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Village Resilience Building Village Index Perspective: An Empirical Study of the Dimensions of Rural Health, Education, Economy, and Ecology

Muhammad Arsyad^{1*}, Peribadi², Suharty Roslan³, Ratna Supiyah⁴, Megawati Asrul Tawulo⁵

Halu Oleo University

Corresponding Author: Muhammad Arsyad arsyad1965@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyse the resilience of Teteinea Jaya Village from the perspective of the Building Village Index (BVI) on the dimensions of rural health, education, economy, and ecology. The method used is a qualitative approach with a phenomenological descriptive design to map the status of disadvantaged villages and understand the experiences, perceptions, and social practices of the community holistically. Primary and secondary data were collected through participatory observation, surveys, in-depth interviews, and FGDs, then analysed through BVI index calculations and combined with SWOT analysis. The results of the study show that village resilience is multidimensional and unequal between dimensions, with relatively strong health and ecological resilience, while education and economy are still weak due to institutional limitations, infrastructure, and structural access. Theoretically, these findings confirm the importance of integrating social capital, institutions, and development structures. Empirically, this study recommends strengthening local institutions, regional connectivity, and transforming ecological stability into active mitigation capacity based on community participation

INTRODUCTION

Village resilience in the perspective of the Developing Village Index reflects the integral linkage between the dimensions of rural health, education, economy, and ecology as a systemic unit. Guaranteed public health increases work capacity and social participation, while education plays a role in shaping the knowledge, skills, and adaptive literacy of villagers. Economic resilience grows from healthy and educated human resources, supported by sustainable rural ecological governance. Sustainable ecology maintains the production base and risk mitigation, thereby strengthening the sustainability of village development in an inclusive, resilient, and long-term manner through local institutional synergy, participatory policies, and multi-stakeholder collaboration that is responsive to the social dynamics of contemporary rural equities.

Village resilience is sociologically important because it ensures collective health through social solidarity, access to basic services, and the ability of communities to cope with crises together. The results show that the resilience of Indonesia's digital villages, such as Sepakung ensures collective health through cyber literacy, stakeholder collaboration, and strengthening the resilience of global rural communities' sustainable networks (PUTRANTI 2022). Africa's climate change is hindering the adoption of CSAs, but village resilience ensures collective health through strengthening markets and smallholder capacity in Kenya's Nyando watershed (Njogu et al. 2024). Collective health through solidarity, access to services and community capabilities, as studies in the Spanish region show Senegal's migrant community-based health insurance strengthens collective health through solidarity, increases access to services, and community capacity to face policy restrictions (Diop and Sobczyk 2024), and an article has reformulated energy poverty in Oaxaca, Mexico, as a collective health issue through solidarity, access to energy services, and the ability of communities to manage resources culturally (Matus-Enrriquez et al. 2021).

Education from the perspective of village resilience strengthens social capacity, transmits

adaptive values, and builds sustainable local knowledge across future rural generations. Education strengthens village resilience, such as the development of tourist villages in Sungai Kakap District, Kubu Raya Regency, through education, strengthening village resilience by improving the economy, social networks, cultural tolerance, and sustainable welfare (Syarmiati et al. 2024). Research in Hanjeli Tourism Village, Sukabumi, shows that hanjeli local food education-based Edu gastrotourism strengthens village resilience through cultural preservation, agrobiodiversity, and inclusive sustainable community economy (Ayuningsih et al. 2025). Village resilience strengthens social capacity, a study in Karangrejo Village, Indonesia, shows that village resilience is strengthened through a combination of livelihood assets that increase the social capacity of communities in the face of economic, social, and environmental shocks (Prayitno et al. 2025). Through community-based participatory research, it shows that Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) strengthen village resilience by increasing adaptive socio-economic capacity, but are hampered by rural local institutional environment (Angsten Clark, Awoyemi, and Allen 2025).

The rural economic dimension emphasizes village resilience as the ability of social relations to manage resources, collective work, and equitable distribution of sustainable local economic resources. With Actor-Network-Theory (ANT), the development of social entrepreneurship in Ireland's rural economy is understood as the ability of social relations of local actors to build networks, power, and shared meaning in an empirically sustainable manner (Quinn, McCusker, and Gallagher 2025). Sociological studies of peasants in Russia show rural economics as the ability of cross-age social relations in the world of material, social, and spiritual life to sustain rural sustainability (Velikiy 2025). Managing resources, collective work, and a sustainable economy, such as research in Jatirejoyoso Village, Malang Regency, shows that tourism-based agricultural resource management through community collective work encourages a sustainable

economy and improves rural local welfare (Mukhlis et al. 2021).

From the perspective of environmental sociology, village resilience depends on human-nature relations, ecological norms, and collective practices to maintain the long-term ecological sustainability of rural areas. The study in Shandong shows that farmers' intentions to adopt low-carbon agricultural technology are shaped by human-nature relationships, ecological norms, behavioral control, attitudes, and social pressures across social groups (Yuan et al. 2025). A study on Kihnu Island, Estonia, demonstrates the human–nature relationship through local knowledge of bird egg retrieval, affirming ecological norms, communal management, and rural biocultural sustainability (Kalle et al. 2025). And this ethnographic study shows that the local wisdom of Empu Nie binds the collective of the Gayo community in Hakim Bale Bujang Village to maintain the ecological sustainability of the Bur Telege protected forest (Nirzalin et al. 2023). Qualitative research in Jambu Baru Village shows that the community collectively maintains the ecological sustainability of the village through sustainable livelihoods, rejects oil palm, and proves peatlands of socio-ecological value with justice (Hamid et al. 2023).

The integration of rural health, education, economy, and ecology forms an inclusive, adaptive, and socially just sociological village resilience for sustainable local communities. Research in Southeast Sulawesi Independent Village shows that the integration of health, education, economy, and ecology through structural-cultural strategies forms village resilience in identifying community risks and resilience (Arsyad, Peribadi, and Monto 2022). Studies in three major European cities show Mosaic Governance in Nature-based solutions (NBS) promotes sustainable social justice for local communities through recognition, empowerment, community networking, and inclusive collaboration (Buijs et al. 2024). Studies in Cameroon's local communities show sustainable social justice is built through indigenous knowledge, social cohesion, and

institutional synergy to foster inclusive society-centered development (Fonchingong Che 2024).

Social reality shows that without attention to village resilience, the health dimension is weakened, access to services is limited, malnutrition increases, and structural increases the social vulnerability of rural communities. A cross-country adolescent meta-analysis study (2011–2021) showed that a weak health dimension increases social vulnerability, although health perceptions do not significantly encourage the use of reproductive health services (Kusumawardani and Ayu 2021). Environmental security studies show that the weak health dimension magnifies social vulnerability and conflicts due to resources, climate, and disasters in a region (ZAPOLSKIS 2012). The study interprets ecological-biblical risk management, suggesting that the weak health dimension magnifies social vulnerability to climate and energy change in Siberia and Russia's Far East (Lee 2010).

The neglect of the sociological perspective of village resilience leads to underdeveloped education, low school quality, declining learning participation, and reproducing poverty between rural generations in a socially sustainable manner. The results of the study show, in Romania, regional inequality is reproduced by disadvantaged education that limits access to basic services, reinforces sustainable social poverty, so a composite index is needed to target Development interventions (Antonia and Goschin 2025). In the European Union, it shows an inclusive growth cluster, where education lag reproduces sustainable social poverty despite good health, due to weak employment, education, and poverty (Saher, Vakulenko, and Oleksich 2025). A qualitative study in two villages of Jaladas in Bangladesh shows that education lags in reproducing sustainable social poverty, while NGO interventions increase human capital and local socio-economic transformation (Rashid, Singh Jamir Singh, and Azman 2025).

When village resilience is neglected, the economic dimension is fragile, employment shrinks, and external dependence increases, weakening the independence and solidarity of long-term rural residents. In Matotonan Village, South Siberut,

Indonesia, fragile economic inequality weakens village independence, triggers the marginalization of indigenous peoples, socio-political conflicts, and weakens nationalism due to the lag of prolonged structural development (Zaiyardam et al. 2024). At Gold Ridge, Central Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, the Melanesian economic transition to gold mining shows a fragile economic dimension that undermines the independence of traditional local sustainable indigenous villages (Tolia and Petterson 2005). Based on a year's worth of fieldwork at BDD Chawls Mumbai, it shows that shrinking employment weakens the solidarity of migrant villagers through the Gramastha mandal that reproduces social fragmentation (Galton 2019).

Neglect of village resilience has serious ecological impacts, uncontrolled resource exploitation, increased environmental degradation, and threatens the sustainability of rural life in the local socio-economy. Research in Colombia shows the linkage between human development and environmental sustainability, where environmental degradation threatens local socio-economic sustainability through variations in development typologies between regions (Valbuena et al. 2025). The Italian study analysed local economic structure and environmental sensitivity through spatial variations of the Environmentally Sensitive Area Index (ESAI), showing that environmental degradation threatens the socio-economic sustainability of the region in the long term (Bruno et al. 2025). Environmental degradation due to nickel mining on Gebe Island, Central Halmahera, North Maluku, has proven to threaten the sustainability of the local socio-economy after mining due to weak capacity and community involvement (Rahmawati and Alhaqi 2025).

Sociologically, ignoring village resilience deepens health, educational, economic, and ecological inequalities, triggering a prolonged cycle of structural vulnerability in Indonesia's rural communities. Socioeconomic and ecological inequalities fuel gender structural vulnerabilities in global coastal small-scale fisheries, when climate change and illegal, unreported, and unregulated

(IUU) fishing limit the adaptive capacity of women (Oloko et al. 2025). In China, socioeconomic and ecological inequalities reinforce the structural vulnerability of early childhood through hukou status, disadvantaged areas, and health, education, and early parenting mechanisms (Li and Zhang 2025). Research in Italy and Greece shows socioeconomic and ecological inequalities trigger the structural vulnerability of the backward regions of Southern Italy and remote Greece through spatiotemporal DP2 analysis (Ivaldi and Antonicelli 2025).

Sociological solutions demand strengthening health and education resilience through the institutionalization of local practices, village self-service, and lifelong learning based on inclusive rural communities. Strengthening health and education resilience is the key to flood adaptation in rural Kampar, considering that socio-economic sustainability is still low due to limited community capacity to face extreme climate change (Syamsaputri and Hermon 2025). Findings of the psychological impact of floods in Cumilla district, Bangladesh show high levels of depression, anxiety, and stress, underscoring the urgency of strengthening health and education resilience through targeted interventions for vulnerable groups of affected communities (Rahman et al. 2025). Accompanied by rural community-based learning, a case study in Ghana's rural local government districts shows that culturally responsive pedagogy through community-based learning is capable of decolonizing education by leveraging inclusive local cultural assets (Anlimachie 2026), and Elderly volunteers in vulnerable but vital rural areas. The pandemic underscores the importance of rural community-based learning to strengthen the sustainability of voluntarism in the face of social, economic, and public health crises (Skinner et al. 2026).

Economic resilience must be overcome with a relational approach, improving regional connectivity, strengthening cooperatives, and building market networks so that structural isolation is socially collectively unravelled. The 3D-IMPAK model strengthens the economic resilience of

Bidayuh women through digital transformation, strengthening community-based cooperatives, and building inclusive market networks, thereby overcoming structural exclusion and increasing the competitiveness of national sustainable rural areas (Zainuddin et al. 2025). Studies show that the economic resilience of Karen and Lua women can be strengthened through strengthening cooperatives and building adaptive market networks to overcome isolation, capital limitations, marketing, and maintaining cultural sustainability (Deesilatham and Hosany 2025).

In the rural ecological dimension, the solution emphasizes the transformation of passive social stability into active mitigation capacity through sustainable adaptive social institutions based on the participation of rural communities. The results of this study confirm that the transformation of active social stability in territorial communities is determined by social cohesion, trust, social capital, inclusive governance, and sustainable citizen participation (Sova 2025). The expansion of West Salongo Village is a governance strategy that encourages the improvement of services, agrarian economy, and citizen participation, thereby shaping the transformation of local sustainable active social stability (Lahiya, Manay, and Malae 2025). Meanwhile, sustainable social institutional adaptation, such as studies showing sustainable social institutional adaptation through ecovillage replication in Colombia, is influenced by sociocultural reframing, the role of brokers, resource limitations, and the potential of rural social housing (Roysen et al. 2026). Sustainability of rice productivity requires sustainable social institutional adaptation through agronomic innovation, smart technology, inclusive policies, and multi-stakeholder collaboration to strengthen food security in the face of climate change (Rahman, Arifin, and Aiyub 2026).

This research aims to face the reality of rural development that tends to ignore village resilience from a sociological perspective by placing the village as a multidimensional socio-ecological system. Through analysis based on the Building Village

Index, this study seeks to reveal how health, education, economy, and ecological resilience do not stand separately, but are intertwined in shaping the adaptive capacity of the people of Teteinea Jaya Village. The health dimension shows a relatively strong protective foundation, but it still depends on the external structure of the village. The education dimension reveals the paradox between adequate formal access and weak lifelong social learning as the cognitive capital of society. The economic dimension shows structural vulnerability due to regional isolation and limited market connectivity, while the ecological dimension is relatively stable but has not been supported by risk mitigation capacity. Thus, the purpose of this research is to affirm that village resilience must be understood as an integrated social construction, so that development policies are no longer sectoral, but are oriented towards strengthening social relations, local institutions, and rural sustainability.

METHODS

This research method uses a qualitative approach with a phenomenological descriptive design to comprehensively understand village resilience in the perspective of the Building Village Index (BVI), in Teteinea Jaya village, Lalembu district, South Konawe district, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia, especially in the dimensions of rural health, education, economy, and ecology. The descriptive approach is used to map the status, potential, and problems of villages in the category of Disadvantaged and Very Disadvantaged Villages based on the official instrument of the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2016, while the phenomenological approach is directed to capture the experiences, perceptions, and social practices of village communities as they are through a holistic understanding of the social realities that live and develop at the local level. The research data is sourced from primary and secondary data, with the main informants including village communities, local figures, and village development actors selected by snowball sampling, while secondary data is obtained from rural development program documents and related official reports. Data

collection techniques were carried out through participatory observation, surveys, in-depth interviews, and Focus Group Discussions (FGD) to explore the dimensions of health security (access and quality of health services), education (availability and sustainability of educational services), economy (livelihood and economic independence), and ecology (environmental conditions and carrying capacity of natural resources). Data processing is carried out by transforming the score of the BVI indicator into an index through the formula $Y = \text{Total Score } X / \text{Maximum Value } (X)$, where the index components consist of the Social Resilience Index (SRI), the Economic Resilience Index (ERI), and the Environmental Resilience Index (EnRI), which is further formulated in $BVI = 1/3 (SRI + ERI + EnRI)$, with an index value range of 0–1. The results of the BVI calculation are then combined with qualitative and quantitative SWOT analysis to identify village strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats, so that an empirical understanding of the supporting and inhibiting factors of village resilience in sustainable

development efforts based on rural health, education, economy, and ecology is obtained.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. The Position of Resilience of Teteinea Village in the Framework of the Building Village Index

The position of Teteinea Village Resilience within the framework of the Building Village Index is important because it reflects the village's ability to manage social, economic, and ecological resources in an integrated manner. Through the measurement of the Developing Village Index, villages can be objectively mapped, identify structural vulnerabilities, and formulate development policy directions based on real community needs. Village resilience also determines the sustainability of basic services, economic independence, and adaptability to the pressures of environmental and social change that are sustainable and inclusive for the community.

Table 1. The Resilience Position of Teteinea Village within the framework of the Building Village Index (BVI).

BVI Dimensions	Key Research Findings	Discussion of Village Resilience
Social (SRI)	The SRI value of 0.56 shows relatively good fulfilment in the aspects of health and settlement, but weak in non-formal education and social capital.	Social resilience is partial; Access to basic services is available, but collective social capacity is not yet strong enough to sustain long-term adaptation.
Economics (ERI)	The ERI value of 0.45 indicates that the village's economic structure is still fragile, with limited business diversification, market access, banking, and the quality of road infrastructure.	Weak economic resilience is a major inhibiting factor, as regional isolation limits the mobility of production and distribution.
Ecology (EnRI)	The EnRI value of 0.70 reflects relatively good environmental conditions, minimal pollution and the risk of serious disasters.	Ecological advantages have not been integrated as development capital, so they are not able to compensate for socio-economic weaknesses.
BVI Position	The BVI value of 0.570 places Teteinea Village as a disadvantaged village.	Village resilience is multidimensional and non-linear; Ecological advantages do not automatically increase resilience without strengthening the economy and social capital.

Based on Table 1, the position of Teteinea Village in the category of disadvantaged villages (BVI 0.570) shows structural unequal village resilience. From the perspective of the sociology of development, this condition reflects an imbalance between social, economic, and ecological capital. As stated by Bronfenbrenner and Bourdieu, parental involvement increases children's achievements, mediated by socioeconomic status through social, economic, and ecological capital, and even has the most impact on families with low socioeconomic status (SES) (Şengönül 2022). The UN's sustainable development framework is hampered by the neoliberal values in Japan's Education for Sustainable Development (ESD), which reproduces social, economic, and ecological capital inequality through education, so that access to sustainability benefits certain groups (Smith and Past 2025). In global economic uncertainty, regional crises such as Greece's West Macedonia demonstrate an imbalance of social, economic, and ecological capital in the style of Chambers, thus demanding visionary collaborative and inclusive sustainable development policies (Antonoglou, Rontos, and Salvati 2024).

Partial social resilience (SRI 0.56) has not been able to build adaptive collective capacity, while weak economic resilience (ERI 0.45) confirms structural marginalization due to regional isolation. Ecological excellence (EnRI 0.70) has not functioned as transformative socio-economic capital without institutional integration and inclusive production relations.

2. Health Resilience: A Relatively Strong Foundation for Village Development

Health security is a relatively strong foundation for village development because it determines the quality of human resources, economic productivity, and social sustainability. Villages with accessible, preventive, and adaptive basic health services are able to reduce vulnerability to diseases, environmental shocks, and social crises. Health security also strengthens community capacity in maintaining collective welfare and supporting the achievement of sustainable village development indicators through local policy synergy, citizen participation, and excellent service systems in villages.

Table 2. Health Resilience as a Relatively Strong Foundation for Village Development

Analysis Aspect	Description of Research Results and Discussion
General Conditions of Health Resilience	The health dimension of Teteinea Village received a relatively high score of 32 points (0.56), indicating that access to basic health services for the village community is quite fulfilled. The existence of the Lalembuu District Public Health Centre which is easily accessible is the main factor in strengthening village health resilience.
Health Care System	The combination of formal health services (doctors, midwives, and nurses) with traditional health practices based on local knowledge reflects the socio-cultural resilience of the community in maintaining health. This pattern strengthens local adaptation to limited access to health facilities at the village level.
Health Security	The high participation of the National Health Insurance strengthens the protective resilience of households, because it is able to reduce the risk of economic vulnerability due to medical costs.
Limitations and Challenges	Although relatively strong, health resilience still depends on facilities outside the village, so it is not fully self-reliant and still requires strengthening village-based health services.

Based on Table 2, the relatively high health resilience score of Teteinea Village (0.56) shows that the opportunity structure in the perspective of development sociology has functioned quite effectively through access to basic health services. The existence of the Public Health Centre as an external institution acts as structural capital, while traditional health practices reflect the social and cultural capital of the community (Bourdieu), which strengthens collective resilience. An article reinterprets the neoliberalism of higher education through Bourdieu's reflexive sociology, emphasizing social and cultural capital as the basis of collective resilience, self-transformation, and global academic symbolic resistance (Yin and Mu 2023), that the use of shared environmental capital through solar energy, supported by Bourdieu-style social and cultural capital, strengthens the collective resilience, collaboration, and sustainability of national Cameroonian startups (Messie Pondie and Berriche 2025). High National Health Insurance membership reduces the risk of household vulnerability, but

dependence on facilities outside the village indicates the limitations of local institutional independence in the dynamics of state, community, and sustainable village development based on adaptive rural social solidarity.

3. Education Resilience: Good Formal Access, Low Social Capacity

The resilience of education is characterized by relatively good formal access through the existence of schools and basic services, but it is not fully accompanied by adequate social capacity. Parental participation, learning culture, community support, and knowledge networks are still weak so that the education process has not yet functioned as a collective strength of the village. This condition makes educational attainment administrative, not transformational, and vulnerable to social and economic disruption in the long term and between generations of sustainable local rural areas.

Table 3. Educational Resilience: Good Formal Access, Low Social Capacity

Analysis Aspect	Research Results	Discussion on Education Resilience
Educational Dimension Achievement	The education dimension of Teteinea Village obtained 22 points, indicating a medium category in the BVI.	This achievement indicates that the resilience of education is not yet fully strong, even though it is not in a critical condition.
Access to Formal Education	Access to Early Childhood Education, Elementary School, Junior High School, and Senior High School is relatively good and affordable by the community.	The availability of formal education strengthens the basic foundation of village human resources, especially for the school-age generation.
Non-Formal Education	There are no illiteracy eradication programs, Packages A and B, Community Learning Activity Centres, skills and community reading gardens.	The absence of non-formal education reflects the weakness of lifelong learning and the low socio-educational capacity of the village.
Social Impact	Adult and elderly groups have limited literacy and adaptive skills.	This condition hinders the ability of the community to respond to economic, technological, and environmental changes.
Village Resilience Perspective	Education is still understood as limited access to formal schools.	Within the framework of village resilience, education should be a cognitive capital to strengthen the resilience and adaptive capacity of rural communities.

The results showed that the educational resilience of Teteinea Village was in the medium category with a score of 22 BVI, reflecting the dominance of access to formal education without being balanced by socio-educational capacity. Sociologically, this condition is in line with the theory of human capital which emphasizes formal schooling, but ignores social capital and lifelong learning as proposed by Coleman and Bourdieu. Based on Coleman's thoughts, intergenerational learning strengthens social capital through trust and networking, thus becoming the foundation of sustainable lifelong learning practices in local formal education communities (Boström 2002). According to Bourdieu, the participation of volunteers as a social field allows the accumulation of social capital through informal lifelong learning, enriching community capacity, work competence, and community readiness of adaptive sustainable knowledge (Ivošević and Buzov 2024). The absence of non-formal education weakens adult literacy,

limits social adaptation, and reduces the collective resilience of villages in responding to economic, technological, and ecological changes in rural areas in a sustainable manner, and widens the capacity gap between village social groups in the long-term local structure.

4. Economic Resilience: Structural Barriers Due to Regional Isolation

Rural economic resilience is often hampered by structural barriers stemming from regional isolation. Limited access to transportation, markets, information, and financial services narrows business opportunities and increases production and distribution costs. This condition weakens local competitiveness, prolongs the poverty chain, and hinders the transformation of the village economy towards an adaptive and sustainable system, without integrated policy intervention based on regional connectivity and strengthening of local economic institutions of village communities in a sustainable and equitable manner.

Table 4. Economic Resilience: Structural Barriers Due to Regional Isolation

Analysis Aspect	Description of Research Results and Discussion
	The economic dimension of Teteinea Village received a low score of 27 points with General Condition of a value of 0.45, which indicates structural economic vulnerability. This condition the Village Economy reflects the limited capacity of villages in developing productive economic activities in a sustainable manner.
Infrastructure Barriers	The poor quality of village roads and limited access to transportation are the main factors that hinder the distribution of agricultural products, especially citrus commodities, thereby increasing the risk of economic losses for farmers due to delays in market access.
Market Access and Finance	The isolation of the region causes limited public access to markets, banking institutions, logistics services, and business credit, so that opportunities for village economic diversification do not develop optimally.
Economic Institutional Potential	The existence of village cooperatives is the only relatively strong economic indicator, but it has not been effectively integrated with an efficient production and distribution system.
Implications of Economic Resilience	These findings confirm that the economic resilience of villages is largely determined by regional connectivity and basic infrastructure, not solely by the availability of local natural resources.

The low economic resilience score of Teteinea Village indicates structural vulnerability as described in the theory of dependency and the sociology of regional development. Geographical isolation strengthens central–periphery relations, causing market access, capital, and innovation to be systemically hampered. Poor road infrastructure not only has a technical impact, but limits socio-economic interaction and production networks. The existence of village cooperatives represents local social capital, but without external connectivity, these institutions have not been able to transform economic potential into sustainable collective resilience. This condition underscores the importance of state structural intervention in strengthening the integration of rural economies in a just and sustainable manner. Strengthening the structure of agricultural integration is crucial to improve competitiveness, food security, and rural adaptivity, through state structural interventions that promote economic, institutional, and regional national sustainable development integration

(Kravchenko, Malik, and Shpykuliak 2025). An article affirms the state's strategic management in rural development through an integrated theoretical-methodological approach, emphasizing state structural interventions to strengthen economic integration, competitiveness, and sustainability of rural areas (Herasymenko 2024).

5. Social Resilience: Traditional Social Capital That Has Not Been Institutionalized

Social resilience in rural areas often relies on traditional social capital in the form of mutual cooperation, values, trust, and communal solidarity that live in people's daily practices. However, these social forces have generally not been formally institutionalized in policies, village institutions, and development mechanisms. As a result, social capital works informally, situationally, and is vulnerable to weakening when faced with structural changes, economic pressures, and the dynamics of rural modernization that require the strengthening of sustainable collective institutions of local villages.

Table 5. Social Resilience: Traditional Social Capital That Has Not Been Institutionalized

Analysis Aspect	Description of Research Results and Discussion
General Conditions of Social Resilience	The social resilience of Teteinea Village still relies on traditional social capital that lives culturally, but has not been built institutionally. The practice of mutual cooperation, deliberation, and kinship-based social solidarity is still strong in religious activities, house construction, and village infrastructure improvement.
Structural Disadvantages of Social Capital	The social capital dimension is the weakest aspect in the BVI due to the lack of open public spaces, sports facilities, formal social groups, and the absence of environmental security systems such as environmental security systems. Isolated geographical conditions also limit the institutionalization of social activities.
Social Homogeneity	The dominance of the Bugis tribe strengthens social stability and kinship conflict resolution mechanisms, but at the same time limits social diversity, which has the potential to be a source of social innovation and learning.
Psychosocial Vulnerability	Suicide cases due to economic stress show that socio-cultural capital has not fully functioned as a psychosocial protection system for vulnerable citizens.
Implications for the BVI	In the context of the BVI, culturally strong social capital needs to be transformed into institutional social capital in order to make a real contribution to increasing village resilience in a sustainable manner.

The results of the research in Table 5 show that the social resilience of Teteinea Village is still dominated by traditional social capital that is cultural, as the concept of *bonding social capital* Putnam, a study that examined 101 ProQuest theses for the 2016–2024 period, shows that the concept of Putnam social capital bonding has a double impact on crime, suppressing delinquency but also supporting the deviant subculture of organized crime (BAYGELDÍ 2025). However, it is weak in the aspect of *bridging* and *institutional linking*. The Anglophone conflict in Cameroon reduced the accumulation of social capital, especially weakening bridging and linking, so that cross-group relations, institutional networks, and livelihoods were damaged even though bonding relatively persisted in the conflict (Balgah, Vubo, and Neba 2025). The practice of mutual cooperation and deliberation functions to maintain Durkheim-style social integration. The results of the study confirm that teachers, as social agents through mutual cooperation and deliberation, according to Durkheim, maintain social integration and transform the value of education in the dynamics of contemporary global

society (Siswanto, Jauhari, and Mulyana 2025). However, the lack of formal social institutions limits the adaptive capacity of villages. Ethnic homogeneity strengthens mechanical solidarity, but inhibits social innovation. Psychosocial vulnerability confirms that socio-cultural capital has not been effective as a structural protection system within the framework of the Building Village Index and the long-term sustainable social resilience of villages.

6. Ecological Resilience: Relatively stable environmental conditions, weak mitigation

Ecological resilience describes the ability of villages to maintain environmental balance in the face of natural pressures and human activities. In relatively stable environmental conditions, the sustainability of the ecosystem is still maintained through the availability of natural resources and the low intensity of damage. However, weak environmental risk mitigation, such as disaster management, waste, and climate change adaptation, has the potential to erode ecological resilience and increase the vulnerability of villages in the future structurally, socially, and institutionally that is not sufficiently sustainable.

Table 6. Ecological Resilience: Relatively Stable Environmental Conditions, Weak Mitigation

Analysis Aspect	Research Results	Discussion of Ecological Resilience
Ecological Dimension Score	The ecology dimension received a score of 14 points with a value of 0.70, which is relatively high compared to other dimensions.	This score shows that Teteinea Village has relatively good ecological resilience, especially because environmental pressure is still low and serious degradation has not occurred.
Environmental Conditions	No industrial pollution was found, the water quality was relatively good, and the river was only affected by seasonal household waste.	This condition shows the stability of the local ecosystem that is still maintained naturally without the pressure of large-scale economic activities.
Natural Disasters	The frequency of natural disasters is low, only in the form of waterlogging during the rainy season.	The low incidence of disasters contributes positively to ecological resilience, but creates a pseudo-sense of security at the community level.
Mitigation and Preparedness	Disaster mitigation efforts are almost unavailable and uninstitutionalized.	Ecological resilience is passive and dependent on natural conditions, so it has the potential to become a latent vulnerability in the event of climate change or future resource exploitation.

Based on Table 6, the ecological resilience dimension of Teteinea Jaya Village shows a high score with a value of 0.70, which sociologically reflects stable ecological conditions due to low structural pressure on the environment. Referring to the theory of human ecology and socio-ecological resilience, this stability is formed not from the mitigating capacity of society, but from the absence of industrialization and intensive exploitation. The results of the study assessed the rural resilience of the Heihe watershed with the theory of human ecology and socio-ecological resilience, revealing the risks of water, landscape, economy, and sustainable management strategies of rural dry areas (Huang, Xue, and Huang 2025). However, as Beck argues about modern risk, Ulrich Beck's view is that modern society transforms into a society of risk, where social uncertainty increases due to man-made risks managed through knowledge institutions (Kusvianti, Ashari, and Izzah 2023). This passive resilience

gives birth to latent vulnerabilities due to weak institutionalization of mitigation, collective preparedness, and low adaptive awareness of the potential for climate change and the dynamics of long-term sustainable local rural development.

7. Theoretical and Empirical Implications for the Concept of Village Resilience

The theoretical and empirical implications for the concept of village resilience confirm the importance of integration between the conceptual framework and the rural social reality. Theoretically, village resilience enriches the development discourse with a multidimensional approach that links social, economic, and ecological issues. Empirically, the field findings validate the concept while revealing local dynamics, community adaptation, and the relevance of policies based on the context of planning, governance, and sustainability of long-term village development in a fair manner for local communities.

Table 7. Theoretical And Empirical Implications of the BVI-Based Concept of Village Resilience

BVI Dimensions	Key Research Findings	Analytical Discussion	Theoretical & Empirical Implications for Rural Resilience
Social (SRI)	Medium SRI value (0.56) with the lowest social capital	Mutual cooperation is strong, conflict is low, but social institutions, public space, and structured participation are still weak due to geographical isolation	Reinforcing the thesis that social resilience is not only based on cultural values, but requires social institutionalization to be sustainable
Health	Healthcare services relatively fulfilled	Access to health centres, medical personnel, and health insurance is high, but still depends on traditional practices	Empirically, it shows that health security can be achieved even though villages are left behind, but it has not had a wide impact on the economy
Education	Low score (22 points)	Strong in formal education, weak in non-formal education, literacy, and skills	Affirming the role of Human Resources as a connecting node between the dimensions of resilience
Economy	Low ERI (0.45)	Limited economic activity, market access, and poor roads	Supporting the argument that infrastructure is a prerequisite for economic resilience
Ecology	High EnRI (0.70)	Relatively safe environment, minimal pollution, weak disaster mitigation	Illustrating the paradox of disadvantaged villages: strong but unconverted ecology into economic resilience

The results of the study show that village resilience is multidimensional and unequal between dimensions of the BVI. Sociologically, this condition is in line with Putnam's theory of social capital and institutionalism, where the value of strong mutual cooperation is not enough without the strengthening of formal social institutions. Based on Putnam's theory of social capital and institutionalism, the value of religious mutual cooperation through moral and ritual regulations has been proven to strengthen sustainable social development through civil networks and administrative policies (Sumi et al. 2025). Relatively good health and ecological resilience strengthen the perspective of structural functionalism, but low education and economics confirm the theory of regional dependency and limited structural access. Thus, village resilience is not just the result of local culture, but the product of social, institutional, and mutually determined development structures in the context of disadvantaged and geographically isolated rural areas.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research objectives, sociological solution framework, and empirical findings based on the Building Village Index (BVI), this study concludes that the resilience of Teteinea Village is a socio-ecological construction that is multidimensional, non-linear, and intertwined between the dimensions of health, education, economy, and rural ecology. The health dimension shows a relatively strong foundation of resilience through access to basic services, National Health Insurance membership, and the integration of formal medical practices and local health knowledge, but it is still dependent on external structures so that it is not fully institutionally independent of the village. The dimension of education shows a paradox of resilience, where the availability of access to formal education is not accompanied by the strengthening of non-formal education and lifelong learning, so that the adaptive capacity of the community, especially the adult and elderly groups, is still weak in responding to social, economic, and environmental

changes. In the economic dimension, this study emphasizes that the structural vulnerability of villages is mainly triggered by regional isolation, low infrastructure connectivity, and limited market networks, which hinder the optimization of potential resources and weaken the function of economic institutions such as village cooperatives. Meanwhile, the ecological dimension shows relatively stable environmental conditions and is resistant to external pressures, but this resilience is still passive because it has not been supported by risk mitigation capacity and preparedness based on adaptive social institutions. Overall, this study emphasizes that strengthening village resilience cannot be done through a sectoral approach, but requires policy integration oriented to strengthening social relations, institutionalization of local practices, regional connectivity, and transforming ecological stability into active mitigation capacity based on community participation. Thus, villages must be positioned as dynamic socio-ecological systems, where sustainable development can only be achieved through cross-dimensional synergy of rural resilience.

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