

A Case Study on Exploration of the Potential Empowerment of Poor Communities in Tok Bali, Pasir Puteh

Siti Asma Md Rasdi*

asma.mr@umk.edu.my

Universiti Malaysia Kelantan

W.A. Amir Zal

waamirzal@umk.edu.my

Universiti Malaysia Kelantan

Wan Nornajwa Wan Othman

wannornajwa119@gmail.com

Universiti Malaysia Kelantan

Tengku Fauzan Tengku Anuar

tengkufauzan@umk.edu.my

Universiti Malaysia Kelantan

Nurhanan AR,

nurhanan.ar@umk.edu.my

Universiti Malaysia Kelantan

Azwan Abdullah,

azwan.a@umk.edu.my

Universiti Malaysia Kelantan

Hafizi Mat Salleh

hafizi.ms@umk.edu.my

Universiti Malaysia Kelantan

Tuan Muhammad Zukri Tuan Sembok

tuanmuhammadzukri@unisza.edu.my

Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin (UNISZA)

ABSTRACT

Each community has different ownership of community capital. This study highlights the exploration of the community's potential for the empowerment of poor communities through the case study of the Social Network Laboratory in Tok Bali Fisherman's Relocation, Pasir Puteh, Kelantan. Community capitals refer to the potential that a community has which requires exploration to ensure the sustainable development of the community. This study is related to three elements of community capital namely human capital, social capital, and cultural capital. This study is a quantitative study of a deductive strategy using the concept of community development *i.e.*, Asset Based Community Development (ABCD), involving 245 fishermen at the Fishermen's Relocation in Tok Bali, Pasir Puteh, Kelantan, Malaysia. The results show that the level of human capital in Tok Bali Fishermen's community is moderate, indicating that they need to acquire more knowledge which will enable them to improve their existing skills.

Interestingly, the social capital amongst Tok Bali Fishermen's community is at a high level. This shows that this community has a good grasp on the social capital of bonding and bridging. Additionally, the cultural capital amongst Tok Bali Fishermen's community is also at a high level. The cultural capital, which is manifested by the interdependency, values, and cultures of the community in the Tok Bali Settlement area is also high. The level of income is insignificant to human capital, social capital, and even cultural capital. However, the level of education is significant to human capital and social capital but is not significant to cultural capital. This study proves that the community capital is crucial for the survival of the fishermen community in the Tok Bali Fishermen's Relocation.

Keywords: Poverty; Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD); human capital; social capital; cultural capital

INTRODUCTION

Fishermen communities are a type of community that relies on the maritime to earn income and sources of protein. They also serve as major contributors in helping the country's economic development (Hayrol Azril Mohamed Shaffril, Bahaman Abu Samah, Jeffrey Lawrence D'Silva, Jegak Uli, 2011). Generally, in the aspect of community development involving fishermen, this community can leverage the resources or potential of the community as a basis for developing a community that can either impact a particular community or the public (Amir Zal et al., 2014). Centralized Community Mapping is different from the need-based approach because the implementation of mapping is based on the potential that the community has which can be harnessed for the development of the community. According to Amir Zal (2018), potential community capital can be utilized diversely. According to Mattos (2015), the mapping of community capital allows us to see the various elements, resources, relationships in the community, and their contribution to the community. The identified community capitals can also be utilized in planning the future of the community. This way, the resources and needs of the community can be evaluated and identified in growing the capital of the community which is still lacking.

According to Emery and Flora (2006), there are six community capitals namely natural capital, human capital, cultural capital, political capital, financial capital, and built-up capital. Jacobs (2011) also listed six categories of community capital that are measured as indicators of success namely natural capital, cultural capital, human capital, social capital, political capital, built-up capital, and financial capital. Based on these capitals, this study chose to focus on three (3) community capitals namely human capital, social capital, and cultural capital based only on the scope of the study.

According to Mester (2015), human capital refers to the resources owned by individuals such as education, skills, talents, health, and knowledge which are gained through formal experience, formal learning, values, and the power of leadership. Everyone has the ability to transfer their abilities into different means if they have economic resources, social support, and legal rights. In addition, human capital also has a mobile nature beyond the boundaries of space. Mohamad Fauzi Hamat and Mohd Khairul Naim Che Nordin (2012) defined human capital as the characteristics owned by employees that cause them to be more productive. This capital is formed through education, training in services or employment, health services, the encouragement of migration, and the mastery of information.

The social capital aspect, according to Junita (2017), is a concept that describes interactions or relationships in society. Such interactions create emotional bonds which can unite people in the society in achieving the same goal, which eventually gives birth to the belief

of the relationship consolidation which will span over a long period of time. The importance of social capital through the support systems in the lives of poor-stricken communities is worthy to note because they rely heavily on these support systems. The results of the study conducted by Amir Zal (2018) show that the Asset Based Community Development (ABCD) theory is suitable to be used to observe four (4) dimensions of community capital namely human capital, social capital, economic capital, and cultural capital. It was observed that this method for poverty indicator enables the policymakers to develop comprehensive policies in helping to manage poverty in the community capital.

Social capital is one of the elements or resources in a community that has the capacity to be utilized to develop a community. Social capital is one of the resources in the community that is used as an asset in helping the development of the community (Azizan Bahari, 2002). Azizan Bahari (2002) added that social capital is a relationship amongst people in a community. In fact, the details of this social capital were revealed by Putnam (1993) who was among the earliest scholars who defined social capital as the three elements namely trust, reciprocity, and intimacy. In addition, according to AF Chawa et al. (2017), social capital was divided into bonding, bridging, and linking social.

The third element of community capital is termed as cultural capital. According to Johnson (2009), cultural capital is an asset based on cultural elements (including cultural heritage and monuments) which can be used for boosting the economy of an area which includes activities of tourism. As per Bourdieu's opinion, cultural capital refers to art, literature, monuments, and so on (Bourdieu, 1986). Bourdieu (1986) also categorized cultural capital into three forms namely embodied state, objectified state, and institutionalized state.

In summary, according to Flora (2012) and Mohamad Fauzi Hamat & Mohd Khairul Naim Che Nordin (2012), human capital refers to the knowledge or skills owned by individuals. Social capital, on the other hand, is a relationship or interaction amongst human beings (Putnam (1993); Azizan Bahari (2002); Junita (2017); Amir Zal (2018). Bourdieu (1986) and Johnson (2009) defined cultural capital as the cultural elements in the form of existing customs, values, norms, and culture in a particular community.

Nowadays, despite the country's aspiration to become a new industrial country, issues and problems regarding poverty are still widely discussed in Malaysia. Therefore, there is a dire necessity to address this matter. Hence, this article aims to provide a scrutinized report regarding the issue of poverty by reflecting on the human capital, social capital, and cultural capital among the residents of the Tok Bali Fishermen's Relocation, Pasir Puteh, Kelantan. Additionally, this article is intended to present another perspective of the country's development strategy, especially in terms of the socioeconomic factors of the poor-stricken people by considering the capital aspects of the community in that area.

COMMUNITY CAPITAL ISSUES IN THE FISHERMEN'S COMMUNITY

Poverty in general is often associated with the absence of financial resources. However, poverty can also be interpreted in various ways. Poverty can be examined through community capital such as economic capital, social capital, human capital, natural capital, physical capital, and cultural capital as highlighted in the previous subtopic.

This study focuses on the poverty faced by the fishermen community in Tok Bali and the potential of the community involving their human capital, social capital, and cultural capital. The aim of this study is to look at the level of education of the fishermen community towards human capital, social capital, and culture. Discussions related to human capital comprise elements of individual capabilities such as knowledge, talent, and skills in the process of implementing an action (Amir Zal, 2014). Prior to this, Aini Jaafar (2006) stated that human

capital involves researching humans as an 'energy asset' which is essential and productive to economic activities, national development, and the progress of the nation. This human capital needs to be harnessed to assess the ability of individuals to be able to benefit other individuals, groups, or communities. On the other hand, other scholars perceive human capital as an asset with the characteristics of employees which makes them more productive as they are formed or nurtured through investments in education, training in services or employment, health services, the promotion of migration, and mastery of information (Mohd Fauzi Hamat & Mohd Khairul Naim Che Nordin (2012); Rahmah Ismail, 1996).

Kamal, Affandi, Hassan, Ismail, and Mat (2017) documented that quality human capitals do not only display knowledge and skills, but they should also emphasize the importance of ethical values as a guideline in the development of human capitals. According to Rios *et al.* (2021), human capital is also defined as the self-taught knowledge and skills, experience gained from their environment (external influences), and social bonds that are created in the community. On a fundamental basis, human capital is related to the competence and commitment of an individual in an organization or community which is viewed in terms of skills, experience, potential, and capacity. Specifically, the human capital in this study examined human capital among the poor fishermen community in Tok Bali, Pasir Puteh, Kelantan, Malaysia.

The study of the fishermen community carried out by several researchers such as Nor Hayati Sa'at (2011), Wan Mohd Zaifurin *et al.* (2009), and Nor Fatihah Othman (2019) examined the elements of social capital among the fishermen community. However, their research only discusses the topic using only the context of interaction relationships while separately examining social capital. Social capital, as explained by AF Chawa *et al.* (2017), should be researched in the context of bonding, bridging, and linking social. Efforts to develop the communities in Malaysia (which include those for coastal fishermen community) are carried out continuously. Social capital should be emphasized more for the continuous development of fishermen.

Furthermore, there are not many recent studies which focus on the cultural capital. Instead, they focus more on the issue of poverty and fishermen's transformational efforts especially from the economic and technological aspects and so on. The findings of Nazli Mohammad and Yvonne Stedham (2021) indicated that cultural capital plays an important role in the direct impact on a community. Precisely, in the study, there is a relationship between working culture and quality of work, for example, the belief in social cohesion. Ratten (2020) elaborates on the meaning of cultural capital which includes the held values and translated in the form of lifestyle. As a continuation of these two studies, this paper is intended to examine the capitals that influence the activities of fishermen clusters which are often associated with certain stereotypes. Among the stereotypes faced by fishermen is not being able to efficiently manage their time (which includes work and leisure) and lack of work determination.

METHODOLOGY

This study employs quantitative methods by using a deductive strategy with the concept of community development *i.e.*, Asset Based Community Development (ABCD). The ABCD approach is used to map, build, and utilize the existing assets in the community to develop it (Phillips & Pittman, 2009). This approach is ideal for exploring the potential in the community for sustainable development.

In this study, there are three community capitals that have been explored including human capital, social, and cultural capital. The capitals of this community were chosen based

on Amir Zal's (2018) study of fishermen communities which have strong associations between people and their sociocultural relations which make them a traditional community.

Human capital is the knowledge and skills acquired by the respondent. Human capital has been divided into two (2) categories namely traditional human capital and new human capital. Traditional human capital is the human capital that the fishermen community has in Tok Bali fishermen's relocation, whereas new human capital is knowledge and skills learned from others. On the other hand, social capital means the relationships amongst each other while cultural capital means the values and culture of fishermen (Amir Zal, 2018).

The location and population in this study involved the Tok Bali fishermen's relocation, Pasir Puteh, Kelantan, Malaysia. This settlement is a relocation of fishermen communities from four (4) main areas in Kelantan namely Bachok, Kota Bharu, Tumpat and Pasir Puteh. The settlement has 300 houses with only 285 people occupying the area. The study involved only 245 fishermen communities in the area.

This study was conducted using quantitative methods *via* questionnaires. The developed questionnaire has four (4) main sections: 1) demographic data; 2) human capital; 3) social capital; and 4) cultural capital. This questionnaire and variables used was developed using the ABCD theory. The *Multivariate Analysis of Covariance* (MANCOVA) test was used in this study to see the differences among community capitals in Tok Bali Fishermen's Relocation (PSN), Pasir Puteh through two levels namely level of income and level of education.

RESULTS OF STUDY

This section explains the results of the respondents' background information study as well as the analysis on human capital of the fishermen community in Tok Bali Fisherman Relocation, Pasir Puteh.

Background of the Respondents

Table 1 shows the results of the age-related studies of the fishermen involved in this study. Most fishermen are aged between 35 years and 60 years, with a headcount of 175 people (71.4%). Those aged from 20 to 34 years old make up the total tally of 44 fishermen (18.0%). Only a small fraction of the fishermen is aged 61 and over, which accounted for 26 people (10.6%).

Regarding their marital status, most of the fishermen are married, with 227 people or 92.7% of the sample, whereas 3.7 % of them *i.e.*, 9 fishermen, are bereaved and divorced fishermen were 5 people (2.0%). A total of 4 fishermen (1.6%) are single and unmarried. Most of the fishermen are married and this is in line with the age of the previous respondents' survey of 245 people (100%) is those aged 20 years and above. This age is the stage in human development when they normally stepped into marriage.

In terms of the fishermen's educational status, almost half of the fishermen (118 people) have a secondary school education level (which makes up for 48.2% of the population). 92 people (37.6%) had a primary school education. A total of 30 people (12.2%) have never enrolled in the school system and 3 people (1.2%) have an education up to the university level. Next, only one person (0.4%) of the fishermen had an education up to the college level and others. In the fishermen category, 204 fishermen are coastal fishermen (83.3%) while 28 fishermen were sea fishermen (11.4%).

TABLE 1. Respondent background (N=245)

| Category | N | Per cent | Category | N | Per cent |
|------------------------------|-----|----------|-----------------------|-----|----------|
| <i>Age</i> | | | <i>Marital status</i> | | |
| 20 to 34 years old | 44 | (18.0 %) | Single | 4 | (1.6%) |
| 35 to 60 years old | 175 | (71.4%) | Married | 227 | (92.7%) |
| 61 years and above | 26 | (10.6%) | Divorce | 5 | (2.0%) |
| | | | Widow/Death | 9 | (3.7%) |
| <i>Educational standards</i> | | | <i>Fishermen</i> | | |
| Never | 30 | (12.2%) | Coastal Fisherman | 204 | (83.3%) |
| Primary school | 92 | (37.6%) | Open sea Fisherman | 28 | (11.4%) |
| High school | 118 | (48.2%) | Unrelated | 13 | (5.3%) |
| College | 1 | (0.4%) | | | |
| University/College | 3 | (1.2%) | | | |
| Other | 1 | (0.4%) | | | |

Fishermen's Community Capital in Tok Bali Fisherman Relocation, Pasir Puteh

Table 2 shows the data on the community capital ownership by fishermen in PSN Tok Bali, Pasir Puteh. The results of the study are broken down into three different types of community capitals namely human capital, social capital, and cultural capital. The results of the study for the overall community capitals were found to be at a moderate level.

1) Human capital

In relation to the data of human capital, the results showed that 85.7% of fishermen's human capitals are at moderate levels. A total of 9.8 % of the fishermen shows low level of human capitals, whereas that of 4.5 % is recorded to be high. The overall level of the fishermen's human capitals is at a moderate level, despite its lop-sidedness. This indicates that there is a significant difference which exists between two groups of fishermen having a high versus low levels of human capitals.

Human capital is divided into two (2) namely traditional human capital and new human capital. For the traditional human capital, the results indicate that 57.6% of the fishermen have a moderate level of human capital, whereas 38.8% of fishermen display high level of human capital, and 3.7% shows low level of human capital. The level of the traditional human capital of fishermen is reported to be generally moderate, notwithstanding a significant difference between those having the high and low levels. This shows that the traditional human capital of fishermen is disproportionate at high and low levels.

Next, the data on the new human capital are presented. The findings indicate that 79.2% of the fishermen's new human capital are at a moderate level. A total of 16.3% of the fishermen shows a low level of the new human capital and 4.5% of fishermen show a high level of the new human capital. The level of new human capital is moderate, despite being disproportionate between the high and low level. This indicates that there is a significant difference between those having the high and low level of new human capital. This indicates that the Head of Household (KIR) is more focused on the traditional human capital than the new human capital.

TABLE 2: Human Capital Level

| Capital | Low | Moderate | High |
|---------------------------|------|----------|------|
| Overall Human Capital | 9.8 | 85.7 | 4.5 |
| Traditional Human Capital | 3.7 | 57.6 | 38.8 |
| New Human Capital | 16.3 | 79.2 | 4.5 |

Table 3 shows the traditional human capital skills. Scale-based mean score is as follows: 1) Very unskilled; 2) Unskilled; 3) Skilled; and 4) Very skilled. The results showed that human capital skills are disproportionate between skilled and unskilled. Traditional human capital skills vary according to the types of human capital.

The fishermen community is very skilled in navigating trawlers/boats and sewing nets/meshes at 37.1% and 31.0%, respectively. 63.1% of the fishermen community are skilled in using the traditional fishing equipment and 60.4% of the fishermen community are good at predicting the weather. Other than that, 60.5% of the fishermen community are also not well equipped to build wooden boats.

TABLE 3: Traditional Human Capital Skills

| Capital | Very unskilled | Unskilled | Skilled | Very skilled |
|---|----------------|-----------|---------|--------------|
| Repairing boats | 9.4 | 41.6 | 39.6 | 9.4 |
| Driving a big boat | 9.0 | 40.2 | 34.7 | 15.9 |
| Predicting the weather | 2.0 | 16.3 | 60.4 | 21.2 |
| Tracking the bottom of the fish traditionally | 5.3 | 24.2 | 48.4 | 22.1 |
| Sewing nets/meshes | 5.7 | 13.9 | 49.4 | 31.0 |
| Building a wooden boat | 12.3 | 60.5 | 21.4 | 5.8 |
| Use traditional fishing equipment | 2.9 | 13.9 | 63.1 | 20.1 |
| Driving a trawler/boat | 2.4 | 9.0 | 51.4 | 37.1 |

Note: Scale-based mean score: 1) Very unskilled; 2) Unskilled; 3) Skilled; and 4) Very skilled

As for the new human capital of the fishermen, the results showed a disproportionate balance between the skilled and the unskilled fishermen. Most fishermen communities are not proficient in the new human capital. A total of 69.3% of the fishermen community are not proficient in breeding crabs, while 69.1% of the fishermen community are not adept at breeding prawns. A total of 62.7% of the fishermen community are not skilful in making crackers and 62.3% are unskilled in doing electrical wiring. Next, 61.1% of them are not proficient in processing marine products into new products. Only a small number (46.3 % of the fishermen community) are skilled in fabricating salted fish and 42.2% of the fishermen community are good at managing businesses.

TABLE 4: New Human Capital Skills

| Capital | Very unskilled | Unskilled | Skilled | Very skilled |
|--|----------------|-----------|---------|--------------|
| Dealing | 9.4 | 38.5 | 42.2 | 9.8 |
| Processing marine products into new products | 14.8 | 61.1 | 18.4 | 5.7 |
| Making salted fish | 9.8 | 31.6 | 46.3 | 12.3 |
| Breeding crabs | 19.3 | 69.3 | 9.0 | 2.5 |
| Raising shrimp | 20.2 | 69.1 | 9.5 | 1.2 |
| Making crackers | 18.0 | 62.7 | 17.6 | 1.6 |
| Repairing a vehicle | 15.6 | 55.7 | 27.5 | 1.2 |
| Doing electrical wiring | 18.4 | 62.3 | 16.8 | 2.5 |
| Building a house | 13.5 | 47.5 | 34.8 | 4.1 |
| Marketing sea products without middlemen | 5.7 | 45.1 | 38.5 | 10.7 |

Note: Scale-based mean score: 1) Very unskilled; 2) Unskilled; 3) Skilled; and 4) Very skilled

2) Social capital

As for the data of social capital, the findings indicate that 90.6% of fishermen's social capital are at a high level. A total of 7.3% was modest and 2.1% was low.

Social capital is categorized into two (2) categories *i.e.*, the social capital of the bonding and bridging capital. For the social capital of fisherman's bonds, the results show that 95.9% are high. A total of 3.3% was moderate and 0.8% is high. The relationship of fishermen with their family members and the community is high. This shows that their relationship is common, and they are often connected with each other.

The social capital of the fishing network shows that 84.0% was high. A total of 13.5% was moderate and 2.5% was low. This shows that the fishermen's relationship with outsiders (including with local authorities and stakeholders) are majorly high.

TABLE 5: Social Capital Levels

| Capital | Low | Moderate | High |
|-------------------------|-----|----------|------|
| Overall Social Capital | 2.1 | 7.3 | 90.6 |
| Bonding social capital | 0.8 | 3.3 | 95.9 |
| Bridging social capital | 2.5 | 13.5 | 84.0 |

The data for the conflict of the social capital of fishermen indicates that only a small number of fishermen have conflicts. There is almost no conflict between fishermen and social capital. The conflict is only with individuals who are in regular contact with them including parents, neighbours, spouses, and the chieftain.

TABLE 6: Social Capital Conflict

| Capital | Conflict |
|----------------|----------|
| Parents | 5.8 |
| Neighbours | 5.6 |
| Spouse | 4.7 |
| Family members | 3.5 |
| Tok penghulu | 4.7 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Villagers | 3.7 |
| FAMA | 3.7 |
| Fishermen's association | 3.4 |
| Middleman | 3.5 |
| LKIM | 3.5 |
| People's Representative (ADUN) | 3.5 |
| Representative of the people (Member of Parliament) | 3.9 |

3) Cultural capital

Next, for the cultural capital, the results of the study indicate that 78.8% of the fishermen community are at a moderate level. A total of 20.4% was high and 0.8% was low.

TABLE 7: Cultural Capital Levels

| Capital | Low | Simple | High |
|------------------|-----|--------|------|
| Cultural Capital | 0.8 | 78.8 | 20.4 |

Table 8, on the other hand, shows the willingness of the fishermen towards changing. The results show that 90.1% of the fishermen are ready to adapt to changes in life. A total of 74.4% of the fishermen adapted changing, 13.0% of fishermen failed to adapt to changes (failed after attempts), and 7.4% of the fishermen refuse to adapt to changes. This shows that the fishermen community is ready to embrace changes and it is in fact, changing.

TABLE 8: Willingness to adapt to changes

| | Willingness |
|--|-------------|
| Preparing towards changing | 90.1 |
| Changing | 74.4 |
| Don't want to adapt to changes | 7.4 |
| Failed to adapt to changes (failed after attempts) | 13.0 |

Analysis of Differences in Fishermen's Ownership of Community Capital

Table 9 shows the results of the MANCOVA test on three (3) community capitals namely human capital, social capital, and cultural capital based on the differences in levels of income and levels of education as a control variable.

The results show that the source of income was insignificant with human capital ($F = 1.823$; $p = 0.178$) whereby for social capital, the source of income is also not significant ($F = 0.401$; $p = 0.527$). As for cultural capital, income is also insignificant ($F = 0.064$; $p = 0.800$).

Next, the results of the study through the level of education show that human capital is significant to the level of education *i.e.*, ($F = 2.131$; $p = 0.004$). It shows that education is crucial for human capital. The results also show that the level of education is significant with the social capital ($F = 1.634$; $p = 0.047$). However, for the level of education and cultural capital, the results showed insignificant data ($F = 1.576$; $p = 0.060$).

TABLE 9: MANCOVA test on human capital, social capital, and cultural capital

| Tests of Between-Subjects Effects | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|-------------------------|-----|-------------|-------|------|
| Source | Dependent Variable | Type III Sum of Squares | DF | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
| Corrected Model | Human Capital | 5.563 ^a | 21 | .265 | 2.144 | .003 |
| | Social Capital | 2.197 ^b | 21 | .105 | 1.569 | .058 |
| | Cultural Capital | 5.295 ^c | 21 | .252 | 1.502 | .078 |
| Income | Human Capital | .225 | 1 | .225 | 1.823 | .178 |
| | Social Capital | .027 | 1 | .027 | .401 | .527 |
| | Cultural Capital | .011 | 1 | .011 | .064 | .800 |
| Education | Human Capital | 5.268 | 20 | .263 | 2.131 | .004 |
| | Social Capital | 2.179 | 20 | .109 | 1.634 | .047 |
| | Cultural Capital | 5.292 | 20 | .265 | 1.576 | .060 |
| Error | Human Capital | 27.433 | 222 | .124 | | |
| | Social Capital | 14.799 | 222 | .067 | | |
| | Cultural Capital | 37.262 | 222 | .168 | | |
| Total | Human Capital | 1005.000 | 244 | | | |
| | Social Capital | 989.000 | 244 | | | |
| | Cultural Capital | 1220.000 | 244 | | | |
| Corrected Total | Human Capital | 32.996 | 243 | | | |
| | Social Capital | 16.996 | 243 | | | |
| | Cultural Capital | 42.557 | 243 | | | |
| a. R Squared = .169 (Adjusted R Squared = .090) | | | | | | |
| b. R Squared = .129 (Adjusted R Squared = .047) | | | | | | |
| c. R Squared = .124 (Adjusted R Squared = .042) | | | | | | |

DISCUSSION

The findings of the study among the fishermen's community show that the community capitals *i.e.*, human capital, social capital, and cultural capital are at a moderate level. For the fishermen's community in the human capital, there are two (2) elements highlighted which are: (1) traditional and new skills possessed by the fishermen community; and 2) the fishermen community's interest in traditional and new human capital. As for the social capital, it demonstrates the level of relationships of the fishermen's community to the social capital of the bonds and the closeness and conflict that exists in the relationship. Cultural capital, on the other hand, highlights the level of cultural capital and its readiness to adapt to changes.

The overall human capital of fishermen is at a moderate level. Traditional human capital and new human capital are also showing at a moderate level. This shows that the fishermen's community has the proper knowledge of both traditional and new human capital. For traditional human capital, fishermen are very skilled in driving trawlers or boats. Typically, traditional human capital is passed on by the elderly to their offspring. The role and interest of young people are also crucial to enable them to learn about marine activities. The study conducted by Fennell et al. (2021) stated that fishing is considered a non-permanent occupation as it is influenced by various elements such as weather, seasons, and sea conditions, and needs to be further developed with the emphasis on the available capital. However, most fishermen consider fishing to be permanent and established as a full-time job, a job that is inherited and must resume as a legacy.

The results showed that the fishermen's community is well-versed in using traditional fishing equipment. According to a study by Hamat et al. (2012), human capitals depend on the processes of education and training. Human self-worth will increase if they can take advantage of technological developments and modern developments. On the other hand, if people rely

only on primary education, there is no increase in value themselves. Basically, it relates to the competence and commitment of a person in an organization or community that can be seen in terms of skills, experience, potential, and capacity. Human capitals gather individuals who can ensure that a business and administration are successful.

The fishermen's community has a close relationship with the social capital of the bond compared to the social capital of the network. This shows that the fishermen's community is in good rapport through their camaraderie. Connectedness can shape an effective environment to work in. Good relationships among fishermen members will have a positive impact on the increase in income. The value of trust in the community can create an effective working environment (Nazli Mohammad & Yvonne Stedham, 2021). Thus, an effective working environment can also contribute to increased income (Rusyda Ramly et al., 2021). This shows that the function of ownership of fishermen's relationship is not only solely based on family relations but also works in the context of increasing the income of fishermen. Finally, regarding the social capital of the network, the results show that there was little difference between bonding social capital and network social capital. The social capital of the network indicates the occurrence of conflicts among the fishermen's communities.

The cultural capital in the fishermen's community does not show a direct association with their education. Cultural capital does not affect their education as the cultural capital also enables the fishermen community to focus on their education, especially the education of their children to prepare them for the future (Bayu Indera Permana & Agus Mursidi, 2020). This means that the existing fishermen's environment, which is lacking and backward in terms of education, does not indicate that fishermen do not have better educational goals for their children in the future.

CONCLUSION

The findings of the research indicate, on the whole, that the community of fishermen in Tok Bali possesses a very high potential as a result of the mapping activity that was carried out in this region. The local community of fishermen is still suffering from the effects of poverty, which places them in a precarious social position. In addition to this, the activities associated with fishing are their sole and primary source of income. The low score that the ownership of life assets received explains why the community of fishermen is still living in a condition of hardship. Despite the fact that the government has made a variety of investments in the fishermen's community through a large number of programs and activities, there has been little to no discernible progress made in the evolution of the fishermen's community. As a result, this matter requires immediate and urgent attention. As a result, the findings of this research indicate that the well-being of the fishermen's community in Tok Bali ought to be reassessed using a number of different holistic criteria. To begin, the study recommends comparing the aspects of human capital, social capital, and cultural capital with those of other remote capitals that already exist and can still be emphasized. This will ensure that the highest possible level of community well-being is attained.

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