and become part of the fishing community's culture. Thus, social capital serves as a crucial foundation for socio-cultural transformation, where collective values and beliefs develop into customs that sustainably govern the economic and social life of fishing communities.(Restu Wilujeng et al., 2021b)

Other research findings also indicate that social capital within fishing communities plays a strong role in shaping collective and hereditary social habits, particularly through the practice of mutual cooperation, mutual assistance, and adherence to community norms. In fishing families in Lohia, Muna Regency, the habit of sharing catches and food aid between households is a social practice that strengthens the food security of fishing families (Hamzah et al., 2020). Similar patterns of behavior are also found in the fishing communities of Sampulungan Village and the Duano Tribe, where group solidarity is manifested through the habit of working together, sharing roles at sea, and sharing the risks of fishing ventures, which are socially viewed as a moral obligation of the community.(Jentoft, 2020)

Social capital shapes adaptive habits in the face of economic pressures and environmental changes, such as declining catches and climate change. Research in the coastal fishing communities of Labu Beach, Kalibuntu, and Weru Paciran shows that group deliberation habits, adherence to local regulations for fisheries resource management, and routine information sharing among fishermen are socio-cultural mechanisms that maintain the sustainability of fishermen's livelihoods (Putri & Heriyanti, 2024; Restu Wilujeng et al., 2021c). In the context of the Mina Bahari Group, collective habits in managing catches, informal savings and loans, and group work are part of the community's economic culture formed from long-term social relations, so that social capital functions not only as a social resource, but also as a framework for cultural habits that regulate the economic and social behavior of fishermen.(Putra, I. M et al., 2022)

Based on the explanation of the role of social capital in fishing communities in previous research, a classification can be carried out, namely grouping through the process of selecting and distributing objects as a universal arrangement of knowledge into several systematic arrangements (Ajeng et al., 2017). Classification of socio-economic and socio-cultural aspects can be concluded to include three elements of social capital according (Ferdian Pratama et al., 2024) to trust, norms, and networks.

Table 2. Classification of the Role of Social Capital in the Socio - Economic and Socio - Cultural Societies of Fishermen

Source : Research Processing

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the results of a systematic literature review, this study concludes that social capital plays a highly strategic role in supporting the survival of fishing communities. Social capital not only serves as a glue for social relations but also as a non-material resource that shapes patterns of interaction, behavior, and decision-making among fishermen in the face of economic and ecological uncertainty. Three main elements of social capital—trust, norms, and networks—consistently emerge in various economic activities, enabling cooperation, solidarity, and adaptation mechanisms within fishing communities.

In the socio-economic dimension, literature studies show that social capital contributes significantly to the economic resilience of fishing households, fisheries resource management, marine product trade, and economic development and community empowerment. Trust and social networks enable fishermen to access informal capital, share risks during lean seasons, and strengthen their bargaining position in the fisheries marketing chain. Social norms serve as informal control mechanisms that encourage collective and sustainable resource management practices, while also supporting the effectiveness of community-level empowerment programs.

In the socio-cultural dimension, social capital plays a role in shaping and reproducing collective trust, customs, and social habits that constitute the identity of fishing communities. Trust built through kinship ties, local traditions, and informal leadership creates strong social cohesion and strengthens community solidarity. Collective customs and habits, such as mutual cooperation, profit sharing, and adherence to unwritten rules, not only regulate social relations but also influence economic practices and sustainable resource management.

Overall, this study confirms that the role of social capital in fishing communities is multidimensional and interconnected between socio-economic and socio-cultural aspects. Classifying the role of social capital into these two dimensions provides a more comprehensive understanding that the success of fisherman development and empowerment is inseparable from the strength of local social and cultural systems. Therefore, fishing community development policies and programs need to consider strengthening social capital as a basis for intervention, so that efforts to improve economic welfare can go hand in hand with the preservation of values, customs, and social cohesion within coastal communities.

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