

The 3rd International Conference on Progressive Education (ICOPE) 2021

Harmonizing Competencies in Education
Transformation towards Society 5.0

Bandar Lampung, Indonesia • 9–10 October 2021

Editors • Listumbinang Halengkara, Sunyono, Ryzal Perdana,
Gede Eka Putrawan and Trio Yuda Septiawan



Issues

Select Decade 2020 ▾

Select Year 2023 ▾

Issue 4 December - Volume 2621, Issue 1 ▾

PRELIMINARY

Preface: Third International Conference on Progressive Education (3rd ICOPE) 2021 **FREE**

AIP Conf. Proc. 2621, 010001 (2023) <https://doi.org/10.1063/12.0017062>

[View article](#)

[PDF](#)

Committees: Third International Conference on Progressive Education (3rd ICOPE) 2021 **FREE**

AIP Conf. Proc. 2621, 010002 (2023) <https://doi.org/10.1063/12.0020840>

[View article](#)

[PDF](#)

STEM EDUCATIONS

Developing steam based e-module to improve creative thinking skill of grade V students on my blood circulation material **FREE**

[Desak Ketut Rani Astiti Asih](#); [Sunyono](#); [Dwi Yulianti](#)

AIP Conf. Proc. 2621, 020001 (2023) <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0169603>

[Abstract ▾](#)

[View article](#)

[PDF](#)

Problem-based learning students' worksheet to improve the critical thinking ability of grade V students at elementary school **FREE**

[Fitriadi](#); [Alben Ambarita](#); [Dwi Yulianti](#)

Theory of planned behavior implementation towards intention of participating in cosmetic packaging waste management in Surabaya city FREE

[Glady Asri Shafira](#); [Susi Agustina Wilujeng](#); [Deqi Rizkivia Radita](#); [Yulinah Trihadiningrum](#); [Ellina Sitepu Pandebesie](#)

AIP Conf. Proc. 2621, 050020 (2023) <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0142513>

[Abstract](#) [View article](#)[PDF](#) 

The role of stakeholders in the development of Indonesia marine tourism: A scoping review FREE

[Ita Prihantika](#); [Rahayu Sulistiowati](#); [Bella Meika Lestari](#); [Dewie Brima Atika](#); [Tia Panca Rahmadhani](#)

AIP Conf. Proc. 2621, 050021 (2023) <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0142454>

[Abstract](#) [View article](#)[PDF](#) 

Information system design and development of Museum promotion FREE

[Angga Hadiapurwa](#); [Hafsah Nugraha](#); [Toto Fathoni](#); [Budi Setiawan](#); [Ryzal Perdana](#)

AIP Conf. Proc. 2621, 050022 (2023) <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0142414>

[Abstract](#) [View article](#)[PDF](#) 

Correlation between elements of social capital and social characteristics of community forest management in Lampung Province: HKm Sinar Harapan and HKm Mahardika FREE

[Nindya Tria Puspita](#); [Rommy Qurniati](#); [Christine Wulandari](#)

AIP Conf. Proc. 2621, 050023 (2023) <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0142785>

[Abstract](#) [View article](#)[PDF](#) 

CURRICULUM AND INSTRUCTION

RESEARCH ARTICLE | DECEMBER 04 2023

Correlation between elements of social capital and social characteristics of community forest management in Lampung Province: HKm Sinar Harapan and HKm Mahardika



Nindya Tria Puspita; Rommy Qurniati ✉; Christine Wulandari



AIP Conf. Proc. 2621, 050023 (2023)

<https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0142785>



View
Online



Export
Citation

CrossMark

AIP Advances

Why Publish With Us?

- 25 DAYS**
average time to 1st decision
- 740+ DOWNLOADS**
average per article
- INCLUSIVE**
scope

[Learn More](#)

Correlation Between Elements of Social Capital and Social Characteristics of Community Forest Management in Lampung Province: HKm Sinar Harapan and HKm Mahardika

Nindya Tria Puspita, Rommy Qurniati^{a)}, Christine Wulandari

*Department of Forestry, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Lampung,
Jl. Soemantri Brojonegoro No.1 Bandar Lampung 35141, Indonesia*

^{a)} Corresponding author: rommy.qurniati@fp.unila.ac.id.

Abstract. The Batutegei Forest Management Unit (FMU) has implemented Social Forestry programs, one of which is the Community Forest (HKm) scheme. The high social capital owned by forest farmer groups will facilitate the implementation of the HKM program in the field and can be a problem-solving solution. The variables of social capital, namely mutual trust, cooperation, and tolerance, will be able to build networks both within community groups and with other community groups. There have been many types of research on the correlation between community characteristics and community perception of community forest management (HKm), but fewer studies related the social characteristics HKm's members to their social capital. Under these conditions, the research which has the objective to analyze the correlations of social characteristics and the elements forming the social capital of forest farmers managing HKm is needed. Data was collected in December 2018 and using interviews by open-ended and semi-structured questionnaires. Respondents amounted 86 persons are member of Sinar Harapan and Mahardika HKm Forest farmers group (HKm Gapoktan). Non-parametric test using Spearman Rank is a data analysis method in this study. The results showed that social characteristics of Gapoktan HKm Mahardika members are correlated with elements of social capital i.e. income and length of stay correlated to trust, age correlated to network and income correlated to norms. Meanwhile, Gapoktan HKm Sinar Harapan members only have one element of social capital that correlated to social characteristics, namely trust which correlated to age, education, income, and length of stay.

INTRODUCTION

The Batutegei Forest Management Unit is a forest management unit located in a protected forest area in Lampung Province. The Batutegei FMU work area is divided into two blocks, namely the utilization block and the core block [1]. One of the ways to manage forests in the Batutegei FMU working area is by implementing social forestry schemes, especially Community Forests (HKm) with the aim of conserving forests and improving the welfare of communities in and around the forest [2]–[5].

The Community Forest Program (HKm) is one of the efforts to conserve forest areas and provide benefits to the community. The HKm program aims to improve community welfare through optimal, fair, and sustainable use of forest resources while maintaining the preservation of forest functions [1]. In general, social capital research is associated with the development of a program including forestry programs such as community forestry programs (HKm) in protected forests [6], included in community base ecotourism development programs [6].

The application of social capital will be able to empower the community and will greatly influence the success of sustainable natural resource management [7], [8]. Social capital such as trust, mutual cooperation, networks and attitudes, play a major role in community behavior and if managed properly will be able to empower the community. The development of social capital of group members in a HKm program will be known from the development of group dynamics [9].

Social capital can be defined as aspects of social organization, such as networks, norms, and trust that facilitate coordination and cooperation for mutual benefit [10]. Social capital in society can encourage and facilitate individuals or groups in accessing resources (financial and information) and can minimize transaction costs [11]. Thus, the higher the social capital in the community, the potential for conflicts (including forest resource

management conflicts) can be reduced or even prevented and can affect the success of a development program [5], [12].

Social capital in this study uses 3 elements, namely: trust, norms, and social networks (networking). These three elements were chosen because they are elements of social capital that have been shown to have an effect on many studies. There have been many studies examining the relationship between social capital and the participation of farmer group members in Alif Koponlen agribusiness [13]. The relationship between social capital and the level of ecological sustainability [14] and the relationship between social capital and community participation in the development of tourist villages in Tamansari Village [3], and in the two districts of Way Kanan and Lampung Barat [6], [9]. However, research on the correlation between social characteristics and elements of social capital has not been widely carried out. Based on this, this research was conducted with the aim of analyzing the influence between social characteristics and the elements forming social capital.

METHODS

This study was conducted in two HKm farmer group area, i.e. Sinar Harapan farmer group and Mahardika farmer group areas. Their areas were located on Batutegi Forest Management Unit in Tanggamus District, Lampung Province. Research was done on Desember 2018. The research sites are listed in Figure 1.

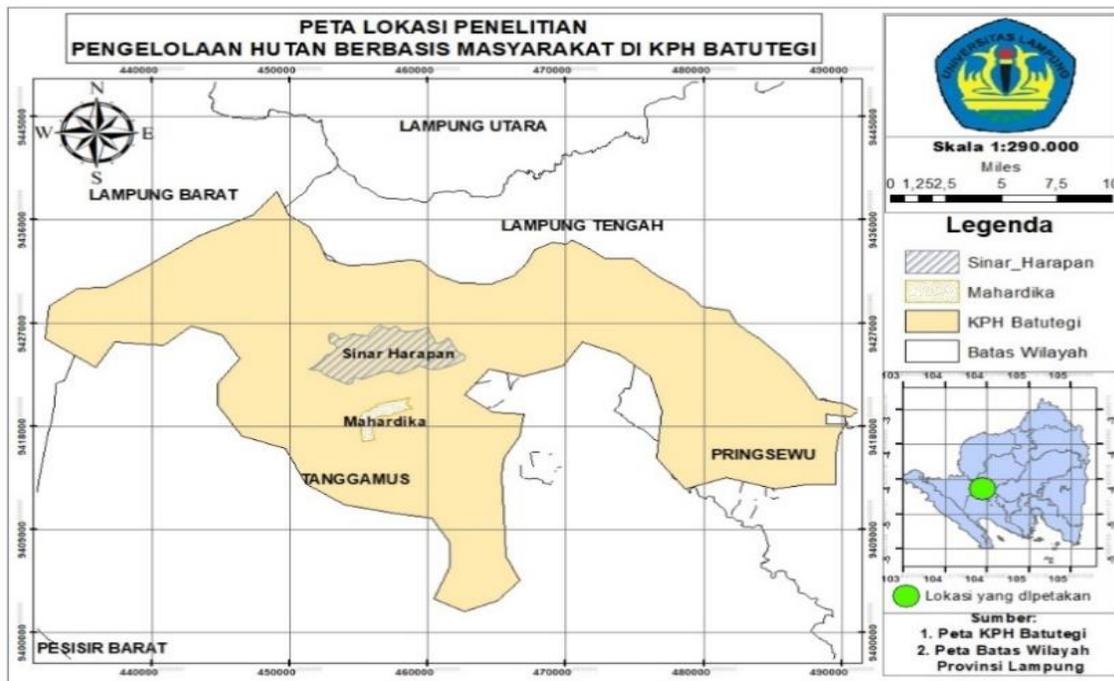


Figure 1. Location of study site [2]

Data was collected using interview by open ended and semi structured questionnaire, direct observation, documents and archival reviews. The discussion was conducted with farmers. Sampling was carried out using the Slovin formula [1].

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

Information :

n = Sample size (respondents)

N = Population size

e = The error rate that is still tolerable is 10%

Purposive sampling method was used in sampling respondents. Purposive sampling is a sampling technique based on certain characteristics that are considered related to the research and based on the subjective judgment of the researcher. Total respondents are 86 HKm farmers (43 members of each Sinar Harapan and Mahardika forest farmer group) in Tanggamus District.

Table 1. Criteria/indicators to determine the correlation between social characteristics and elements forming social capital.

No	Variable	Measured data		
		Variables	Criteria/indicators	Categories
1	Socio-economic characteristics	1. Age (X1) Total age of respondents since birth expressed in years	1. <20 (yo) 2. 21-30 (yo) 3. 31-40 (yo) 4. 41-50 (yo) 5. >50 (yo)	1. Extremely low 2. Low 3. Medium 4. High 5. Extremely High
		2. Formal Education (X2) The level of formal education that the respondent has taken	1. No school 2. elementary school 3. Junior High School 4. High School 5. Undergraduate	1. Extremely low 2. Low 3. Medium 4. High 5. Extremely High
		3. Income level (X3) Respondent's income obtained from permanent work and side jobs	1. < Rp 500.000 2. Rp 500.000 –Rp 1.450.00 3. > Rp 1.500.000- Rp 2.500.000 4. Rp 2.600.000- Rp 3.500.000 5. >Rp 3.500.000	1. Extremely low 2. Low 3. Medium 4. High 5. Extremely High
		4. Length of stay (X4) The respondent's period of stay since living in the village	1. <10 year 2. 11-20 year 3. 21-30 year 4. 31-40 year 5. > 40 year	1. Extremely low 2. Low 3. Medium 4. High 5. Extremely High
2	Social-capital elements	1. Trust (Y1) Respondent's trust in other community members	Level of confidence in: 1. To those around you 2. Community/customary leaders 3. People with the same ethnicity 4. People of different ethnicity 5. Police officers 6. External parties (NGO/private) 7. The FMU	1. Not sure 2. Slightly unsure 3. Hesitating 4. Slightly sure 5. Sure
		2. Social network (Y2) Interrelated relationships between individuals and groups that are voluntary and use the principle of equality	Density grade and characteristics: 1. Household members involved 2. Organizations followed 3. Diversity of members of the organization 4. Willingness to build a network 5. Participation 6. Teamwork in the community 7. Teamwork outside the	1. Not sure 2. Slightly unsure 3. Hesitating 4. Slightly sure 5. Sure

No	Variable	Measured data		
		Variables	Criteria/indicators	Categories
			community 8. Unity in the organization	
	3. Social norms (Y3) The form of social control as a formula to be able to determine the expected behavior patterns (social norms related to resource sustainability)		Community members' level of understanding and compliance with: 1. Written rules that bind individuals or society (government rules) 2. Unwritten rules that bind individuals and society 3. Religious rules 4. Honesty 5. Obedience to the norm of decency 6. Obedience to customary norms	1. Not sure 2. Slightly unsure 3. Hesitating 4. Slightly sure 5. Sure

Data analysis of the relationship between respondent characteristics and elements of social capital is ordinal data, so it is necessary to analyze using Spearman's Rank Test.

$$R_s = 1 - \frac{6 \sum_{i=1}^n d_i^2}{n(n^2 - 1)}$$

Information:

R_s : Spearman Rank Coefficient

d_i : difference between X and Y peringkat

n : number of samples

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Respondents Characteristics

The sample of this research is farmers who are members Gapoktan of Mahardika and Sinar Harapan with a total number of respondents from the two Gapoktans, namely 86 farmers. Respondents farm by applying coffee agroforestry patterns and have additional jobs, namely mountain motorcycle taxis, traders and laborers. The existence of additional income has a positive impact on forest sustainability because [15] states that fixed income supported by additional income will reduce the vulnerability of respondents to dependence on one source of income, especially those from forests. Respondents' educational level varied starting from the highest, namely, Bachelor, High School (SMA), Junior High School (SMP), Elementary School (SD) and some even did not attend school. Education level will affect farmers' agroforestry practices on their managed land and increase income [16]. This diversity can be seen in the Table. 2.

Table 2. Social Characteristic of Mahardika and Sinar Harapan Farmers.

No	Social Characteristic	Gapoktan Mahardika		Gapoktan Sinar Harapan	
1	Age (Years)				
	19-30	9	(21%)	6	(14%)
	31-40	16	(37%)	14	(33%)
	41-50	10	(23%)	18	(42%)
	>51	8	(19%)	5	(12%)
2	Education				
	Elementary School	23	(46%)	14	(28%)
	Junior high school	13	(26%)	26	(52%)
	Senior high school	14	(28%)	9	(18%)
	Bachelor	1	(0%)	1	(2%)
3	Income				
	>500.000	0	(0%)	0	(0%)
	500.000-1.500.000	13	(26%)	14	(28%)
	1.500.000-2.500.000	29	(58%)	20	(40%)
	2.500.000-3.500.000	4	(8%)	5	(10%)
	> 3.500.000	4	(8%)	11	(22%)
4	Length of stay (years)				
	5-15	14	(33%)	10	(23%)
	16-35	22	(51%)	23	(53%)
	36-55	5	(12%)	8	(19%)
	>56	2	(5%)	2	(5%)

The age of the majority of farmers is in the range of 30 to 45 years. This age is a person's productive age in doing a job in order to obtain maximum results [17]. The level of income obtained by the two members of Gapoktan HKM ranges from Rp. 500,000 to Rp. 2,000,000 per month. The average income for members of the Gapoktan HKM Mahardika is IDR 1,827,000.00 per month, while the members of the Gapoktan HKM Sinar Harapan are IDR 2,668,367.00 per month. It is known that the standard of the Tanggamus Regency Minimum Wage (UMK) 2021 is Rp. 2,432,001,00/month [18]. Based on these standards, it can be said that members of the Gapoktan HKM Sinar Harapan are already prosperous, but on the contrary for Gapoktan HKM Mahardika members. Reference [28] writes that if the farmer's income is above the Regional Minimum Wage, it means that the farmer's income is sufficient to meet their basic needs. Hkm farmers live near the forest in order to facilitate access to meet the daily needs of their families [5], [6], [9]. In both HKM Gapoktan, the length of stay of farmers ranged from 16 to 35 years. The farmer members of the two HKM Gapoktan live as neighbors and communicate well with each other. According to [9], [19], the longer you stay in a place, the more you will know and trust will arise among its members.

Correlations Between Social Characteristic and Elements of Social Capital

Social capital is manifested in a culture of mutual cooperation and community consultation. The tradition of mutual assistance and mutual assistance has long been a characteristic of Indonesia. Social capital is a form of social and economic network in society that occurs between individuals and groups, both formal and informal, which is beneficial and profitable [6], [9]. Reference [20] writes that social capital generally refers to norms, networks and organizations that relate to the society in gaining access to power and resources as well as decision making and policy formulation.

Social capital is a basic foundation of society whose components include trust, social networks and norms [9], [10]. The presence of the three components referred to in the community can describe the ability to solve various common problems faced together. The stronger the social capital, the less likely conflict will occur [9].

The results of the analysis show that there are social characteristics of respondents that are significantly correlated with elements of social capital. In Gapoktan HKm Mahardika, social characteristics of income and length of stay are correlated with elements of trust in social capital, while age is correlated with network. In the norm there is no correlation with social characteristics. This condition can occur in this Gapoktan because HKm members do not understand or are aware of the rules that are applied, whether written or not. In Gapoktan HKm Sinar Harapan, there is no significant correlation between social characteristics and elements of social capital but has a positive correlation direction. Positively correlated means that the relationship between the two variables goes in the same direction, meaning that the more social characteristics, the better the social capital. The correlation between social characteristics and elements of social capital can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3. Correlations Between Social Characteristics and Social Elements of Capital.

Social Characteristics	Elements of Social Capital					
	Trust Correlation Coefficient		Network Correlation Coefficient		Norm Correlation Coefficient	
	Mahardika	Sinar Harapan	Mahardika	Sinar Harapan	Mahardika	Sinar Harapan
Age	0,093	0,057	0,363**	-0,060	-0,150	0,228
Education	-0,002	0,028	-0,165	0,116	0,114	0,092
Income	-0,290*	0,050	0,179	0,067	-0,031	0,181
Length of stay	0,360*	0,062	0,156	0,247	0,269	0,181

Description :

*significant correlation at = 0.05; **significant correlation at = 0.01

Trust

Trust is a complex thing in the modern environment from two binding sources, namely: norms and networks. The term "trust" is defined as expectations for order, honesty, and cooperative behavior that arise from within a community based on the norms shared by members of that community [21]. Trust is very influential in relation to the HKm program, how people involved in the program can work with each other functionally, because the trust that arises in certain groups will lead to satisfaction which will have a positive impact on performance [5], [9]. In addition, if the HKm Gapoktan cooperates with its partners, for example the FMU institution, with high trust, then the program will certainly be sustainable. High trust from the community will make it easier for individuals or groups to access various things such as: jobs, knowledge, information, and economic factors or in other words bring economic benefits [22]. If individuals live in an environment that gives high trust, then their social capital is also high [23].

The correlation between the element of trust and the social characteristics of Gapoktan HKm Mahardika farmers only occurs in income and length of stay with Correlation Coefficient values of 0.290* and 0.360*, meaning that income and length of stay of farmers are significantly correlated with trust. Meanwhile, age and education are not correlated with trust with Correlation Coefficient values of 0.093 and 0.002. In the Gapoktan HKm Sinar Harapan, there is no correlation between social characteristics and elements of social capital. The value of the correlation coefficient of trust with age is 0.057, education with confidence is 0.028, income with confidence is 0.050 and length of stay with confidence is 0.062.

At Gapoktan HKm Mahardika there is a negative relationship between income and trust, which means that the direction of the correlation is not in the same direction, meaning that the more farmers' income, the lower the trust. In addition to income, education with trust also has a negative correlation direction, meaning that the higher the education of farmers, the lower their trust. This is partly because members of Gapoktan HKm Mahardika are not natives of Pekon Sidomulyo, so there is no sense of kinship between them. A high level of education in general will be more careful in making decisions because it considers every step that will be taken [9]. The low level of education is an obstacle in the process of accepting new innovations and technologies that continue to develop over

time, making it difficult to increase their income [24]–[26]. Therefore, the level of education of forest farmers can affect efforts to develop new businesses with the latest technology [27], while the Gapoktan HKm Sinar Harapan is positive (unidirectional), which means that the higher the education, the higher the trust will also increase. Not only education but all social characteristics and beliefs are positive, meaning that the direction of correlation occurs in the same direction.

Network

The social network is an element of social capital because it can increase the network of relationships with the community and parties who have authority in efforts to develop sustainable forests [5], [9], [28]. Social network is defined as the ability of a person or group of people to build relationships by involving themselves in a social relationship.

Networking is a very strong effect because it can add to the potential costs of each individual expense [29]. Further [30], states that social networks in the concept of social capital are all relationships with other people or groups that allow alleviation of problems to run efficiently. An extensive social network allows members to help each other in running the HKm program. In addition, social networks also help Gapoktan in obtaining additional knowledge and certain technologies so as to facilitate efficiency and effectiveness in Gapoktan activities [5], [9].

In Gapoktan HKm Mahardika age is correlated with elements of social capital network with a Correlation Coefficient value of 0.363**, while in Gapoktan HKm Sinar Harapan there is no correlation (Correlation Coefficient value 0.116). Other characteristics, namely education, income and length of stay are not correlated with the network in both Gapoktan. As in the Trust element, the direction of the correlation between the age coefficient and the social network at Gapoktan HKm Mahardika is unidirectional (positive value), meaning that the older you get, the more your social network will increase. It is different from the Gapoktan HKm Sinar Harapan, which is not in the same direction (negative) and means that the older you get, the lower your social network will be. This can happen because humans are getting older, it will be difficult to carry out activities such as social networks, namely socializing with fellow members of farmer groups. If the age variable increases, the perception variable also increases and if the age variable decreases, the perception variable also decreases [31].

Norm

Norms contain questions that revolve around noble "values" such as the nature of God and justice [21]. However, norms drive and support socialization and sanctions [29]. The most important characteristic in the norm dimension is reciprocity. Reciprocity can be a balance. The point is that with reciprocity, the exchange of goods of the same value can occur. In general, reciprocity is defined as helping one another without expecting anything in return and it is this norm that will ensure trust in the behavior of others [5], [9].

Social capital is always related to norms, meaning that if a society has low social capital, the norms will be low and cooperation between people can only take place under a formal legal and regulatory system. It can be argued that the element of social capital trust or trust is the main component of forming social capital in rural areas. Other aspects, such as cooperation (network), will not be well-formed if it is not based on a mutual-trust relationship between community members [32]. There are still many researchers and social capital experts who have not been able to clearly show a strong relationship between trust and the formation of cooperation and community networks because a very in-depth study of the characteristics of the respondents is required.

Social norms and values are useful as social control in society. In addition, social norms and values can also support individuals to improve their achievements which can later form social capital. These social norms play a very important role in controlling people's behavior [33]. These norms are usually not written but are understood by every member of society and determine behavior in the context of social relations. Norms are important elements to maintain social relations in a social system that can be carried out as expected.

Correlation between elements of norms and social characteristics was not found in farmers of Gapoktan HKm Mahardika and Gapoktan HKm Sinar Harapan. In Gapoktan HKm Mahardika, social characteristics of income and elements of norms were not correlated, but had a negative relationship direction with the value of Correlation Coefficient -0.031, meaning that the more farmers' income increased, the norm value will decrease. In other words, as income increases, it is likely that there will be an arrogant attitude and not following social norms or rules that apply in the area where they live. In Gapoktan HKm Sinar Harapan there is no significant correlation but it has a positive correlation direction (Correlation Coefficient value 0.181). This means that the longer you stay in the

location, the better the social norms will be. In line with what is written in reference [15] that until now there has been no member of the Gapoktan who has violated the applicable norms or rules.

CONCLUSIONS

This study can be concluded that 2 (two) social characteristics of Gapoktan HKm Mahardika members i.e. income and length of stay have correlations with social capital elements, namely Trust with correlation coefficients of -0.290^* and 0.360^* , respectively. In addition, the network with age has correlated due to has the correlation coefficient of 0.363^{**} . Members of Gapoktan HKm Sinar Harapan have no correlation between their social characteristics and elements of social capital.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thank you to the University of Lampung for providing funding for this research through the University of Lampung DIPA Funding Leading Research scheme for the 2019 implementation with contract number 2231/UN26.21/PN/2019.

REFERENCES

1. H. Kaskoyo, A. J. Mohammed, and M. Inoue, "Impact of community forest program in protection forest on livelihood outcomes: A case study of Lampung Province, Indonesia," *J. Sustain. For.*, vol. 36, no. ue 3, pp. 250–263, 2017.
2. N. T. Puspita, R. Qurniati, and I. G. Febryano, "Modal Sosial Masyarakat Pengelola Hutan Kemasyarakatan di Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan Batu Tegi," *J. Sylva Lestari*, vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 54–64, 2020.
3. E. Puspitaningrum and D. P. Lubis, "Social Capital and Community Participation of Tamansari Tourism Development in Banyuwangi District," *J. Sains Komun. Pengemb. Masy. [JSKPM]*, vol. 2, no. 4, pp. 465–484, 2018.
4. R. Safe'i, I. G. Febryano, and L. N. Aminah, "Pengaruh Keberadaan Gapoktan terhadap Pendapatan Petani and Perubahan Tutupan Lahan di Hutan Kemasyarakatan," *J. Ilmu-Ilmu Sos. Hum.*, vol. 20, no. 2, pp. 109–114, 2018.
5. C. Wulandari, "Identifying Climate Change Adaptation Efforts in the Batutegi Forest Management Unit, Indonesia," *For. Soc.*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 48–59, 2021.
6. C. Wulandari, "Importance of Community Social Capital On Ecotourism Development In Protection Forest," *J. Hutan Trop.*, vol. 7, no. ue 3, pp. 1–7, 2019.
7. D. R. Nurrochmat, D. Darusman, and M. Ekayani, *Kebijakan Pembangunan Kehutanan and Lingkungan*. Bogor: IPB Press, 2016.
8. T. Pranadji, "Penguatan Modal Sosial Untuk Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Pedesaan Dalam Pengelolaan Agroekosistem Lahan Kering Studi Kasus di Desa-Desa (Hulu DAS) Ex Proyek Bangun Desa, Kabupaten Gunungkidul and Ex Proyek Pertanian Lahan Kering, Kabupaten Boyolali," *J. Agro Ekon. Indones. Agency Agric. Res. Dev.*, vol. 24, no. 2, pp. 5–12, 2016.
9. C. Wulandari and P. Budiono, "Social capital status on HKm development in Lampung," in *international conference of Indonesia forestry researchers III 3rd INAFOR 2015*, 2016, pp. 19–26.
10. R. Putnam, "The prosperous community: Social capital and public life," *Am. Prospect*, vol. 13, pp. 35–42, 1993.
11. P. Susantini, "Memperkuat modal sosial dalam pengelolaan hutan," *DwijenAGRO*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 1–8, 2012.
12. E. Puspasari, C. Wulandari, A. Darmawan, and I. S. Banuwa, "Aspek Sosial Ekonomi pada Sistem Agroforestri di Areal Kerja Hutan Kemasyarakatan (HKm) Kabupaten Lampung Barat, Provinsi Lampung," *J. Sylva Lestari*, vol. 5, no. 3, pp. 95–103, 2017.
13. I. Fadlurrahman and Saharuddin, "The Relationship of Social Capital with Farmer Groups Participation in Koperasi Pondok Pesantren (Kopontren) (Case: Kopontren Alif, Alam Endah Village, Rancabali Sub District, Bandung District, West Java Province)," *J. Sains Komun. Pengemb. Masy. [JSKPM]*, vol. 2, no. 3, pp. 347–362, 2018.

14. D. P. Jayanegara, R. F. Marta, and M. Isnaini, "Hubungan Komunikasi Partisipatif and Modal Sosial terhadap Keberlanjutan Ekologi Ekowisata Mangrove Desa Teluk Naga," vol. 24, no. 3. pp. 545–557, 2021.
15. R. Qurniati, I. G. Febryano, and D. Zulfiani, "How trust influence social capital to support collective action in agroforestry development?," *BIODIVERSITAS*, vol. 18, no. 3, pp. 1201–1206, 2017.
16. K. Barki, S. Satmoko, and B. T. Eddy, "Pengaruh Modal Sosial terhadap Tingkat Adopsi Inovasi Padi Organik pada Anggota Kelompok Tani Paguyuban Al-Barokah," *Agromedia*, vol. 35, no. 2, pp. 1–9, 2017.
17. P. Idayanti, S. Bakri, C. Wulandari, and S. B. Yuwono, "Karakteristik Sosial Ekonomi yang Berpengaruh terhadap Pendapatan Kelompok Hutan Kemasyarakatan Panca Tunggal," in *Seminar Nasional Biologi 4: "Pemanfaatan Biodiversitas dan Bioteknologi untuk Pelestarian Lingkungan" Bandung 25 April 2019*, 2019, pp. 1–14.
18. WageIndicator, "UMP/UMK Lampung," *Gajimu.com/Garmen*, 2021. .
19. C. Wulandari and M. Inoue, "The Importance of Social Learning for the Development of Community Based Forest Management in Indonesia: The Case of Community Forestry in Lampung Province," *Small-scale For.*, vol. 17, no. 3, pp. 361–376, 2018.
20. C. Grootaert and al, *Integrated questionnaire for the measurement of social capital*, The World Bank Social Capital Thematic Group, 2003.
21. F. Fukuyama, *Guncangan Besar Kodrat Manusia dan Tata Sosial Baru*. Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2005.
22. P. Szkudlarek and J. V. Biglieri, "Trust as an Element of Social Capital – Evidence from a Survey of Polish and Spanish Students," *J. Int. Stud.*, vol. 9, no. 1, pp. 252–64, 2016.
23. U. Wuryanti, N. Martono, and Mintarti, "Hubungan Status Sosial Ekonomi Dengan Modal Sosial Siswa Sma Di Purwokerto," *SOSIOGLOBAL*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 21–42, 2021.
24. M. Harahap and S. Herman, "Hubungan Modal Sosial dengan Produktivitas Petani Sayur (Studi Kasus pada Kelompok Tani Barokah Kelurahan Tanah Enam Ratus Kecamatan Meand Marelan," *J. Agrium*, vol. 2, no. ue 21, pp. 157–165, 2018.
25. T. Hidayani and E. Haryono, "Karakteristik Keadaan Sosial Ekonomi Petani Kopi di Kabupaten Lampung Barat," *J. Penelit. Geogr.*, vol. 1, no. 6, pp. 1–13, 2018.
26. M. A., M. M. J. Kapa, and K. Herewila, "Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Produksi Kopi Arabika Bajawa (Studi Kasus Di Desa Beiwali, Kecamatan Bajawa Kabupaten Ngada," *Bul. Ilm. IMPAS*, vol. 2, no. 20, pp. 1–9, 2019.
27. Y. T. Agustin, W. Sumekar, and T. Dalmiyatun, "Factors Related to the Competence of Coffee Farmers in Keseneng Tourism Village Sumowono Sub District Semarang Regency Central Java," *Agroland*, vol. 27, no. ue 2, pp. 130–143, 2020.
28. T. N. Wicaksono, "Hubungan Modal Sosial san Partisipasi Kepengurusan dengan Taraf Hidup Anggota Program Pengembangan Usaha Agribisnis Pedesaan," Departemen Sains Komunikasi dan Pengembangan Masyarakat, Bogor, 2016.
29. D. R. Putnam, "Turning In, Turning Out: The Strange Disappearance of Sosial Capital in America," *Polit. Sci. Polit.*, vol. 28, 1995.
30. R. Lawang, *Capital Sosial: Dalam Perspektif Sosiologis Suatu Pengantar*. Jakarta: Fisip UI Press, 2004.
31. P. T. O. Viani, H. Kaskoyo, C. Wulandari, and R. Safei, "Korelasi Antara Karakteristik Masyarakat dengan Persepsi Masyarakat terhadap Pengelolaan Hutan Kemasyarakatan (HKm," in *Seminar Nasional Konservasi: "Konservasi Sumberdaya Alam Untuk Pembangunan Berkelanjutan*," 2018, pp. 174–181.
32. B. Cahyono and A. Adhiatma, "Peran Modal Sosial Dalam Peningkatan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Petani Tembakau Di Kabupaten Wonosobo," *CBAM-FE*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 131–144, 2021.
33. T. Tedjaningsih and D. Sufyadi, "Social Capital and Sustainable of Mendong Farm, Jurnal Pemikiran Masyarakat Ilmiah Berwawasan Agribisnis, Vol 6," *J. Pemikir. Masy. Ilm. Berwawasan Agribisnis*, vol. 6, no. 2, pp. 588–599, 2020.