

## Social Capital And Food Security Of Poor Household In Watershed During The Covid-19 Pandemic

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### **Abstract.**

*Research on Social Capital and Food Resilience for Poor Household (RTM) The context for the implementation of the 2020 Social Distancing and PSBB policies has a background of the socio-economic disparities of poor households in the Siak watershed area. In the Tanjung Rhu and Rumbai Pesisir Sub-Districts, the condition of the population indicated as positive for Covid-19 is relatively low, but the potential for the increase and socio-economic disparities is high. In Riau Province from 26 to 30 cases (Kompas, 18/4/2020), the number of people under monitoring (ODP) increased from 2,438 to 3,227 people (designers, 18/4/2020). Pekanbaru is conditioned by the red zone with 14 positive people and 1,892 ODP people. During the implementation of the social distancing policy and the PSBB, various socio-economic activities of poor households in the two sub-districts decreased, for instance, layoffs. This study aimed to answer the main question, namely How to mobilize social capital in strengthening food security for poor households in the context of social distancing and PSBB policies in two sub-districts, Pekanbaru? This question can be answered by social participation and social capital theory. The purpose of this research was to analyze the condition of social capital and the potential in strengthening food security for a poor household in the two Covid-19 in the period 2020 by identifying: (1) The level of public trust in collaborating together to strengthen food security during the implementation of social distancing and PSBB policies; (2) The level of a family trust in collaborating with other households can strengthen food security during social distancing and PSBB; (3) The benefits of formal and informal social networks in dealing with Social Distancing and PSBB; (4) The benefits of socialization medium for formal government and informal regulations for RTM during Social distancing and PSBB? The results of the research presented in this paper are: Firstly, this PSBB policy influenced the resilience of poor households in river flow namely Tanjung Rhu and Meranti Pandak villages, Pekanbaru City. Second, the components of social capital that were significantly related to the trust between communities and households in establishing relationships without mutual suspicion, household trust in being able to keep their environment sustainable, in handling the impact of the implementation of Covid 19 after the enactment of the PSBB. And third, social capital can be developed and optimized in the form of social institutions at the community level that can strengthen food security in poor households, based on existing bounded solidarity.*

**Keywords:** Social capital, family, policy, large-scale social capital (PSBB)

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### **I. INTRODUCTION**

The government has determined the status of health emergencies and implemented policies of social distancing and physical distancing through the Government Regulation on Social Distancing, Physical Distancing, and Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB). The government emphasizes this social restriction policy as a way to deal with the corona outbreak and the status of health emergencies. Therefore, the president emphasized Government Regulation so that regional heads do not make their own policies and are not coordinated. The Head of the National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB) through a video conference emphasized that the participation of all parties, especially leaders from the village level to the neighborhood, is expected to disseminate Social Restriction and PSBB policies in their respective regions. In Law on Health Quarantine Article 59 Paragraph 2, Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) aim to prevent the spread of disease and public health emergencies among people in a certain area. In this central policy, the scope of Social Restrictions in Article 59 Paragraph 3 also states that Large-Scale Social Restrictions at least include school and work vacations as well as restrictions on activities in public places or facilities. In fact, in

Riau Province, the positive number of Covid-19 increased from day to day namely from 26 to 30 cases (Kompas, 18/4/2020), the number of people under monitoring also increased (ODP) from 2,438 people to 3,227 people (designers, 18/4/2020). In Pekanbaru City, the number of Covid-19 spread is the fastest compared to other regencies or cities in Riau. As an area designated as a red zone, this city has the following numbers of covid-19 spread:

**Table 1.** Distribution of Covid-19 in Pekanbaru

No	Sub-District	Positive	PDP	ODP	Description
1	Tampan	6	37	246	
2	Tenaya Raya	2	16	217	
3	Bukit Raya	2	15	150	
4	Marpoyan Damai	2	26	171	
5	Sail	1	8	26	
6	Lima Puluh	1	5	68	Sub-District of Tj. Rhu
7	Rumbai	-	4	140	
8	Rumbai Pesisir	-	13	140	
9	Senapela	-	6	52	
10	Payung Sakaki	-	11	59	
11	Pekanbaru Kota	-	7	52	
12	Sukajadi	-	7	49	

*Source: 20 April 2020*

Meanwhile, in general, the social and economic activities of the community continued to decline. This can be seen, for example, from data on layoff (PHK) in 8 hotels and one restaurant in Pekanbaru. According to the Head of Indonesian Hotel and Restaurant Association (PHRI), Riau has 362 employees with details of Hotel Royal Asnof (43 employees), SKA Conventions & Exhibition (57 employees), Prime Park (78 employees), Amaris (26 employees), Grand Madina (14 employees), Oase (12 employees), Winstar (31 employees), Grand Suka (63 employees), and Sultan Resto (38 employees). (GoRiau.com, Monday, April 6, 2020; 21.35 WIB). In general, this layoff occurs to avoid high operational costs due to low hotel occupancy rates and other factors. Based on these facts, the potential for the spread of COVID-19 in Pekanbaru City in particular and Riau Province in general, has an increasingly broad spectrum and intensity, so that the socio-economic activities of the community are getting weaker. If the PSBB policy is implemented, community interaction will be increasingly limited on a large scale in the social or economic field. Based on preliminary observations, the social capital of the Pekanbaru City community is thought to be able to strengthen food security in facing health emergencies as implications of social distancing policies and PSBB. Thus, this research aimed to mobilize the social capital of the Pekanbaru City community in strengthening family food security due to the implementation of social policies and PSBB in 2020. In this research, the social behavior of the community becomes the focus due to several considerations.

First, Pekanbaru City is the first region in Indonesia outside Java to implement the PSBB policy to prevent the transmission of Covid-19. Second, Pekanbaru City is the center of government and economy of Riau Province so that it becomes a barometer of social, economic, and political development in the future. Therefore, preventing COVID-19 in Pekanbaru has a positive impact on the economic and political life of the Riau Community. Third, there is a tendency to accelerate the number of Covid-19 in Pekanbaru compared to 10 other regencies or cities in Riau Province, for example, Siak, Pelalawan, Indragiri Hulu, Indragiri Hilir, Bengkalis, Kampar, Kuantan Singingi, Rokan Hilir, Rokan Hulu, and Meranti. Fourth, geographically, Pekanbaru City is located in the Siak watershed as the entrance to strategic areas on the islands of Sumatra and Java. In addition, it is in line with the Research Master Plan (RIP) of the University of Riau, which is to develop studies of social and political development in coastal and watershed areas. Since 2001, the research team has conducted several studies related to the political behavior of the watershed community in the decentralization era. Some of these studies have not touched the research roadmap requirements until 2035. Therefore, further research is needed as an effort to synergize the development policy of Riau with the superior research of the University of Riau. Thus, it is hoped that the results of this study will be useful in encouraging socio-political change in the Riau community through future policy

improvements. Starting from the research problem, the following main research questions can be formulated, namely: How to mobilize social capital in the implementation of social distancing and PSBB policies in Pekanbaru City? These questions can be answered by identifying: (1) The level of public trust in working with fellow citizens during the implementation of social distancing and PSBB policies in Pekanbaru. Coleman (2008) defined social capital according to the function that social capital is not a single entity, but a compound entity containing two elements.

First, social capital includes several aspects of social structure. Second, social capital facilitates the specific actions of actors in that structure. Meanwhile, according to Woolcock and Narayan (2002), social capital refers to norms and networks that facilitate human collective activities. This social capital aims at resources, not the consequences of social capital such as trust and reciprocity. Meanwhile, according to Damsar and Indriyani (2009), social capital is a social investment that includes social resources such as networks, beliefs, values, and norms as well as the driving force in the structure of social relations to achieve individual and/or group goals efficiently and effectively with other capitals. Therefore, social capital is an important part of supporting DMP activities in poverty alleviation in rural areas. Although there are differences in the definition of social capital from some experts, the three elements of social capital in the form of trust, norms, and networks are appropriate to be used as an approach to analyzing social capital in a region. Fukuyama (2002) believed that social trust plays an important role in improving economic welfare, some regions fail to achieve fast economic growth due to low trust or limited range of trust.

Fukuyama (2002) mentioned that trust is an expectation of order, honesty, cooperative behavior that emerges from within a community which is based on the norms shared by members of those communities. Thus, trust becomes important to support poverty alleviation activities in rural areas through DMP activities. According to Lawang (2004), networks show the bonds between nodes (people or groups) that are connected with the media (social relations). As the network in the concept of social capital provides access to resources in which there is very important information as a basis for action. This research aimed: First, to analyze the condition of social capital in strengthening food security in poor households in Pekanbaru City during the Covid-19 period of 2020. Second, to analyze the potential for social capital to strengthen food security in poor households in Pekanbaru City during the Covid-19 period. The purpose of this research was carried out through the following activities: First, analyzing various forms of trust in poor households in strengthening family resilience during the Covid-19 period. Second, mapping the factors affecting social capital in the implementation of social distancing and PSBB policies. The results of this first-year study are expected to become the basis for mobilizing social capital and its potential in strengthening food security in the implementation of social distancing and PSBB policies in Pekanbaru City.

## II. METHOD

This type of research was a case study. The used this method, research on social capital and food security in the context of social distancing policy and PSBB in Pekanbaru as a watershed involves many variables. In such conditions, few variables can be controlled. To overcome this, a case study research strategy is chosen. Second, the case study method has the, because it specifically focuses on cases in a particular area. This method tends to be focused, detailed, objective, and more systematically directed. The data collected were in the form of secondary and primary data. Secondary data sources consisted of research reports, scientific journals, books, laws and regulations, Riau Pos newspaper, Riau Tribune, Kompas, location maps, brochures, leaflets, minutes of meetings related to social capital and food security, social distancing policies, and PSBB in Pekanbaru City, internet. The primary data source focused on the results of in-depth interviews, FGDs, observation, and documentation related to farmer school interactions. Observations were made by conducting meetings with community leaders. These observations include the social actions of poor households during the Covid-19 period. The purpose of this observation was to obtain information related to the potential of social capital in two urban villages in Pekanbaru City. In this observation, data collected were photos, field notes, meetings, and banner messages.

## III. DISCUSSION

At the beginning of 2020, the world was shocked by the spread of a new virus, namely coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) and the disease is well-known as coronavirus disease (COVID-19). This virus comes from Wuhan, China, found at the end of December 2019. Until now, almost all countries have been infected with this virus. As we know, we are currently experiencing a pandemic period due to the coronavirus Covid-19. Several preventive efforts have been made starting from work from home (WFH) and also always using a hands-on aid and a mask when traveling. This condition does not have a significant effect on reducing the spread of this virus. Because of that, on April 1, 2020, President Jokowi made a policy, namely Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB). It is expected that this virus will quickly be reduced. Besides that, this policy implements restrictions that include dismissing school children, dismissing some workers, and also limiting access to public transportation and public facilities. This policy prohibits us from gathering and always wearing masks. From this policy, there are several effects emerged that hindered mobility in various regions. Some road cases are closely guarded by the police. is intended for the effectiveness of this policy in reducing the spread of the coronavirus which provides many losses. It becomes a big dilemma for the community where we cannot mobilize that mobilization can improve the family economy and we also have to stay at home to prevent the spread of this coronavirus. And also with time when this PSBB approached the month of Ramadan, people want to return to their hometowns but it is restrained by the existence of this government policy. The Government continues to see appropriate treatment for corona patients.

The government ordered 2 million Avigan drugs, following an earlier order for 5 thousand of the same drugs. Apart from Avigan, the government also ordered 3 million Chloroquine. In the field of law, President Joko Widodo has issued Presidential Decree No.11 of 2020 concerning the Determination of Public Health Emergencies. The determination of this status is driven by the increasing number of coronavirus cases in Indonesia every day. Furthermore, President Joko Widodo declared the coronavirus pandemic a national disaster on April 13, 2020. This determination was made with the issuance of Presidential Decree Number 12 of 2020. In the Presidential Decree, it is stated that the national disaster management caused by the coronavirus was carried out by the task force to accelerate the handling of Covid 19. The governors, regents, and mayors will become the chairperson of the Task Force for the Acceleration of Covid-19 handling at the regional level. To reduce the rate of spread of the coronavirus, the government issued Government Regulation Number 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Context of Accelerating Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19). The Ministry of Health issued a derivative regulation from PP 21/2020, namely the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 9 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Context of Accelerating Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19). The social distancing strategy is also supported by four strategies made by the Covid-19 Handling Acceleration Task Force to reduce the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic. The first strategy is the mask movement for all.

The government continues to campaign for the obligation to wear masks outside the home or in public spaces. The second strategy is contact tracing or tracing contact of positive cases which are treated using rapid tests or rapid tests. The third strategy is education and preparation of independent isolation on partial tracing results that show positive test results from rapid tests or negative tests with symptoms for self-isolation. The fourth strategy is hospital isolation when self-isolation is not possible, such as when there are clinical signs that require definitive services in the hospital. To break the chain of Covid-19 transmission, some regions have implemented a Large-Scale Social Restriction or PSBB policy. The implementation of the PSBB is contained in Government Regulation (PP) Number 21 of 2020 which was enacted by President Joko Widodo at the end of March 2020. The application of PSBB can be proposed by regional heads, both governors, regents, and mayors, and must obtain approval from the minister of health. In addition, the implementation of the PSBB can also come from a request from the Chair of the Task Force. This regulation stipulates restrictions on several places and activities, including school and work vacations, restrictions on religious activities, and/or restrictions on activities in public places or facilities. DKI Jakarta became the first province to implement the PSBB policy after obtaining approval from the Minister of Health on April 6, 2020. This first phase restriction is valid for two weeks, until April 23, 2020. During the implementation of

the PSBB policy, there was a limitation on the number of public transport passengers in DKI Jakarta to 50 percent on the KRL computer line, MRT Jakarta, and Transjakarta modes. Online motorcycle taxis are prohibited from carrying passengers.

School, campus, and office activities are carried out from home. Meanwhile, cities /regencies in Indonesia are following up on the PSBB regulations by issuing Regional Regulations. Among them is Pekanbaru Mayor Regulation Number 74 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of PSBB in Handling Covid-19. Strengthened through the Decree of the Minister of Health Number HK.01.07 / Menkes / 250/2020. The implementation of the PSBB in Pekanbaru starts on April 17 to April 30, 2020. The Pekanbaru City Government extended the implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) to prevent the spread of the coronavirus, Thursday, May 14, 2020. This is the third extension since the implementation of PSBB in Pekanbaru. The Mayor of Pekanbaru, Firdaus MT, revealed that the PSBB in Pekanbaru City is necessary. Because until now the cases of positive Covid-19 patients in Pekanbaru continue to increase. So that community activity and public facilities, as well as places of worship and educational facilities, must be limited. "This is mandatory for us to do, after it ends today, tomorrow we will automatically extend the implementation of the PSBB in Pekanbaru City," said Firdaus. Based on the results of the evaluation conducted by the task force team, the implementation of the first and second phase of the PSBB was proven to be able to reduce the number of positive cases of Covid-19 patients in Pekanbaru City. Not only positive cases of patients but Patients Under Supervision (PDP) are also claimed to have decreased since the implementation of the PSBB. "In the first stage of PSBB, there were 183 positive and positive PDP cases.

After we extend it, in the second phase of PSBB there was a decrease to 112 cases," said Firdaus. When asked about PSBB stage III whether there are different restrictions, following the central government policy that began to loosen some restrictions during the PSBB, Firdaus admitted that it would not be different from the first and second phase PSBB. 375 of 2020 concerning the extension of the PSBB. According to the decree, the third phase of the PSBB will be enforced from 15 to May 28, 2020. The government is pouring out large funds to deal with the spread of the corona outbreak, providing social protection assistance, and economic mitigation to people exposed by corona. The Data from the Ministry of Finance, the government use for the health sector amounting to IDR 87.5 trillion, social protection IDR 203.9 trillion, business incentives IDR 120.61 trillion, MSMEs IDR 123.46 trillion, corporate financing IDR 53.57 trillion, and sectoral. Ministries/agencies as well as local governments Rp. 106.11 trillion. On June 19, 2020, the Minister of Finance, Sri Mulyani, projected that funds for handling the spread of the coronavirus and national economic recovery (PEN) could soar to Rp. 905.1 trillion. This amount is more than 30 percent from previously set at Rp 695.2 trillion.

Over the past three months, funds for handling the spread of the coronavirus have increased thrice. Initially, the government only allocated funds amounting to Rp. 405.1 trillion, then increased to Rp. 677 trillion, and finally increased again to Rp. 695.2 trillion. The funds are given to all sectors affected by the spread of the coronavirus. The increase in funds for handling the spread of the coronavirus and for the national economic recovery will make the 2020 State Budget (APBN) deficit even bigger. The APBN report until the end of May 2020 shows that the realization of the APBN deficit reached Rp. 179.62 trillion or around 1.10 percent of GDP. After three months of facing the Covid-19 pandemic, the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19 compiled five stages to get to a productive and for Covid-19. This stage is a step into a new normal situation which begins with the relaxation of large-scale social restrictions or PSBB. The new campaign by the government cannot be separated from the conditions in the last three months of the pandemic which hit many business sectors and the wheels of the economy. The Ministry of Manpower noted that at least 1.7 million formal and informal workers have been affected by Covid-19. Because it makes the government faced difficult choices to save the economy without sacrificing public health.

### **Post-PSBB Social Capital-Based Food Security Analysis in Tanjung Rhu and Meranti Pandak Social Capital-Based Food Security Analysis in Tanjung Rhu and Meranti Pandak**

In this study, the concept of social capital and food security is explained by three main components as conceptualized by Putnam, namely trust, social networks, and social norms. The discussion of social capital in this paper is devoted to the food security framework of the Pekanbaru sink watershed community, namely Tanjung Rhu and Meranti Pandak Pekanbaru, after the implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) of research respondents. Social capital can be seen as a potential or actual resource that appears from the existence of social relationships, in this paper, we will first discuss the social relationships that are built in urban poor households in the research location.

Results of interviews with Plt. Head of Tanjung Rhu Urban Village, Suwanto, the urban village office in handling Covid 19 carried out a local government instruction in Pekanbaru City. One of the implementations of instructions from the Tanjung Rhu village head government to form a COVID-19 task force. "We will create a task force per hamlet (7 RW), in which Tanjung Rhu Village has a hamlet. Officers involve the surrounding community while still under the control of the urban village "(interview with Suwanto, Plt. Suwanto) The formation of the Covid task force following the circular of the Minister of Home Affairs (Mendagri) Tito Karnavian issued a Circular (SE) to governors and regents/mayors regarding the formation of a Task Force for Handling Covid-19 in the regions. And continued with the policies and circulars of the Mayor of Pekanbaru. The Minister of Home Affairs circular also instructed the Regional Covid-19 Handling Task Force to have the following tasks:

1. Carry out and control the implementation of strategic policies related to the handling of Covid-19 in the regions;
2. Resolve problems in implementing strategic policies related to the handling of Covid-19 in the regions;
3. To supervise the implementation of strategic policies related to the handling of Covid-19 in the regions; and
4. To set and implement policies and other necessary steps to accelerate the handling of Covid-19 in the regions.

The command and control of handling Covid-19 are under the Head of the National Covid-19 Handling Task Force / Head of the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB). Thus the reporting, The head of Covid-19 Regency Task Force / City to The head of Headquarters Province and Head of Provincial Covid-19 Task directly to The head of National Covid-19 Task Force.

#### **Social Capital and Food Security of Poor Households in Siak Watershed**

Martin et al. (2004) in their research on the relationship of social capital and reduced risk of hunger in low-income households in Connecticut, United States, that social capital as measured by trust, reciprocity, and social networks at the household and community level was significantly related to food security household. In addition, the study also found that social capital at the community level was significantly associated with a reduced risk of hunger in low-income poor households. Based on the calculation of the social capital index using the mechanism as presented in the Research Methodology in this paper, the following is presented regarding the food security of poor household respondents in the two research locations based on the three components of social capital. The results of this study also show the same trend as the results of research by Martin et al. (2004), namely poor households with low levels of trust, social networks, and social norms, tend to be in a state of food insecurity. On the other hand, if the household has a high level of trust, it will tend to be in a food-resistant condition, as seen in the Tanjung Rhu and Meranti Pandak sub-districts. "Since Covid 19 pandemic and PSBB was implemented by the Pekanbaru government, the economic resilience of Tanjung Rhu people. Moreover, there is an area (Hamlet) in Tanjung Rhu that is classified as an underdeveloped area from an economic and social perspective," the result of an interview with Plt. Head of Tanjung Tru Urban Village, Suwanto, 11 November 2020) The results of the interviews showed that social capital has the potential to create food-resistant poor households.

This condition showed that the high social capital endowment "blessings" in poor household communities, especially those living in urban areas and it can be useful for improving poor household food security. It is likely to explain the phenomenon described in the chapter on food security of poor households in the research location in this paper, although faced with the problem of lower household economic

capacity, poor households can maintain fairly good food security. During observations and interviews in the Meranti Pandak Village area, researchers found that several community activities have stopped since Covid 19 pandemic. Figure 5 shows that Meranti Pandak Urban Village has a better level of social capital than Tanjung Tru Urban. It can be seen from the absence of a level of trust (trust), social networks, and social norms (social norms) of poor household respondents in Tanjung Rhu Village that fall into the high category. This condition explains that the higher stock of social capital in poor households is responsible for realizing better household food security in Meranti Pandak Urban Village. This condition confirms the research of Martin et al. (2004) that reveals that social capital built from trust, social networks, and social norms in poor households has the potential to improve the food security conditions of poor households.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

The conclusions of the research results are presented: Firstly, this PSBB policy influences the resilience of poor households in the watershed namely Tanjung Rhu and Meranti Pandak villages, Pekanbaru City. Secondly, the components of social capital that are significantly related to the trust between communities and households in establishing relationships without mutual suspicion, household trust in being able to keep their environment sustainable in handling the impact of the implementation of Covid 19 after the enactment of the PSBB. Thirdly, social capital can be developed and optimized in social institutions form at the community level that can strengthen food security in poor households, based on existing bounded solidarity.

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