

Correspondence Author

1. 4 November 2022: Submit ke Jurnal
2. 7 Februari 2023: Keputusan Editor (Perlu Revisi)
3. 11 Februari 2023: Submit Revisi-1
4. 15 Februari 2023: Keputusan Editor (Perlu Revisi)
5. 16 Februari 2023: Informasi dari Editor via system (Ada revisi)
6. 17 Februari 2023: Submit Revisi-2
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8. 25 Februari 2023: Submit Revisi-3
9. 25 Februari 2023: Keputusan Editor (Paper diterima)
10. 27 Februari 2023: Galley Proof
11. 27 Februari 2023: Jawaban Galley Proof



Hadi Prabowo <hadiprabowo@ipdn.ac.id>

[eJECS] Submission Acknowledgement

Hasan Aydin (Editor-in-Chief) <info@ejecs.org>
To: Hadi Prabowo <hadiprabowo@ipdn.ac.id>

Sat, Nov 4, 2022 at 11:59 AM

Hadi Prabowo:

Thank you for submitting the manuscript, "Sustainable Community Development as a Main Motive of a Good Governance System in a Developing Nation by Establishing Productive Social Connection" to Journal of Ethnic and Cultural Studies. With the online journal management system that we are using, you will be able to track its progress through the editorial process by logging in to the journal web site:

Submission URL: <https://www.ejecs.org/index.php/JECS/authorDashboard/submission/1566>
Username: hadiprabowo

If you have any questions, please contact me. Thank you for considering this journal as a venue for your work.

Hasan Aydin (Editor-in-Chief)

info@ejecs.org

[Journal of Ethnic and Cultural Studies](#)



Hadi Prabowo <hadiprabowo@ipdn.ac.id>

[eJECS] Editor Decision

Hasan Aydin, PhD <info@ejecs.org>

Tue, Feb 7, 2023 at 3:44 PM

To: Hadi Prabowo <hadiprabowo@ipdn.ac.id>, Hyronimus Rowa <hyronimus_rowa@ipdn.ac.id>, Yudi Rusfiana <yudirusfiana@ipdn.ac.id>

Hadi Prabowo, Hyronimus Rowa, Yudi Rusfiana:

We have reached a decision regarding your submission to Journal of Ethnic and Cultural Studies, "Sustainable Community Development as a Main Motive of a Good Governance System in a Developing Nation by Establishing Productive Social Connection".

Our decision is: Revisions Required

Please see the reviewers' comments and feedback attached and below and revise your paper accordingly. Resubmit your revised paper no later than February 20.

Let me know if you have any questions.

best

Hasan

Reviewer- A

Please see the attached paper with my comments and feedback.

Recommendation: Revision required!

Reviewer B:

My main concern is regarding the actual issue that the paper deals with. The journal is mostly concerned with studies that have analyzed ethnic identity, costumes, and the way in which identity develops over time. The paper is more concerned with power and governance, which to a certain extent, is undeniable that it shapes local cultures, it is mostly done through a lens of governance. At least, in its purely theoretical form, seek to be neutral and impartial towards local cultures, making concessions only where it is strictly needed. This is even more the case of Indonesia, a nation that is extremely diverse in its cultural landscape and is very fragmented from a geographical point of view. The way in which the country is governed, and the legal framework, needs to be able to give a certain level of national cohesion. I find that the paper is too "technical" in nature. It is very well done, it can be a great contribution to a journal specialized in governance/ administration.

Recommendation: Revision required.

info@ejecs.org

Journal of Ethnic and Cultural Studies



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Hadi Prabowo <hadiprabowo@ipdn.ac.id>

[eJECS] Editor Decision

Hadi Prabowo <hadiprabowo@ipdn.ac.id>
To: "Hasan Aydin, PhD" <info@ejecs.org>

Sat, Feb 11, 2023 at 8:27 AM

Dear Editor,

Here is the revision version as shown in the response table and I attach both file revision and response sheet.

Thank You,

Dr. Hadi Prabowo

RESPONSE TO REVIEWER-A

| Sr. # | Reviewer's Comment | Response |
|-------|--|---|
| | | Thanks very much, dear reviewer, for your kind remarks and for allowing us to revise our manuscript. We are very grateful for all the valid and valuable comments. These helped us a lot to improve our work. |
| 1 | Please revise the title which must connects to ethnic and cultural studies | Done, dear reviewer. Please see page 1 |
| 2. | Hussain et al., 2023 Please follow the APA 7th format. 3 or more authors. Use first author last name with following et al., | Dear reviewer, we have revised the references as suggested throughout the manuscript |
| 3. | What do you mean here? Please clarify. | Done, dear reviewer. Please see page 10 |
| 4. | A few bullet points for implications of the study would be helpful for readers. | Done, dear reviewer. Please see page 21 |
| 5. | Please look over references to see all in present in the text and vice versa. | Done, dear reviewer, |
| 6. | Some references are incomplete and ensure all references are complete with publisher. | Done dear reviewer, Please see page 4 |
| 7. | Please also provide plagiarism results for your next submission | Done, dear reviewer, Please see page 5 |

RESPONSE TO REVIEWER-B

| Sr. No. | Reviewer's Comment | Response |
|--------------------|--|--|
| | <p>My main concern is regarding the actual issue that the paper deals with. The journal is mostly concerned with studies that have analyzed ethnic identity, costumes, and the way in which identity develops over time.</p> <p>The paper is more concerned with power and governance, which to a certain extent, is undeniable that it shapes local cultures, it is mostly done through a lens of governance. At least, in its purely theoretical form, seek to be neutral and impartial towards local cultures, making concessions only where it is strictly needed. This is even more the case of Indonesia, a nation that is extremely diverse in its cultural landscape and is very fragmented from a geographical point of view. The way in which the country is governed, and the legal framework, needs to be able to give a certain level of national cohesion. I find that the paper is too "technical" in nature. It is very well done, it can be a great contribution to a journal specialized in governance/administration.</p> | <p>Thanks a lot, dear reviewer, for allowing us to revise our manuscript.</p> <p>Following your kind concern, we have revised the manuscript adding ethical consideration of the context.</p> <p>Many thanks, dear reviewer, for your kind words and comments. We are grateful, and also following your kind comments, we have also improved the version to best fit the journals.</p> |

[Quoted text hidden]

2 attachments**Response to reviewers Hadi R1.docx**

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The Sustainable Community Development as a Main Motive of Good Governance System and Ethical Presentation in a Developing Nation

ABSTRACT

Sustainable development has been given special attention worldwide regarding the environment and preservation of natural resources. However, sustainable community development is still the least explored area, more specifically under the influence of power-dominant economies and as an ethical representation of managing law and order situations in a country. Therefore, the current study aims to determine the influence of power disruptions, i.e., human and governance factors on sustainable community development directly and indirectly via an underlying mechanism of public sector performance. To achieve the study objectives, the current study adopted a quantitative research methodology with a snowball sampling technique by surveying 720 citizens of Indonesia. Applying statistical data analysis by performing structural equation modelling in SmartPLS, results showed that power disruptions negatively impact public sector performance, leading to underdeveloped communities. Results also showed that high levels of social connections between public sector employees and citizens mitigate the negative influence of power disruptions on public sector performance leading to the sustainable development of culture and community. The current study adds value to the government science literature by combining the critical issue of power disruptions and sustainable community development in a single consolidated framework keeping in view the ethics of governing a nation. It also facilitates the policymakers and project-executing agencies to discourage power disruptions and find solutions to damages caused at the planning stages.

Keywords: Power Disruptions; Sustainable Community Development; Public Sector Performance; Social Connections; Governance Factors

There is a need to ensure this sustainable development at the community level by taking into consideration the objectives and needs of all citizens (Haryani, 2021). Besides, preserving natural resources is the prime determinant of sustainable community development. More specifically, considering the importance of the energy crisis, communities face the issues of scarce resources (Ampon-Wireko et al., 2022). At the same time, the availability of clean water, an abundance of coal and oil resources, and the acquisition of uninterrupted electricity became vital for any country to improve its environmental performance and become a socially and economically strong nation (Kabeyi & Olanrewaju, 2022). Regardless of these utmost needs of nations in terms of natural resources, sustainable community development is a dynamically discussed subject (Kunjuraman, 2022). However, in terms of considering infrastructure project sustainability, scholarly debates are mostly confined to this sustainability without a particular focus on community development (Hussain et al., 2023).

The community reflects a group of primary stakeholders in a system dealing with certain projects (Wilson et al., 2022). Such projects' success and failure largely impact the local community's socioeconomic conditions (Syahza et al., 2020). Additionally, exponential population growth worldwide resulted in enhanced demand for natural resources, including modern energy and its link amenities to cater the individual needs worldwide (Ampon-Wireko et al., 2022). As a result, social and economic demands to maintain certain living standards are rising continuously. Due to the increasing demand linked with natural resources, most nations are facing a worldwide acknowledged energy crisis (Sun et al., 2022). This issue has also been raised in United Nations proposed 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs). As goal number 7 is particularly linked with an assurance of access to sustainable, reliable, and affordable modern energy (Sharma et al., 2021). Hence, most nations worldwide are striving to find out effective and appropriate ways to extract, manage and utilize natural resources, especially

electric energy, for financial purposes, business productivity, and to maintain a certain quality of life (Rasul et al., 2021).

Previously, most of the researchers have asserted the significance of natural resources. More specifically, they presented electricity as the core determinant of the economic development of a country (Ahmed et al., 2022). However, what factors influence the use and exploitation of such natural resources based on the power disruptions in the developing nation context has not been studied before (Hussain et al., 2023). Hence to address this literature gap, the current study mainly focuses on two dimensions of power disruptions, including human and governance factors and their impact on the public sector performance leading to sustainable community development. The current study has also considered the moderating role of social connections to mitigate the negative influence of power disruptions on public sector performance. It further presents the significance of public sector employees' belongingness and sense of attachment to others to efficiently and effectively utilize natural resources at the government level in the best interest of the public.

Moreover, previous research shows that power disruptions play a very significant role in increased energy budgets, reduced business activities, disturbed balance in socioeconomic overhead, and reduced educational opportunities (Abedi et al., 2019). Likewise, power disruptions play an important role in affecting local communities' social life by disturbing the outer and inner environment (Yavari & Zaker, 2019). Whereas since the current study has been conducted in a developing nation: Indonesia, where power disruptions are previously reported to mismanage various activities at government levels in terms of government policies (Handayani et al., 2019). Likewise, the human factor of power disruptions has been considered lethal in affecting various major decisions at government levels (Arifin, 2022). Hence, the current study examines to what extent the power disruptions at the human and governance levels in Indonesia affect the public sector performance, ultimately leading to decreased

sustainable community development. The current study also adds to comprehend the problem the Indonesian nation faces due to power disruption affecting their quality of life (Kennedy, 2022). Thus, this research will contribute to policymakers and practitioners by explaining the association of power disruption with community development by explaining the community problems and providing possible solutions. Hence, the main aim of the current study includes;

- Examining the effect of power disruptions, i.e., human and governance factors on public sector performance and sustainable community development
- Examining the effect of public sector performance on sustainable community development
- Investigating the mediating role of public sector performance between the association of power disruptions, i.e., human and governance factors with sustainable community development
- Investigate the moderating role of social connections between the association of power disruptions, i.e., human factor and governance factor, with public sector performance.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Power Disruptions

A well-defined social unit, like a group of people living in a small area sharing common values, interests, and needs and governed by the same regulatory body, reflects a community (Budihardjo et al., 2022). At the same time, sustainable development, as defined by the United Nations, presents the fulfilment of the needs and requirements of the current generations with the resources available without affecting the abilities and needs of future generations (Yusuf et al., 2022). Researchers also signify sustainable development as the preservation of natural resources ensuring economic growth and environmental safety while considering the needs of different stakeholders living in a community (De Guimarães et al., 2020). Simultaneously,

sustainable community development reflects the fulfillment of the community's needs under the available resources with the provision of prosperous life and maintenance of the environment (Goralski & Tan, 2022). It also presents the infrastructure building in the form of hospitals, educational institutions, water channels, power generation, etc. (Powe, 2020).

All these mega projects are not under the capacity of the community to build and maintain. Therefore, the governments serve the community by providing social and infrastructure services like health and education (Aleixo et al., 2021); environmental services like emission control and waste management (Powe, 2020); economic services like transportation (Wu et al., 2018), etc. It further ensures the community's long-term viability and survival. The countries that successfully attain these basic necessities and provide the basic infrastructure to the citizens come under the span of developed nations. On the other hand, power disruptions reflect the unauthorized use of power by certain members of society who are assigned certain authorities and have access to all the resources at the government level (Lozano et al., 2021). Previous research reports that organizations facing power disruptions are always the least productive and bear more financial costs (Anner, 2022).

The same is the case with the government sectors, where power disruptions result in the loss of resources. Instead of attaining socioeconomic development, countries face the issues of meeting the citizens' basic needs (Hussain et al., 2023). Previously, researchers have also affiliated power disruptions with the low productivity of employees (Kennedy, 2022). Similar to many other sectors, in the tourism sector, a study conducted by Khan et al. (2022) revealed the power deficiency as a result of power disruptions of the human factor. They further stated that the lack of a merit system and the employment of incompetent people due to power disruption have negative impacts on the performance of the whole tourism department in various regions. Whereas the current study extends the previous findings in the Indonesian governance system and presents that power disruptions in the form of human factors like

employees' negligence and inefficiency in dealing with natural resources may result in poor performance and decreased sustainable community development. Likewise, the lack of laws and regulations and the implementation of existing ones can also decrease public sector performance, leading to low sustainable community development. Hence, it is postulated that;

H1: Power disruptions, i.e., a) human factor and b) governess factor, negatively influence sustainable community development.

H1: Power disruptions, i.e., a) human factor and b) governess factor, negatively influence public sector performance.

Public Sector Performance and Sustainable Community Development

Community development has been facing many challenges due to environmental issues worldwide. In contrast, natural resources are part of scholarly debates based on their nonrenewable nature and excessive use in most parts of the world (Rasul et al., 2021). Since the infrastructure development in the form of hospitals, educational institutions, roads, recreational places, etc., is the prime responsibility of the government organizations rather than the community(Urlainis et al., 2022), therefore, most of the responsibility for the execution of such projects lies at the public sector level. Whereas to execute mega projects in the public sector, the role of employees is very important (Horvat et al., 2021). Hence, the performance of the public sector has been considered a key determinant of the socioeconomic development of a nation. Similarly, in terms of the utilization of natural resources, the responsibility lies on the public sector, and its performance is very important for community development in a sustainable manner (Streletskiy et al., 2019). Therefore, it is postulated that;

H1: Public sector performance positively influences sustainable community development.

Public Sector Performance as a Mediator

Along with the direct association of power disruptions with sustainable community development, the current study also suggests a mediatory mechanism via public sector performance. Sustainable community development is very important to determine the overall socioeconomic development of a nation (Syahza et al., 2020). In this context, natural resources play a very important role. For instance, in a study, World Bank reported that guillotine and biomass as traditional energy resources are utilized by 3.04 billion people worldwide, causing a substantial environmental problem (Hussain et al., 2023). At the same time, to maintain the natural order of things and environmental sustainability, forests play an important role. However, people in rural areas fulfill their energy needs by gathering the wood from the forests that cause deforestation (Najicha et al., 2021). On the other hand, forests are not only the source of timber but also help to conserve biodiversity and protect the soil (Järviö et al., 2018). Continuous deforestation results in natural disasters and flooding issues. Simultaneously, using wood for cooking causes indoor pollution resulting in a higher rate of morbidity and mortality every year (Dida et al., 2022). Thus, there is always a dire need to find alternative modern energy solutions to deal with this lethal problem. However, the power disruptions in many parts of the world result in the stoppage of many mega energy projects resulting in lease infrastructure building (Hussain et al., 2023). Thus, affecting the lives of millions all over the world. This end-of-line failure depicts the incompetence of the public sector in dealing with the issues of the masses in socially deprived areas (Masud & Hossain, 2021). Hence, once the natural resources are driven for the benefit of the people rather than confining them to the high gentry in a country, they reflect the high performance of the public sector and can result in the sustainable community development of that region. In light of the literature and logical argumnets it is postulated that;

H1: Public sector performance mediates the association of power disruptions, i.e., a) human factor and b) governess factor with sustainable community development.

Social Connections as a Moderator

Social connections present individuals' associations and a sense of belongingness with others. It also reflects how an individual affiliates him/her with others (Haslam et al., 2022). Previously, research reports that when people feel socially connected with others, they indulge in search behaviors that are beneficial for others. For instance, in the context of sustainable marketing, a study conducted by Mariani et al. (2022) revealed that socially connected people indulge themselves in such consumption patterns which are sustainable for society. Likewise, people who consider themselves as a reflection of their society and care for their family, peers, and friends are more conscious of the environment around them (Marinucci et al., 2022). Similarly, when employees feel more connected with each other in an organization, they display more knowledge-sharing behaviors (Mansoor & Wijaksana, 2021). Applying the same concept in the public sector, the current study presents that when public sector employees feel socially connected with the masses, they are least affected by power disruptions. As a result, they tend to utilize the available resources efficiently and effectively and participate in devising rules and regulations for the benefit of the masses. Hence, the negative influence of power disruptions on the public sector performance is minimized, which further results in enhanced sustainable community development.

H1: Social connections moderates the association of public sector performance with power disruptions, i.e., a) human factor and b) governess factor such that the negative association is weaker in the presence of higher levels of social connections.

Proposed Model of the Study

Figure 1 presents the proposed model of the study following a deductive approach based on the detailed literature study and logical arguments.

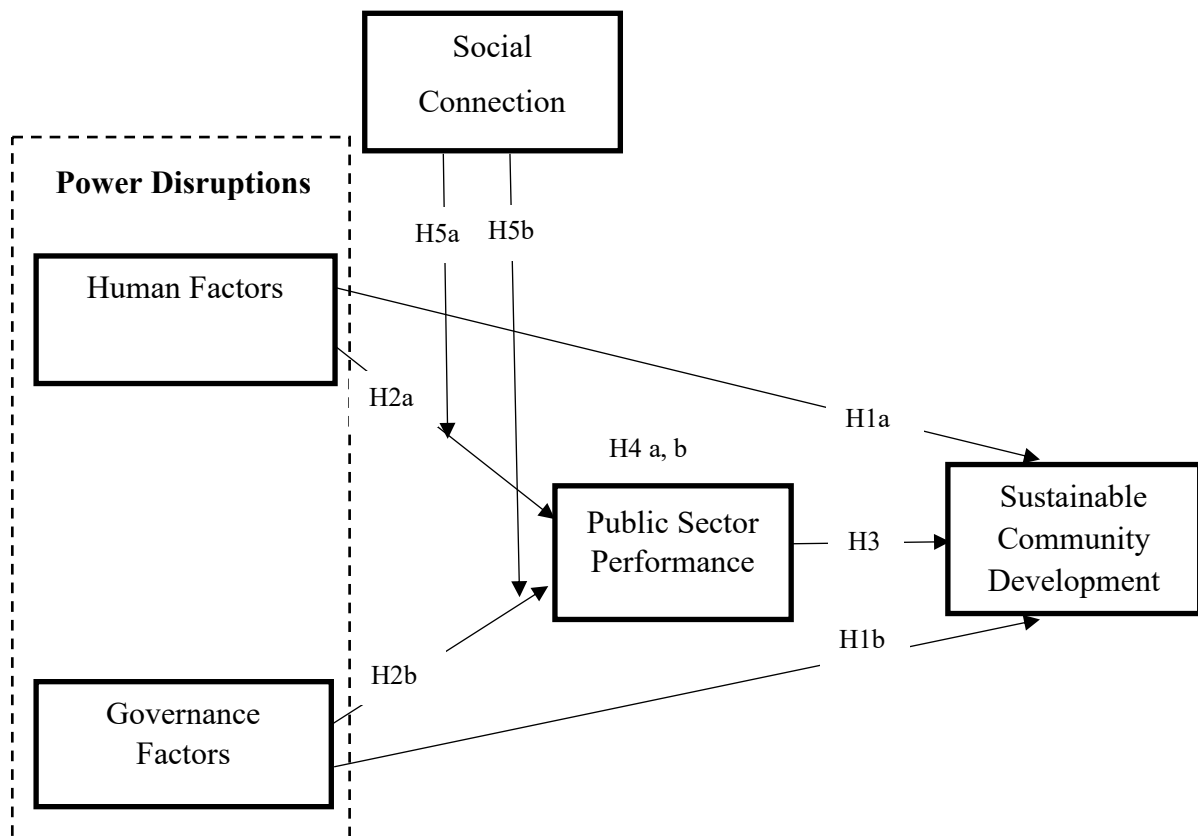


Figure 1: Proposed Model of the Study

Methods and Data Sources

The current study applied a deductive approach relying on empirical support to devise the proposed model. A cross-sectional survey design was utilized to collect the quantitative data by adapting the questionnaire from the existing studies (Ulrich & Breitbach, 2022). However, before proceeding with the main analysis, we performed a pilot study with 55 questionnaires distributed among the practitioners and experts of the different energy projects. After completing the survey, they were requested to guide for any ambiguity linked with the questionnaire (Teneta-Skwiercz, 2020). Based on the comments and responses from the

experts, the authors improved the clarity and consistency of the questionnaire with no major changes. The survey questionnaire consists of three parts. In part one, the purpose of this study was explained with clear intentions of the authors to use the respondents' data for this study only by ensuring the anonymity of their responses. The second part comprises respondents' profiles with questions linked to their age, gender, education, occupation, and work experience. The third part comprises the items related to the study constructs. Empirically investigating the research model, the current study's target population comprises local communities residing all over Indonesia. For that purpose, a snowball sampling technique was used to distribute the survey questionnaire online via the link. A Google questionnaire was designed and distributed through social media platforms. Using the snowball sampling technique, the respondents were requested to forward the survey questionnaire to their contacts to generate a snowball effect. From April 2022 to October 2022, 720 participants responded to the survey questions.

Participants' Profile

The participants' characteristics revealed that 56.2% were male, and 43.8% were female. The participants' ages range from 18 to 62 years, with a mean of 33.2 years (SD = 11.6). 28.4% of participants were undergraduates, 54.4% were graduates, and 19.2% were postgraduates. At the same time, 17.7% were students, 29.9% were employees, 25.5% were businesspeople, and 26.8% were others. 23.4% had a work experience of fewer than 5 years. 43.5% had an experience of 5-15 years, and 33.1% were more than 15 years experienced.

Study Measures

The survey questionnaire for the current study consisted of 29 items, as presented in Table 1. Power disruption, including human and governance factors, was measured with five items and six items, respectively, adapted from Hussain et al. (2023). Public sector performance was measured with six items adapted from Gieske et al. (2019). Sustainable community

development was measured with six items adapted from Dale and Newman (2010). Finally, to measure social connections, six items scale was adapted from Holt-Lunstad et al. (2017).

Data Analysis and Results

Measurement Model

SmartPLS v.4 software was used to assess the hypothesized relationships among the independent and dependent variables why are the mediatory mechanism of public sector performance in the governance field. In the beginning, descriptive statistics were assessed. For which skewness and kurtosis values were calculated. Findings showed that all the skewness and kurtosis values were under the range of +1 to -1 and +2 to -2, respectively, with normal distribution. In the next stage, simulation analysis was performed to determine the impact of despondence characteristics on sustainable community development. The findings suggested that respondents' age and experience had a significant positive impact on sustainable community development. Therefore, both demographic variables were not included as controlled variables in the further analysis.

Later, measures of validities and normality were established by considering the values of factor loadings, Cronbach Alpha (CA), Composite Reliability (CR), and Average Variance Extracted (AVE). Results showed that factor loadings were all the study items measuring study variables above 0.70, which follows the threshold value guided by the scholars (Mansoor et al., 2022). Results also showed that the values of CA and CR were above 0.70. Hence, reflecting good reliabilities and validities of the measures. Likewise, the AVE values were above 0.70, establishing the convergent validity of the measures (Sarstedt et al., 2017). Additionally, Table 1 shows all the values of factor loadings of each item and CR, CA, and AVE values for each variable/construct.

Table 1.

Factor Loadings, Reliability, And Validity

| Constructs/items | FL | AVE | CR | CA |
|---|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Human Factor | | 0.556 | 0.862 | 0.781 |
| HF1: Theft of natural resources | 0.711 | | | |
| HF2: Higher demand for natural resources | 0.729 | | | |
| HF3: Manipulation of the natural resources, i.e., Meter Reading | 0.726 | | | |
| HF4: The excessive use of natural resources | 0.778 | | | |
| HF5: Irresponsible use of natural resources | 0.780 | | | |
| Governance Factor | | 0.580 | 0.892 | 0.798 |
| GF1: Delays in the timely completion of power projects | 0.735 | | | |
| GF2: Government inadequate policies | 0.797 | | | |
| GF3: Government instability | 0.777 | | | |
| GF4: Insufficient investment in power projects | 0.762 | | | |
| GF5: The substantial decrease in electricity generation capacity and preservation of other natural resources | 0.787 | | | |
| GF6: Corruption and politics in mega power project | 0.709 | | | |
| Public Sector Performance | | 0.577 | 0.891 | 0.787 |
| The government organization has improved performance over the last five years in the work field on: | | | | |
| PSP1: Efficiency (same results against lower costs or faster) | 0.730 | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|-------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| PSP2: Quality (deliver more quality against similar costs and time) | 0.715 | | | |
| PSP3: Effectiveness (reach the goals better) | 0.791 | | | |
| PSP4: Collaboration (reach the goals better by combining those with the goals of others) | 0.739 | | | |
| PSP5: Legitimacy (stakeholders are satisfied with the authorities) | 0.784 | | | |
| PSP6: Futureproofing (can face the future with trust, and expected future developments are included in policies and plans). | 0.793 | | | |
| Sustainable Community Development | | 0.599 | 0.900 | 0.780 |
| SCD1: Increase energy budgets | 0.776 | | | |
| SCD2: Increase businesses opportunities | 0.815 | | | |
| SCD3: Increase in the number of employments | 0.725 | | | |
| SCD4: Increasing the quality of life of people | 0.722 | | | |
| SCD5: Increased learning opportunities | 0.804 | | | |
| SCD6: Increased health facilities | 0.798 | | | |
| Social Connections | | 0.566 | 0.887 | 0.763 |
| SC1: I feel like government officials can connect with other people. | 0.736 | | | |
| SC2: I feel like government officials are close to people. | 0.772 | | | |
| SC3: I feel like government officials are as friendly and approachable. | 0.719 | | | |
| SC4: I feel like government officials are accepted by others. | 0.787 | | | |
| SC5: I feel like government officials are had a sense of belonging. | 0.758 | | | |
| SC6: I feel like government officials have a strong bond with other people. | 0.739 | | | |

“Note: FL= Factor Loadings AVE=Average Variance Extracted; CR=Composite Reliability; CA= Cronbach’s Alpha.”

We also assessed the discriminant validity among the study variables to address multicollinearity issues if they exist between the sturdy constructs. Therefore, the values of “the Heterotrait-Monotrait (HTMT) ratio” were calculated. As Table 2 shows, HTMT values for all the current study variables are below 0.85. Scholars suggest this range as a measure of discriminant validity among the study variables (Henseler, Ringle, & Sarstedt, 2015). therefore, it is concluded that all the variables are distinct from each other with no multicollinearity issues.

Table 2.

Heterotrait-Monotrait Ratio

| Constructs | Mean | Std | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Human Factor | 3.84 | 1.14 | 0.751 | | | | |
| Governance Factor | 3.92 | 1.12 | 0.444 | 0.761 | | | |
| Public Sector Performance | 3.88 | 1.10 | 0.510 | 0.493 | 0.759 | | |
| Sustainable Community Development | 4.05 | 1.01 | 0.470 | 0.500 | 0.506 | 0.773 | |
| Social Connections | 4.11 | 0.98 | 0.518 | 0.668 | 0.417 | 0.447 | 0.752 |

“Note: the square roots of AVEs of the constructs are shown in bold in diagonal.”

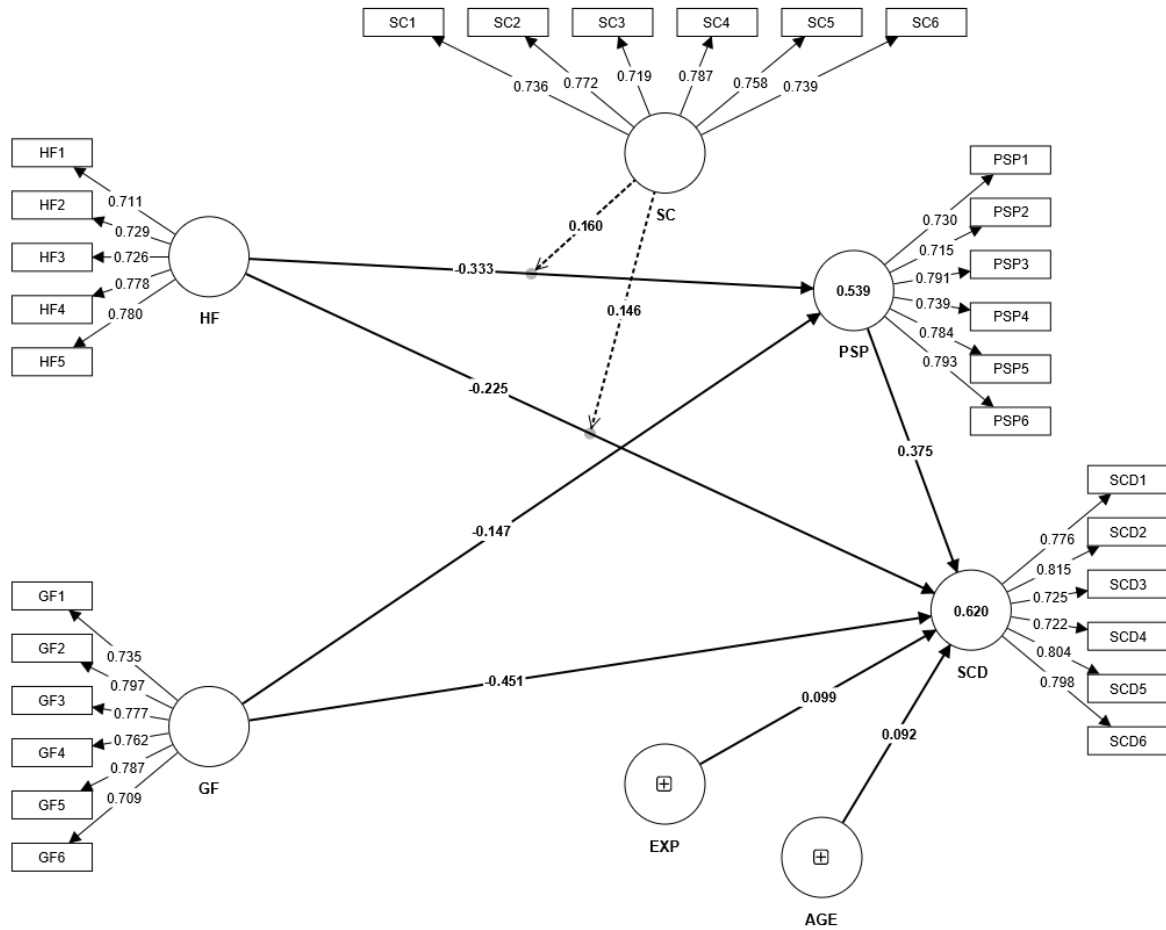


Figure 2: full measurement model

Structural Model

As presented in hypothesis building, the causal relationships were examined by applying structural equation modeling in SmartPLS v.4. additionally, “the coefficient of determination (R^2)” was calculated to determine the overall model fitness. The results showed that the R^2 value for the public sector performance was 0.539 (See Figure 2). At the same time, the R^2 value for sustainable community development was 0.620. It further shows a variance of 53.9% and 62% in public sector performance and sustainable community development under the influence of all the predicting variables. These significant results showed the overall fitness of the current study model, presenting significant direct and indirect associations among the study variables.

Direct Hypotheses

This study's results showed the significant negative impact of power disruptions, i.e., *human factors* ($\beta = -0.225^{**}$, $t = 4.737$), *governance factors* ($\beta = -0.451^{***}$, $t = 8.220$), on *sustainable community development*. Moreover, power disruptions, i.e., *human factors* ($\beta = -0.333^{**}$, $t = 7.245$) and *governance factors* ($\beta = -0.147^{**}$, $t = 2.304$), had a negative influence on the *public sector performance*. Whereas the *public sector performance* was found to be positively linked with their *sustainable community development* ($\beta = 0.375^{***}$, $t = 7.810$). These results support hypotheses *H1 a, b; H2 a, b; and H3*.

Mediations Hypotheses

The mediation hypotheses *H4 a and b* were also supported by the study findings. The indirect influence of power disruptions, i.e., *human factors* ($\beta = 0.179^{**}$, $t = 3.765$), *governance factors* ($\beta = 0.193^{***}$, $t = 3.986$), on the *sustainable community development* via the mediatory role of *public sector performance* was supported by results as shown in Table 3.

Moderation Hypotheses

To investigate the influence of social connections on the association of power disruption with public sector performance, the interaction terms between power disruption, i.e., human factors and governance factors, and social connections, were made using the product indicator approach in PLS-SEM v.4 software. The study findings showed that the inclusion of the interaction term, i.e., SC*HF and SC*GF decreases the negative impact of power disruptions on the public sector performance with significant values. Results also showed that R^2 for the impact of human and governance factors on public sector performance was 37% and 39%, respectively. After the inclusion of the interaction terms, the values increased to 58.5% and 61.2% presenting the significance of social connections as a moderator. Hence, supporting the *H5 a and b* of the study as presented in Table 3.

Table 3.

Hypothesis Testing Results

| | Hypotheses | Std. Beta | t-value | p-values | Supported |
|------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| H1a | HF→SCD | -0.225 | 4.789 | 0.003 | Yes |
| H1b | GF→SCD | -0.451 | 8.220 | 0.000 | Yes |
| H2a | HF→PSP | -0.333 | 7.245 | 0.000 | Yes |
| H2b | GF→PSP | -0.147 | 2.304 | 0.009 | Yes |
| H3 | PSP → SCD | 0.375 | 7.810 | 0.000 | Yes |
| H4a | HF→PSP → SCD | 0.179 | 3.765 | 0.007 | Yes |
| H4b | GF→PSP → SCD | 0.193 | 3.986 | 0.005 | Yes |
| H5a | SC*HF→PSP | 0.160 | 2.578 | 0.009 | Yes |
| H5b | SC*GF→PSP | 0.146 | 2.264 | 0.009 | Yes |

Where: HF= Human Factor; GF= Governance Factor; PSP= Public Sector Performance; SCD= Sustainable Community Development; SC= Social Connections

Discussion and Conclusion

The current study aims to examine the extent power disruptions by human factors, and governance factors affect the public sector performance and sustainable community development in a nation. It also aims to investigate the contingent role of social connections to mitigate the negative influence of power disruptions on public sector performance. Results showed that the human factor as the dimension of power disruptions negatively impacts public sector performance and sustainable community development. These results further show that when in a country, there is a common practice of theft of natural resources with higher demand for such resources, and when public servants are in the habit of manipulating natural resources like changing the meter readings in terms of electricity, the excessive use of water, cutting the

forests, etc. they are not interested in performing their duties. Instead, they are more interested in exploiting natural resources at various levels. Likewise, public servants' irresponsibility in dealing with natural resources reflects their negligence and incompetence in dealing with such resources and performing their duties more vigilantly. These findings can further be related to the results of Felício et al. (2021), who asserted that honesty and dignity are very important at the public sector level to determine the performance as well as the development of a nation. Likewise, Rana et al. (2022) link the negative use of powers at the public sector level with low productivity and poor conditions in a country.

Results also showed the negative influence of governance factors on public sector performance and the sustainable development of a developing nation. These results can be related to the previous studies that asserted the importance of good governance in terms of bringing prosperity and socioeconomic development to our country (Hartanto et al., 2021). Likewise, Nasrallah and El Khoury (2022) reported that when a country does not follow all the pillars of good governance and sustainable development, its economy is affected badly. These findings can also be explained by the fact that when at the government level there are unnecessary delays in the completion of power projects with a lack of defined rules and regulations, the people at responsible places are not in a better position to perform their duties efficiently; as a result, the development of the whole nation is affected in the long term. Likewise, it is very important for governments to regularly invest in power projects to build the infrastructure, specifically in electricity generation and preservation of natural gases, oil, coal, etc. Additionally, governments should control the corruption in mega projects to sustain the natural reserves and use them for the stability of the whole nation rather than accumulating them to powerful politicians are political entities.

Results also revealed the significance of public sector performance in promoting sustainable community development. As the community development of a nation is largely

dependent upon the efficient and effective working of the public sector employees holding different powerful positions, public sector performance matters a lot (Khanani et al., 2021). Simultaneously when public sector employees deliver more quality against the same resources provided to them with the collaboration of different departments showing legitimacy in the form of stakeholders' satisfaction, the resources are sustainably utilized at the governance level (Dale & Newman, 2010), resulting in sustainable community development. Also, the public sector needs to have an energetic vibe on future developments and devise policies and plans accordingly to bring prosperity and socioeconomic development at the national level. The current study also adds value to the existing literature by presenting the underlying mechanism of public sector performance between the association of power disruptions and sustainable community development, reflecting the significant results. Results showed that when power disruptions exist in the public sector in the form of human factors and governance factors, it negatively affects the public sector's performance, ultimately resulting in poor communities. Hence, it can be asserted that power disruptions not only directly poison sustainable community development but also affect the public sector performance that, slowly and gradually, leads to an unsustainable community resulting in chaos and destruction of nature in the long term.

Finally, the current study uniquely assessed the moderating role of social connections in between the association of power disruptions and public sector performance. Results showed that when public sector employees feel more connected with the citizens, they are less under the influence of power disruptions. Hence, the negative influence of the human factor of power disruptions on the public sector performance decreases in terms of strong bonds between public sector employees with the people. Likewise, when people feel more friendly towards others and accepted by others, and there is a sense of belonging among them with others, they are less manipulative and less toxic based on the powers assigned to them in the form of responsible positions in the public sector (Marinucci et al., 2022). The results report similar kinds of

findings for the association of governance factors with public sector performance in the presence of social connections as a moderator. These results further reflect that socially connected, responsible bodies try to devise and implement rules and regulations for the benefit of the masses. They care about the public and try to invest in mega projects in the public's best interest, resulting in high performance (Haslam et al., 2022). Hence, it can be asserted that the inclusion of social connection as a moderator either decreases the negative influence of power disruptions on public sector performance or turns that negative influence neutral to minimize the damage and improve public sector performance for the best interest of the masses.

Theoretical Implications

The current study adds value to the existing literature on government science literature by presenting the influence of power disruptions (human and governance dimensions) on public sector performance and sustainable community development. Previously researchers have either studied the human factor (Karia et al., 2016) or governance factor (Jennings et al., 2021) of power disruption to present the sustainable development of a nation. In contrast, we assessed the direct as well as the indirect influence of both factors on sustainable community development via an underlying mechanism of public sector performance. Previous research has been silent about the relationship between power disruptions with public sector performance (Hussain et al., 2023). Hence, exploring this direct and indirect association is a valuable addition to the government science literature. Additionally, the current study assesses the contingent role of social connections in mitigating the negative impact of power disruptions on public sector performance. Considering this moderator as a future base, researchers can explore other moderators that can either decrease or neutralize the negative influence of power disruptions on public sector performance to improve sustainable community development, more specifically in developing nations.

Practical Implications

The current study's findings can be utilized by government bodies, policymakers, administrators, public sector employees, etc.

- Considering the negative association of power disruptions for both human factor and governance factor with public sector performance and sustainable community development, the policymaker should focus on continuously monitoring public sector employees' performances on a project. Since the intentions of the individuals cannot be measured, the performance of public sector employees may reflect their actions and intentions in terms of destroying or falsifying the use of public resources. For that purpose, monitoring units should be activated in the public sector at all levels to check the utilization of all the natural resources as per their requisitions.
- There should be a systematic procedure to devise and implement policies and laws regarding using various natural resources in different projects.
- Simultaneously, the new project initiations should be executed based on the needs and the required areas.
- Additionally, considering the significance of social connections in controlling the negative influence of power disruptions on public sector performance, the responsible authorities should focus on enhancing such bonds. For that purpose, family orientation programs, community participation events, awareness programs, and social welfare programs should be organized by the government authorities to increase the social connectedness among the public sector with the citizens and social communities.
- Also, the visit of socially deprived families and physically affected people and centres should be planned to create a sense of belongingness and sympathy and motivate the responsible authorities to use the available resources ethically and effectively.

Limitations and Future Research Directions

In addition to a valuable contribution to government science in reflecting the significance of social connections and public sector performance by enhancing sustainable community development, the current study has a few limitations that need to be taken care of by future researchers. The current study has relied on a cross-sectional research design where the data was collected at 1 point in time. In contrast, future researchers can conduct a time lag or longitudinal research to collect data for independent and mediated variables at Time 1 and for the dependent variable at Time 2 to extract more generalizable results. The current study has only considered the citizens' viewpoint rather than collecting the responses from public sector employees to know their point of view regarding the existence of power disruptions and their impact on community development. Future researchers could work on this line of study. Finally, the current study has considered the contingent role of social connections to either decrease or neutralize the negative influence of power disruptions on public sector development. In contrast, future researchers can also assess the moderating role of public sector employees' demographic characteristics like their education, gender, and income level. Simultaneously they can also assess the moderating role of religiosity, social norms, and level of e-governance in a country to generate valuable findings.

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[eJECS] Editor Decision

Hasan Aydin, PhD <info@ejecs.org>

Wed, Feb 15, 2023 at 10:30 AM

To: Hadi Prabowo <hadiprabowo@ipdn.ac.id>, Hyronimus Rowa <hyronimus_rowa@ipdn.ac.id>, Yudi Rusfiana <yudirusfiana@ipdn.ac.id>

Hadi Prabowo, Hyronimus Rowa, Yudi Rusfiana:

We have reached a decision regarding your submission to Journal of Ethnic and Cultural Studies, "Sustainable Community Development as a Main Motive of a Good Governance System in a Developing Nation by Establishing Productive Social Connection".

Our decision is: Revisions Required.

Please see the attached paper with both reviewers' comments and revise your paper accordingly. Resubmit your paper no later than February 25.

Let me know if you have any questions.

best

Hasan

Reviewer A:

My main concern is regarding the actual issue that the paper deals with. The journal is mostly concerned with studies that have analyzed ethnic identity, costumes, and the way in which identity develops over time. The paper is more concerned with power and governance, which to a certain extent, is undeniable that it shapes local cultures, it is mostly done through a lens of governance. At least, in its purely theoretical form, it seek to be neutral and impartial towards local cultures, making concessions only where it is strictly needed. This is even more the case of Indonesia, a nation that is extremely diverse in its cultural landscape and is very fragmented from a geographical point of view. The way in which the country is governed, and the legal framework, need to be able to give a certain level of national cohesion. I find that the paper is too "technical" in nature. It is very well done, it can be a great contribution to a journal specialized in governance/ administration.

Recommendation: Revision Required

Reviewer- B

Please see the comments on the attached paper.

info@ejecs.org

[Journal of Ethnic and Cultural Studies](#)



D-5. Hadi-JECS-2023-23.docx

190K



Hadi Prabowo <hadiprabowo@ipdn.ac.id>

[eJECS] New notification from Journal of Ethnic and Cultural Studies

Hasan Aydin, PhD <info@ejecs.org>

Thu, Feb 16, 2023 at 9:21 AM

Reply-To: "Hasan Aydin (Editor-in-Chief)" <info@ejecs.org>

To: Hadi Prabowo <hadiprabowo@ipdn.ac.id>

You have a new notification from Journal of Ethnic and Cultural Studies:

You have been added to a discussion titled "Revised paper" regarding the submission "Sustainable Community Development as a Main Motive of a Good Governance System in a Developing Nation by Establishing Productive Social Connection".

Link: <https://www.ejecs.org/index.php/JECS/authorDashboard/submission/1566>

Hasan Aydin (Editor-in-Chief)

info@ejecs.org

[Journal of Ethnic and Cultural Studies](#)

The Sustainable Community Development as a Main Motive of Good Governance

System and Ethical Presentation in a Developing Nation

ABSTRACT

Sustainable development has been given special attention worldwide regarding the environment and preservation of natural resources. However, sustainable community development is still the least explored area, more specifically under the influence of power-dominant economies and as an ethical representation of managing law and order situations in a country. Therefore, the current study aims to determine the influence of power disruptions, i.e., human and governance factors, on sustainable community development directly and indirectly via an underlying mechanism of public sector performance. To achieve the study objectives, the current study adopted a quantitative research methodology with a snowball sampling technique by surveying 720 citizens of Indonesia. Applying statistical data analysis by performing structural equation modelling in SmartPLS, results showed that power disruptions negatively impact public sector performance, leading to underdeveloped communities. Results also showed that high levels of social connections between public sector employees and citizens mitigate the negative influence of power disruptions on public sector performance leading to the sustainable development of culture and community. The current study adds value to the government science literature by combining the critical issue of power disruptions and sustainable community development in a single consolidated framework keeping in view the ethics of governing a nation. It also facilitates the policymakers and project-executing agencies to discourage power disruptions and find solutions to damages caused at the planning stages.

Keywords: Power Disruptions; Sustainable Community Development; Public Sector Performance; Social Connections; Governance Factors

There is a need to ensure this sustainable development at the community level by taking into consideration the objectives and needs of all citizens (Haryani, 2021). Besides, preserving natural resources is the prime determinant of sustainable community development. More specifically, considering the importance of the energy crisis, communities face the issues of scarce resources (Ampon-Wireko et al., 2022). At the same time, the availability of clean water, an abundance of coal and oil resources, and the acquisition of uninterrupted electricity became vital for any country to improve its environmental performance and become a socially and economically strong nation (Kabeyi & Olanrewaju, 2022). Regardless of these utmost needs of nations in terms of natural resources, sustainable community development is a dynamically discussed subject (Kunjuraman, 2022). However, in terms of considering infrastructure project sustainability, scholarly debates are mostly confined to this sustainability without a particular focus on community development (Hussain et al., 2023).

The community reflects a group of primary stakeholders in a system dealing with certain projects (Wilson et al., 2022). Such projects' success and failure largely impact the local community's socioeconomic conditions (Syahza et al., 2020). Additionally, exponential population growth worldwide resulted in enhanced demand for natural resources, including modern energy and its link amenities to cater the individual needs worldwide (Ampon-Wireko et al., 2022). As a result, social and economic demands to maintain certain living standards are rising continuously. Due to the increasing demand linked with natural resources, most nations are facing a worldwide acknowledged energy crisis (Sun et al., 2022). This issue has also been raised in United Nations' proposed 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs). As goal number 7 is particularly linked with an assurance of access to sustainable, reliable, and affordable modern energy (Sharma et al., 2021). Hence, most nations worldwide are striving to find out effective and appropriate ways to extract, manage and utilize natural resources, especially

electric energy, for financial purposes, business productivity, and to maintain a certain quality of life (Rasul et al., 2021).

Previously, most of the researchers have asserted the significance of natural resources. More specifically, they presented electricity as the core determinant of the economic development of a country (Ahmed et al., 2022). However, what factors influence the use and exploitation of such natural resources based on the power disruptions in the developing nation context has not been studied before (Hussain et al., 2023). Hence to address this literature gap, the current study mainly focuses on two dimensions of power disruptions, including human and governance factors and their impact on the public sector performance leading to sustainable community development. The current study has also considered the moderating role of social connections to mitigate the negative influence of power disruptions on public sector performance. It further presents the significance of public sector employees' belongingness and sense of attachment to others to efficiently and effectively utilize natural resources at the government level in the best interest of the public.

Moreover, previous research shows that power disruptions play a very significant role in increased energy budgets, reduced business activities, disturbed balance in socioeconomic overhead, and reduced educational opportunities (Abedi et al., 2019). Likewise, power disruptions play an important role in affecting local communities' social life by disturbing the outer and inner environment (Yavari & Zaker, 2019). Whereas since the current study has been conducted in a developing nation: Indonesia, where power disruptions are previously reported to mismanage various activities at government levels in terms of government policies (Handayani et al., 2019). Likewise, the human factor of power disruptions has been considered lethal in affecting various major decisions at government levels (Arifin, 2022). Hence, the current study examines to what extent the power disruptions at the human and governance levels in Indonesia affect the public sector performance, ultimately leading to decreased

sustainable community development. The current study also adds to comprehend the problem the Indonesian nation faces due to power disruption affecting their quality of life (Kennedy, 2022). Thus, this research will contribute to policymakers and practitioners by explaining the association of power disruption with community development by explaining the community problems and providing possible solutions. Hence, the main aim of the current study includes;

- Examining the effect of power disruptions, i.e., human and governance factors on public sector performance and sustainable community development
- Examining the effect of public sector performance on sustainable community development
- Investigating the mediating role of public sector performance between the association of power disruptions, i.e., human and governance factors with sustainable community development
- Investigate the moderating role of social connections between the association of power disruptions, i.e., human factor and governance factor, with public sector performance.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Power Disruptions

A well-defined social unit, like a group of people living in a small area sharing common values, interests, and needs and governed by the same regulatory body, reflects a community (Budihardjo et al., 2022). At the same time, sustainable development, as defined by the United Nations, presents the fulfilment of the needs and requirements of the current generations with the resources available without affecting the abilities and needs of future generations (Yusuf et al., 2022). Researchers also signify sustainable development as the preservation of natural resources ensuring economic growth and environmental safety while considering the needs of different stakeholders living in a community (De Guimarães et al., 2020). Simultaneously,

sustainable community development reflects the fulfillment of the community's needs under the available resources with the provision of prosperous life and maintenance of the environment (Goralski & Tan, 2022). It also presents the infrastructure building in the form of hospitals, educational institutions, water channels, power generation, etc. (Powe, 2020).

All these mega projects are not under the capacity of the community to build and maintain. Therefore, the governments serve the community by providing social and infrastructure services like health and education (Aleixo et al., 2021); environmental services like emission control and waste management (Powe, 2020); economic services like transportation (Wu et al., 2018), etc. It further ensures the community's long-term viability and survival. The countries that successfully attain these basic necessities and provide the basic infrastructure to the citizens come under the span of developed nations. On the other hand, power disruptions reflect the unauthorized use of power by certain members of society who are assigned certain authorities and have access to all the resources at the government level (Lozano et al., 2021). Previous research reports that organizations facing power disruptions are always the least productive and bear more financial costs (Anner, 2022).

The same is the case with the government sectors, where power disruptions result in the loss of resources. Instead of attaining socioeconomic development, countries face the issues of meeting the citizens' basic needs (Hussain et al., 2023). Previously, researchers have also affiliated power disruptions with the low productivity of employees (Kennedy, 2022). Similar to many other sectors, in the tourism sector, a study conducted by Khan et al. (2022) revealed the power deficiency as a result of power disruptions of the human factor. They further stated that the lack of a merit system and the employment of incompetent people due to power disruption have negative impacts on the performance of the whole tourism department in various regions. Whereas the current study extends the previous findings in the Indonesian governance system and presents that power disruptions in the form of human factors like

employees' negligence and inefficiency in dealing with natural resources may result in poor performance and decreased sustainable community development. Likewise, the lack of laws and regulations and the implementation of existing ones can also decrease public sector performance, leading to low sustainable community development. Hence, it is postulated that;

H1: Power disruptions, i.e., a) human factor and b) governess factor, negatively influence sustainable community development.

H1: Power disruptions, i.e., a) human factor and b) governess factor, negatively influence public sector performance.

Public Sector Performance and Sustainable Community Development

Community development has been facing many challenges due to environmental issues worldwide. In contrast, natural resources are part of scholarly debates based on their nonrenewable nature and excessive use in most parts of the world (Rasul et al., 2021). Since the infrastructure development in the form of hospitals, educational institutions, roads, recreational places, etc., is the prime responsibility of the government organizations rather than the community(Urlainis et al., 2022), therefore, most of the responsibility for the execution of such projects lies at the public sector level. Whereas to execute mega projects in the public sector, the role of employees is very important (Horvat et al., 2021). Hence, the performance of the public sector has been considered a key determinant of the socioeconomic development of a nation. Similarly, in terms of the utilization of natural resources, the responsibility lies on the public sector, and its performance is very important for community development in a sustainable manner (Streletskiy et al., 2019). Therefore, it is postulated that;

H1: Public sector performance positively influences sustainable community development.

Public Sector Performance as a Mediator

Along with the direct association of power disruptions with sustainable community development, the current study also suggests a mediatory mechanism via public sector performance. Sustainable community development is very important to determine the overall socioeconomic development of a nation (Syahza et al., 2020). In this context, natural resources play a very important role. For instance, in a study, World Bank reported that guillotine and biomass as traditional energy resources are utilized by 3.04 billion people worldwide, causing a substantial environmental problem (Hussain et al., 2023). At the same time, to maintain the natural order of things and environmental sustainability, forests play an important role. However, people in rural areas fulfill their energy needs by gathering wood from the forests that cause deforestation (Najicha et al., 2021). On the other hand, forests are not only the source of timber but also help to conserve biodiversity and protect the soil (Järviö et al., 2018). Continuous deforestation results in natural disasters and flooding issues. Simultaneously, using wood for cooking causes indoor pollution resulting in a higher rate of morbidity and mortality every year (Dida et al., 2022). Thus, there is always a dire need to find alternative modern energy solutions to deal with this lethal problem. However, the power disruptions in many parts of the world result in the stoppage of many mega energy projects resulting in lease infrastructure building (Hussain et al., 2023). Thus, affecting the lives of millions all over the world. This end-of-line failure depicts the incompetence of the public sector in dealing with the issues of the masses in socially deprived areas (Masud & Hossain, 2021). Hence, once the natural resources are driven for the benefit of the people rather than confining them to the high gentry in a country, they reflect the high performance of the public sector and can result in the sustainable community development of that region. In light of the literature and logical argumnets it is postulated that;

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***H1:** Public sector performance mediates the association of power disruptions, i.e., a) human factor and b) governess factor with sustainable community development.*

Social Connections as a Moderator

Social connections present individuals' associations and a sense of belongingness with others. It also reflects how an individual affiliates him/her with others (Haslam et al., 2022). Previously, research reports that when people feel socially connected with others, they indulge in search behaviors that are beneficial for others. For instance, in the context of sustainable marketing, a study conducted by Mariani et al. (2022) revealed that socially connected people indulge themselves in such consumption patterns which are sustainable for society. Likewise, people who consider themselves as a reflection of their society and care for their family, peers, and friends are more conscious of the environment around them (Marinucci et al., 2022). Similarly, when employees feel more connected with each other in an organization, they display more knowledge-sharing behaviors. Applying the same concept in the public sector, the current study presents that when public sector employees feel socially connected with the masses, they are least affected by power disruptions. As a result, they tend to utilize the available resources efficiently and effectively and participate in devising rules and regulations for the benefit of the masses. Hence, the negative influence of power disruptions on the public sector performance is minimized, which further results in enhanced sustainable community development.

***H1:** Social connections moderates the association of public sector performance with power disruptions, i.e., a) human factor and b) governess factor such that the negative association is weaker in the presence of higher levels of social connections.*

Proposed Model of the Study

Figure 1 presents the proposed model of the study following a deductive approach based on the detailed literature study and logical arguments.

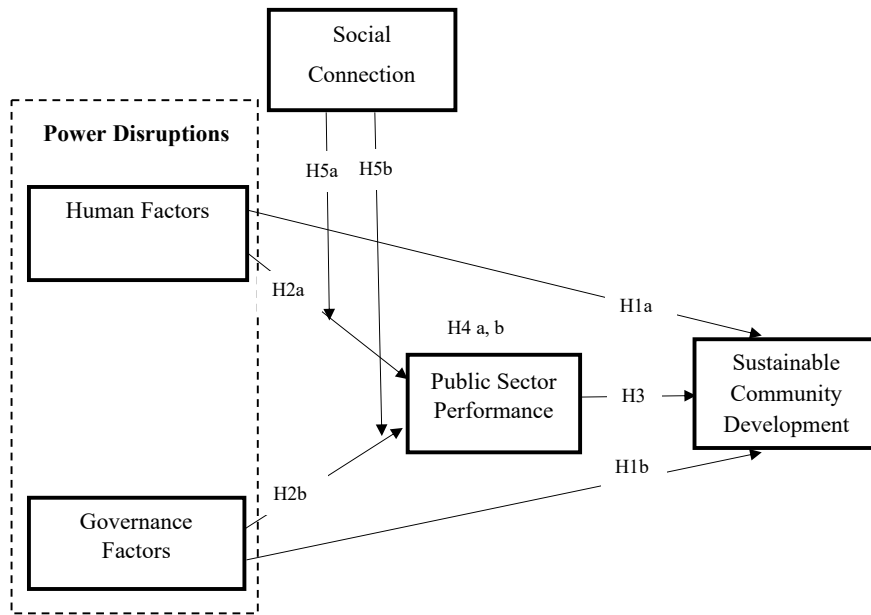


Figure 1: Proposed Model of the Study

Methods and Data Sources

The current study applied a deductive approach relying on empirical support to devise the proposed model. A cross-sectional survey design was utilized to collect the quantitative data by adapting the questionnaire from the existing studies (Ulrich & Breitbach, 2022). However, before proceeding with the main analysis, we performed a pilot study with 55 questionnaires distributed among the practitioners and experts of the different energy projects. After completing the survey, they were requested to guide for any ambiguity linked with the questionnaire (Teneta-Skwiercz, 2020). Based on the comments and responses from the

experts, the authors improved the clarity and consistency of the questionnaire with no major changes. The survey questionnaire consists of three parts. In part one, the purpose of this study was explained with clear intentions of the authors to use the respondents' data for this study only by ensuring the anonymity of their responses. The second part comprises respondents' profiles with questions linked to their age, gender, education, occupation, and work experience. The third part comprises the items related to the study constructs. Empirically investigating the research model, the current study's target population comprises local communities residing all over Indonesia. For that purpose, a snowball sampling technique was used to distribute the survey questionnaire online via the link. A Google questionnaire was designed and distributed on different social media platforms, including LinkedIn, WeChat, Twitter, Facebook, and WhatsApp. Using the snowball sampling technique, the respondents were requested to forward the survey questionnaire to their contacts to generate a snowball effect. From April 2022 to October 2022, 720 participants responded to the survey questions.

Participants' Profile

The participants' characteristics revealed that 56.2% were male, and 43.8% were female. The participants' ages range from 18 to 62 years, with a mean of 33.2 years ($SD = 11.6$). 28.4% of participants were undergraduates, 54.4% were graduates, and 19.2% were postgraduates. At the same time, 17.7% were students, 29.9% were employees, 25.5% were businesspeople, and 26.8% were others. 23.4% had a work experience of fewer than 5 years. 43.5% had an experience of 5-15 years, and 33.1% were more than 15 years experienced.

Study Measures

The survey questionnaire for the current study consisted of 29 items, as presented in Table 1. Power disruption, including human and governance factors, was measured with five items and six items, respectively, adapted from Hussain et al. (2023). Public sector performance

was measured with six items adapted from Gieske et al. (2019). Sustainable community development was measured with six items adapted from Dale and Newman (2010). Finally, to measure social connections, six items scale was adapted from Holt-Lunstad et al. (2017).

Data Analysis and Results

Measurement Model

SmartPLS v.4 software was used to assess the hypothesized relationships among the independent and dependent variables why are the mediatory mechanism of public sector performance in the governance field. In the beginning, descriptive statistics were assessed. For which skewness and kurtosis values were calculated. Findings showed that all the skewness and kurtosis values were under the range of +1 to -1 and +2 to -2, respectively, with normal distribution. In the next stage, simulation analysis was performed to determine the impact of dependence characteristics on sustainable community development. The findings suggested that respondents' age and experience had a significant positive impact on sustainable community development. Therefore, both demographic variables were not included as controlled variables in the further analysis.

Later, measures of validities and normality were established by considering the values of factor loadings, Cronbach Alpha (CA), Composite Reliability (CR), and Average Variance Extracted (AVE). Results showed that factor loadings were all the study items measuring study variables above 0.70, which follows the threshold value guided by the scholars (Mansoor et al., 2022; Sulasmi & Dalle, 2022). Results also showed that the values of CA and CR were above 0.70. Hence, reflecting good reliabilities and validities of the measures. Likewise, the AVE values were above 0.70, establishing the convergent validity of the measures. Additionally, Table 1 shows all the values of factor loadings of each item and CR, CA, and AVE values for each variable/construct.

Table 1.

Factor Loadings, Reliability, And Validity

| Constructs/items | FL | AVE | CR | CA |
|--|-------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Human Factor | | 0.556 | 0.862 | 0.781 |
| HF1: Theft of natural resources | 0.711 | | | |
| HF2: Higher demand for natural resources | 0.729 | | | |
| HF3: Manipulation of the natural resources, i.e., Meter Reading | 0.726 | | | |
| HF4: The excessive use of natural resources | 0.778 | | | |
| HF5: Irresponsible use of natural resources | 0.780 | | | |
| | | 0.580 | 0.892 | 0.798 |
| Governance Factor | | | | |
| GF1: Delays in the timely completion of power projects | 0.735 | | | |
| GF2: <u>Inadequate Government</u> policies | 0.797 | | | |
| GF3: Government instability | 0.777 | | | |
| GF4: Insufficient investment in power projects | 0.762 | | | |
| GF5: The substantial decrease in electricity generation capacity and preservation of other natural resources | 0.787 | | | |
| GF6: Corruption and politics in mega power project | 0.709 | | | |
| | | 0.577 | 0.891 | 0.787 |
| Public Sector Performance | | | | |
| The government organization has improved performance over the last five years in the work field on: | | | | |
| PSP1: Efficiency (same results against lower costs or faster) | 0.730 | | | |

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|--|-------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| PSP2: Quality (deliver more quality against similar costs and time) | 0.715 | | | |
| PSP3: Effectiveness (reach the goals better) | 0.791 | | | |
| PSP4: Collaboration (reach the goals better by combining those with the goals of others) | 0.739 | | | |
| PSP5: Legitimacy (stakeholders are satisfied with the authorities) | 0.784 | | | |
| PSP6: Futureproofing (can face the future with trust, and expected future developments are included in policies and plans). | 0.793 | | | |
| Sustainable Community Development | | 0.599 | 0.900 | 0.780 |
| SCD1: Increase energy budgets | 0.776 | | | |
| SCD2: Increase businesses opportunities | 0.815 | | | |
| SCD3: Increase in the number of employments | 0.725 | | | |
| SCD4: Increasing the quality of life of people | 0.722 | | | |
| SCD5: Increased learning opportunities | 0.804 | | | |
| SCD6: Increased health facilities | 0.798 | | | |
| Social Connections | | 0.566 | 0.887 | 0.763 |
| SC1: I feel like government officials can connect with other people. | 0.736 | | | |
| SC2: I feel like government officials are close to people. | 0.772 | | | |
| SC3: I feel like government officials are as friendly and approachable. | 0.719 | | | |
| SC4: I feel like government officials are accepted by others. | 0.787 | | | |
| SC5: I feel like government officials are had a sense of belonging. | 0.758 | | | |
| SC6: I feel like government officials have a strong bond with other people. | 0.739 | | | |

"Note: *FL= Factor Loadings AVE=Average Variance Extracted; CR=Composite Reliability; CA= Cronbach's Alpha."*

We also assessed the discriminant validity among the study variables to address multicollinearity issues if they exist between the sturdy constructs. Therefore, the values of “the Heterotrait-Monotrait (HTMT) ratio” were calculated. As Table 2 shows, HTMT values for all the current study variables are below 0.85. Scholars suggest this range as a measure of discriminant validity in the study. Therefore, it is concluded that all the variables are distinct from each other with no multicollinearity issues.

Table 2.

Heterotrait-Monotrait Ratio

| Constructs | Mean | Std | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Human Factor | 3.84 | 1.14 | 0.751 | | | | |
| Governance Factor | 3.92 | 1.12 | 0.444 | 0.761 | | | |
| Public Sector Performance | 3.88 | 1.10 | 0.510 | 0.493 | 0.759 | | |
| Sustainable Community Development | 4.05 | 1.01 | 0.470 | 0.500 | 0.506 | 0.773 | |
| Social Connections | 4.11 | 0.98 | 0.518 | 0.668 | 0.417 | 0.447 | 0.752 |

“Note: the square roots of AVEs of the constructs are shown in bold in diagonal.”

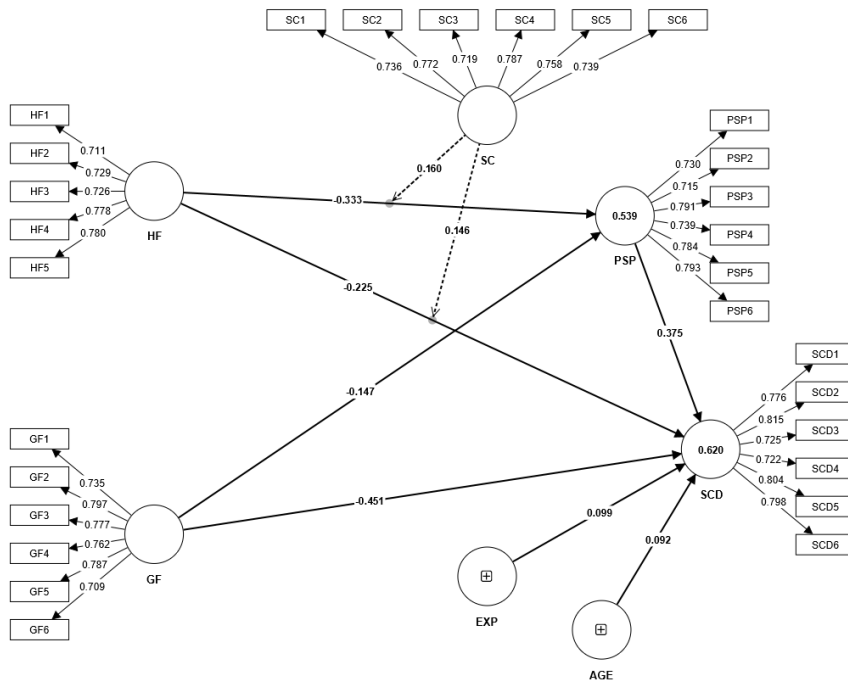


Figure 2: full measurement model

Structural Model

As presented in hypothesis building, the causal relationships were examined by applying structural equation modeling in SmartPLS v.4. additionally, “the coefficient of determination (R^2)” was calculated to determine the overall model fitness. The results showed that the R^2 value for the public sector performance was 0.539 (See Figure 2). At the same time, the R^2 value for sustainable community development was 0.620. It further shows a variance of 53.9% and 62% in public sector performance and sustainable community development under the influence of all the predicting variables. These significant results showed the overall fitness of the current study model, presenting significant direct and indirect associations among the study variables.

Direct Hypotheses

This study's results showed the significant negative impact of power disruptions, i.e., *human factors* ($\beta = -0.225^{**}$, $t = 4.737$), *governance factors* ($\beta = -0.451^{***}$, $t = 8.220$), on *sustainable community development*. Moreover, power disruptions, i.e., *human factors* ($\beta = -0.333^{**}$, $t = 7.245$) and *governance factors* ($\beta = -0.147^{**}$, $t = 2.304$), had a negative influence on the *public sector performance*. Whereas the *public sector performance* was found to be positively linked with their *sustainable community development* ($\beta = 0.375^{***}$, $t = 7.810$). These results support hypotheses *H1 a, b*; *H2 a, b*; and *H3*.

Mediations Hypotheses

The mediation hypotheses *H4 a and b* were also supported by the study findings. The indirect influence of power disruptions, i.e., *human factors* ($\beta = 0.179^{**}$, $t = 3.765$), *governance factors* ($\beta = 0.193^{***}$, $t = 3.986$), on the *sustainable community development* via the mediatory role of *public sector performance* was supported by results as shown in Table 3.

Moderation Hypotheses

To investigate the influence of social connections on the association of power disruption with public sector performance, the interaction terms between power disruption, i.e., *human factors* and *governance factors*, and social connections, were made using the product indicator approach in PLS-SEM v.4 software. The study findings showed that the inclusion of the interaction term, i.e., SC*HF and SC*GF decreases the negative impact of power disruptions on the public sector performance with significant values. Results also showed that R^2 for the impact of human and governance factors on public sector performance was 37% and 39%, respectively. After the inclusion of the interaction terms, the values increased to 58.5% and 61.2% presenting the significance of social connections as a moderator. Hence, supporting the *H5 a and b* of the study as presented in Table 3.

Table 3.

Hypothesis Testing Results

| | Hypotheses | Std. Beta | t-value | p-values | Supported |
|------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| H1a | HF→SCD | -0.225 | 4.789 | 0.003 | Yes |
| H1b | GF→SCD | -0.451 | 8.220 | 0.000 | Yes |
| H2a | HF→PSP | -0.333 | 7.245 | 0.000 | Yes |
| H2b | GF→PSP | -0.147 | 2.304 | 0.009 | Yes |
| H3 | PSP → SCD | 0.375 | 7.810 | 0.000 | Yes |
| H4a | HF→PSP → SCD | 0.179 | 3.765 | 0.007 | Yes |
| H4b | GF→PSP → SCD | 0.193 | 3.986 | 0.005 | Yes |
| H5a | SC*HF→PSP | 0.160 | 2.578 | 0.009 | Yes |
| H5b | SC*GF→PSP | 0.146 | 2.264 | 0.009 | Yes |

Where: HF= Human Factor; GF= Governance Factor; PSP= Public Sector Performance; SCD= Sustainable Community Development; SC= Social Connections

Discussion and Conclusion

The current study aims to examine the extent power disruptions by human factors and governance factors affect the public sector performance and sustainable community development in a nation. It also aims to investigate the contingent role of social connections to mitigate the negative influence of power disruptions on public sector performance. Results showed that the human factor as the dimension of power disruptions negatively impacts public sector performance and sustainable community development. These results further show that when in a country, there is a common practice of theft of natural resources with higher demand for such resources, and when public servants are in the habit of manipulating natural resources like changing the meter readings in terms of electricity, the excessive use of water, cutting the

forests, etc. they are not interested in performing their duties. Instead, they are more interested in exploiting natural resources at various levels. Likewise, public servants' irresponsibility in dealing with natural resources reflects their negligence and incompetence in dealing with such resources and performing their duties more vigilantly. These findings can further be related to the results of Felício et al. (2021), who asserted that honesty and dignity are very important at the public sector level to determine the performance as well as the development of a nation. Likewise, Rana et al. (2022) link the negative use of powers at the public sector level with low productivity and poor conditions in a country.

Results also showed the negative influence of governance factors on public sector performance and the sustainable development of a developing nation. These results can be related to the previous studies that asserted the importance of good governance in terms of bringing prosperity and socioeconomic development to our country (Hartanto et al., 2021). Likewise, Nasrallah and El Khoury (2022) reported that when a country does not follow all the pillars of good governance and sustainable development, its economy is affected badly. These findings can also be explained by the fact that when at the government level there are unnecessary delays in the completion of power projects with a lack of defined rules and regulations, the people at responsible places are not in a better position to perform their duties efficiently. As a result, the development of the whole nation is affected in the long term.

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Likewise, it is very important for governments to regularly invest in power projects to build the infrastructure, specifically in electricity generation and preservation of natural gases, oil, coal, etc. Additionally, governments should control the corruption in mega projects to sustain the natural reserves and use them for the stability of the whole nation rather than accumulating them to powerful politicians are political entities.

Results also revealed the significance of public sector performance in promoting sustainable community development. As the community development of a nation is largely

dependent upon the efficient and effective working of the public sector employees holding different powerful positions, public sector performance matters a lot (Khanani et al., 2021). Simultaneously when public sector employees deliver more quality against the same resources provided to them with the collaboration of different departments showing legitimacy in the form of stakeholders' satisfaction, the resources are sustainably utilized at the governance level (Dale & Newman, 2010). ~~It further results in sustainable community development.~~ Also, the public sector needs to have an energetic vibe on future developments and devise policies and plans accordingly to bring prosperity and socioeconomic development at the national level. The current study also adds value to the existing literature by presenting the underlying mechanism of public sector performance between the association of power disruptions and sustainable community development, reflecting the significant results. Results showed that when power disruptions exist in the public sector in the form of human factors and governance factors, it negatively affects the public sector's performance, ultimately resulting in poor communities. Hence, it can be asserted that power disruptions not only directly poison sustainable community development but also affect the public sector performance that, slowly and gradually, leads to an unsustainable community resulting in chaos and destruction of nature in the long term.

Finally, the current study uniquely assessed the moderating role of social connections in between the association of power disruptions and public sector performance. Results showed that when public sector employees feel more connected with the citizens, they are less under the influence of power disruptions. Hence, the negative influence of the human factor of power disruptions on the public sector performance decreases in terms of strong bonds between public sector employees with the people. Likewise, when people feel more friendly towards others and accepted by others, and there is a sense of belonging among them with others, they are less manipulative and less toxic based on the powers assigned to them in the form of responsible

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positions in the public sector (Marinucci et al., 2022). The results report similar kinds of findings for the association of governance factors with public sector performance in the presence of social connections as a moderator. These results further reflect that socially connected, responsible bodies try to devise and implement rules and regulations for the benefit of the masses. They care about the public and try to invest in mega projects in the public's best interest, resulting in high performance (Haslam et al., 2022). Hence, it can be asserted that the inclusion of social connection as a moderator either decreases the negative influence of power disruptions on public sector performance or turns that negative influence neutral to minimize the damage. ~~It also~~ improve public sector performance for the best interest of the masses.

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Theoretical Implications

The current study adds value to the existing literature on government science literature by presenting the influence of power disruptions (human and governance dimensions) on public sector performance and sustainable community development. Previously researchers have either studied the human factor (Karia et al., 2016) or governance factor (Jennings et al., 2021) of power disruption to present the sustainable development of a nation. In contrast, we assessed the direct as well as the indirect influence of both factors on sustainable community development via an underlying mechanism of public sector performance. Previous research has been silent about the relationship between power disruptions with public sector performance (Hussain et al., 2023). Hence, exploring this direct and indirect association is a valuable addition to the government science literature. Additionally, the current study assesses the contingent role of social connections in mitigating the negative impact of power disruptions on public sector performance. Considering this moderator as a future base, researchers can explore other moderators that can either decrease or neutralize the negative influence of power disruptions on public sector performance to improve sustainable community development, more specifically in developing nations.

Practical Implications

The current study's findings can be utilized by government bodies, policymakers, administrators, public sector employees, etc.

- Considering the negative association of power disruptions for both human factor and governance factor with public sector performance and sustainable community development, the policymaker should focus on continuously monitoring public sector employees' performances on a project. Since the intentions of the individuals cannot be measured, the performance of public sector employees may reflect their actions and intentions in terms of destroying or falsifying the use of public resources. For that purpose, monitoring units should be activated in the public sector at all levels to check the utilization of all the natural resources as per their requisitions.
- There should be a systematic procedure to devise and implement policies and laws regarding using various natural resources in different projects.
- Simultaneously, the new project initiations should be executed based on the needs and the required areas.
- Additionally, considering the significance of social connections in controlling the negative influence of power disruptions on public sector performance, the responsible authorities should focus on enhancing such bonds. For that purpose, family orientation programs, community participation events, awareness programs, and social welfare programs should be organized by the government authorities to increase the social connectedness among the public sector with the citizens and social communities.
- Also, the visit of socially deprived families and physically affected people and centres should be planned to create a sense of belongingness and sympathy and motivate the responsible authorities to use the available resources ethically and effectively.

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Limitations and Future Research Directions

In addition to a valuable contribution to government science in reflecting the significance of social connections and public sector performance by enhancing sustainable community development, the current study has a few limitations that need to be taken care of by future researchers. The current study has relied on a cross-sectional research design where the data was collected at 1 point in time. In contrast, future researchers can conduct a time lag or longitudinal research to collect data for independent and mediated variables at Time 1 and for the dependent variable at Time 2 to extract more generalizable results. The current study has only considered the citizens' viewpoint rather than collecting the responses from public sector employees to know their point of view regarding the existence of power disruptions and their impact on community development. Future researchers could work on this line of study. Finally, the current study has considered the contingent role of social connections to either decrease or neutralize the negative influence of power disruptions on public sector development. In contrast, future researchers can also assess the moderating role of public sector employees' demographic characteristics like education, gender, and income level. Simultaneously, they can also assess the moderating role of religiosity, social norms, and level of e-governance in a country to generate valuable findings.

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[eJECS] Editor Decision

Hasan Aydin, PhD <info@ejecs.org>

Thu, Feb 23, 2023 at 7:16 AM

To: Hadi Prabowo <hadiprabowo@ipdn.ac.id>, Hyronimus Rowa <hyronimus_rowa@ipdn.ac.id>, Yudi Rusfiana <yudirusfiana@ipdn.ac.id>

Hadi Prabowo, Hyronimus Rowa, Yudi Rusfiana:

We have reached a decision regarding your submission to Journal of Ethnic and Cultural Studies, "Sustainable Community Development as a Main Motive of a Good Governance System in a Developing Nation by Establishing Productive Social Connection".

Our decision is: Revisions Required

Please see the attached paper with some comments and revise It accordingly. Resend your revised paper no later than February 26. Let me know if you have any questions.

Best

Hasan

info@ejecs.org

[Journal of Ethnic and Cultural Studies](#)

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203K



Hadi Prabowo <hadiprabowo@ipdn.ac.id>

[eJECS] Editor Decision

Hadi Prabowo <hadiprabowo@ipdn.ac.id>
 To: "Hasan Aydin, PhD" <info@ejecs.org>

Sat, Feb 25, 2023 at 9:08 AM

Dear Prof. Hasan Aydin,

Please find the attachment of the revision version with accompanying the reviewer comments response sheet. Here is the response and also I have uploaded through ojs system of eJECS.

Thank you and best regards,

Dr. Hadi Prabowo

RESPONSE TO REVIEWER

| Sr. # | Reviewer's Comment | Response |
|-------|--|--|
| 1 | You must discuss the measurement model and structural models separately. | Done, dear reviewer, as per your kind suggestion. Please see page 11 and 15 |
| 2 | You cannot use etc. in a formal paper. | Rectified, dear reviewer, as per your kind suggestion. Please see pages 6-8, |
| 3 | These do not align with the hypothesis numbering above. You have to fix that. | Done, dear reviewer, as per your kind suggestion. Rectified. Please see pages 6,7,8 |
| 4 | Above is a concept related to space. For example, something was above or below an object. | Done, dear reviewer, as per your kind suggestion. Rectified. Please see pages 11 |
| 5 | You must align the hypotheses numbers. You have different ones in the sections positing the hypotheses | Done, dear reviewer, as per your kind suggestion. Please see pages 6-8 |

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2 attachments

 **Response to reviewers Hadi R3.docx**
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Sustainable Community Development as a Main Motive of Good Governance System and Ethical Presentation in a Developing Nation

ABSTRACT

Sustainable development has been given special attention worldwide regarding the environment and preservation of natural resources. However, sustainable community development remains a little-explored area, specifically concerning power-dominant economies and as an ethical representation of managing a country's law and order situations. Therefore, the current study aims to determine the influence of power disruptions, that is, human and governance factors, on sustainable community development directly and indirectly via an underlying mechanism of public sector performance. To achieve the study objectives, the study adopted a quantitative research methodology with a random sampling technique by surveying 720 citizens of Indonesia. A statistical data analysis using structural equation modeling in SmartPLS showed that power disruptions negatively impacted public sector performance, leading to underdeveloped communities. The results also showed that high levels of social connections between public sector employees and citizens mitigated the negative influence of power disruptions on public sector performance leading to the sustainable development of culture and community. The current study adds value to the government science literature by combining the critical issue of power disruptions and sustainable community development in a single consolidated framework that considers the ethics of governing a nation. The results will also help policymakers and project-executing agencies discourage power disruptions and find solutions to damages caused at the planning stages.

Keywords: Power disruptions, sustainable community development, public sector performance, social connections, governance factors

There is a need to ensure this sustainable development at the community level by considering the objectives and needs of all citizens (Haryani, 2021). Besides, preserving natural resources is a prime determinant of sustainable community development. More specifically, considering the importance of the energy crisis, communities face the issues of scarce resources

(Ampon-Wireko et al., 2022). At the same time, the availability of clean water, an abundance of coal and oil resources, and the acquisition of uninterrupted electricity are vital for any country to improve its environmental performance and become a socially and economically strong nation (Kabeyi & Olanrewaju, 2022). Although sustainable community development is a dynamically discussed subject (Kunjuraman, 2022), scholarly debates are mostly confined to infrastructure sustainability without focusing on community development (Hussain et al., 2023).

The community reflects a group of primary stakeholders in a system dealing with specific projects (Wilson et al., 2022). Such projects' success and failure broadly impact a local community's socioeconomic conditions (Syahza et al., 2020). Additionally, exponential population growth worldwide has increased the demand for natural resources, including modern energy and its link amenities to cater to individual needs worldwide (Ampon-Wireko et al., 2022). Consequently, social and economic demands to maintain certain living standards continuously rise. Due to the increasing demand linked with natural resources, most nations face a worldwide acknowledged energy crisis (Sun et al., 2022). This issue has also been raised in United Nations' proposed 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs), and goal number 7 is particularly linked with an assurance of access to sustainable, reliable, and affordable modern energy (Sharma et al., 2021). Hence, most nations worldwide strive to find effective and appropriate ways to extract, manage and utilize natural resources, especially electric energy, for financial purposes, business productivity, and to maintain a certain quality of life (Rasul et al., 2021).

Previously, most researchers have asserted the significance of natural resources. More specifically, they presented electricity as the core determinant of the economic development of a country (Ahmed et al., 2022). However, what factors influence the use and exploitation of such natural resources based on the power disruptions in the developing nation context has not

been studied before (Hussain et al., 2023). Hence to address this literature gap, the current study mainly focuses on two dimensions of power disruptions, including human and governance factors and their impact on the public sector performance leading to sustainable community development. The current study has also considered social connections' moderating role in mitigating the negative influence of power disruptions on public sector performance. It further presents the significance of public sector employees' belongingness and sense of attachment to others to efficiently and effectively utilize natural resources at the government level in the public's best interest.

Moreover, previous research shows that power disruptions play a significant role in increased energy budgets, reduced business activities, disturbed balance in socioeconomic overhead, and reduced educational opportunities (Abedi et al., 2019). Likewise, power disruptions are important because they adversely affect local communities' social life by disturbing the outer and inner environments (Yavari & Zaker, 2019). The current study was conducted in the developing nation of Indonesia, where power disruptions have been reported due to government policy mismanagement (Handayani et al., 2019). Likewise, the human factor of power disruptions has been considered lethal in affecting various major decisions at government levels (Arifin, 2022).

Hence, the current study examines to what extent the power disruptions at Indonesia's human and governance levels affect the public sector performance, ultimately leading to decreased sustainable community development. The current study also adds to an understanding of the problem Indonesia faces due to power disruption affecting the quality of life (Kennedy, 2022). Thus, this research contributes to policymakers and practitioners by explaining the association between power disruption and community development and community problems and providing possible solutions. Hence, the main aims of the current study include the following;

- Examining the effect of power disruptions, that is, human and governance factors on public sector performance and sustainable community development;
- Examining the effect of public sector performance on sustainable community development;
- Investigating the mediating role of public sector performance between the association of power disruptions, that is, human and governance factors with sustainable community development; and
- Investigating the moderating role of social connections between the association of power disruptions, that is, human and governance factors, with public sector performance.

Literature Review

Power Disruptions

A well-defined social unit, like a group of people living in a small area sharing common values, interests, and needs and governed by the same regulatory body, reflects a community (Budihardjo et al., 2022). At the same time, sustainable development, as defined by the United Nations, is fulfilling the needs and requirements of the current generations with the resources available without affecting the abilities and needs of future generations (Yusuf et al., 2022). Researchers also signify sustainable development as the preservation of natural resources ensuring economic growth and environmental safety while considering the needs of different stakeholders living in a community (De Guimarães et al., 2020). Simultaneously, sustainable community development reflects the fulfillment of the community's needs under the available resources with the provision of prosperous life and maintenance of the environment (Goralski & Tan, 2022). It also presents the infrastructure building in the form of hospitals, educational institutions, water channels, power generation, and others (Powe, 2020).

All communities cannot build or maintain these mega projects government must step in and serve the community by providing social and infrastructure services like health and education (Aleixo et al., 2021), environmental services like emission control and waste management (Powe, 2020) and economic services like transportation (Wu et al., 2018). Such projects help ensures a community's long-term viability and survival. The countries that successfully attain these necessities and provide the basic infrastructure to the citizens are considered developed nations.

Power disruptions reflect the unauthorized use of power by certain members of society who are assigned authorities and have access to all the resources at the government level (Lozano et al., 2021). Previous research reports that organizations facing power disruptions are always the least productive and bear more financial costs (Anner, 2022). The same is the case with the government sectors, where power disruptions result in the loss of resources. Instead of attaining socioeconomic development, countries face the issues of meeting the citizens' basic needs (Hussain et al., 2023).

Previously, researchers have also affiliated power disruptions with low employee productivity (Kennedy, 2022). Similar to many other sectors Khan et al. (2022) of the tourism sector revealed that power deficiency due to power disruptions resulted from human factors. They further stated that the lack of a merit system and the employment of incompetent people due to power disruption negatively impact the performance of the whole tourism department in various regions.

The current study extends the previous findings in the Indonesian governance system and argues that power disruptions due to human factors like employees' negligence and inefficiency in dealing with natural resources may result in poor performance and decreased sustainable community development. Likewise, the lack of laws and regulations and the

implementation of existing ones can also decrease public sector performance, leading to low sustainable community development. Hence, it is postulated that;

H1: *Power disruptions, a) human factor and b) governance factor, negatively influence sustainable community development.*

H2: *Power disruptions, a) human factor and b) governance factor, negatively influence public sector performance.*

Public Sector Performance and Sustainable Community Development

Community development has been facing many challenges due to environmental issues worldwide, and natural resources are part of scholarly debates based on their nonrenewable nature and excessive use in most parts of the world (Rasul et al., 2021). Because infrastructure development in hospitals, educational institutions, roads, and recreational places, is the prime responsibility of government organizations rather than the community (Urlainis et al., 2022), most responsibility for executing such projects lies at the public sector level. In executing mega projects in the public sector, the role of employees is significant (Horvat et al., 2021). Hence, public sector performance has been considered a key determinant of the socioeconomic development of a nation. Similarly, regarding natural resource utilization, the responsibility lies with the public sector, and its performance is essential for sustainable community development (Streletskiy et al., 2019). Therefore, it is postulated that;

H3: *Public sector performance positively influences sustainable community development.*

Public Sector Performance as a Mediator

Along with the direct association of power disruptions with sustainable community development, the current study suggests a mediatory mechanism via public sector performance.

Sustainable community development is critical to determine the overall socioeconomic development of a nation (Syahza et al., 2020). In this context, natural resources play an essential role. For instance, in a study, World Bank reported that 3.04 billion people worldwide use biomass as a traditional energy resource, causing substantial environmental problems (Hussain et al., 2023). Forests are important in maintaining the natural order of things and environmental sustainability. However, people in rural areas often fulfill their energy needs by gathering wood from forests causing deforestation (Najicha et al., 2021). Forests are not only timber but also help conserve biodiversity and protect the soil (Järviö et al., 2018)—continuous deforestation results in natural disasters and flooding. Simultaneously, using wood for cooking causes indoor pollution resulting in a higher rate of morbidity and mortality yearly (Dida et al., 2022). Thus, there is always a dire need to find alternative modern energy solutions to deal with this lethal problem.

Power disruptions in many parts of the world result in the stoppage of many mega energy projects resulting in lease infrastructure building (Hussain et al., 2023), adversely affecting the lives of millions worldwide. This end-of-line failure depicts the incompetence of the public sector in dealing with the issues of the masses in socially deprived areas (Masud & Hossain, 2021). Once the natural resources are driven for the benefit of the people rather than confining them to the high gentry in a country, they reflect the high performance of the public sector and can result in the sustainable community development of that region. In light of the literature and logical arguments, it is postulated that;

H4: Public sector performance mediates the association of power disruptions a) human factor and b) governance factor with sustainable community development.

Social Connections as a Moderator

Social connections present individuals' associations and a sense of belongingness with others, but these connections also reflect how an individual affiliates him/her with others (Haslam et al., 2022). Previously, research reports that when people feel socially connected, they indulge in search behaviors that benefit others. For instance, in the context of sustainable marketing, Mariani et al. (2022) revealed that socially connected people indulge in consumption patterns that are sustainable for society. Likewise, people who consider themselves as a reflection of their society and care for their family, peers, and friends are more conscious of the environment around them (Marinucci et al., 2022). Similarly, when employees feel more connected with each other in an organization, they display more knowledge-sharing behaviors (Mansoor & Wijaksana, 2021). Applying the same concept in the public sector, the current study presents that when public sector employees feel socially connected with the masses, they are least affected by power disruptions. As a result, they tend to utilize the available resources efficiently and effectively and participate in devising rules and regulations for the benefit of the masses. Hence, the negative influence of power disruptions on the public sector performance is minimized, which further results in enhanced sustainable community development.

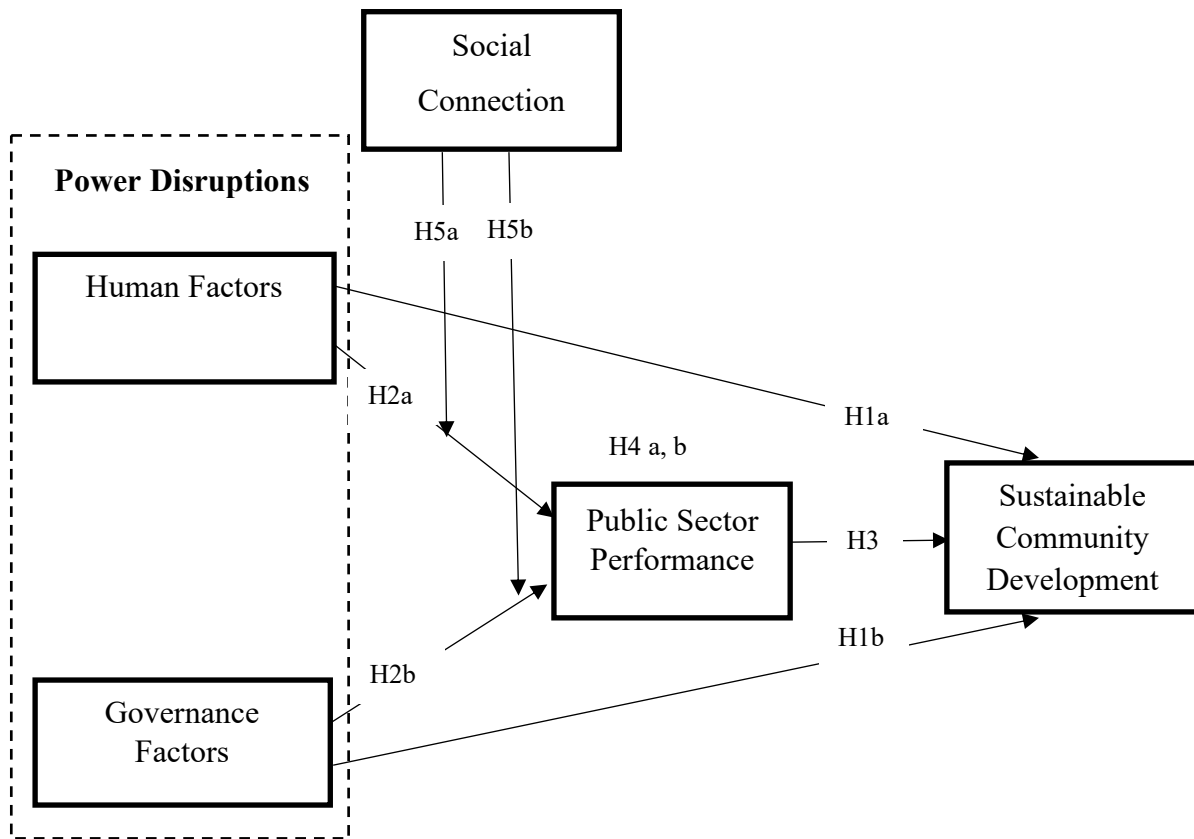
H5: Social connections moderates the association of public sector performance with power disruptions, i.e., a) human factor and b) governance factor such that the negative association is weaker in the presence of higher levels of social connections.

Proposed Model of the Study

Figure 1 presents the proposed study model following a deductive approach based on the detailed literature study and logical arguments.

Figure 1

Proposed Model of the Study



Methods and Data Sources

The current study applied a deductive approach relying on empirical support to devise the proposed model. A cross-sectional survey design was utilized to collect the quantitative data by adapting the questionnaire from the existing studies (Ulrich & Breitbach, 2022). However, before proceeding with the primary analysis, a pilot study was performed with 55 questionnaires distributed among the practitioners and experts of the different energy projects. After completing the survey, they were requested to assess any ambiguities linked with the questionnaire (Teneta-Skwiercz, 2020). Based on the comments and responses from the experts, the authors improved the clarity and consistency of the questionnaire with no major changes.

The survey questionnaire consisted of three parts. In part one, the purpose of this study was explained with clear intentions of the authors to use the respondents' data for this study only by ensuring the anonymity of their responses. The second part comprised respondents'

profiles with questions about age, gender, education, occupation, and work experience. The third part comprised items related to the study constructs.

Empirically investigating the research model, the current study's target population comprises local communities all over Indonesia. For that purpose, a random sampling technique was used to distribute the survey questionnaire online via the link, and a Google questionnaire was designed and distributed through social media platforms. Using a random sampling technique, the respondents were requested to forward the survey questionnaire to their contacts to generate a random effect. The survey was open from April 2022 to October 2022, and 720 participants responded to the survey questions.

Participants' Profile

The participants' characteristics revealed that 56.2% were male, and 43.8% were female. The participants' ages range from 18 to 62 years, with a mean of 33.2 years (SD = 11.6). 28.4% of participants were undergraduates, 54.4% were graduates, and 19.2% were postgraduates. At the same time, 17.7% were students, 29.9% were employees, 25.5% were businesspeople, and 26.8% were others. 23.4% had work experience of fewer than 5 years. 43.5% had experience of 5-15 years, and 33.1% had more than 15 years of experience.

Study Measures

The survey questionnaire consisted of 29 items, as presented in Table 1. Power disruption, including human and governance factors, was measured with five items and six items, respectively, adapted from Hussain et al. (2023). Public sector performance was measured with six items adapted from Gieske et al. (2019). Sustainable community development was measured with six items adapted from Dale and Newman (2010). Finally, six items scale was adapted from Holt-Lunstad et al. (2017) to measure social connections.

Data Analysis and Results

Measurement Model

SmartPLS v.4 software was used to assess the hypothesized relationships among the independent and dependent variables why are the mediatory mechanism of public sector performance in the governance field. In the beginning, descriptive statistics were assessed. Skewness and kurtosis values were calculated, and the findings showed that all the skewness and kurtosis values were under the range of +1 to -1 and +2 to -2, respectively, showing a normal distribution. In the next stage, simulation analysis was performed to determine the impact of despondence characteristics on sustainable community development. The findings suggested that respondents' age and experience significantly and positively impacted sustainable community development. Therefore, both demographic variables were not included as controlled variables in the further analysis.

Measures of validities and normality were established via factor loadings, Cronbach Alpha (CA), Composite Reliability (CR), and Average Variance Extracted (AVE). The results showed that factor loadings of all items were more than 0.70, attaining a threshold value that scholars recommend (Mansoor et al., 2022; Sulasmi & Dalle, 2022). The results also showed that the values of CA and CR were more than 0.70, reflecting good reliabilities and validities of the measures. Likewise, the AVE values were more than 0.70, establishing the convergent validity of the measures (Mansoor et al., 2021; Sarstedt et al., 2017). Table 1 shows all the values of factor loadings of each item and CR, CA, and AVE values for each variable/construct.

Table 1*Factor Loadings, Reliability, And Validity*

| Constructs/items | FL | AVE | CR | CA |
|---|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Human Factor | | 0.556 | 0.862 | 0.781 |
| HF1: Theft of natural resources | 0.711 | | | |
| HF2: Higher demand for natural resources | 0.729 | | | |
| HF3: Manipulation of the natural resources, i.e., Meter Reading | 0.726 | | | |
| HF4: The excessive use of natural resources | 0.778 | | | |
| HF5: Irresponsible use of natural resources | 0.780 | | | |
| Governance Factor | | 0.580 | 0.892 | 0.798 |
| GF1: Delays in the timely completion of power projects | 0.735 | | | |
| GF2: Government inadequate policies | 0.797 | | | |
| GF3: Government instability | 0.777 | | | |
| GF4: Insufficient investment in power projects | 0.762 | | | |
| GF5: The substantial decrease in electricity generation capacity and preservation of other natural resources | 0.787 | | | |
| GF6: Corruption and politics in mega power project | 0.709 | | | |
| Public Sector Performance | | 0.577 | 0.891 | 0.787 |
| The government organization has improved performance over the last five years in the work field on: | | | | |
| PSP1: Efficiency (same results against lower costs or faster) | 0.730 | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|-------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| PSP2: Quality (deliver more quality against similar costs and time) | 0.715 | | | |
| PSP3: Effectiveness (reach the goals better) | 0.791 | | | |
| PSP4: Collaboration (reach the goals better by combining those with the goals of others) | 0.739 | | | |
| PSP5: Legitimacy (stakeholders are satisfied with the authorities) | 0.784 | | | |
| PSP6: Futureproofing (can face the future with trust, and expected future developments are included in policies and plans). | 0.793 | | | |
| Sustainable Community Development | | 0.599 | 0.900 | 0.780 |
| SCD1: Increase energy budgets | 0.776 | | | |
| SCD2: Increase businesses opportunities | 0.815 | | | |
| SCD3: Increase in the number of employments | 0.725 | | | |
| SCD4: Increasing the quality of life of people | 0.722 | | | |
| SCD5: Increased learning opportunities | 0.804 | | | |
| SCD6: Increased health facilities | 0.798 | | | |
| Social Connections | | 0.566 | 0.887 | 0.763 |
| SC1: I feel like government officials can connect with other people. | 0.736 | | | |
| SC2: I feel like government officials are close to people. | 0.772 | | | |
| SC3: I feel like government officials are as friendly and approachable. | 0.719 | | | |
| SC4: I feel like government officials are accepted by others. | 0.787 | | | |
| SC5: I feel like government officials are had a sense of belonging. | 0.758 | | | |
| SC6: I feel like government officials have a strong bond with other people. | 0.739 | | | |

Note. FL= Factor Loadings AVE=Average Variance Extracted; CR=Composite Reliability; CA= Cronbach's Alpha.

We also assessed the discriminant validity among the study variables to address multicollinearity issues. Therefore, the Heterotrait-Monotrait (HTMT) ratio values were calculated. Table 2 shows that HTMT values for all study variables were less than 0.85. Scholars suggest this range as a measure of discriminant validity among the study variables. Therefore, it is concluded that all the variables are distinct from each other with no multicollinearity issues.

Table 2

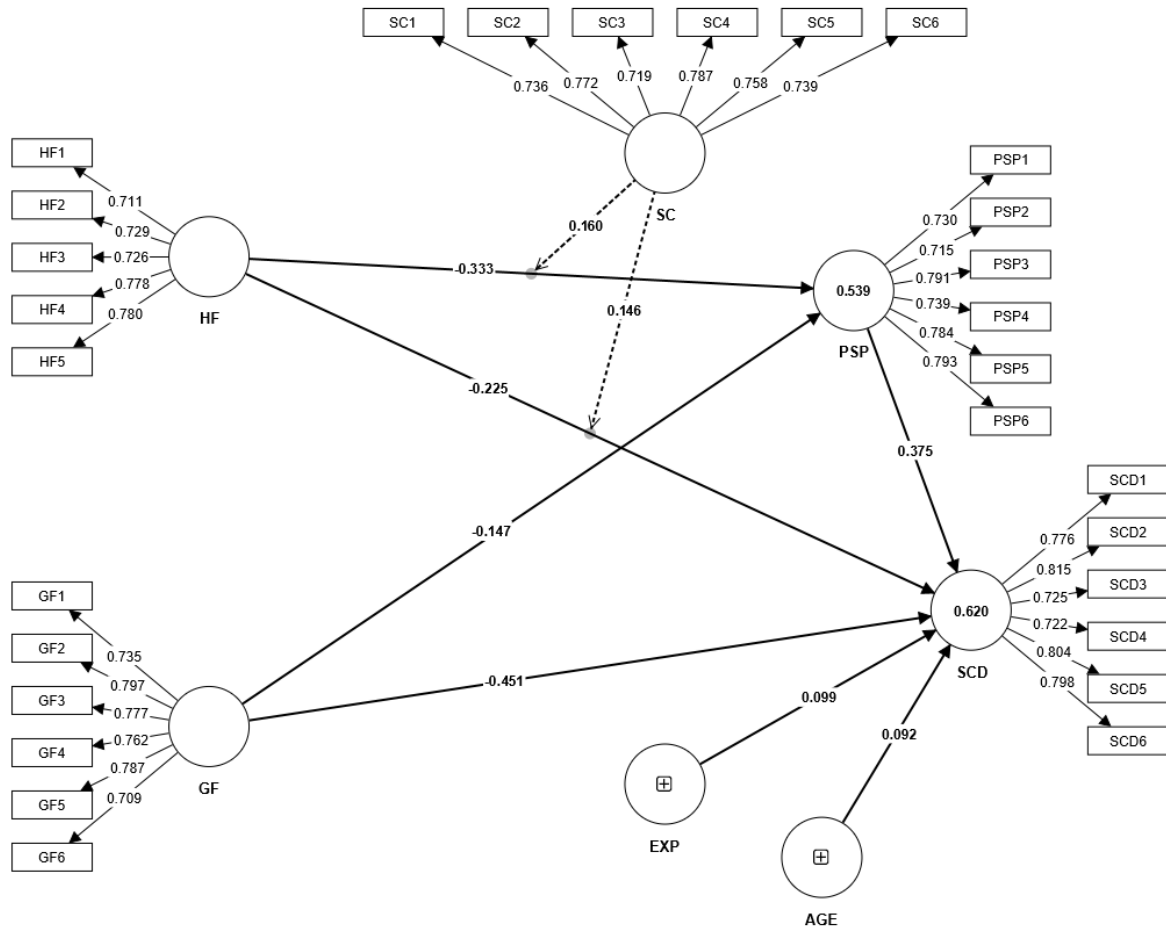
Heterotrait-Monotrait Ratio

| Constructs | Mean | Std | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Human Factor | 3.84 | 1.14 | 0.751 | | | | |
| Governance Factor | 3.92 | 1.12 | 0.444 | 0.761 | | | |
| Public Sector Performance | 3.88 | 1.10 | 0.510 | 0.493 | 0.759 | | |
| Sustainable Community Development | 4.05 | 1.01 | 0.470 | 0.500 | 0.506 | 0.773 | |
| Social Connections | 4.11 | 0.98 | 0.518 | 0.668 | 0.417 | 0.447 | 0.752 |

Note. The square roots of AVEs of the constructs are shown in bold in diagonal.

Figure 2

Full Measurement Model



Structural Model

As presented in hypothesis building, the causal relationships were examined by applying structural equation modeling in SmartPLS v.4. Additionally, the coefficient of determination (R^2) was calculated to determine the overall model fitness. The results showed that the R^2 value for the public sector performance was 0.539 (See Figure 2). At the same time, the R^2 value for sustainable community development was 0.620. It further shows a 53.9%, and 62% variance in public sector performance and sustainable community development under the influence of all the predicting variables. These significant results showed the overall fitness of the current study model, presenting significant direct and indirect associations among the study variables.

Direct Hypotheses

This study's results showed the significant negative impact of power disruptions, i.e., *human factors* ($\beta = -0.225^{**}$, $t = 4.737$), *governance factors* ($\beta = -0.451^{***}$, $t = 8.220$), on *sustainable community development*. Moreover, power disruptions, i.e., *human factors* ($\beta = -0.333^{**}$, $t = 7.245$) and *governance factors* ($\beta = -0.147^{**}$, $t = 2.304$), negatively influenced the *public sector performance*. *Public sector performance* was positively linked with *sustainable community development* ($\beta = 0.375^{***}$, $t = 7.810$). These results support hypotheses **HI a, b; H2 a, b; and H3.**

Mediations Hypotheses

The mediation hypotheses *H4 a and b* were also supported by the study findings. The indirect influence of power disruptions, i.e., *human factors* ($\beta = 0.179^{**}$, $t = 3.765$), *governance factors* ($\beta = 0.193^{***}$, $t = 3.986$), on the *sustainable community development* via the mediatory role of *public sector performance* was supported by results as shown in Table 3.

Moderation Hypotheses

To investigate the influence of social connections on the association of power disruption with public sector performance, the interaction terms between power disruption, i.e., human factors and governance factors, and social connections were examined using the product indicator approach in PLS-SEM v.4 software. The study findings showed that including the interaction term, i.e., SC*HF and SC*GF decreased power disruptions' negative impact on the public sector performance with significant values. The results also showed that R^2 for the impact of human and governance factors on public sector performance was 37% and 39%, respectively. After the inclusion of the interaction terms, the values increased to 58.5% and 61.2% presenting the significance of social connections as a moderator, supporting H5 a and b as presented in Table 3.

Table 3*Hypothesis Testing Results*

| | Hypotheses | Std. Beta | t-value | p-values | Supported |
|------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| H1a | HF→SCD | -0.225 | 4.789 | 0.003 | Yes |
| H1b | GF→SCD | -0.451 | 8.220 | 0.000 | Yes |
| H2a | HF→PSP | -0.333 | 7.245 | 0.000 | Yes |
| H2b | GF→PSP | -0.147 | 2.304 | 0.009 | Yes |
| H3 | PSP → SCD | 0.375 | 7.810 | 0.000 | Yes |
| H4a | HF→PSP → SCD | 0.179 | 3.765 | 0.007 | Yes |
| H4b | GF→PSP → SCD | 0.193 | 3.986 | 0.005 | Yes |
| H5a | SC*HF→PSP | 0.160 | 2.578 | 0.009 | Yes |
| H5b | SC*GF→PSP | 0.146 | 2.264 | 0.009 | Yes |

Note. HF= Human Factor; GF= Governance Factor; PSP= Public Sector Performance; SCD= Sustainable Community Development; SC= Social Connections.

Discussion and Conclusion

The current study examined the extent power disruptions by human factors and governance factors affect the public sector performance and sustainable community development in a nation. It also investigated the contingent role of social connections in mitigating the negative influence of power disruptions on public sector performance. The results showed that the human factor negatively impacted public sector performance and sustainable community development. These results also showed that the combination of the theft of natural resources with high demand for such resources and when public servants are in the habit of manipulating natural resources like changing the meter readings in terms of electricity, the excessive use of water, and cutting the forests, they are not interested in

performing their duties. Instead, they are more interested in exploiting natural resources at various levels. Likewise, public servants' irresponsibility in dealing with natural resources reflects their negligence and incompetence in dealing with such resources and performing their duties more vigilantly. These findings align with Felício et al. (2021), who asserted that honesty and dignity are paramount at the public sector level to determine performance and a nation's development. Likewise, Rana et al. (2022) linked the negative use of powers at the public sector level with low productivity and poor conditions in a country.

The results also showed the negative influence of governance factors on public sector performance and the sustainable development of a developing nation. These results can be related to previous studies that asserted the importance of good governance in bringing prosperity and socioeconomic development to a country like Indonesia (Hartanto et al., 2021). Likewise, Nasrallah and El Khoury (2022) reported that when a country does not follow all the pillars of good governance and sustainable development, its economy is affected badly. These findings can also be explained by the fact that when there are unnecessary delays in the completion of power projects with a lack of defined rules and regulations at the government level, people at responsible levels are not in a better position to perform their duties efficiently. As a result, the development of the whole nation is affected in the long term.

Likewise, it is imperative for governments to regularly invest in power projects to build the infrastructure, specifically in electricity generation and preservation of natural gases, oil, and coal. Additionally, governments should control the corruption in mega projects to sustain the natural reserves and use them for the stability of the whole nation rather than accumulating them to powerful politicians or political entities.

The results also revealed the significance of public sector performance in promoting sustainable community development. As the community development of a nation is largely

dependent upon the efficient and effective working of the public sector employees holding different powerful positions, public sector performance matters a lot (Khanani et al., 2021). Simultaneously when public sector employees deliver more quality using the same resources provided to them with the collaboration of different departments showing legitimacy in the form of stakeholders' satisfaction, the resources are sustainably utilized at the governance level (Dale & Newman, 2010), resulting in sustainable community development. Also, the public sector needs to have an energetic vibe on future developments and devise policies and plans accordingly to bring prosperity and socioeconomic development at the national level.

The current study also adds value to the existing literature by presenting the underlying mechanism of public sector performance between the association of power disruptions and sustainable community development, reflecting the significant results. The results showed that when power disruptions exist in the public sector through human and governance factors, these negatively affect the public sector's performance, ultimately resulting in poor communities. Hence, it can be asserted that power disruptions not only directly poison sustainable community development but also affect the public sector performance that, slowly and gradually, leads to an unsustainable community resulting in chaos and destruction of nature in the long term.

Finally, the current study uniquely assessed the moderating role of social connections between the association of power disruptions and public sector performance. The results showed that when public sector employees feel more connected with the citizens, they are less influenced by power disruptions. Hence, the negative influence of human factors of power disruptions on the public sector performance decreases in terms of solid bonds between public sector employees with the people. Likewise, when people feel more friendly towards others and accepted by others, and there is a sense of belonging among them with others, they are less manipulative and less toxic based on the powers assigned to them in the form of responsible positions in the public sector (Marinucci et al., 2022).

The results report similar findings for the association of governance factors with public sector performance in the presence of social connections as a moderator. These results further reflect that socially connected, responsible bodies try to devise and implement rules and regulations for the benefit of the masses, and they care about the public and try to invest in mega projects in the public's best interest, resulting in high performance (Haslam et al., 2022). Hence, it can be asserted that the inclusion of social connection as a moderator either decreases the negative influence of power disruptions on public sector performance or turns that negative influence neutral to minimize the damage and improve public sector performance for the best interest of the masses.

Theoretical Implications

The current study adds value to the existing literature on government science literature by presenting the influence of power disruptions (human and governance dimensions) on public sector performance and sustainable community development. Previously researchers have either studied human factors (Karia et al., 2016) or governance factors (Jennings et al., 2021) of power disruption to present the sustainable development of a nation. In contrast, this study assessed the direct and indirect influences of both factors on sustainable community development via an underlying mechanism of public sector performance. Previous research has been silent about the relationship between power disruptions with public sector performance (Hussain et al., 2023). Hence, exploring this direct and indirect association is a valuable addition to the government science literature. Additionally, the current study assesses the contingent role of social connections in mitigating the negative impact of power disruptions on public sector performance. Considering this moderator as a future base, researchers can explore other moderators that can either decrease or neutralize the negative influence of power disruptions on public sector performance to improve sustainable community development, specifically in developing nations.

Practical Implications

Government bodies, policymakers, administrators, and public sector employees can utilize the study's findings.

- They can consider the negative association of power disruptions for human and governance factors with public sector performance and sustainable community development, and Policymakers should focus on continuously monitoring public sector employees' performances on a project. Because the intentions of the individuals cannot be measured, the performance of public sector employees may reflect their actions and intentions in terms of destroying or falsifying the use of public resources. For that purpose, monitoring units should be activated in the public sector at all levels to check the utilization of all the natural resources per their requisitions.
- There should be a systematic procedure to devise and implement policies and laws regarding using various natural resources in different projects.
- New project initiations should be executed based on the needs and the required areas.
- Additionally, considering the significance of social connections in controlling the negative influence of power disruptions on public sector performance, the responsible authorities should focus on enhancing such bonds. For that purpose, the government authorities should organize family orientation programs, community participation events, awareness programs, and social welfare programs to increase the social connectedness among the public sector with the citizens and social communities.
- Also, officials should visit socially deprived families and physically affected people, and centers should be planned to create a sense of belongingness and sympathy and motivate the responsible authorities to use the available resources ethically and effectively.

Limitations and Future Research Directions

This study has limitations that future researchers could address. The current study relied on a cross-sectional research design where the data was collected at 1 point in time. In contrast, future researchers can conduct a time lag or longitudinal research to collect data for independent and mediated variables at Time 1 and for the dependent variable at Time 2 to extract more generalizable results. The current study only considered the citizens' viewpoint rather than collecting the responses from public sector employees to know their point of view regarding the existence of power disruptions and their impact on community development. Future researchers could work on this line of study. Finally, the study considered the contingent role of social connections to either decrease or neutralize the negative influence of power disruptions on public sector development. Future researchers can also assess the moderating role of public sector employees' demographic characteristics like education, gender, and income level. Simultaneously they can also assess the moderating role of religiosity, social norms, and level of e-governance in a country to generate valuable findings.

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