Introduction

- It is known that the social capital in community empowerment activities in local level is clearly essential in the maintenance and use of the commons so it needs to be preserved the existence by keeping the trust among the members of local community groups.

- Flassy et al. (2009) states that trust is the key element in social capital, while other elements which is participation in the network, reciprocity, social norms, social values and proactive actions are the adequacy requirement of social capital.

- Based on the opinion of Flassy et al. (2009), then study of social capital in a community forest management will be observed on the aspects of trust, participation in the network, and the proactive actions of the board and members of community forest groups in managing forests which already obtain *Izin Usaha Pemanfaatan HKm* (IUPHKm or license on HKm utilization) from the government.

- Community based forest management factor is one of the determining factors in the sustainable natural resources management (Wulandari, 2013) Thus it is very important to recognize the conditions and factors in the social capital which influence the development of CF program in Lampung.
Experimental Methods

- The study was held from June to August 2014 in West Lampung District and Way Kanan District, Lampung Province.

- Respondent are the committee and members of Community Forest (HKm) Group of Binawana in Tri Budi Syukur village (115 respondents), West Lampung and HKM Group of Mekar Jaya in Lebak Paniangan village in Way Kanan (106 respondents).

- Questions in the questionnaire is a modified version of SCAT (Social Capital Assessment Tool) dan SC-IQ (Social Capital on Integrated Questionaire).

- The level of social capital is divided into four classes, namely minimum, low, medium and high.

Results and Discussions

Trust

- Trust is one of the requirements in the strengthening of social capital, and trust means that there are mutual trust between the members with other members in Gapoktan (Fukuyama, 2007).

- Mekar Jaya has low trust level possibly due to the boards which appointed by the government and not by the members. That condition has influence to level of sense of belonging members to their Gapoktan or HKm institution.

- According to Mahareni (2011), managerial quality has impact to service quality of institution to members therefore needs high quality and appropriate management leader and staff which has chosen by members objectively.

- The trust level of MJ member on average 21.8 (low level) and BW is 35.2 (high level).

- According to Uphoff (2000) is as follows: 79% of MJ members have low trust level and 89% BW members have high trust level.
Results and Discussions

Social Networks

- The definition of social network is a relationship that is arranged in an interaction involving people, groups, communities, information and various social services therein.

- Social networks is strongly associated with the level of social capital as its multidimensional nature that allows collective action (Sidu, 2006).
  - Based on the score obtained, it is known that the strength of social networks in Mekar Jaya is moderate (16.1) and Bina Wana is high (19.3).

- Differences of social network power between the two Gapoktan is very likely to occur because of the differences in the type of interrelation between group members as revealed because actually social network is emotion network as mentioned by Lendesang (2014).
  - Details of the social networks level of two Gapoktan i.e. 87% of respondents of MJ have moderate level and amounted 90.5% of BW respondents have high level.

Results and Discussions

Social norms

- Levels of trust affect the compliance of members to a particular social entity (Hasbullah, 2006). Levels of social norms of HKm Gapoktan member: Adherence to the unwritten rules, government regulations, religious rules, honesty in daily life, modesty in daily life, and harmony in daily life.
  - Based on the average value, it is known that the score of social norms of MJ group members is 14.01 so it can be said to fall into the moderate category while in BW is 16.81 and fall into the category of high.

- According to Lendesang (2014) differences in the level of social norms can occur because of the high and low of interference or influence from outside in addition to the level of the group solidity.
  - The distribution of social norms level based of the continuum Uphoff (2000) can be seen that 87% of MJ respondents have moderate level and 93% of BW respondents have high level.
Results and Discussions

Proactive Actions
- Proactive action is one important element in the social capital because not only mean participation but always find a way for their involvement in social activities (Hasbullah, 2006).
  - Based on the analysis results it is known that the level of proactive action of MJ Gapoktan member is low or 15.05 and BW is high or 23.04. The distribution level of proactive action is 82% of MJ respondents at low level, and high level of BW belong to 77% respondents.
  - The big difference in the level of proactive action is because both of these Gapoktan have different mechanisms and also intensity of coaching and mentoring from the government and outside parties. Moreover, because also the difference in the work plan clarity which has been arranged by the group either annual or five-yearly work plan. According to Menguc et al., (2010), various causes of the differences mentioned will affect the proactive action of a group.

Results and Discussions

Caring
- Rinawati (2012) stated that awareness is the pattern of exchange which is not done reciprocally instantaneous, but rather a combination of short-term and long-term in the spirit of helping and altruism. A community group will have a strong and tough social capital in dealing with various social problems if it has a high level of awareness (Hasbullah, 2006).
  - Clearly apparent differences in the caring level of the members in both gapoktan which can be caused by not gaining benefits of the group existence for the members of Gapoktan MJ, it is in contrary to what has been perceived by the members of BW. This proves the statement of Ssemakula and Mutimba (2011) that the benefit or advantage of grouping will affect to the group dynamics and caring of the members.
CONCLUSIONS

- The analysis results described that the caring level in MJ is 5.80 and BW is 7.60. The difference of social networks level also occur where the MJ: 16.10 and BW is 19.30. For the score of social norms also differ in both groups so that MJ has the level of social norms 14.01 and BW has 16.81. Especially for trust and proactive actions in both groups have same on level difference, that is MJ at the level low (21.80 and 15.05 respectively) and BW high (35.20 and 23.04 respectively).

- Based on the overall analysis on the level of social capital owned by the two Gapoktan, it is known that the human resources aspects and elements of social capital affects to the level of effort which required by the government and other parties in the development of HKm in a region.

THANK YOU