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Dynamics of Social Capital, Settlement, Health, Education, Economy, and Ecology in Shaping the Status of Advanced Villages: Sociological Perspectives of Indonesian Rural Development

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords: Economy and Ecology, Health and Education, Rural Development, Social Capital and Settlement, Sociological Perspectives

Received : 3 January

Revised : 24 February

Accepted : 23 March

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ABSTRACT

This study analyses the dynamics of the formation of the status of Advanced Villages through the interaction of social capital with the dimensions of settlements, health, education, economy, and ecology in the perspective of the Sociology of Indonesian Rural Development. Using a descriptive-participatory qualitative approach with a case study design in Motaha Village, Anga District, Southeast Sulawesi, the research combines participatory observation, surveys, in-depth interviews, and FGDs, as well as village status mapping based on the Building Village Index (BVI) which includes the Social, Economic, and Environmental Resilience Index. The results of the study show that social capital plays a role as structural capital that strengthens collective participation, settlement quality, access to health and education services, economic diversification, and ecological adaptive capacity. This synergy between dimensions forms relatively advanced village resilience, although there are still challenges of service inequality and environmental governance. Theoretically, this study confirms the integration of social capital in the multidimensional framework of the BVI. Practically, these findings recommend integrated rural policies based on strengthening local social capital as the basis for sustainable and contemporary national structural justice village development planning

INTRODUCTION

The Advanced Village is important because it reflects the success of social capital dynamics that strengthen trust, collective participation, and cohesion of Indonesia's rural communities that are sustainable nationally. The implementation of Sustainable Dryland Agricultural Development (SDAD) in West Kupang shows that developed villages have been successfully supported by strong social capital through institutions, leadership, mutual cooperation, and farmer groups (Abdurrahman and Suek 2024). Rotterdam's research views cities as urban villages, showing that developed villages succeed through social capital, proximity to amenities, and citizens' love for the environment (Kourtit et al. 2024). Social capital strengthens trust, participation, and sustainability, as Research in Ukraine shows that territorial communities are able to be formed through decentralized public governance, where social capital strengthens trust, participation, and sustainability of development (Antonova, Zhovnirchuk, and Antonov 2025), and harmonization of the EU's standard budget system strengthens social capital through trust, public participation, and sustainability of national development (Firchuk-Lukasheva and Lukashev 2025).

The status of Advanced Villages is supported by adaptive public health, increasing work productivity, social resilience, and the capacity to respond to risks to Indonesia's rural development. U.S. cross-country study, UK, Australia, Canada, China show social capital strengthens trust in sustainability participation through increased work resilience, reduces stress (Borissov 2024). Studies in Malaysia, Belgium, and Italy show that social capital strengthens trust, participation, and sustainability through the context of work, emotions, and employee engagement (Rombaut et al. 2022). A study in Lagos, Nigeria, confirms that sustainable green design improves environmental sustainability, energy efficiency, and social capital through Community trust and participation (C. Otegbulu 2011). Strengthening the care economy through decent work increases gender equality, creates sustainable

jobs, and social capital strengthens trust, participation, and sustainability Development (Advancing decent work and the care economy 2025).

Quality education in Desa Maju shapes reflective, innovative, and critical human resources, fostering social mobility in contemporary Indonesian rural structures. Quality higher education shapes innovative and critical human resources through Human Resources development, effective communication, industry collaboration, and strategic technology utilization (Tusriyanto, Siminto, and Az Zaakiyyah 2024). Quality Islamic education faces society 5.0 with adaptive management to form innovative, critical, collaborative, digitally empowered, and characterful human resources (Resufle and Rofiki 2022). In addition, Education promotes social mobility, transforms the rural-urban structure, so that China's sustainable integrated governance faces the challenges of inequality, aging, and regional dependency (Ye, Pan, and Liu 2022). The study in Zhangjiakou shows that the evaluation of fuzzy-based village mergers, supported by education, encourages social mobility as well as the structuring of local sustainable rural structures (Yang and Sun 2023).

From the perspective of the sociology of rural development, the economy of the Advanced Village grows through social networks, local institutions, and access to sustainable, fair opportunities. Sustainable rural development in rural areas depends on the participation of stakeholders, social networks, and local institutions, expanding access to sustainability through the collaboration of local communities (Golmohammadi 2025). Studies in China show that equitable distribution of migrant public services strengthens rural development, social networks, local institutions, and access to national inclusive economic sustainability (Zhang and Pu 2025). Research in Mkuzi Village, Muheza District, Tanzania, shows that rural development is influenced by social networks, local institutions, and access to sustainability for smallholder citrus farmers (Mhando 2025). Sustainable rural development in Iran's southeastern countryside of Tehran is

influenced by structural empowerment through social networks, local institutions, and the sustainable access of local farmers (Shafieisabet and Mirvahedi 2025).

The integration of social capital, settlements, health, education, economy, and ecology dynamically determines the Advanced Village as a result of Indonesia's equitable, transformative rural development process. Banking digitalization encourages increasing the capacity of community businesses in rural areas, strengthening financial inclusion, and supporting transformative rural development with sustainable national justice (Samara et al. 2025). Studies in Bogor Regency show that village tourism scenarios based on synergy, digital innovation, and governance encourage transformative rural development with justice in Indonesia (Ariyani, Fauzi, and Utami 2025). Research in Indonesian villages shows that post-Village Governance encourages equitable, transformative rural development through national sustainable participatory accountability (Baskoro 2025). Quantitative research in rural Indonesia shows that sustainable social entrepreneurship encourages equitable, transformative rural development through increasing the economic inclusiveness of rural local communities (Effendi, Lestari, and Gabrienda 2025).

Social reality shows that when villages do not experience progress, the dynamics of social capital weaken, mutual cooperation decreases, trust fades, so that the collective capacity of rural development is significantly hampered. The results of the study show that the socio-cultural relations of the Semparu community remain the social capital of the village, but modernization weakens the solidarity, value regeneration, and traditional collective cohesion of the local (Al Jamiliyati 2025). Longitudinal studies in rural China show that maternal gender attitudes change as rural social capital weakens, positively affecting girls' and boys' education (Kong and Zhang 2018). In addition to rural public policy, there is often an internal contradiction in the form of a development trilemma, as evidenced by Norwegian agricultural and fisheries policy over the past five

decades of research (Vik, Johnsen, and Sønvisen 2025). Rural development is often hampered, but the One Village One CEO (OVOC) program strengthens Batu Batuah Village-Owned Enterprises in Murung Raya Regency, Central Kalimantan, through mentoring, innovation, and sustainable collaboration (Purwawangsa et al. 2025).

The stagnation of village development is reflected in low public health, limited access to services, declining productivity, and strengthening the structural underdevelopment of Indonesia's rural underworld. Research in Karyamekar Village, Garut Regency, shows that the stagnation of the development of Cirerek tourism village due to the collaboration of Penta Helix is ineffective and requires a local cultural model (Sumarna, Geohansa, and Kania 2025). Globalization and neoliberal policies since the 1980s in rural India have fuelled the stagnation of rural development through inequality, environmental degradation, and rural-urban migration due to economic liberalization (Singh 2025). And there is a structural backwardness of the village, as studies in the mountainous villages of eastern Georgia show, demanding planning based on natural conditions for the development of agriculture, recreation, industry, and tourism (Laghidze and Lagidze 2024).

The lack of village progress is also marked by low quality of education, limited learning participation, and the reproduction of social inequality between generations in the context of national rural development. Research in Nuh (Mewat), Haryana, shows that village incapacitation and low-quality education exacerbate health barriers, malnutrition, and child disabilities, thereby lowering regional HDI (Gulati, Anamika, and Yadav 2026). The high prevalence of dysmenorrhea among adolescent girls in rural Sangamner, Ahilyanagar District, Maharashtra, India, reflects the inability of the village to contribute to the low quality of education due to absenteeism (Ghodake et al. 2026). There is also social inequality in rural communities. Research in Kemayoran, Jakarta, and Kresek Banten shows that cadre-based dengue prevention is influenced by socio-cultural contexts, confirming the

social inequality of village communities in health performance (Ernawati et al. 2026). The role of social enterprises in rural and township South Africa in addressing social inequality in rural communities through local sustainable LEDs (Selelo and Khwela 2026).

Economically, disadvantaged villages experience a lack of job opportunities, stagnant productive businesses, and low incomes, weakening the status of developed villages from a sociological perspective of development. Research in Jakarta and Surabaya shows that urbanization is increasing due to economic factors and a lack of job opportunities in villages, driven by higher national city incomes (Anggraeni 2022). Descriptive qualitative research in Wakan Village shows that patriarchal culture limits women's employment opportunities in the village, through power-knowledge relations, so that women remain socially subordinated (Azhari et al. 2022). As a result, low income and weak status of developed villages, such as research in Bougainville, Papua New Guinea, shows that low income cocoa farmers weaken the status of developed villages due to poor health, sanitation, water, and access to basic services (Walton et al. 2020). Research on Kazakhstan's urban agglomeration shows low income and a weak status of developed villages due to the country's heritage economic structure and limited administrative agglomeration development (Makhrova, Safronov, and Abilov 2023).

The overall reality shows the failure of the synergy of social capital, settlement, health, education, economy, and ecology to form Indonesia's developed villages in the context of contemporary national rural areas. Studies in Ethiopia show that large-scale land transactions trigger the failure of village social, economic, and ecological capital synergies due to complex tenure dynamics with diverse impacts (Liao and Agrawal 2025). Research in Rwanda shows that the intensification of modern and local agriculture intersects but fails to synergize the social, economic, and ecological capital of villages, resulting in rural livelihood inequality (Clay 2018). This cross-country global study shows that the failure of village social, economic, and ecological

capital synergy occurs when the Community-based conservation (CBC) design is weak despite the national context supporting it (Brooks, Waylen, and Mulder 2013).

The solution is to revitalize the dynamics of social capital through strengthening mutual cooperation, trust, and village institutions to encourage integrated collective participation with the sustainable public health agenda. A study in Dananpo Village, China, revealed the revitalization of the dynamics of village social capital through the reproduction of public space, cultural negotiations, power relations, and the strengthening of citizen agency (Zhang, Zheng, and Xiang 2026). Research in RW 05 Agrotourism Village, Pekanbaru City, shows that local leadership strengthens mutual cooperation, trust, and village institutions towards the recognition of Proclaim initiatives by residents (Rambe et al. 2025). So that sustainable public health is achieved, as research in 22 developing countries confirms that Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) health improves economic, social, and environmental performance, and strengthens sustainable public health through governance, stability, and SDGs linkages (Moro-Visconti 2026).

Rural contextual education interventions increase human capacity, ecological literacy, and health awareness, breaking the reproduction of social inequality between generations of contemporary national villages. Study in primary health services reveals that contextual educational interventions for health workers and parents are effective in optimizing children's antibiotic prescribing without complications (Elizondo-Alzola et al. 2025). Research in 22 East and West African countries shows spatial inequalities in access to education, underscoring the importance of contextual, space-based educational interventions beyond urban-rural boundaries (Frola, Delprato, and Chudgar 2024). So that it can break village social inequality, such as studies in rural areas of South China show that economic-based guanxi changes exacerbate village social inequality, so it needs to be decided through participatory environmental management (Du et al. 2022).

Village economic transformation based on local ecology, productive business innovation, and inclusive policies creates sustainable decent work from the perspective of the sociology of Indonesia's rural development. A study affirms the strategic role of BAZNAS Cirebon City to encourage locally-based economic transformation through zakat recipient productive efforts, mentoring, and adaptive, inclusive, sustainable digitalization (Selly Silviawati and Triana Apriani 2025). The Surabaya Empowered Surabaya Program BAZNAS Surabaya, through the assistance of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises carts, encourages local economic transformation based on productive businesses in Medokan Ayu Village, Rungkut, Surabaya City (Fariz Yudhoyono et al. 2025). In addition to sustainable job creation, such as research examining the implementation of Community-Based Tourism in Lali Gadget Village, Sidoarjo, which encourages sustainable tourism, detox, and sustainable job creation in the community (Zahroh and Pertiwi 2025). This service research examines PT Alam Sinar's CSR partnership in Gampingan Village, Pagak District, Malang Regency, in supporting the creation of sustainable community jobs (Ainindri, Pratiwi, and Budiman 2025).

This study aims to analyse how the dynamics of social capital, through strengthening mutual cooperation, trust, and village institutions, interact with the dimensions of social capital, settlements, health, education, economy, and ecology in forming the status of Advanced Villages. This study examines the role of collective participation in sustainable public health, the contribution of rural contextual education in human capacity building, ecological literacy, and the elimination of intergenerational inequality, and the transformation of village economies based on local ecology and productive business innovation. Sociologically, this study constructs an understanding of Indonesia's sustainable rural development and structural justice, within the framework of the Building Village Index as an instrument for evaluating the resilience and progress of contemporary national villages based on integrated Indonesian rural public policies.

METHODS

This research method is designed to achieve the objective of comprehensive analysis of rural development dynamics by placing the social capital, settlements, health, education, economy, and ecology of Motaha Village, Ngata District, Southeast Sulawesi, as the main determinants in the formation of the status of Advanced Villages from the perspective of the Sociology of Indonesian Rural Development. The research uses a descriptive-participatory qualitative approach with a case study design, which allows the researcher to deeply capture the social relations, institutional practices, and structural and cultural interactions of village communities in the context of development. Descriptively, the study mapped the typology and status of villages using the Building Village Index (BVI) Instrument of the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration of Indonesia Number 2 of 2016, which was analysed through three main dimensions, namely the Social Resilience Index (SRI) which represents social capital, settlements, health, and education; The Economic Resilience Index (ERI) which reflects the dynamics of household economics and resource access; and the Environmental Resilience Index (EnRI) which describes the ecological sustainability of rural areas. Participatory research is carried out through shallow participation and deep participation in the form of participatory observation, surveys, in-depth interviews, and Focus Group Discussions, in order to uncover the process of social change, empowerment practices, and collective creativity of village communities. Data analysis is carried out in a qualitative interpretive manner through the stages of reduction, categorization, verification, and data interpretation. The determination of village status was calculated using the formula $BVI = 1/3 (SRI + ERI + EnRI)$, with indicator scores of 0–5 transformed into an index of 0–1 through the formula $Y = \text{Total Score } X / \text{Maximum Value } X$, where SRI consisted of 38 indicators (maximum 190), ERI 12 indicators (maximum 60), and EnRI 4 indicators (maximum 20). This formulation allows for an integrative sociological analysis of the dynamics of village resilience in forming Advanced Villages.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Indicators of Advanced Villages in the Context of Social Capital

The Advanced Village Indicator, in the context of social capital, is important as a basis for analysing results and discussions because it reflects the dynamics of social relations, collective values, and daily practices of residents. Social capital interacts with settlement patterns, health conditions, access to education,

economic activities, and village ecological management. From the perspective of the sociology of Indonesia's rural development, the strength of mutual cooperation, tolerance, security, and social participation is the determinant of the transformation of social structures that encourage the creation of a sustainable developed village status through the synergy of local policies, village institutions, and inclusive community empowerment.

Table 1. Analysis of Advanced Village Indicators in the Context of Social Capital

No	Social Capital Dimension	Points
1	Village Mutual Cooperation Habits	5
2	The existence of free, open public spaces in the village	2
3	Availability of Sports Facilities	3
4	There are sports groups	5
5	Villagers consist of several tribes and ethnicities	4
6	Everyday Citizens Use Different Languages	4
7	There is a diversity of religions in the village	3
8	Villagers Build Maintenance of Environmental Hygiene Post	3
9	Citizen Participation in Holding an Environmental Hygiene System	2
10	Crime Rate in the Village	5
11	The Level of Conflict in the Village	3
12	Efforts to Resolve Conflicts That Occur in Villages	4
13	There is Exceptional School Access	2
14	There are people with social welfare	2
15	There is a Suicide Society	2
	Quantity	49

Data Source: Results of Research Report Analysis, Year 2026

Based on Table 1, the total social capital score of the village is 49 out of a maximum value of 75, so that the social capital index ($Y = \text{Total Score } X / \text{Maximum Value } X$) reaches 0.65 on a scale of 0–1. Sociologically, this achievement shows relatively strong social cohesion through mutual cooperation, sports groups, and security management, although there are still limitations in system participation, disability inclusivity, and social welfare issues. Within the framework of the Building Village Index, social capital plays a role as structural capital that supports resilience, encourages participation, and strengthens structural justice. These findings

construct an understanding of Indonesia's rural development that is sustainable, adaptive, and integrated with contemporary Indonesian rural public policies. The social reality of sustainable, adaptive, and integrated rural development with public policies, supported by research in the Kedung Ombo area, Central Java, confirms the strategy of sustainable, adaptive, and integrated rural development through inclusive public policies to support the transformation of rural tourism (Ariyani and Fauzi 2023). And research in Ethiopia underscores the need for a reformulation of sustainable, adaptive, and integrated bioenergy

policies with public policies to strengthen rural development and national energy security (Gabisa and Gheewala 2025).

2. Indicators of Advanced Villages in the Context of Settlements

The Advanced Village indicator in the context of settlements is an important element in the results and discussion of the research because it reflects the basic quality of life of the village community. The availability of clean water,

sanitation, electricity, and access to information not only affects health and education but also strengthens the dynamics of social capital through interaction, trust, and mutual cooperation. From the perspective of the sociology of Indonesia's rural development, decent settlement conditions are intertwined with productive economic activities and ecological sustainability, thus collectively forming the status of Advanced Villages.

Table 2. Analysis of Advanced Village Indicators in the Context of Settlements

No	Settlement Dimensions	Point
1	The villagers have a decent source of drinking water	5
2	Access to villagers has water for bathing and washing	5
3	The majority of villagers have latrines	5
4	There is a garbage dump	5
5	The majority of villages have electricity	3
6	Villagers have mobile phones and strong signals	5
7	There are television, national and international	5
8	Internet access is available	3
	Quantity	36

Data Source: Results of Research Report Analysis, Year 2026

The results of the analysis showed that the settlement dimension obtained a total score of 36 out of a maximum value of 40, resulting in an index of $Y = 0.90$ on a scale of 0–1, which indicates a very high level of progress in village settlements. Sociologically, the availability of decent water, sanitation, electricity, and access to information reflects the fulfilment of basic needs as well as the strengthening of social capital and the quality of life of citizens. Within the framework of the Developing Village Index, this achievement constructs an understanding of Indonesia's sustainable rural development through improving public services, while encouraging structural justice by reducing access gaps between groups and village areas in contemporary nationally integrated rural public policies as an instrument for evaluating the resilience and progress of national villages based on public policy. The resilience and progress of national villages based on public policy, in accordance with

the results of research in Indonesia on 24 tourism villages for the period 2019–2022, show the resilience and progress of villages based on national public policies through post-COVID-19 pandemic recovery (Ariyani and Fauzi 2024). This article also examines the role of universities in Zimbabwe in climate change adaptation and disaster risk management to strengthen the resilience and progress of national villages based on public policy (Dzvimbo et al. 2022).

3. Indicators of Advanced Villages in the Context of Health

The Advanced Village Indicator in the context of health is a strategic element in the results and discussion of the research because it reflects the quality of basic services that are intertwined with the dynamics of social capital, settlement patterns, and village institutional capacity. Access to health infrastructure, availability of medical personnel, and participation in health social security not only have

an impact on the degree of public health, but also affect economic productivity, ecological sustainability, and educational attainment. From the perspective of the sociology of Indonesia's rural

development, the integration of these factors forms the structural foundation for the status of Advanced Villages.

Table 3. Analysis of Advanced Village Indicators in the Context of Health

No	Health Dimension	Point
1	Travel time to health infrastructure <30 minutes	5
2	Midwives Health Workers Available	5
3	Doctor Health Workers Available	3
4	Other Health Workers Available	5
5	Access to village health posts and integrated service posts	5
6	Integrated Service Post Activity Level	5
7	Membership Levels of the Social Security Administration Agency	3
	Quantity	31

Data Source: Results of Research Report Analysis, Year 2026

Based on Table 3, the total health dimension score of 31 out of a maximum value of 35 resulted in a village health index of 0.89 ($Y = 31/35$), which indicates a very high category within the framework of the Developing Village Index. Sociologically, this achievement reflects the strength of village institutional capital in ensuring relatively equal access to basic health services, although the availability of doctors and the membership of the Social Security Administration Agency is still structural challenge. This condition constructs an understanding that sustainable rural development in Indonesia requires the integration of structurally fair public health policies, based on strengthening community services, social participation, and equitable distribution of resources as the foundation for the resilience and progress of contemporary national villages. Equitable distribution of resources as the foundation of village resilience and progress, in accordance with the results of research in Mattoanging Village, Tellu Siattinge District, shows that the synergy of green economy and Islamic economy encourages equitable distribution of resources as the foundation of sustainable village resilience and progress (Nurfasira Nurfasira, Andi

Ika Fahrena, and Shadriyah Shadriyah 2025). and research in China shows that agricultural new quality productive forces (ANQPFs) are increasing but unequal between regions, so that equitable distribution of resources is the foundation for sustainable village resilience and progress through strengthening innovation, labour, and science and technology support (Qin et al. 2025)

4. Indicators of Advanced Villages in the Context of Education

The Advanced Village indicator in the context of education has a strategic role as the foundation for sustainable human resource development. From the perspective of the sociology of Indonesia's rural development, educational attainment does not stand alone, but is intertwined with the dynamics of social capital, settlement patterns, health levels, economic activities, and ecological sustainability. Adequate access to education strengthens social cohesion, increases the adaptive capacity of the community, and encourages village economic productivity, so that it cumulatively forms the status of a resilient, inclusive, and competitive Advanced Village.

Table 4. Analysis of Advanced Village Indicators in the Context of Education

No	Dimensions of Education	Point
1	Access to Elementary Schools < 3 Km	5
2	Junior High School Education Access < 6 Km	5
3	Senior High School Education Access <6 Km	5
4	Illiteracy Activities	3
5	Early Childhood Education Activities	5
6	Community Learning Activity Centre Activities	3
7	Access to the course/skills centre	5
8	Village Community Reading Park	2
	Quantity	33

Data Source: Results of Research Report Analysis, Year 2026

Based on Table 4, the total score of the Advanced Village education indicator reached 33 out of a maximum value of 40, so that the village education index (Y) was valued at 0.825 on a scale of 0–1 through the formula $Y = \text{Total Score } X / \text{Maximum Value } X$. This value shows the relatively high resilience and progress of village education. Sociologically, the dominance of access to formal and non-formal education reflects the strength of village institutional social capital. However, the low points of reading gardens and literacy activities indicate structural-cultural inequality. Within the framework of the Developing Village Index, this condition emphasizes the importance of integrated rural public policies to encourage sustainable and structural equitable development in Indonesia. Public policy encourages sustainable rural development. According to the results of research in Julu Regency, public policy through the digital platform "JuHaoban" encourages innovative governance and sustainable rural development based on the digital village strategy (Zhang et al. 2025).

Based on research in France, Morocco, Southeast Asia, and Africa, domestic rural forests face the naturalization of policies and the politicization of citizens, encouraging sustainable rural development (Michon, Nasi, and Balent 2013).

5. Indicators of Advanced Villages in the Economic Context

The Advanced Village Indicator in the economic context is an important foundation in analysing rural development achievements because it reflects the ability of villages to manage resources, market access, and economic services in a sustainable manner. In the perspective of the sociology of Indonesia's rural development, the dynamics of social capital, settlement patterns, and health and education support interact with the economic structure and ecology of the village. The synergy between these dimensions forms adaptive capacity, social cohesion, and ecological resilience that collectively determine the status of the village as an Advanced Village.

Table 5. Analysis of Advanced Village Indicators in the Economic Context

No	Economic Dimension	Point
1	More Than One Population Economic Activity	3
2	Community access to trade centres such as shops and markets	4
3	There is a commercial sector in the settlement	3
4	There are food shops, hotels, and lodging businesses	3
5	There is a post office and logistics	5
6	Availability of General Banking Institutions	4
7	Availability of People's Credit Banks	3
8	Residents' Access to Credit	3
9	People's Economic Institutions Available (Cooperatives)	3
10	The road is passable by vehicle	4
11	Quality of Village Roads (Asphalt, Gravel, Hardening)	3
	Quantity	38

Data Source: Results of Research Report Analysis, year 2026

Based on Table 5, the economic dimension of the Advanced Village obtained a total score of 38 out of a maximum value of 55, so that the village's economic index has a value of $Y = 38/55 = 0.69$ on a scale of 0–1. This achievement shows that the village's economic structure is relatively developed, supported by livelihood diversification, trade access, road infrastructure, and the existence of formal financial institutions and people's economy. From a sociological perspective, these conditions reflect the strengthening of socio-economic capital and the expansion of production-distribution opportunities. Through the framework of the Building Village Index, these results construct an understanding of Indonesia's sustainable and structurally equitable rural development, as integrated public policies encourage economic resilience while reducing spatial inequality and access between contemporary national villagers. Economic resilience reduces spatial inequality, according to the results of research in Java, Indonesia, showing that regional economic resilience during the COVID-19 pandemic has an effect on spatial inequality, so adaptive policies are

needed to encourage equitable development between districts (Brata et al. 2025). Research in 284 cities in China shows that economic resilience is influenced by innovation, human capital, government intervention, and financial development to reduce spatial inequality due to the 2007–2008 crisis (Wang and Li 2022).

6. Indicators of Advanced Villages in the Context of Ecology

The Advanced Village Indicator in the context of ecology, is an important foundation in the results and discussion of research because the quality of the environment directly affects the sustainability of rural development. Maintained ecological conditions are intertwined with the dynamics of social capital through the practice of mutual cooperation, healthy settlement patterns, and the degree of public health. In addition, good ecology supports access to education, local economic stability, and village adaptation capacity, thus sociologically shaping the status of Advanced Villages from the perspective of Indonesia's rural development.

Table 6. Analysis of Advanced Village Indicators in an Ecological Context

No	Ecological Dimension	Point
1	Whether or not there is water pollution	5
2	There Are Rivers That Are Affected By Sewage	5
3	Natural Disaster Events	2
4	Disaster Management Efforts	4
	Quantity	16

Data Source: Results of Research Report Analysis, Year 2026

The analysis of the results of the research in Table 6 shows that the ecological dimension of the Advanced Village obtained a total score of 16 out of a maximum value of 20 so that the ecological index reached 0.8 on a scale of 0–1 which reflects relatively good conditions. Sociologically, the low incidence of disasters and strong handling efforts indicate the collective capacity of village communities in building local social and institutional resilience. However, high points of water pollution and polluted rivers indicate structural inequities in resource governance. Within the framework of the Building Village Index, these findings affirm the importance of sustainable rural development that is integrated with ecological and structural justice public policies to holistically strengthen the resilience of Indonesia's contemporary national villages. The fact that rural development strengthens village resilience is in line with the post-COVID-19 readaptation policy article to strengthen sustainable village resilience through participatory rural development, synergy of social protection, and village government planning innovations (Kolopaking et al. 2022). Research in Jinchang City, Gansu Province, China shows that the synergy of rural economic and social resilience is important for strengthening village resilience in the sustainable development of ecologically vulnerable areas (Zhong et al. 2025). Research in Zhejiang shows that positive perceptions of public spaces reinforce cultural identity and place-attachment, thereby encouraging sustainable rural development and increasing village resilience collectively (Wan, Zhang, and Wen 2026)

CONCLUSION

Based on the multidimensional analysis of the Developing Village Index, this study concludes that the status of Advanced Villages is formed through the dynamic interaction of social capital with the mutually reinforcing dimensions of settlement, health, education, economy, and ecology. Strengthening mutual cooperation, social trust, and village institutions plays a role as the foundation of structural capital that encourages collective participation, the effectiveness of public services, and the adaptive capacity of village communities. Relatively strong social capital interacts with the quality of highly developed settlements, thus creating a decent, safe, and informative living environment as a prerequisite for sustainable welfare. In the health dimension, collective participation and local institutional support contribute to improved access to basic services and the strengthening of sustainable public health, although inequality of medical resources still requires equitable public policy interventions. In the education aspect, the dominance of access to formal and non-formal education shows an increase in the capacity of rural people, but the limitations of literacy and reading gardens emphasize the need for contextual education that breaks structural and intergenerational inequalities. The economic dimension reflects the transformation of the village economy based on livelihood diversification, productive business innovation, and the utilization of local ecological potential, which strengthens economic resilience while narrowing the gap in access to production and distribution. Meanwhile, the ecological dimension shows good social resilience through collective capacity to deal with

disasters, but it also uncovers environmental governance challenges that demand increased ecological literacy and integrated policies. Sociologically, these findings construct the understanding that sustainable and structurally equitable Indonesian rural development can only be achieved through the synergy of social capital, integrated rural public policies, and the Building Village Index (BVI) as an instrument for evaluating the resilience and progress of contemporary national villages.

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