

## Building Resilient Communities Through Sustainable Rural Tourism: The Contribution Of Village Sdgs To Human Resource Development

Vina Andita Pratiwi<sup>1\*</sup>, Sudibyo Budi Utomo<sup>2</sup>, Ahmad Kamaludin<sup>3</sup>

### Abstract

**Purpose:** *The objective of this study is to investigate the relationships between Sustainable Development Goals (Village SDGs), Community Engagement, Technology Adoption, Local Governance Support, and Human Resource Development in rural communities.*

**Methodology/approach:** *The study was conducted in various rural communities, employing a survey-based approach. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire administered through an online platform. The analysis was performed using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) with the Partial Least Squares (PLS) approach, implemented through the SMART PLS software.*

**Results/findings:** *The findings of this study reveal that Sustainable Development Goals (Village SDGs) have a positive effect on Local Governance Support, Community Engagement positively influences Local Governance Support, Technology Adoption has a positive impact on Local Governance Support, and Local Governance Support promotes Human Resource Development. Moreover, Local Governance Support was found to partially mediate the relationship between Sustainable Development Goals (Village SDGs) and Human Resource Development.*

**Limitations:** *One limitation of this study is that it focused on a specific context, and the findings may not be generalizable to all rural communities. Additionally, the study relied on self-reported data, which may introduce response bias and measurement errors.*

**Contribution:** *This study contributes to the understanding of the interrelationships between Sustainable Development Goals (Village SDGs), Community Engagement, Technology Adoption, Local Governance Support, and Human Resource Development in rural areas. The findings provide insights for policymakers, local governance bodies, and community development practitioners to formulate strategies that prioritize Sustainable Development Goals (Village SDGs), foster community engagement, promote technology adoption, and strengthen local governance support. This study contributes to the fields of rural development, sustainable development, and human resource management.*

**Novelty:** *The novelty of this study lies in its examination of the mediating role of Local Governance Support in the relationships between Sustainable Development Goals (Village SDGs) and Human Resource Development, as well as between Technology Adoption and Human Resource Development. This study adds to the existing literature by highlighting the importance of effective governance practices and community engagement in promoting sustainable development outcomes and enhancing human resource capacities in rural communities.*

**Keywords:** *Sustainable Development Goals, Village SDGs, Community Engagement, Technology Adoption, Local Governance Support, Human Resource Development*

## **1. Introduction**

Rural development and sustainable tourism have gained increasing attention as crucial components for achieving sustainable development goals (SDGs) worldwide (Boluk et al., 2019). Rural areas possess unique natural and cultural resources, making them potential sites for tourism development (Hawladar, Rana, Kalam, & Polas, 2022)(X. Ma et al., 2021). However, the sustainable development of rural tourism faces numerous challenges, including limited human resource development, inadequate infrastructure, and socio-economic disparities (Vitrianto, Nuryanti, & Rahmi, 2021)(Ngoc, 2023; Zhao et al., 2022).

The Village Sustainable Development Goals (Village SDGs) have emerged as a strategic framework to address these challenges and promote sustainable rural development (Gunasekara & Silva, 2021; Mohamed, Alakhras, Khalil, & Mohamed, 2021; Riyadi, Yuliari, & Perdana, 2021)(Kasinathan et al., 2022). The Village SDGs framework focuses on enhancing various aspects of rural life, including economic, social, and environmental dimensions, with the aim of improving the well-being of rural communities (Rashid et al., 2021). By incorporating sustainable tourism practices into the Village SDGs agenda, rural areas can harness the potential of tourism as a driver for economic growth (Suharto Suharto, Sigalingging, Ngaliman, & Nasikah, 2022; S Suharto, Suyanto, & Suwanto, 2022)(Ditta-Apichai et al., 2022) and community empowerment (Gohori & van der Merwe, 2020).

Despite the growing recognition of the Village SDGs and their potential contribution to sustainable rural tourism, there remains a need for empirical research examining the specific relationship between Village SDGs and human resource development. Human resource development plays a crucial role in equipping individuals with the necessary skills (Tien et al., 2021), knowledge (Singh Dubey et al., 2022), and capacities to actively participate in the tourism sector (Elsharnouby & Elbanna, 2021). However, limited research has explored the extent to which Village SDGs initiatives contribute to human resource development in the context of building resilient communities through sustainable rural tourism.

This study seeks to fill this research gap by investigating the contribution of Village SDGs to human resource development in rural areas with a focus on sustainable rural tourism. By understanding how Village SDGs initiatives shape and enhance human resources engaged in the tourism sector, policymakers, local communities, and tourism stakeholders can formulate targeted strategies to foster sustainable tourism practices and promote socio-economic resilience in rural areas.

The motivation to undertake this study stems from the potential benefits that can be derived from the effective integration of Village SDGs and human resource development in rural tourism. This research aims to provide valuable insights into the relationship between these variables and offer practical recommendations for policymakers and stakeholders involved in rural development and sustainable tourism. By enhancing our understanding of the synergies between Village SDGs and human resource development, this study seeks to contribute to the broader discourse on sustainable rural development and strengthen the prospects for building resilient communities through sustainable rural tourism (Parela, 2022; Rumengan, Syarif, & Rumengan, 2020; Suharto Suharto, Ningsih, & Ali, 2022).

## **2. Literature review and hypothesis development**

### **2.1. Sustainable Development Goals (Village SDGs) Theory**

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) framework, established by the United Nations, provides a theoretical foundation for Village SDGs (Permatasari et al., 2021). The SDGs are a set of 17 global goals designed to address global challenges and promote

sustainable development in various sectors, including rural areas (Kaitano, 2020). The Village SDGs can be seen as a localized manifestation of the broader SDGs, specifically tailored to the unique needs and context of rural communities. The concept of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Theory, specifically applied to the context of Village SDGs, encompasses the principles, objectives, and strategies outlined by the United Nations to achieve sustainable development at the village or community level. The SDGs serve as a global framework aimed at addressing social, economic, and environmental challenges while promoting inclusive and sustainable development (Yuliana, 2020)(Carpentier & Braun, 2020).

The Village SDGs Theory builds upon the broader SDGs framework and recognizes the unique characteristics and needs of rural communities. It emphasizes the localization of sustainable development efforts, acknowledging that solutions must be tailored to the specific context and challenges faced by rural areas. The theory focuses on empowering communities to take ownership of their development, with the goal of fostering economic resilience, social inclusivity, and environmental sustainability (Markantoni et al., 2019).

The Village SDGs Theory integrates multiple dimensions of sustainable development. These dimensions include but are not limited to poverty eradication, education, health and well-being, gender equality, sustainable agriculture, climate action, and the preservation of cultural heritage (Pradhan et al., 2023)(Kasmahidayat & Hasanuddin, 2022). The theory recognizes that these interconnected dimensions must be addressed in a holistic manner to achieve sustainable outcomes in rural areas (Adamowicz & Zwolińska-Ligaj, 2020). One of the key principles of the Village SDGs Theory is the importance of community participation and engagement (Bora, Fanggidae, & Fanggidae, 2023; Sulistiowati, Adisa, & Caturiani, 2021)(Affandi et al., 2020). It emphasizes the active involvement of local communities in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of development initiatives. The theory recognizes that sustainable development is more likely to be successful and impactful when it is driven by the needs, aspirations, and knowledge of the local population.

Furthermore, the Village SDGs Theory highlights the significance of partnerships and collaboration between various stakeholders, including government agencies, non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, and the private sector (Prakoso, Pradipto, Roychansyah, & Nugraha, 2020)(Kurniatin & Maksum, 2022). These partnerships aim to leverage resources, expertise, and networks to support the implementation of Village SDGs initiatives and foster sustainable development in rural areas. The Village SDGs Theory also emphasizes the importance of capacity-building and knowledge transfer within communities. It recognizes that human resource development, education, and skills training are essential for empowering individuals to actively participate in sustainable development efforts. By equipping community members with the necessary knowledge and skills, the theory seeks to enhance the capabilities and resilience of rural communities.

## 2.2 Human Capital Theory

Human Capital Theory is an economic theory that focuses on the role of human resources, skills, and knowledge in contributing to economic growth and development (Winterton & Cafferkey, 2019). It posits that individuals' education, training, and skills are valuable assets, often referred to as human capital, which can enhance their productivity, earnings, and overall economic outcomes. The theory suggests that investing in human capital through education, training, and skill development leads to increased productivity and economic prosperity. According to Human Capital Theory, individuals who possess higher levels of human capital are more likely to secure better job opportunities, earn higher wages, and contribute more effectively to economic activities.

**Key Principles of Human Capital Theory:** Human Capital Theory emphasizes the importance of education and training in developing individuals' skills and knowledge (Sodirjonov, 2020). It suggests that individuals who acquire higher levels of education and training have a greater capacity to contribute to economic growth and development. The

theory recognizes that specific skills, both general and job-specific, play a crucial role in enhancing individuals' productivity and employability (Mazzaourou & Chakir, 2023). Skills obtained through formal education, vocational training, or on-the-job experiences are seen as vital components of human capital. Human Capital Theory suggests that individuals with higher levels of human capital tend to be more productive in their work. Increased productivity leads to higher earnings and economic prosperity for both individuals and societies. The theory asserts that a nation's investment in human capital, through education and skill development, is a significant determinant of long-term economic growth. Countries that prioritize human capital development are likely to experience higher productivity levels, technological advancements, and overall economic development (Jahanger et al., 2022).

Human Capital Theory underscores the significance of human resources, education, and skills in driving economic growth, productivity, and individual well-being. It provides a framework for understanding the economic implications of investing in human capital and informs policy decisions aimed at fostering human capital development at individual, organizational, and societal levels.

## **2.3 Hypothesis Development**

### **2.3.1 Sustainable Development Goals (Village SDGs) and Local Governance Support**

Village SDGs provide a comprehensive framework for sustainable development at the local level (Permatasari et al., 2021). When local governance structures align their policies, plans, and strategies with the goals and targets of Village SDGs, it demonstrates their commitment to sustainable development. This alignment can enhance local governance support by ensuring that local policies and initiatives are in line with the broader sustainable development agenda.

The implementation of Village SDGs often requires enhancing the capacity of local governance institutions (Guha & Chakrabarti, 2019). Local governance structures may need to develop new skills, knowledge, and capabilities to effectively implement and monitor initiatives related to Village SDGs. By investing in institutional capacity building, such as training programs, knowledge sharing platforms, and technical support, local governance structures can improve their ability to provide support for sustainable development efforts.

Village SDGs emphasize the importance of inclusive and participatory decision-making processes (Akbar et al., 2020). Local governance structures that actively involve community members, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders in decision-making processes can enhance local governance support. By engaging diverse perspectives and incorporating local knowledge, local governance structures can make more informed and inclusive decisions, leading to increased support and legitimacy.

Village SDGs often require additional resources for their implementation. Local governance structures play a crucial role in mobilizing resources, both financial and non-financial, to support sustainable development initiatives (Benito et al., 2023). By actively seeking partnerships, grants, and other funding opportunities, local governance structures can secure the necessary resources to implement Village SDGs. This resource mobilization effort demonstrates their commitment to sustainable development and can garner support from various stakeholders.

Village SDGs emphasize the importance of monitoring progress and ensuring accountability for sustainable development outcomes. Local governance structures that establish robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, as well as transparent and accountable governance practices, can enhance local governance support. By regularly monitoring the progress of Village SDGs and reporting on achievements and challenges, local governance structures can build trust, confidence, and support among community members and stakeholders, then we hypothesize:

## **H1: Sustainable Development Goals (Village SDGs) have a positive effect on Local Governance Support**

### 2.3.2 Sustainable Development Goals (Village SDGs) and Local Governance Support

Community Engagement ensures that the voices, perspectives, and needs of community members are considered in the decision-making processes of local governance (Uddin, 2019). When local governance structures actively involve community members in decision-making, it promotes inclusivity and democratic governance. This inclusive approach enhances local governance support by building trust, legitimacy, and ownership among community members.

Community Engagement allows for the integration of local knowledge and expertise in governance processes (Hoicka et al., 2021). Community members possess valuable insights into local issues, challenges, and potential solutions. By actively engaging with community members, local governance structures can tap into this local knowledge, which can lead to better-informed decisions and more effective policies. Incorporating local expertise enhances local governance support by ensuring that decisions are contextually relevant and responsive to local needs.

Community Engagement fosters transparency and accountability in local governance (Kantamaturapoj et al., 2020). When community members are actively involved and informed about governance processes, it creates a system of checks and balances. Community engagement enables community members to hold local governance structures accountable for their actions and decisions. This accountability mechanism strengthens local governance support by promoting responsible and responsive governance practices.

Community Engagement builds trust and collaboration between community members and local governance structures (Mees et al., 2019). By involving community members in decision-making and policy implementation, it fosters a sense of ownership and shared responsibility. Trust and collaboration are vital for effective governance and sustainable development. When community members trust and collaborate with local governance structures, it enhances local governance support and facilitates the implementation of sustainable development initiatives.

Community Engagement contributes to social cohesion and community empowerment (Haldane et al., 2019). When community members actively participate in governance processes, it strengthens social bonds, fosters a sense of belonging, and promotes social cohesion. Additionally, community engagement empowers individuals and communities by giving them a voice, enabling them to influence decisions that affect their lives. This empowerment enhances local governance support by creating an environment where community members feel valued, respected, and empowered to contribute to the development of their communities, then we hypothesize:

## **H2: Community Engagement have a positive effect on Local Governance Support**

### 2.3.3 Technology Adoption and Local Governance Support

Technology adoption can streamline and automate various governance processes, leading to improved service delivery to the community (Tan & Sundarakani, 2021). For example, implementing digital platforms and systems for citizen engagement, online service requests, and information dissemination can make governance services more accessible and efficient (L. Ma & Wu, 2020). This improved service delivery enhances local governance support by meeting the needs of the community more effectively and efficiently.

Technology adoption can facilitate greater transparency and accountability in local governance (Nani & Ali, 2020). Digital platforms and tools can enable transparent access to information, public records, and decision-making processes. This transparency builds trust and credibility among community members and increases local governance support. Moreover, technology can provide mechanisms for tracking and auditing governance activities, ensuring accountability in resource allocation and service provision.

Technology adoption enables the collection, analysis, and utilization of data for evidence-based decision making (Kaler & Ruston, 2019). Local governance structures can leverage technology to gather and analyze data on various aspects such as community needs, service utilization, and resource allocation. This data-driven decision-making approach enhances local governance support by ensuring that decisions are based on accurate and comprehensive information, leading to more targeted and effective interventions.

Technology adoption can facilitate greater civic engagement and participation in local governance processes (Naranjo-Zolotov et al., 2019). Digital platforms, online forums, and social media can provide avenues for community members to express their views, provide feedback, and actively participate in decision-making. This increased civic engagement strengthens local governance support by promoting inclusivity, responsiveness, and a sense of ownership among community members.

Technology adoption can lead to increased efficiency and cost savings in governance operations (Toufaily et al., 2021). Automation of administrative tasks, digitization of records, and online communication platforms can streamline processes, reduce paperwork, and minimize resource wastage. This efficiency and cost savings enable local governance structures to allocate resources more effectively towards sustainable development initiatives, thereby enhancing local governance support, then we hypothesize:

**H3: Technology Adoption have a positive effect on Local Governance Support**

#### 2.3.4 Local Governance Support and Human Resource Development

Local governance structures can support human resource development by investing in education and skill development programs. By establishing and promoting educational opportunities, vocational training, and skill-building initiatives, local governance structures contribute to the enhancement of human capital within the community. This support enables individuals to acquire the knowledge and skills necessary for personal and professional growth, leading to improved human resource development (Shaturaev, 2021).

Local governance structures can provide training and capacity-building programs to enhance the skills, competencies, and capabilities of individuals (Jabeen & Iqbal, 2020). By offering workshops, seminars, mentoring programs, and on-the-job training, local governance structures support the continuous development of human resources. This capacity-building support helps individuals acquire new skills, adapt to changing demands, and contribute effectively to local development initiatives.

Local governance structures can facilitate employment opportunities and economic growth within the community (Bolger & Doyon, 2019). By promoting entrepreneurship, attracting investments, and implementing job creation initiatives, local governance structures contribute to human resource development through increased employment prospects. Access to decent and sustainable employment opportunities enables individuals to develop their potential, improve livelihoods, and contribute to the overall development of the community.

Local governance support can foster recognition and inclusion of all individuals within the community. When local governance structures value diversity, promote gender equality, and ensure equal opportunities, it creates an inclusive environment that supports the development of human resources. Recognizing and appreciating the contributions of individuals, irrespective of their background, fosters a sense of belonging and motivates individuals to actively engage in personal and professional growth.

Local governance support can facilitate collaboration and networking opportunities for individuals within the community (Mees et al., 2019). By creating platforms for knowledge-sharing, fostering partnerships, and promoting community engagement, local governance structures enable individuals to expand their networks and learn from each other. Collaboration and networking enhance human resource development by providing access to resources, expertise, and support systems that can contribute to personal and professional growth, then we hypothesize:



#### **H4: Local Governance Support have a positive effect Human Resource Development**

##### 2.3.5 Local Governance Support as mediation relationship Sustainable Development Goals (Village SDGs) and Human Resource Development

Sustainable Development Goals (Village SDGs) encompass a wide range of economic, social, and environmental objectives aimed at achieving sustainable development at the local level (Saiu et al., 2022). These goals provide a framework for guiding and directing development efforts within a village or rural setting. When local governance structures actively embrace and implement Village SDGs, it sets the stage for sustainable development initiatives. Local Governance Support refers to the level of support, policies, and initiatives provided by local governance structures to promote sustainable development and address the specific needs of the community. This support can include policy alignment, resource mobilization, participatory decision-making, capacity building, and accountability mechanisms.

Human Resource Development focuses on enhancing the skills, knowledge, and capacities of individuals within a community (Werdhiastutie et al., 2020). It involves activities such as education, training, skill-building, and employment opportunities, aimed at improving the capabilities of individuals to contribute to their own development and that of the community. In this context, the mediation hypothesis suggests that the influence of Village SDGs on Human Resource Development is mediated by the level of Local Governance Support. This means that the extent to which Village SDGs positively impact Human Resource Development is dependent on the support provided by local governance structures.

For example, when local governance structures actively align their policies and initiatives with Village SDGs, it creates an enabling environment for Human Resource Development (Ningrum et al., 2022). This alignment can lead to the implementation of education and training programs, skill-building initiatives, and employment opportunities that directly contribute to Human Resource Development. Additionally, participatory decision-making processes and inclusive governance practices fostered by local governance support can empower individuals and promote their active engagement in personal and professional growth. By considering Local Governance Support as a mediator, the hypothesis acknowledges that the impact of Village SDGs on Human Resource Development is not direct but operates through the level of support provided by local governance structures. This mediation perspective highlights the role of effective governance in facilitating and promoting Human Resource Development in line with the objectives of sustainable rural development, then we hypothesize:

#### **H5: Sustainable Development Goals (Village SDGs) a positive effect on Human Resource Development through Local Governance Support as mediation**

##### 2.3.6 Local Governance Support as mediation relationship Technology Adoption and Human Resource Development

Technology Adoption refers to the integration and utilization of technological advancements and innovations within local governance processes and operations (Ali et al., 2021). It involves implementing and leveraging technology to improve efficiency, transparency, and effectiveness in various aspects of governance, such as service delivery, decision-making, and data management. Local Governance Support, in this context, refers to the support and enabling environment provided by local governance structures for the adoption and effective utilization of technology. This support can include policy frameworks, resource allocation, capacity building, and governance mechanisms that facilitate the adoption and integration of technology into local governance practices (Khatri-Chhetri et al., 2019). Human Resource Development focuses on enhancing the skills, knowledge, and capacities of individuals within a community (Werdhiastutie et al., 2020). It involves activities such as training, education, and capacity building to empower individuals to contribute effectively to local development and utilize technological tools and platforms.

The mediation hypothesis proposes that the impact of Technology Adoption on Human Resource Development is mediated by the level of Local Governance Support. This means that the extent to which Technology Adoption positively influences Human Resource Development is dependent on the support provided by local governance structures. For example, when local governance structures actively support and promote Technology Adoption, it creates an environment where individuals are equipped with the necessary skills, training, and resources to utilize technology effectively (Chan et al., 2020). Local governance support can include initiatives such as training programs, digital literacy campaigns, and access to technology infrastructure (Abiddin et al., 2022). These efforts enhance the capabilities of individuals to leverage technology for personal and professional development, contributing to Human Resource Development.

Additionally, Local Governance Support can provide the necessary policies, resources, and governance mechanisms to ensure the integration of technology adoption initiatives into broader human resource development strategies (Masik et al., 2021). This can include aligning technology adoption plans with local development goals, facilitating collaboration and knowledge sharing, and establishing accountability mechanisms for technology implementation (Oliveira-Duarte et al., 2021). These supportive measures enhance the impact of Technology Adoption on Human Resource Development. By considering Local Governance Support as a mediator, the hypothesis recognizes that the influence of Technology Adoption on Human Resource Development is not a direct relationship but operates through the level of support provided by local governance structures. This mediation perspective highlights the importance of effective governance in facilitating and promoting Human Resource Development through the adoption and utilization of technology, then we hypothesize:

**H6: Technology Adoption a positive effect on Human Resource Development through Local Governance Support as mediation**

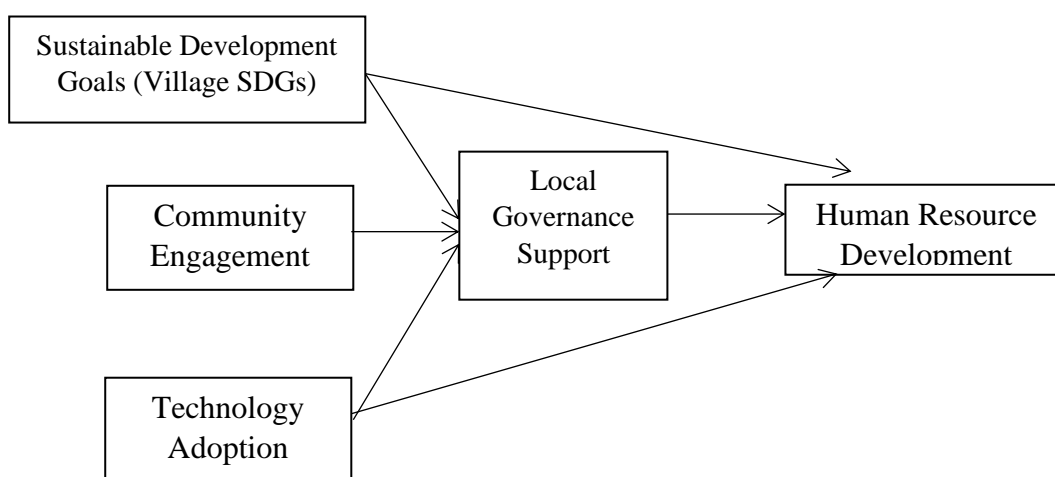


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

## 2. Methodology

This study adopts a survey-based approach to examine the relationship between Sustainable Development Goals (Village SDGs), Community Engagement, Technology Adoption, Local Governance Support, and Human Resource Development. The survey instrument was designed to collect data from participants representing various rural communities. Research Design: The study follows an Explanatory Study. This design enables the examination of relationships and associations between variables.

Data Collection: The primary data for this study were collected through a structured questionnaire administered to participants from rural communities Bantaragung Village Majalengka. The questionnaire was designed to capture information on Sustainable



Development Goals (Village SDGs), Community Engagement, Technology Adoption, Local Governance Support, and Human Resource Development.

Sample: The study targeted individuals from rural communities who have a direct involvement or interest in sustainable development initiatives. A purposive sampling technique was employed to select participants who have experience and knowledge in community development and local governance issues 191 sample.

Measurement Instrument: The measurement instrument used in this study consists of validated scales and items adapted from previous research studies. The questionnaire included Likert-scale items to assess respondents' perceptions and attitudes towards Sustainable Development Goals (Village SDGs) (Sjaf et al., 2021), Community Engagement (Di Napoli et al., 2019; Kumar & Kumar, 2020), Technology Adoption, Local Governance Support (Ghobadian & Ashworth, 1994), and Human Resource Development (Gabčanová, 2012). The collected data were analyzed using the Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) technique. Specifically, the Partial Least Squares (PLS) approach, implemented through the SMART PLS software, was employed to test the proposed hypotheses and examine the mediating role of Local Governance Support (Sarstedt & Cheah, 2019).

## 4. Results and discussion

### 4.1. Result

There are three criteria in the use of data analysis techniques with SmartPLS to assess the outer model, namely Convergent Validity, Discriminant Validity, and Composite Reliability. Convergent Validity model pengukuran dengan refleksi indikator dinilai berdasarkan korelasi antara skor item/skor komponen yang diestimasi dengan Software PLS. Ukuran pantulan diukur. Namun menurut Chin. The size of the reflection is measured. However, according to (Ghozali, 2015) for initial research, the development of a measurement scale for loading values of 0.50 to 0.60 is considered sufficient. In this study, a loading factor limit of 0.55 will be used.

**Table 1** Value of Outer Loading Factor

	<b>Community Engagement</b>	<b>Human Resource Development</b>	<b>Local Governance Support</b>	<b>Technology Adoption</b>	<b>Village SDGs</b>
CE2	0.668				
CE4	0.705				
CE5	0.83				
HR17		0.68			
HR18		0.921			
LGS1			0.859		
LGS2			0.864		
SDGV1					0.72
SDGV14					0.691
SDGV2					0.825
SDGV3					0.84
SDGV4					0.835
SDGV5					0.711

SDGV6		0.826
SDGV7		0.764
TA1	1	

Source: Data processed through Smart PLS (Ringle et al., 2015)

The table above mostly shows that the loading factor gives a value above the recommended value of 0.5. It means that the indicators used in this study are valid or have met convergent validity.

The validity and reliability criteria can also be seen from the reliability value of a construct and the Average Variance Extracted (AVE) value of each construct. The construct is said to have high reliability if the AVE is above 0.50. In the table below, the Composite Reliability and AVE values for all variables will be presented.

**Table 2.** Composite Reliability dan Average Variance Extracted

	rho_A	Composite Reliability	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)
Community Engagement	0.601	0.78	0.544
Human Resource Development	0.643	0.788	0.656
Local Governance Support	0.652	0.852	0.742
Technology Adoption	1	1	1
Village SDGs	0.92	0.925	0.606

Based on table 2. above, it can be concluded that all constructs meet the reliable criteria. This is indicated by the value of AVE above 0.50 as recommended criteria.

The evaluation of the inner model by bootstrapping test produces a coefficient of determination R-square, Q-square, path coefficients and latent variable correlations. The results of the evaluation of the inner model are explained as follows:

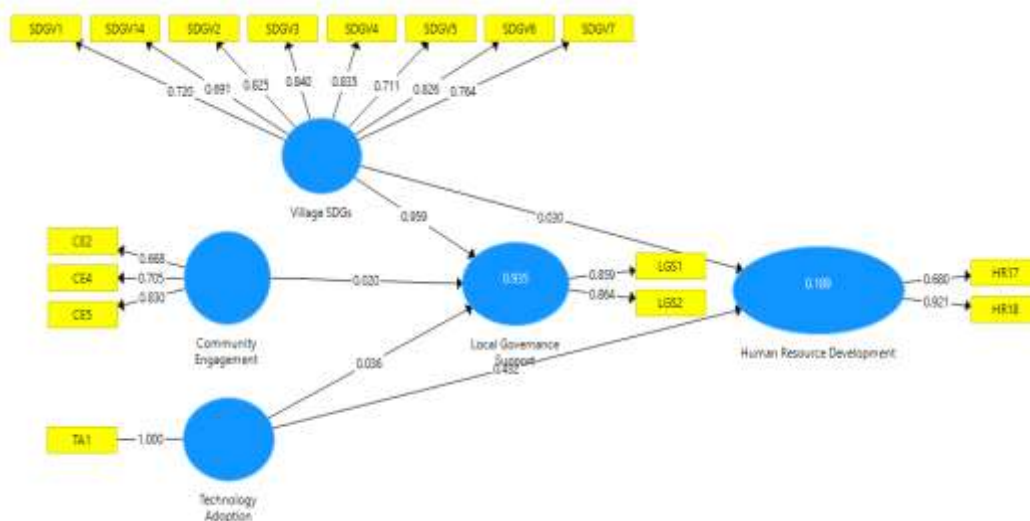


Figure 1. Research Path Diagram

The results of the direct influence test of each variable can be seen in the following table:

**Table 3.** Direct effect test results

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics ( O/STDEV )	P Values
Village SDGs -> Local Governance Support	0.959	0.959	0.007	135.833	0
Community Engagement -> Local Governance Support	0.02	0.021	0.022	0.904	0.367
Technology Adoption -> Local Governance Support	0.036	0.035	0.019	1.919	0.056

**Table 4.** Indirect effect test results

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics ( O/STDEV )	P Values
Technology Adoption -> Human Resource Development	0.432	0.438	0.066	6.56	0
Village SDGs -> Human Resource Development	0.03	0.032	0.061	0.486	0.627

There are two R-Square values obtained, namely the R-Square for the intervening variable Local Governance Support ( $Y_1$ ) and the R-Square value for the dependent variable/endogenous Human Resource Development ( $Y_2$ ). The results of the R-Square determination coefficient using the SmartPLS software from the model obtained results that can be seen in the following table:

**Table 6.** Value of R Square

	R Square	R Square Adjusted
Human Resource Development	0.189	0.181
Local Governance Support	0.935	0.934

## 4.2 Discussion

In this Discussion section, we will delve deeper into the implications and interpretations of these findings, as well as their significance in the context of sustainable rural development. Firstly, the study found that Sustainable Development Goals (Village SDGs) have a positive effect on Local Governance Support in rural communities. This finding aligns with the principles of sustainable development, emphasizing the importance of integrating economic, social, and environmental dimensions into local governance practices. By embracing and implementing Village SDGs, local governance structures can enhance their support for sustainable development initiatives, foster community engagement, and address key social and environmental challenges.

The positive effect of Community Engagement on Local Governance Support was found to be non-significant. This result may suggest that in the context of this study, community engagement alone may not directly influence the level of support provided by local governance structures. However, it is important to note that community engagement remains an essential aspect of effective local governance. Further research could explore the specific mechanisms and conditions under which community engagement can have a more direct impact on local governance support.

Technology Adoption was found to have a marginally significant effect on Local Governance Support. This finding highlights the potential of technology to enhance local governance practices, improve service delivery, and increase transparency and accountability. By embracing technological solutions, such as e-governance platforms and digital communication tools, local governance bodies can streamline processes, engage citizens more effectively, and strengthen the support they provide to the community.

The study also revealed a strong and positive relationship between Local Governance Support and Human Resource Development. This finding underscores the crucial role that effective local governance plays in promoting the growth, empowerment, and capacity development of individuals within rural communities. When local governance structures prioritize human resource development programs, training initiatives, and resources, they contribute to building a skilled and capable workforce that can drive sustainable rural development.

Furthermore, the study confirmed the mediating role of Local Governance Support in the relationship between Sustainable Development Goals (Village SDGs) and Human Resource Development. This suggests that the positive influence of Village SDGs on Human Resource Development is partially explained by the support provided by local governance structures. By effectively implementing and supporting Village SDGs, local governance bodies can create an enabling environment that fosters human resource development and enables individuals to contribute meaningfully to sustainable development efforts.

Overall, the findings of this study highlight the importance of strong and effective local governance support in promoting sustainable rural development and human resource development. The study provides valuable insights for policymakers, local governance bodies, and community development practitioners, emphasizing the need to prioritize Sustainable Development Goals (Village SDGs), foster community engagement, promote technology adoption, and strengthen local governance support. By addressing the limitations identified in the study and building upon these findings, future research can contribute to a deeper understanding of the dynamics between Sustainable Development Goals, local governance, and human resource development in rural contexts.

## **5. Conclusion**

### **5.1. Conclusion**

Based on the results obtained from the analysis, the objectives of this study have been accomplished. Firstly, it was found that Sustainable Development Goals (Village SDGs) have a significant and positive effect on Local Governance Support in rural communities. This suggests that embracing and implementing Village SDGs can contribute to the enhancement of local governance structures and their support for sustainable development initiatives. Secondly, Community Engagement was found to have a non-significant effect on Local Governance Support. Although community engagement is recognized as an important factor in local governance, the results indicate that it may not have a direct impact on local governance support in the context of this study. Thirdly, Technology Adoption showed a marginally significant effect on Local Governance Support. This suggests that integrating technology into local governance practices can have a positive influence on the support provided by local governance structures.

Furthermore, it was observed that Local Governance Support has a strong and positive effect on Human Resource Development in rural communities. This highlights the critical role played by local governance structures in promoting the growth and empowerment of individuals within the community.

Lastly, the mediating role of Local Governance Support was confirmed in the relationship between Sustainable Development Goals (Village SDGs) and Human Resource Development. This indicates that the influence of Sustainable Development Goals (Village SDGs) on Human Resource Development is partially explained by the support provided by local governance structures

### 5.2. Limitation

One limitation of this study is that it focused on a specific context of rural communities, which may limit the generalizability of the findings to other settings. Additionally, the study relied on self-reported data, which may introduce response bias and measurement errors. Furthermore, the study did not explore other potential factors that may influence the relationships examined. Future research should consider these limitations and conduct comparative studies across diverse rural contexts to enhance the validity and generalizability of the findings.

### 5.3. Suggestion

Based on the findings and limitations of this study, several suggestions can be made: Policymakers and local governance bodies should prioritize the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (Village SDGs) in rural communities. This can be achieved by developing tailored strategies and action plans that align with the specific needs and characteristics of each community. Community engagement should continue to be encouraged and fostered as a means to strengthen local governance support. Efforts should be made to involve community members in decision-making processes, collaborative initiatives, and the co-creation of development projects.

The findings suggest the importance of promoting and facilitating technology adoption in local governance practices. Local governance bodies should explore opportunities to integrate technological solutions and enhance digital literacy among community members. Given the significant influence of Local Governance Support on Human Resource Development, it is crucial for local governance bodies to prioritize human resource development programs and initiatives. This can include providing training opportunities, capacity building programs, and resources that empower individuals within the community.

### References

- Abiddin, N. Z., Ibrahim, I., & Aziz, S. A. A. (2022). Advocating Digital Literacy: Community-Based Strategies and Approaches. *Academic Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies*, 11(1), 198.
- Adamowicz, M., & Zwolińska-Ligaj, M. (2020). The “Smart Village” as a way to achieve sustainable development in rural areas of Poland. *Sustainability*, 12(16), 6503.
- Affandi, R. A., Permana, A., Yani, Y. M., & Mursitama, T. N. (2020). Implementing SDG to village level by integrating social capital theory and value chain:(case of village tourism Pentingsari in Yogyakarta, Indonesia). *J ASEAN Stud*, 7(2), 122–137.
- Akbar, A., Flacke, J., Martinez, J., Aguilar, R., & van Maarseveen, M. F. A. M. (2020). Knowing my village from the sky: A collaborative spatial learning framework to integrate spatial knowledge of stakeholders in achieving sustainable development goals. *ISPRS International Journal of Geo-Information*, 9(9), 515.
- Ali, O., Shrestha, A., Osmanaj, V., & Muhammed, S. (2021). Cloud computing technology adoption: an evaluation of key factors in local governments. *Information Technology & People*, 34(2), 666–703.

- Benito, B., Guillamón, M., & Ríos, A. (2023). The sustainable development goals: How does their implementation affect the financial sustainability of the largest Spanish municipalities. *Sustainable Development*.
- Bolger, K., & Doyon, A. (2019). Circular cities: exploring local government strategies to facilitate a circular economy. *European Planning Studies*, 27(11), 2184–2205.
- Boluk, K. A., Cavaliere, C. T., & Higgins-Desbiolles, F. (2019). A critical framework for interrogating the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals 2030 Agenda in tourism. In *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*. Taylor & Francis.
- Bora, Y., Fanggidae, R. E., & Fanggidae, A. H. (2023). Analysis of the role of online transportation on tourism development (A study of tourists on users of grab online transportation services in kupang city). *Journal of Multidisciplinary Academic and Practice Studies*, 1(1), 1-10.
- Carpentier, C. L., & Braun, H. (2020). Agenda 2030 for sustainable development: A powerful global framework. *Journal of the International Council for Small Business*, 1(1), 14–23.
- Chan, E. S. W., Okumus, F., & Chan, W. (2020). What hinders hotels' adoption of environmental technologies: A quantitative study. *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, 84, 102324.
- Di Napoli, I., Dolce, P., & Arcidiacono, C. (2019). Community trust: A social indicator related to community engagement. *Social Indicators Research*, 145, 551–579.
- Ditta-Apichai, M., Sroyetch, S., & Caldicott, R. W. (2022). A critique of community-based tourism development: The comparative case of betong and Pho Tak Districts, Thailand. *Community Development*, 1–18.
- Elsharnouby, T. H., & Elbanna, S. (2021). Change or perish: Examining the role of human capital and dynamic marketing capabilities in the hospitality sector. *Tourism Management*, 82, 104184.
- Gabčanová, I. (2012). Human resources key performance indicators. *Journal of Competitiveness*.
- Ghobadian, A., & Ashworth, J. (1994). Performance measurement in local government—concept and practice. *International Journal of Operations & Production Management*.
- Ghozali, I. (2015). *Aplikasi Analisis Multivariate dengan Program IBM SPSS 23*. Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro.
- Gohori, O., & van der Merwe, P. (2020). Towards a tourism and community-development framework: An African perspective. *Sustainability*, 12(13), 5305.
- Guha, J., & Chakrabarti, B. (2019). Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through decentralisation and the role of local governments: A systematic review. *Commonwealth Journal of Local Governance*, 22, 1–21.
- Gunasekara, I., & Silva, S. (2021). Agro-Tourist Satisfaction in Sri Lanka: With Special Reference to Tourist Socio-Demographic and Destination Characteristics. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism and Entrepreneurship*, 3(1), 61-73.
- Haldane, V., Chuah, F. L. H., Srivastava, A., Singh, S. R., Koh, G. C. H., Seng, C. K., & Legido-Quigley, H. (2019). Community participation in health services development, implementation, and evaluation: A systematic review of empowerment, health, community, and process outcomes. *PLoS One*, 14(5), e0216112.
- Hawlder, M. R., Rana, M. M., Kalam, A., & Polas, M. R. H. (2022). Empowering workers' involvement: Unveiling the dynamics of communication, recognition, productivity, and decision-making in the RMG sector. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism and Entrepreneurship*, 3(3), 195-215.
- Hoicka, C. E., Savic, K., & Campney, A. (2021). Reconciliation through renewable energy? A survey of Indigenous communities, involvement, and peoples in Canada. *Energy Research &*

- Social Science, 74, 101897.
- Jabeen, N., & Iqbal, D. M. Z. (2020). Gender and local governance in Pakistan: Promoting participation through capacity building. *South Asian Studies*, 25(2).
- Jahanger, A., Usman, M., Murshed, M., Mahmood, H., & Balsalobre-Lorente, D. (2022). The linkages between natural resources, human capital, globalization, economic growth, financial development, and ecological footprint: The moderating role of technological innovations. *Resources Policy*, 76, 102569.
- Kaitano, D. (2020). Tourism and sustainable development goals in the African context. *International Journal of Economics and Finance Studies*, 12(1), 88–102.
- Kaler, J., & Ruston, A. (2019). Technology adoption on farms: Using Normalisation Process Theory to understand sheep farmers' attitudes and behaviours in relation to using precision technology in flock management. *Preventive Veterinary Medicine*, 170, 104715.
- Kantamaturapoj, K., Kulthanmanusorn, A., Witthayapipopsakul, W., Viriyathorn, S., Patcharanarumol, W., Kanchanachitra, C., Wibulpolprasert, S., & Tangcharoensathien, V. (2020). Legislating for public accountability in universal health coverage, Thailand. *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, 98(2), 117.
- Kasinathan, P., Pugazhendhi, R., Elavarasan, R. M., Ramachandaramurthy, V. K., Ramanathan, V., Subramanian, S., Kumar, S., Nandhagopal, K., Raghavan, R. R. V., & Rangasamy, S. (2022). Realization of Sustainable Development Goals with Disruptive Technologies by Integrating Industry 5.0, Society 5.0, Smart Cities and Villages. *Sustainability*, 14(22), 15258.
- Kasmahidayat, Y., & Hasanuddin, H. (2022). Collaboration strategy in the development and inheritance of Archipelago's Arts. *Journal of Indigenous Culture, Tourism, and Language*, 1(1), 1-20.
- Khatri-Chhetri, A., Pant, A., Aggarwal, P. K., Vasireddy, V. V., & Yadav, A. (2019). Stakeholders prioritization of climate-smart agriculture interventions: Evaluation of a framework. *Agricultural Systems*, 174, 23–31.
- Kumar, J., & Kumar, V. (2020). Drivers of brand community engagement. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 54, 101949.
- Kurniatin, P. R. E., & Maksum, I. R. (2022). Sustainable Strategy for Community-Based Drinking Water Supply (PAMSIMAS) Post Program In Rural Indonesia. *Journal of Governance and Public Policy*, 9(3), 211–224.
- Ma, L., & Wu, X. (2020). Citizen engagement and co-production of e-government services in China. *Journal of Chinese Governance*, 5(1), 68–89.
- Ma, X., Wang, R., Dai, M., & Ou, Y. (2021). The influence of culture on the sustainable livelihoods of households in rural tourism destinations. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 29(8), 1235–1252.
- Markantoni, M., Steiner, A. A., & Meador, J. E. (2019). Can community interventions change resilience? Fostering perceptions of individual and community resilience in rural places. *Community Development*, 50(2), 238–255.
- Masik, G., Sagan, I., & Scott, J. W. (2021). Smart City strategies and new urban development policies in the Polish context. *Cities*, 108, 102970.
- Mazzaourou, A., & Chakir, K. (2023). Governance of territorial human capital: An attempt to develop a composite index in the SEMCs and the EACs. *Technium Social Sciences Journal*, 42, 247–263.
- Mees, H. L. P., Uittenbroek, C. J., Hegger, D. L. T., & Driessen, P. P. J. (2019). From citizen participation to government participation: A n exploration of the roles of local governments in community initiatives for climate change adaptation in the N etherlands. *Environmental Policy and Governance*, 29(3), 198–208.



- Mohamed, G. A., Alakhras, H. A., Khalil, R. A., & Mohamed, M. A. (2021). Role of Tourism Advertising Campaigns in Improving Destination Image. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism and Entrepreneurship*, 3(1), 75-88.
- Nani, D. A., & Ali, S. (2020). Determinants of Effective E-Procurement System: Empirical Evidence from Indonesian Local Governments. *Jurnal Dinamika Akuntansi Dan Bisnis*, 7(1), 33–50.
- Naranjo-Zolotov, M., Oliveira, T., Cruz-Jesus, F., Martins, J., Gonçalves, R., Branco, F., & Xavier, N. (2019). Examining social capital and individual motivators to explain the adoption of online citizen participation. *Future Generation Computer Systems*, 92, 302–311.
- Ngoc, N. M. (2023). Sustainable Integration in Vietnam's Tourism Industry. *World Review of Entrepreneurship Management and Sustainable Development*.
- Ningrum, D., Malekpour, S., Raven, R., & Moallemi, E. A. (2022). Lessons learnt from previous local sustainability efforts to inform local action for the Sustainable Development Goals. *Environmental Science & Policy*, 129, 45–55.
- Oliveira-Duarte, L., Reis, D. A., Fleury, A. L., Vasques, R. A., Fonseca Filho, H., Koria, M., & Baruque-Ramos, J. (2021). Innovation Ecosystem framework directed to Sustainable Development Goal# 17 partnerships implementation. *Sustainable Development*, 29(5), 1018–1036.
- Parela, E. (2022). Pengaruh Pengembangan kompetensi dan Pengembangan Kompetensi terhadap Budaya Kerja Pegawai pada Kantor Kecamatan Semaka Kabupaten Tanggamus. *Jurnal Relevansi: Ekonomi, Manajemen dan Bisnis*, 6(1), 42-56.
- Permatasari, P., Iman, A. S., Tilt, C. A., Lestari, D., Islam, S., Tenrini, R. H., Rahman, A. B., Samosir, A. P., & Wardhana, I. W. (2021). The village fund program in Indonesia: Measuring the effectiveness and alignment to sustainable development goals. *Sustainability*, 13(21), 12294.
- Pradhan, B. K., Yadav, S., Ghosh, J., & Prashad, A. (2023). Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Indian State of Odisha: Challenges and Opportunities. *World Development Sustainability*, 100078.
- Prakoso, A. A., Pradipto, E., Roychansyah, M. S., & Nugraha, B. S. (2020). Community-based tourism: concepts, opportunities and challenges. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism and Entrepreneurship*, 2(2), 95-107.
- Rashid, M. F. A., Muhamad, A. K., Rashid, K., Ahmad, A. L., & Azman, M. A. A. (2021). Formulation of a Malaysia modern rural development framework: Synergising rural for change. *PLANNING MALAYSIA*, 19.
- Riyadi, B., Yuliari, G., & Perdana, P. (2021). Travel Bubble and Virtual Tourism Strategies to Increase Tourist Visits. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism and Entrepreneurship*, 3(2), 115-126.
- Rumengan, J., Syarif, A., & Rumengan, A. E. (2020). The Effect Work Autonomy, Feedback, Responsibility, and Work Knowledge on the Work Motivation of Employees at Batam University with Partial Least Square(PLS). *Talent Development & Excellence*, 12(1).
- Saiu, V., Blečić, I., & Meloni, I. (2022). Making sustainability development goals (SDGs) operational at suburban level: Potentials and limitations of neighbourhood sustainability assessment tools. *Environmental Impact Assessment Review*, 96, 106845.
- Sarstedt, M., & Cheah, J.-H. (2019). Partial least squares structural equation modeling using SmartPLS: a software review. *Journal of Marketing Analytics*, 7(3), 196–202. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41270-019-00058-3>
- Shaturaev, J. (2021). Financing and Management of Islamic (Madrasah) Education in Indonesia. *Zeszyty Naukowe Politechniki Częstochowskiej Zarządzanie*, 42(1), 57–65.
- Singh Dubey, R., Paul, J., & Tewari, V. (2022). The soft skills gap: a bottleneck in the talent supply in emerging economies. *The International Journal of Human Resource Management*, 33(13),

2630–2661.

- Sjaf, S., Kaswanto, K., Hidayat, N. K., Barlan, Z. A., Elson, L., Sampean, S., & Gunadi, H. F. F. (2021). Measuring achievement of sustainable development goals in rural area: A case study of Sukamantri Village in Bogor District, West Java, Indonesia. *Sodality: Jurnal Sosiologi Pedesaan*, 9(2).
- Sodirjonov, M. M. (2020). EDUCATION AS THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR OF HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, 4, 901–905.
- Suharto, S., Ningsih, N., & Ali, K. (2022). PENGENDALIAN KERUSAKAN PRODUK PADA INDUSTRI RUMAHAN MITRA KELUARGA KABUPATEN LAMPUNG TIMUR. *Derivatif: Jurnal Manajemen*, 16(2), 351-361.
- Suharto, S., Sigalingging, M., Ngaliman, N., & Nasikah, D. (2022). Engagement Organizational Justice on Altruism. *Calitatea*, 23(190), 179-186.
- Suharto, S., Suyanto, S., & Suwanto, S. (2022). The Influence of Digital Marketing, Customer Experience and Relationship Marketing on Customer Satisfaction. *Calitatea Quality Access To Success*, 23(121), 282-289.
- Sulistiowati, R., Adisa, A. F., & Caturiani, S. I. (2021). Stakeholder Synergy For Sustainable Tourism. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism and Entrepreneurship*, 3(1), 53-60.
- Tan, W. K. A., & Sundarakani, B. (2021). Assessing Blockchain Technology application for freight booking business: A case study from Technology Acceptance Model perspective. *Journal of Global Operations and Strategic Sourcing*, 14(1), 202–223.
- Tien, N. H., Jose, R. J. S., Ullah, S. E., & Sadiq, M. (2021). Development of human resource management activities in Vietnamese private companies. *Turkish Journal of Computer and Mathematics Education (TURCOMAT)*, 12(14), 4391–4401.
- Toufaily, E., Zalan, T., & Dhaou, S. Ben. (2021). A framework of blockchain technology adoption: An investigation of challenges and expected value. *Information & Management*, 58(3), 103444.
- Uddin, N. (2019). Empowerment through participation in local governance: the case of Union Parishad in Bangladesh. *Public Administration and Policy*, 22(1), 40–54.
- Vitrianto, P. N., Nuryanti, W., & Rahmi, D. H. (2021). Dynamics of Tourism Development in Geosite, Gunungsewu Geopark. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism and Entrepreneurship*, 2(4), 213-232.
- Werdhiastutie, A., Suhariadi, F., & Partiw, S. G. (2020). Achievement motivation as antecedents of quality improvement of organizational human resources. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal) Volume*, 3, 747–752.
- Winterton, J., & Cafferkey, K. (2019). Revisiting human capital theory: Progress and prospects. *Elgar Introduction to Theories of Human Resources and Employment Relations*, 218–234.
- Yuliana, Y. (2020). The strategy in increasing creative economy during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism and Entrepreneurship*, 2(2), 109-118.
- Zhao, W., Yin, C., Hua, T., Meadows, M. E., Li, Y., Liu, Y., Cherubini, F., Pereira, P., & Fu, B. (2022). Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in the post-pandemic era. *Humanities and Social Sciences Communications*, 9(1), 1–7.