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THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL CAPITAL IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF THE COMMUNITY IN SIDOMULYO TOURISM VILLAGE, INDONESIA

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Abstract: Sidomulyo Village has succeeded in developing village tourism during the hustle and bustle of urban life and delivering real benefits to the local community. One of the key factors was the prevalence of social capital underpinning strong engagement of the local community to support the programs. In light of this success, this study further observes the factors determining social capital and found an overall improvement of the quality of life of the local people as a direct impact of this rural based tourism development in Sidomulyo. This study deploys descriptive statistical analysis to reveal the baseline characteristics in relation to social capital and quality of life in Sidomulyo. Subsequently, a CFA framework was applied to determine the factors forming social capital and quality of life. Meanwhile, an analysis using a SEM technique was done to identify the relationship between social capital and quality of life. This study observed the components of quality of life which consists of material, community, emotional, health, and safety. The result shows that 81% of the quality of life is influenced by social capital in relation to the health and safety components. Social capital is important in facilitating the community's activities, especially tourism involving many people. Good social capital will affect the quality of life of the people of Sidomulyo Village through trust, norms, and networks that will make the community cooperate and support the development of tourism in Sidomulyo Village.

Key words: Social Capital, Quality of Life, Tourism Village

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INTRODUCTION

Tourism based development can be perceived as one the approaches in rural development to improve of the people's welfare and overall quality of life (Hassan et al., 2022). Tourism provides opportunities to connect local communities with tourists through the utilisation of natural resources, human resources, and local customs. Additionally, it encourages the existence of environmental ethics among the local community to maintain sustainability of resources, and thus providing better opportunities for job creation and income generation which will improve the quality of life in the long run (Băndoi et al., 2020). In tourism, social capital plays an important role in encouraging pro-social and pro-environmental attitudes underpinning human-nature relations through uplifting a sense of belonging towards their environment (Ramkissoon, 2020; Zmyślony et al., 2020). Social capital is as a determinant of individual wellbeing and health (Lane et al., 2020), created in a community environment settings to improve quality of life. Social capital is not only manifested in the social aspect but also as a form of certainty between individuals to create a strong community ties which reflects a decent quality of life (Hamdan et al., 2014). One of the villages that has succeeded in utilizing its social capital in supporting tourism development is Sidomulyo Village which consists of three hamlets, including Tinjumoyo, Sukorembung, and Tonggolari. This village is included in the village in Batu City, East Java Island, Indonesia.

This village has successfully developed their tourism sector in the midst of urbanisation challenges. The development centralises in the utilisation of ornamental flower plants as a key product to fuel the growth of the agro-

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industrial sector. Flower farming (floriculture) has been the main occupation for locals; which contributed significantly in the production and made this village as a centre of ornamental plants cultivation in Batu (Augusty et al., 2022). The success of developing a tourist village certainly provides benefits for the local community.

According to (Băndoi et al., 2020; Ramkissoon, 2020; Zmyślony et al., 2020), tourism can improve the quality of life of people, while social capital enables the empowerment of pro-social and pro-environmental attitudes to channel improvement of the overall quality of life. Quality of life depends on many factors and circumstances, and quality of life itself can include separate components related to health, material, spiritual, quality of work life, family, social quality of life, recreation, and environmental quality of life. Social capital is directly related to one of the components of quality of life, namely social quality of life, and social capital is indirectly related to other quality of life components (Prayitno et al., 2022; Sarkiunaite et al., 2012). Researches (Gao et al., 2018; Murgaš et al., 2022), states that social capital has a strong influence on quality of life, especially in areas with high quality of life. Quality of life is a concept by which people express their satisfaction or dissatisfaction with life. Quality of life is also interpreted as happiness or well-being, even though social capital is an intangible and non-financial capital owned by a person, social capital will reflect the level of satisfaction with life. The higher the value of social capital, the higher the value of quality of life, someone who has high social capital will tend to experience a higher quality of life as well (Chen et al., 2018). This is in line with (Bartolini and Sarracino, 2014), that a decrease in social capital will also reduce one's happiness. According to (Nugraha et al., 2022), village communities generally have low incomes with low levels of education. In this case, the role of social capital is urgently needed in improving the quality of people's lives, through trust it will make it easier to build mutually beneficial partnerships, then through norms and networks will provide opportunities and information related to employment. In this context, this study investigates the factors of social capital and the quality of life of the residents of Sidomulyo Village in relation to tourism development. Subsequently, the relation between social capital and the quality of life in the context of this case study is investigated to identify the primary subject of tourism to quality of life of the people in Sidomulyo.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Tourism Village

Tourism in various developing countries is considered a development tool to solve problems and plays many roles, including empowering individuals and communities (Rachmawati, 2020). In Indonesia, tourism has become a strategic sector and is set to be one of the development priorities through the development of tourist villages (Purnomo et al., 2020). In the last few decades, good tourism development can trigger good economic growth (León-Gómez et al., 2021) (Ruiz-Real et al., 2020). Tourism is the activity of people traveling to stay outside their usual surroundings, often for relaxation, for less than one year. Five integrated sectors comprise the tourism system: accommodation, attractions, transportation, travel providers, and local organizations (Manaf et al., 2018). Rural tourism is considered one of many countries' most appropriate development strategies for rural areas. The purpose of developing tourism in rural areas is to increase the benefits and participation of rural communities in managing tourism (Gallo et al., 2018; Ayhan et al., 2020; Khartishvili et al., 2019). In addition, the knowledge and skills of local communities in their livelihoods become a tourist attraction and can create participatory tourism experiences for local communities (Su et al., 2019). The concept of a tourist village emerged along with the number of villages that offer the charm of rural life as a tourist attraction (Risdawati et al., 2020). Tourism villages generally describe the main tourism activities in rural areas such as nature tourism, agriculture-based tourism, adventure tourism, spiritual tourism, cultural tourism, and other activities related to activities in rural areas (Rosalina et al., 2021). Most tourist villages offer activities in nature as a tourist attraction (Priatmoko et al., 2021).

A tourism village is one form of implementing community-based and sustainable tourism development. Village tourism is where a small group of tourists stay and learn about village life and the local community. Tourism is a form that can provide numerous advantages for the village's development. This potential can be a tourist attraction that can provide authentic experiences to tourists and opportunities for local communities to earn additional income through tourism (Arida et al., 2019). So, community participation or community empowerment is necessary for managing tourist villages (Prameka et al., 2021; Xiong et al., 2021). The involvement of local communities will play an important role from its inception to running tourism activities in the village (Nugraha et al., 2021). The management of tourist villages requires systems and regulations carried out by village institutions such as Village-Owned Enterprises (Bumdes), Tourism Awareness Groups (Pokdarwis), Youth Organizations, etc. (Risdawati et al., 2020). Several potential factors for the development of tourist villages include (1) rural areas that are still pure and traditional and whose cultural potential is still displayed in traditional events, (2) rural areas that still have a clean natural environment, and (3) community social capital used for optimizing the economy and develop tourist villages. Thus, the tourist village maximizes the utilization of rural resources as a tourist attraction to increase the competitiveness of local tourism (Aji, 2020).

Social Capital

An important contribution of the social capital approach is to emphasize the active role of individuals and communities in dealing with environmental changes (Field, 2003). The existence of social capital affects the differences that exist between communities. The impact is in the form of positive influences that can be felt by the whole community, such as trust, cooperation, and networking that meet needs and are mutually beneficial—each other (Bott et al., 2020). Social organization, the nature in question, includes the values of trust, social norms, and social networks that can facilitate action (Falk and Kilpatrick, 2000). Social capital is defined as a social network that benefits all elements of society. The less social capital you have, the more vulnerable you are to mental and physical health problems. Participation is widely recognized as a

core component of social capital (Xie et al., 2019). According to (Coleman, 1989) social capital is the key to a social group in solving a common problem to gather various thoughts to achieve group goals. Social capital serves as a substitute for other lack of capital, but social capital not only arises naturally but requires money and time to be formed and maintained.

Social capital refers to the idea that a relationship investment can lead to greater access to various resources (Rossoni et al., 2018). In order to achieve something, economic capital and social capital are important, and if there is social capital, it can be easily achieved. Some people work with people they trust (Bourdieu, 1986). Social capital can serve as a substitute for other lack of capital, but social capital does not just appear naturally but requires money and time to be formed and maintained. Community social capital needs strengthening to achieve more efficient infrastructure management programs (Prayitno et al., 2020). Social capital can serve as a substitute for other lack of capital, but social capital does not just appear naturally but requires money and time to be formed and maintained (Bott et al., 2020). The main elements of social capital, including social networks, norms, and trust, have significantly impacted society (Paramitha Dewi et al., 2021). At the individual level, resources include social support, such as family and friends watching over someone's home or providing emergency loans (Mathews, 2021). At the group level, binding social capital can help reduce crime rates in close-knit communities, prepare them to protect themselves from outsiders, and help residents achieve development goals (Putnam, 2000).

Social capital is a key factor in supporting community development. In the concept of social capital, humans are the main players in determining the direction of development implementation. Participation and self-regulation are critical to enabling societies to play a role in models of human development. These two capabilities are supported and developed by the community's social capital. The existence of social capital is equally important for poverty alleviation. Poverty reduction is not only related to meeting economic needs, but also to expanding access to livelihood resources. This is also determined by network availability, the growth of values (norms) in society, and mutual trust in society public. The presence of social capital owned by village communities facilitates successful village development (Prayitno et al., 2022).

Quality of Life

Quality of life (QOL) is defined as an individual's perception of their position in life in the context of the culture and value systems where they live and in relation to their goals, Expectations, Standards, and Concerns. Quality of life is influenced by behavioral regulators, potential opportunities, skills, support systems, life events, resources, environmental changes, and political changes (Furlong et al., 2022). Quality of life is a global phenomenon that has become one of the most important concerns of the 21st century in both developing and developed countries. Quality of life is a multidisciplinary issue, complex, multidimensional and dynamic, involving both material (e.g. income) and immaterial (health, employment, personal and family life, social support, stress, environment, etc) (Aliyari et al., 2022). Quality of life (QOL) is also defined as encompassing the quality of the environment in which people live, their general well-being, and their satisfaction with this environment (Al-Qawasmi, 2020). In essence, quality of life is a multifaceted economic criterion that includes political, political and economic factors environmental, social and personal aspects (Honarkhah et al., 2020). Quality of life measures can be objective or subjective. Objective indicators are measurable economic and social aspects that reflect how well human needs are being met from time to time. Quality of Life Studies a subjective, human-determined approach direct questions about living conditions should be made as quality of life goals may not be achieved. Accurately reflect people's consciousness, subjective metrics are more descriptive valuable Insights into people's perceptions (Liu et al., 2020).

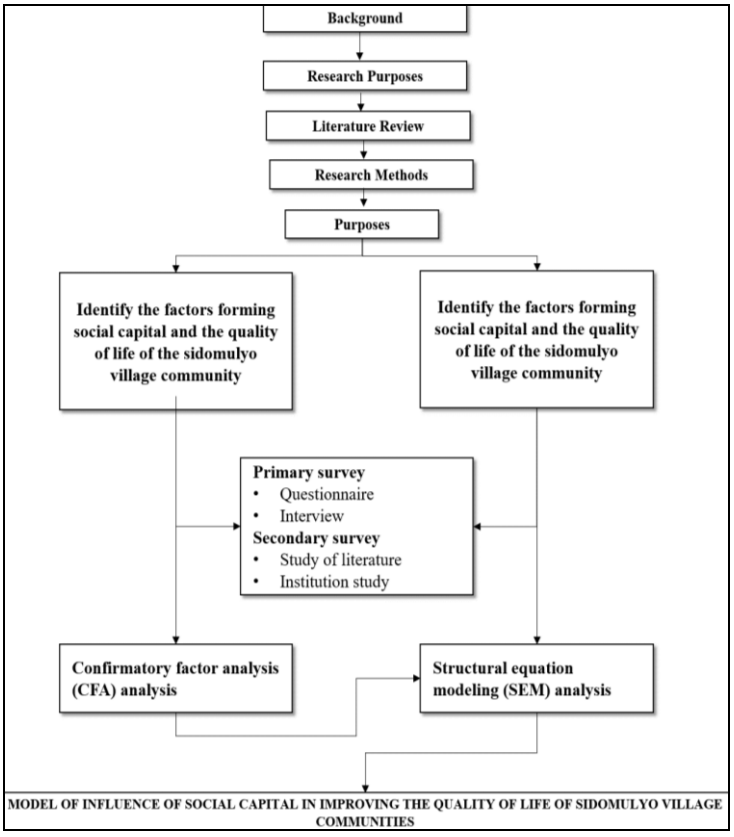

Figure 1. Research Method

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Method of Collecting Data

Data collection methods in this study used questionnaires and interviews to obtain primary data for secondary data collection techniques by reviewing literature studies (Figure 1). The data collected is divided into three major dimensions: the characteristics of the respondents, the social capital of the Sidomulyo Village community, and data related to Quality of Life. Through the questionnaire, the results of filling in the form of scoring to obtain data on social capital and quality of life. Each variable is filled with a score of 1-5, consecutively interpreting strongly disagree to strongly agree. Furthermore,

the scoring results are converted into percentages. The characteristics of social capital and quality of life of the residents of Sidomulyo Village can be determined by calculating the frequency and percentage of questionnaire responses. In this study, the population is the 17-to-64-year-old population of Sidomulyo Village in 2022, which totals 6.623 people. Based on the table that determines the number of samples carried out with the selected error rate of 5%, the minimum number of samples that can be used in this study is 320 people. The research sample was divided into several hamlets, namely 160 respondents in Tinjumoyo Hamlet, 60 respondents in Tonggolari Hamlet, and 100 respondents in Sukorembug Hamlet.

Analysis Method

Descriptive statistical analysis, Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA), and Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) are the three primary analyses conducted in this study.

1. In this study, descriptive analysis was used to interpret the findings from observational studies, questionnaires, and interviews about the characteristic of social capital and quality of life in Sidomulyo Village. Each variable is filled with a score of 1-5, consecutively interpreting strongly disagree to strongly agree. Furthermore, the scoring results are converted into percentages. The calculation of the frequency and the percentage of answers to the questionnaire represents the characteristics of social capital and quality of life of the people of Sidomulyo Village.
2. Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) is part of Structural Equation Modelling (SEM). CFA is conducted to test variables that have good measurement results which can be described logically and systematically. CFA produces a variable that can represent the number of a factor. Using CFA can reduce the risk of measurement errors with many indicators on the same latent variable. The level of influence is the relationship between measurements of the factors that cause the existence of these variables. The first stage of this analysis evaluates the outer model to specify the relationship between latent variables and their indicators. The second evaluation of the inner model (structural) is to provide information and test the relationship between latent constructs.
3. The third analysis includes the previous analysis, Structural Equation Modelling (SEM). Linear, general, and cross-sectional statistical modelling in SEM include factor analysis, path analysis, and regression analysis. This analysis stimulant handles a measurement error, latent variable, and indicator variable. A structural model is used to test a hypothesis on the relationship between latent variables when estimating latent variables using the measurement of each variable. The data used is in the form of a sample group of data so that the similarity of the structure and pattern in the two groups can be seen.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Overview of Study Area

Sidomulyo Village is one of the villages located in the administrative area of Batu District, Batu City, East Java Province. Sidomulyo Village has an area of 270.82 Ha divided into three hamlets: Tonggolari Hamlet, Sukorembug Hamlet, and Tinjumoyo Hamlet. Sidomulyo Village is located at an altitude of 800-850 meters above sea level with an average air temperature between 17o-25o C. This physical condition makes Sidomulyo Village known as one of the villages with mountainous natural scenery and cool air and soil properties with a high fertility rate. This type of soil makes 68% of the Sidomulyo Village area used as agricultural land, approximately 184.02 Ha.

Of the 320 respondents,61% were male, i.e., 196 persons, while 39% were female, or 123 persons. In addition, the level of education taken by the village community is quite diverse. As many as 1% of respondents do not go to school. Respondents with elementary/MI education levels are 35%, junior high school/junior high school graduates/equivalent are 22%, high school/high school/equivalent education levels are 33%, and universities are 9%. From these data, it can be seen that the majority of respondents are SD/MI graduates. Most respondents work as farmers, considering that Sidomulyo Village is a Tourism Village with potential for ornamental flower farming. Respondents also have other livelihoods such as entrepreneurs, civil servants, entrepreneurs, farm laborers, not working, and other jobs. The involvement of respondents in the tourism sector is relatively low. Respondents who do not work in the tourism sector are 84%, while the other 16% are divided into livelihoods into tourist attractions, culinary, accommodation, travel services, and transportation services. Most respondents have an income level of <Rp 2.830.367.09, 125 respondents or 39% of the total respondents.

Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA)

1. CFA of Social Capital in Sidomulyo Village

CFA Social capital in Sidomulyo Village was measured using norms (N), trust (K), and social networks as social capital variables (J). Five indicators describe the norm variable, six indicators describe the social network variable, and nine indicators describe the trust variable. Furthermore, calculations are carried out on each social capital indicator. In the CFA stage, the social capital of Sidumulyo Village consists of 2 stages. In the early stages of CFA, all social capital indicators are included in the model. Measurement Results CFA phase 1 (Figure 2) social capital was calculated with a reliability cut of 0.5. In this first stage, the trust variable has a composite reliability value of 0.729, the social network variable has a value of 0.768, and the norm variable has a value of 0.644. So it can be seen that all variables have a value higher than 0.5, meaning that all constructs in the model can explain more than half of the indicator variance. Furthermore, the calculation is carried out on each social capital indicator, where indicators that do not meet the loading factor criteria (≥0.70) will be discarded because these indicators cannot describe social capital variables adequately. Several indicators that were discarded from the trust (K) variable consisted of indicators K1, K2, K3, K4, K5, K6, and K9. Then the norm (N) variable discards indicators N1 and N5. In the social network (J) variable, the J1 indicator is discarded. Results CFA stage 2 (Figure 3) social capital still maintains the three dimensions of social networks, norms, and trust. The norm variable is

formed by indicators of Obedience to religious rules (N2), Compliance with village government regulations (N3), and Obedience to groups in the village (N4). The trust variable is formed by an indicator of the level of trust in the role of tourism institutions in building tourist villages (K7) and the level of confidence in the performance results of tourism institutions (K8). Finally, social network variables are formed by indicators of Participation in village religious activities (J2), Participation in village social activities (J3), Participation in group activities (J4), Participation in traditional village activities (J5), and Participation in giving opinions, suggestions, and financial assistance related to village development (J6).

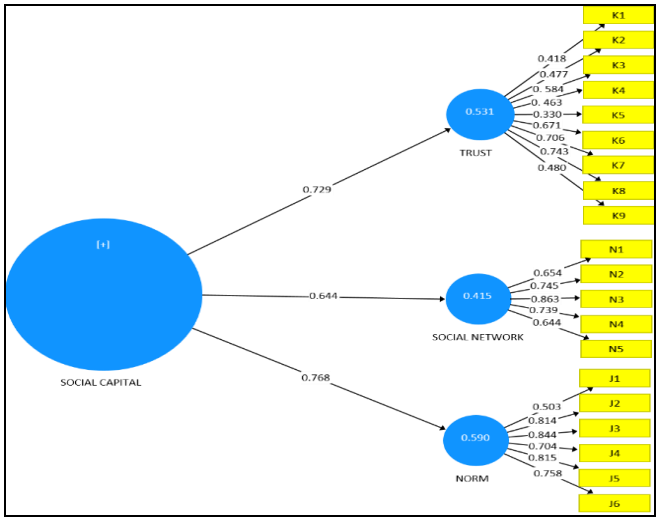

Figure 2. CFA of Social Capital Phase 1

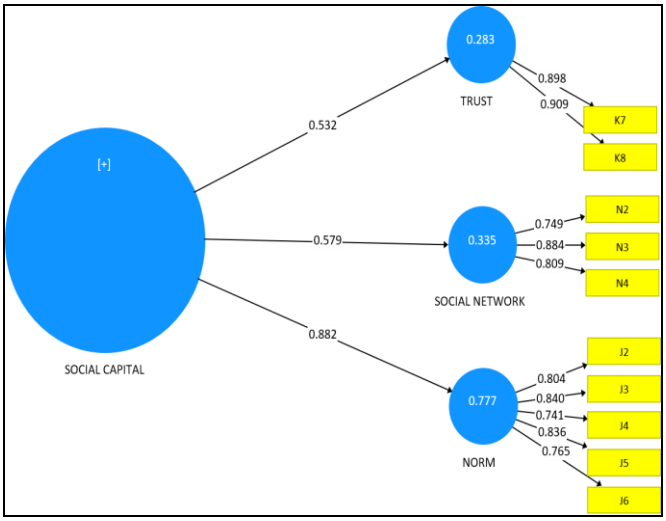

Figure 3. CFA of Social Capital Phase 2

Then the convergent validity of CFA social capital stage 2 has a composite reliability value that exceeds the minimum limit of 0.5 for each social capital variable. The trust variable has a value of 0.532, the social network variable has a value of 0.882, and the norm variable has a value of 0.579. In this stage 2 social capital CFA, indicators are not removed because the ten indicators have met the limit factor loading value (≥0.70). So that the indicators that can describe social capital well consist of indicators of: Obedience to religious rules (N2), Compliance with village government regulations (N3), Obedience to groups in the village (N4), level of trust in the role of tourism institutions in building tourist villages (K7), level of confidence in the performance results of tourism institutions (K8), Participation in village religious activities (J2), Participation in village social activities (J3), Participation in group activities (J4), Participation in traditional village activities (J5), and Participation in giving opinions, suggestions, and financial assistance related to village development (J6).

Table 1. The goodness of fit index in CFA (Source: Analysis results, 2022)

No.	The Goodness of Fit Index	CFA First Step		CFA Second Step	
		Results	Description	Results	Description
1	SRMR >0.10	0.192	good fit	0.198	good fit
2	d_ULS >0.05	30.274	good fit	32.288	good fit
3	d_G	n/a	good fit	n/a	good fit
4	Chi-Square >0.05	infinite	good fit	infinite	good fit
5	NFI <0.9	/a	good fit	n/a	good fit
6	RMS Theta >0.102	0.213	good fit	0.214	good fit

The results of the model feasibility test were compared by comparing the CFA results in the first and second stages of social capital (Table 1). In the CFA feasibility test, social capital resulted in differences in the values of SRMR, d_ULS, d_G, Chi-Square, NFI, and ms Theta. The feasibility test of the two stages of CFA shows that both models are fit. However, the second stage is the fittest model describing social capital in Sidomulyo Village. In stage 1 the model has an SRMR value of 0.006 to 0.198 in stage 2. Likewise, the ms Theta value of stage 1 is 0.213 to 0.214 at stage 2. However, the d_ULS value at stage 1 of 32.288 decreases to 30.274 at stage 2. At stage 2, CFA social capital has valid values for all indicators. The stage 2 CFA social capital is the fittest model for describing social capital in Sidomulyo village.

The social capital CFA of Sidomuyo Village is formed by social network variables, trust, and norms. Trust (K) is described by indicators of the level of trust in the role of tourism institutions in building tourist villages (K7) and the level of confidence in the performance results of tourism institutions (K8). Trust means shared values that form the basis of the community to build relationships, especially in the development of the Sidomulyo Tourism Village. The trust of the people of Sidomulyo Village is illustrated through indicators of the level of trust in the role of tourism institutions in building tourist villages. Trust in people means that the role of tourism institutions is significant in developing tourist villages by providing complete and honest information to the entire community regarding tourism management. Furthermore, the trust of the people of Sidomulyo Village is also described through indicators of the level of trust in the performance results of tourism institutions. This means that the results of the performance of tourism institutions in carrying out their programs well are very important to positively impacting tourism development in Sidomulyo Village.

The norm variable (N) is formed by indicators of Obedience to religious rules (N2), Compliance with village government regulations (N3), and Obedience to groups in the village (N4). Norms mean rules or benchmarks that are followed by society. The norms of the people of Sidomulyo Village are described through indicators of compliance with religious rules. This means that the community's knowledge, understanding, and obedience regarding applicable religious regulations are very important as guidelines for the religious life of the community in Sidomulyo Village. Furthermore, norms are described through indicators of compliance with village government rules, which means the importance of complying with government regulations that have become guidelines for community life. In addition, norms are also described through obedience to groups in the village, which means the importance of obeying group rules that bind each member in the form of written and unwritten rules. The existence of norms will provide knowledge and understanding of the community regarding actions carried out daily.

The social network variable (J) is formed by indicators of Participation in village religious activities (J2), Participation in village social activities (J3), Participation in group activities (J4), Participation in traditional village activities (J5), and Participation in giving opinions, suggestions, and financial assistance related to village development (J6). Social network means social relations formed in society. First, the social network of the Sidomulyo Village community is described through indicators of participation in village religious activities, which means the importance of being active in participating in religious activities in the village such as recitations and religious celebrations.

Second, social networks are described through indicators of participation in village social activities, which means the importance of community activity in participating in social activities such as village clean-up activities, social gatherings, sports, and so on. Likewise, the indicators of participation in village group activities emphasize that following a group/community in Sidomulyo Village is important. Then the social network is described through indicators of participation in traditional village activities, which means the importance of community activity in traditional village activities such as cleansing the 'punden' and traditional rituals.

In addition, social networks are also described through the participation indicator in providing opinions, suggestions, and financial assistance related to village development. This means the importance of community activity in providing opinions, suggestions, and financial assistance during meetings/meetings with village communities. Thus, the people of Sidomulyo Village build social networks through group activities to strengthen relationships between people.

2. CFA of The Quality of Life in Sidomulyo Village

The variables used to measure the quality of life of the people of Sidomulyo Village consist of Material Welfare (C), Community Welfare (C), Emotional Welfare (E), and Health and Security (H). The total number of indicators measuring people's quality of life is 40. The details of Material Welfare Variable (C) consist of 8 indicators, Community Welfare Variable (C) consists of 21 indicators, Emotional Welfare Variable (E) consists of 4 indicators, and Health and Security Variable (H) consists of 7 indicators. The next step is after the CFA results are obtained for the social capital variable, then the CFA is carried out for the social capital variable with the quality of life variable. On the results of the CFA on social capital, variables show that indicators that can describe the social capital of the Sidomulyo Village community include indicators K7, K8, N2, N3, N4, J2, J3, J4, J5, and J6. The results of this social capital variable indicator are used as input in the next CFA step which is carried out together with the quality of life variable.

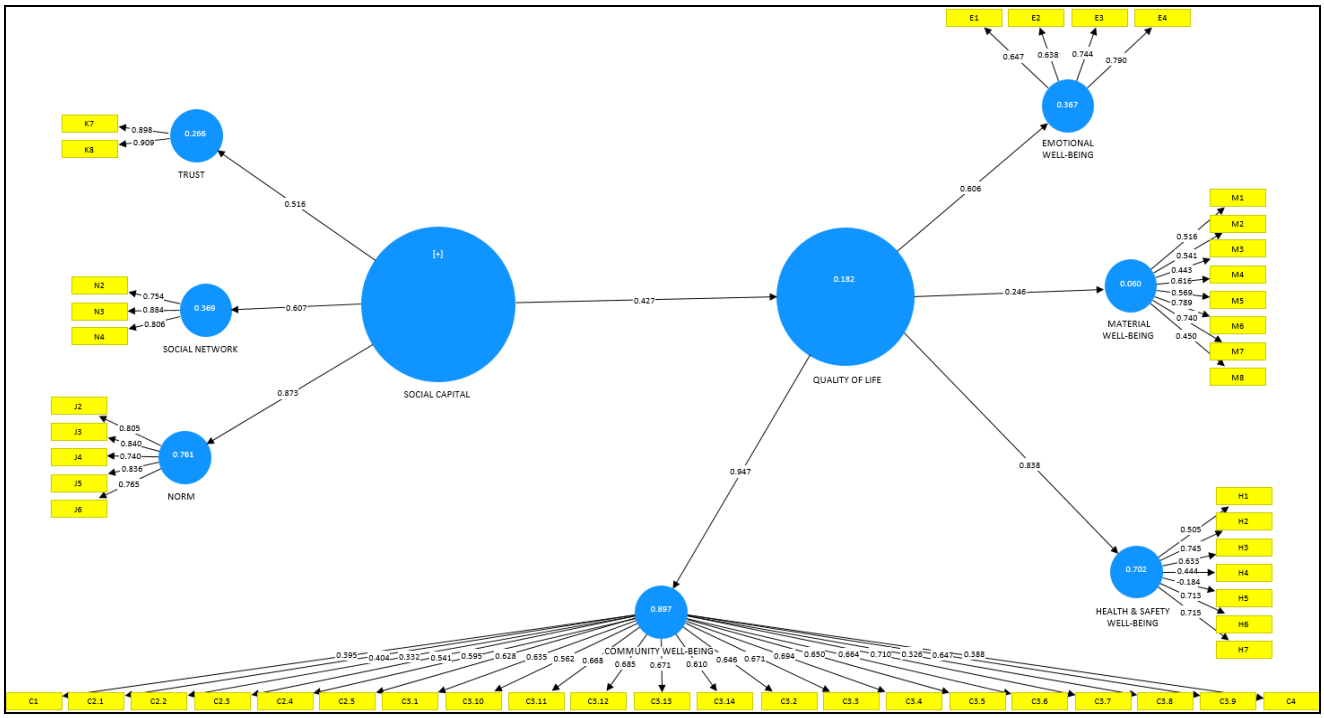

Figure 4. CFA of Social Capital and QOL Phase 1

Measurement of reliability at the CFA stage with a minimum limit of 0.5 resulted in the CFA QOL Phase 1 (Figure 4) that there is one variable lower than 0.5, namely Material Welfare (M) with a value of 0.246. Then for the other three variables, the value is > 0.5, which means that the variable can explain more than half of the variance of the indicators. The variable consists of the Community Welfare variable (C) with a value of 0.947. Then the variable Emotional Welfare (E) with a value of 0.606. Furthermore, the variable Health and safety (H) are 0.838.

In CFA QOL Phase 1, indicators that do not meet the loading factor requirements (≥0.70) are discarded, which means that the indicator cannot describe the variable. Indicators that do not meet the loading factor requirements must be discarded with a total of 32 indicators. So that the indicators that are discarded are indicators of the Material Welfare (M) variable, including M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, and M8. Then the indicators on the Community Welfare variable (C), include C1, C2.1, C2.2, C2.3, C2.4, C2.5, C3.1, C3.2, C3.3, C3.4, C3 .5, C3.6, C3.8, C3.9, C3.10, C3.11, C3.12, C3.13, C.14, and C4. Furthermore, indicators of the variable of Emotional Welfare (E) include E1 and E2. Then the indicators on the Health and safety variable (H) include H1, H3, H4, and H5.

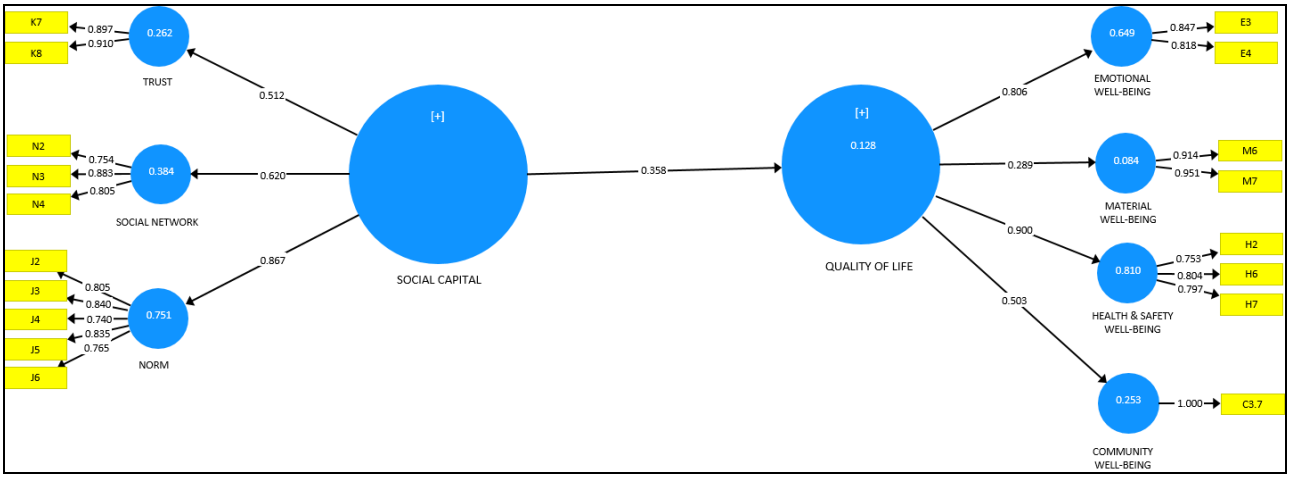

Figure 5. CFA of Social Capital and QOL Phase 2

In this second stage (Phase 2) (Figure 5), the Material Welfare (M) variable is formed by two indicators including the availability of job opportunities around the place of residence (M6) and new business opportunities due to tourism activities (M7). The variable of Emotional Welfare (E) is formed with two indicators, including safety and comfort in worship (E3) and local cultural activities (E4). The Community Welfare Variable (C) is formed by 1 indicator, namely the availability and condition of irrigation networks (C3.7). In addition, the Security and Health (H) variable is formed with three indicators, including clean water quality (H2), safety in the living environment (H6), and comfort in the living environment (H7).

Furthermore, reliability measurements were carried out in the CFA QOL stage and Social Capital Stage 2 with a minimum limit of 0.5. The results obtained at CFA QOL Stage 2 showed one variable lower than 0.5, namely Material Welfare (M), with a value of 0.289. Then for the other three variables, the value is > 0.5, which means that the variable can explain more than half of the variance of the indicators. These variables consist of the Community Welfare (C) variable with a value of 0.503. Then the variable Emotional Welfare (E) with a value of 0.806. Furthermore, the variable Health and safety (H) are 0.900. Therefore, in CFA QOL Phase 2, the eight indicators have met the loading factor requirements (≥0.70). These indicators include safety and comfort in worship (E3), local cultural activities (E4), quality of clean water around (H2), security in the living environment (H6), comfort in the living environment (H7), availability of employment opportunities in the area of residence. around the place of residence (M6), New business opportunities due to tourism activities (M7), and availability and condition of irrigation networks (C3.7). Therefore, no indicators were discarded, and the eight indicators were declared valid. Then the next step is to do the goodness of fit test (Table 2).

Table 2. The goodness of fit index of CFA (Source: Analysis results, 2022)

No.	The Goodness of Fit Index	CFA First Step		CFA Second Step	
		Results	Description	Results	Description
1	SRMR >0.10	0.138	good fit	0.141	good fit
2	d_ULS >0.05	95.618	good fit	100.304	good fit
3	d_G	n/a	good fit	n/a	good fit
4	Chi-Square >0.05	infinite	good fit	infinite	good fit
5	NFI <0.9	n/a	good fit	n/a	good fit
6	RMS Theta >0.102	0.162	good fit	0.213	good fit

The goodness of fit test is carried out by comparing the results of the CFA Social capital and QOL Stage 1 and stage 2 (Table 2). In both stages, the goodness of fit test is carried out based on the requirements for the value provisions that must be met to produce a fit model, which consists of the SRMR (Standardized Root Mean) requirements. Square), d_ULS, d_G, Chi-Square, NFI (Normed Fit Index), and rms Theta. Both stages of CFA are fit models, but CFA Stage 2

is the fittest model. The fit model is because the SRMR value has increased from the first stage to the second stage by 0.138 to 0.141. Likewise, the d_ULS value increased from the first stage to the second stage by 95.618 to 100.304. Then the ms Theta value increased from the first stage to the second stage by 0.162 to 0.213. In addition, in CFA Stage 1, some indicators are not valid, while in CFA Stage 2, all indicators are declared valid. This makes the CFA Phase 2 model appropriate in describing CFA's social capital and QOL for the people of Sidomulyo Village.

In CFA QOL Phase 2, the variable of Emotional Welfare (E) is described by indicators of Safety and comfort in worship (E3) and local cultural activities (E4). Emotional well-being means the community can manage and control emotions over life events or problems, especially in tourism development prone to conflict between communities. First, the emotional well-being of the people of Sidomulyo Village is described as an indicator of safety and comfort in worship. This means emphasizing the importance of worship facilities in supporting the community in worship. Second, the emotional well-being of the people of Sidomulyo Village is described in indicators of local cultural activities, which means the importance of village cultural activities for the community to get happiness and enjoy life.

The Health and Safety Variable (H) is described by indicators of clean water quality around (H2), safety in the living environment (H6), and comfort in the living environment (H7). Health and Security mean the availability of health facilities supported by a safe and comfortable environment. First, the health and safety of the people of Sidomulyo Village are described in the indicators of clean water quality. This means the importance of clean water quality as a basic human need that is part of sanitation in people's lives, especially in supporting tourism, which requires the additional provision of clean water for tourists. Then the Health and security of the people of Sidomulyo Village are described in the indicators of security and comfort in the environment. This means emphasizing the importance of the community and tourists feeling safe and comfortable in staying or visiting. If the community and tourists feel unsafe and comfortable in the village, this will cause people's fear and give a lousy village image for the village.

The Material Welfare variable (M) is described by the indicators of Availability of employment around the place of residence (M6) and new business opportunities due to tourism activities (M7). Material Welfare means the fulfillment of all the necessities of life that can be seen from decent work with high incomes to meet the needs of clothing, food, and housing. First, the material welfare of the people of Sidomulyo Village is described in the Availability of employment indicators around the place of residence. This means emphasizing the importance of providing extensive employment opportunities to accommodate unemployed people and people who want more decent jobs to achieve material welfare. Then the Material Welfare of the Sidomulyo Village community is described as the indicator of new business opportunities due to tourism activities. This indicator emphasizes tourism activities' importance in improving material welfare through new business opportunities. However, with the limitations on the quality of human resources in the village, it is necessary not only opportunities but also ways to take advantage of these opportunities for rural communities.

The Community Welfare Variable (C) is described by the availability and condition of the irrigation network (C3.7). Community Welfare means easy access to facilities and the fulfillment of all life needs, including social, physical, spiritual, and material needs. The welfare of the people of Sidomulyo Village is described in the indicators of Availability and condition of irrigation networks, this means emphasizing the importance of irrigation for agriculture, which in fact most of the people of Sidomulyo Village are flower farmers. The unavailability of adequate irrigation for farmers will impact the growth and production of flowers. This, of course, will also impact decreasing income; it will reduce the quality of life. Therefore, it is important to maintain the availability and condition of agricultural irrigation networks in Sidomulyo Village.

3. Structural Equation Modeling (SEM)

Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) is a follow-up analysis after using CFA analysis, which was conducted to determine the condition of social capital and its effect on the quality of life of the people of Sidomulyo Village. The results of the instrument feasibility test show that there are no indicators removed from the model because it has a loading value above 0.70, where the loading value states the magnitude of the effect of the indicator on the latent variable and the influence between latent variables. Then the SEM results show that the R Square of social capital is 0.896, which means that the exogenous latent variable can be explained by the trust, social network, and norm variables of 89.6%. The endogenous variable quality of life shows an R Square value of 0.128, indicating that the quality of life can be explained by social capital of 12.8%. The material, community, emotional, and health and safety variables each have an R Square value of 0.084; 0.253; 0.649; and 0.810 which indicates that:

1. The endogenous quality of life can explain the material variable of 8.4%, and variables outside the study
2. explain the rest.
3. The endogenous variable quality of life can explain community variables by 25.3%, and variables outside the study explain the rest.
4. The emotional variable that the endogenous variable quality of life can explain is 64.9%. Variables outside the study explain the rest.
5. Health and safety variables can be explained by the endogenous variable quality of life of 81%, and variables outside the study explain the rest.

The results above show that the most influencing quality of life in Sidomulyo Village is the level of health and safety. According to the community, this factor is one of the factors related to community performance in activities. When the community is in good health, the community is more productive, and when a job has safety guarantees, the more successful the work will be. After health and safety factors, there are emotional factors that affect people's quality of life. This factor relates to safety and comfort in worship and local cultural activities. The community considers a religious village a society

that upholds a relationship with God. The closer you are to God, the more peaceful and calm life is, and the better relations between people. Furthermore, the third factor is material well-being related to the availability of employment opportunities around the residence and new business opportunities due to tourism activities.

CONCLUSION

1. Based on the CFA analysis, it was found that trust (variable K) was a strong determinant to social capital and was formed by two indicators. First is the level of trust in the role of tourism institutions in building tourist villages (K7) and, second is the level of confidence in the performance of tourism institutions (K8). Meanwhile, the Norm variable (N) is formed by three indicators - Obedience to religious rules (N2), Compliance with village government regulations (N3), and Obedience to groups in the village (N4). Finally, the Social Network variable (J) is formed by five indicators encompassing Participation in village religious activities (J2), Participation in village social activities (J3), Participation in group activities (J4), Participation in traditional village activities (J5), and Participation in giving opinions, suggestions, and financial assistance related to village development (J6).
2. The CFA framework also found Emotional Welfare (E), Health and Safety (H), Material Welfare (M) and Community Welfare (C) as the key factors towards the quality of life in Sidomulyo. Emotional Welfare was formed by two indicators - Safety and comfort in worship activities (E3) and local cultural activities (E4) while Health and Safety (H) involves clean water quality around (H2), safety in the living environment (H6), and comfort in the living environment (H7). Material Welfare (M) was formed by two indicators - Availability of employment around the place of residence (M6) and new business opportunities due to tourism activities (M7). Meanwhile, Community Welfare (C) was formed by one indicator, namely the availability and condition of the irrigation network (C3.7).
3. Meanwhile, the relationship between social capital and the quality of life in Sidomulyo was identified using the SEM analytical framework. The result shows that the social capital variable was formed by trust, social network, and norms. Furthermore, the quality-of-life variable can be explained by the social capital variable by 0.128 or 12.8%. Additionally, quality of life was also affected by material variables by 0.084 or 8.4%, community variables by 0.253 or 25.3%, emotional variables by 0.649 or 64.9%, and health and safety variables by 0.810 or 81%.

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