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### "The Social Capital in the Activities Concerning Marriage and Death amongst the Ethnic Groups of *Lamaholot* and *Orang Nagi* in the District of East Flores in the Province of East Nusa Tenggara"

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The dissertation entitled "The Social Capital in the Activities Concerning Marriage and Death amongst the Ethnic Groups of *Lamaholot* and *Orang Nagi* in the District of East Flores in the Province of East Nusa Tenggara" – which is based on the research in the same title – is aimed to answer two main research questions, namely, 1) "Is there any difference of the degree of social capital between the *Lamaholot* and *Orang Nagi*?", and 2) "Do those variables such as type of vocation, the level of education, the home-parish, and gender have influences on the degree of social capital actuated by people of the *Lamaholot* and *Orang Nagi*?"

The research was conducted on a descriptive-quantitative approach which made use of the method of variables testing to measure the correlation between dependent variable, i.e. social capital, and independent variables, namely, the type of vocation, the level of education, the home-parish, and gender of 172 respondents which were excerpted proportionally randomly from both of the ethnic groups. The research had made use of questionnaire, depth-interview, and participant observation to gain data in the field. The data were analyzed and tested using statistical techniques of *Spearman's and Cronbach's Alpha* to test the reliability and validity of the variable of social capital; *Independent Sample T-test (Oneway Anova)* to test the differences of social capital between each group on each activity; *Univariate Test* to test the significance of the differences; and *Multiple Regression Test* to test the effects of the type of vocation, the level of education, the home-parish, and gender (independent variables) on social capital (dependent variable).

There are four hypotheses to be tested in the research, namely, 1) There are differences between the *Lamaholot* and *Orang Nagi* concerning the social capital (H1); 2) There are differences in the degree of social capital between the activities concerning marriage and the activities concerning death amongst the *Lamaholot* (H2); 3) There are differences in the degree of social capital between the activities concerning marriage and the activities concerning death amongst *Orang Nagi* (H3); 4) The type of vocation, level of education, the home-parish, and gender have influences on the degree of social capital between the *Lamaholot* and *Orang Nagi* in their activities concerning marriage and death (H4).

The analysis showed that the variable of social capital could be measured through mutual trust, collaboration, solidarity, inclusiveness, and accountability. With  $p > 0,05$ , the findings of the research are 1) The degree of social capital in both of the ethnic groups (*Lamaholot* and *Orang Nagi*) differs significantly, where the *mean* of the degree of social capital of *Orang Nagi* is higher than of the *Lamaholot*; 2) There are differences in the degree of social capital actuated in the activities concerning marriage and death in the *Lamaholot*; 3) There are no differences in the degree of social capital actuated on the activities concerning marriage and death in *Orang Nagi*; 4) The type of vocation has no significant influence on the social capital in the activities concerning marriage and death in the *Lamaholot*.

The findings have some practical implications, namely, 1) The social capital can be defined according not only to its function but also to the social structure; 2) The patrilineal type of social structure can facilitate the individual to pursue his or her own goal; and 4) The individual plays the key role in determining and or generating the capital since the social structure has intrinsically no capital at all.

Key word: *sosial capital, Lamaholot, Orang Nagi, mutual trust, collaboration, solidarity, inclusiveness, type of vocation, level of education, home-parish, gender.*