



The Potential and Problems of Bakutaru Disadvantaged Villages: Economic, Social, and Ecological Resilience in a Sociological Perspective

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords: Potential, Problems, Disadvantaged Villages, Economic Resilience, Social Resilience, Ecological Resilience

Received : 3 July

Revised : 22 August

Accepted: 23 September

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ABSTRACT

This study uses a qualitative approach with sociological analysis to evaluate the potential and problems of Bakutaru Disadvantaged Villages. Field observations, in-depth interviews, and document analysis were conducted to collect data on local businesses, skills training, economic, social, and ecological conditions of the village. The results of the study show that the diversification of economic activities has potential, but is constrained by limited infrastructure. Village social capital is strong, but minimal social infrastructure hinders cooperation. Basic education is quite good, but non-formal and supporting educational facilities are still lacking. Health services are adequate, but the low participation of BPJS indicates the need to increase health insurance. Ecological challenges include high pollution and minimal disaster management. This research makes an important contribution to development and science by demonstrating the need for effective interventions to improve the economic, social, and ecological resilience of Bakutaru Disadvantaged Villages, South Konawe district, Southeast Sulawesi

INTRODUCTION

The potential and problems of disadvantaged villages include natural and cultural strengths that have not been optimally utilized as well as infrastructure and access challenges, hindering economic, social and ecological resilience. The potential of disadvantaged villages is important to be empowered to strengthen economic, social, and ecological resilience, despite facing various problems such as limited access to resources, inadequate infrastructure, and limited education that hinders sustainable development. The relationship between the potential and problems of disadvantaged villages with economic, social, and ecological resilience reflects sociological dynamics that affect sustainable development and community well-being through adaptation and effective resource management. The theoretical and practical contribution of the Potential and Problems of Disadvantaged Villages with economic, social, and ecological resilience, from a sociological perspective, highlights the dynamics of communities in the face of structural inequalities.

The potential of underdeveloped villages can maximize their natural and human resources. That empowering Panambangan Village by optimizing the potential of the village and natural resources to realize the welfare and independence of the community (Kholipah et al., 2024). If public attention is not enough to the tourism potential of Bukit Terap Village, natural resource conservation efforts are needed to develop the tourism sector and improve the community's economy (Fizizka et al., 2024). Village Potential is a social, economic, and ecological resource in the village that can be developed to improve community welfare through the use of natural and human resources (Purnamasari & Dermawan, 2024). The potential of sustainably managed villages and natural resources can be applied to bio-districts in rural China, inspiring solutions to the current environmental and food crises (Zi et al., 2024). Goda Warke Village has great energy potential from its natural resources, but its optimal utilization is hampered by seasonal variations and the unfavourable topography of the river (Feyissa et al., 2024).

Sociological analysis helps to understand the social dynamics that affect the development of the village. As the pottery production in Bentangan Village, Klaten, which maintains the ancestral heritage and meets the daily needs of the community, reflects the social dynamics and sustainable development of the village (Kristian et al., 2023). Including the importance of transparency in the management of Community-Based Projects for village development through social dynamics, by utilizing various inclusive and diverse communication strategies (Mkiramweni et al., 2023). The development of the village tourism sector through the collaboration of stakeholders in accordance with the philosophy of Tri Hita Karana, plays a role in social dynamics and sustainable village development (Dewi et al., 2023). The social dynamics and village development in Bali are reflected in the various cultures and beliefs that are the foundation of the life of the Balese people, as well as the important role of the village head in managing administration and infrastructure development (Hapsari et al., 2023). And it also requires a complex interweaving of cultural, social, and historical factors that form the values of belief, as well as social

dynamics and village development, such as in Batu Umang folklore in Durin Tani Village, Sibolangit, Deli Serdang, North Sumatra (Situmorang et al., 2023).

The main problem of this village is poverty which hinders access to education and health. Poverty affects the provision of quality education and student health in secondary schools in Mansa, with limited resources hindering the learning process (Kapasa et al., 2023). Uncontrolled population growth in South Africa leads to a decline in socio-economic stability, hampering the development of human welfare, especially in access to basic services such as health and education, which has an impact on poverty and unemployment (Masilo, 2022). Poverty hampers children's access to resources and health, and negatively affects their physical development and psychological well-being (Akgül et al., 2023). Factors that cause and influence the phenomenon of homeless and beggars in Medan City, related to the impact of poverty on education and health (Benediktus & Meritus, 2022). However, the implementation of a remote WiFi network in Mecayapan, Veracruz, helps overcome poverty by improving access to education and health (Huerta et al., 2023)

The sociological perspective highlights the importance of the role of communities in overcoming resource limitations. As the development of water resource models with the integration of Earth observations (EOs) faces major challenges such as limited spatial resolution and lack of in-situ validation data, referring to the involvement of the Water Resources Community (Kumar et al., 2024). The current condition of health workers in health centres in Indonesia is still experiencing inequality in number and distribution, becoming an obstacle to sustainable health development (Santoso et al., 2024). Police views on community engagement strategies in crime prevention in South Africa, particularly at the Johannesburg metropolitan police station, reveal the effectiveness and challenges of community policing strategies, taking into account resource constraints (Mangai et al., 2024). Microbial interactions affect the stability of communities and ecological spaces in all ecosystems, which are influenced by metabolic similarities and resource limitations (Qiao et al., 2024). The relationship between capital expenditure, supply chain activities, economic growth, and community welfare in Central Kalimantan Province, highlights the importance of effective resource allocation for sustainable development and balanced development practices (Miar et al., 2024).

Collaboration between the government and the community is very necessary for the empowerment of disadvantaged villages. The Community Empowerment Program of Sungai Awan Kiri Tourism Village, Ketapang, West Kalimantan, is a collaboration between the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy and the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration and Higher Education, which involves the development of human resources in the management of tourism villages with a focus on strengthening CHSE materials (Polonia & Ravi, 2021). Collaboration and empowerment of disadvantaged villages in Indonesia is carried out through analysis of village potential data using the k-means algorithm to group villages based on their status (Pranoto et al., 2022). The development of the capabilities

of Village-Owned Enterprises in Malang Regency, with a focus on collaboration, has been successful in the sustainable economic empowerment of disadvantaged villages (Wulandari, 2020). The Nusantara Real Work Lecture is a collaboration between the Directorate General of Islamic Education of the Ministry of Religion and the Directorate General of Development of Disadvantaged Regions of the Ministry of Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration to build a village-based higher education model through community empowerment, successfully developing the Serai Pitay business and community welfare in Pitay Village, Sulamu District, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara (Prasetiyawan, 2020). The Barokah Livestock Farming Program, established by the Infaq Management Institute, is a collaboration to empower the poor in Banaran Village, Depok, Bendungan District, Trenggalek Regency by providing capital in the form of goats to meet their daily needs and improve their welfare through livestock maintenance (Wulanda & Faizah, 2020). Reality shows that indifference to the potential of underdeveloped villages exacerbates poverty and social inequality. The role of education in shaping a new economic culture in mountain societies in the early 20th century, linked to village indifference and poverty, was explained through the social thinking of the Ossetian enlighteners (Айларова, 2021). There is an impact of the Payment for Environmental Services (PES) on the socio-economic status of local life, with a focus on village indifference and poverty in two PES project sites around Meru Betiri National Park, East Java, and Segara Basin, Lombok (Yudha, 2017). In addition, social apathy creates social disparities, as students from minority backgrounds experience indifference to religious diversity, cultural exclusion, and indifference to their language background in public schools in Myanmar (Aung et al., 2023). The 2007 financial crisis, the political elite's indifference to the deep wounds of class and locality, and social inequality have accelerated the crisis of representation, opening up space for nationalist mobilization structures to fill political vacuums (Virdee, 2023). Social indifference and unequal economic disparities widen disparities in health services, which fuels increasing public demands for health services, presenting serious risks in resource management and rising health costs (Jiang et al., 2023).

Social divisions and declining citizens' trust in local governments, social instability triggers conflicts between groups. A literature study on interpersonal and inter-organizational trust reveals that there are many factors that influence the integration and exchange of organizational services, with a focus on asymmetric perceptions that lead to a loss of trust in local governments in efforts to integrate health and care services (Islam et al., 2020). Budget participation (citizen budget) is a new tool used in cities to activate local communities by involving citizens in the direct decision-making process regarding the allocation of budget funds, strengthening social integration, transparency, identification of citizens with specific areas, increased levels of trust among citizens, and good relations between citizens and local government officials in Częstochowa (Ślusarczyk & Herbuś, 2020). Problems such as low education and lack of health services are getting worse. China's rapidly aging population is increasing mental health problems and social isolation among the

elderly, especially related to low education and a worsening lack of health services (Dai et al., 2023). High mortality from tuberculosis is increasingly understood as an indicator of different problems in health systems and communities, especially related to low education and poor health services (Shegaze et al., 2022). The Five-Year Development Program aims to strengthen Social Awareness and Optimize the Implementation of Health Protocols in the New Normal Era at TPQ Al-Firdaus Tambakrejo Semarang, in response to low education and deteriorating health services (N. A. Putri et al., 2021).

Gaps in access to economic resources lead to the migration of young residents to cities. Achieving gender equality and empowering women in food systems can improve food security and nutrition, as well as a more equitable, resilient and sustainable food system for all, especially in relation to resource access gaps and migration (Njuki et al., 2023). Multi-Access Edge Computing (MEC) deployments and operations at the edge provide low-latency compute and storage services for end-user devices, including migration strategies that support device mobility and applications between MEC nodes (Alkaabi et al., 2024). The link between caste and migration in rural Uttar Pradesh, has created a gap in access to resources and migration (Singh, 2023). There are factors that determine the social exclusion of smallholders in the agricultural sector, which is a key approach in sustainable rural development and an integral part of the country's economic development, especially in the context of resource access gaps and migration (Sikandar et al., 2023).

The lack of attention to village problems makes social and economic development increasingly lagging behind. Compounded by the problem of school dropouts is a serious social problem that, if left unaddressed, will have long-term impacts in various areas of society, especially in economically underdeveloped coastal villages (Sunder Arumugam, P. B. Nagabala Subramanian, 2023). Agriculture is considered a key sector in India as more than 70% of the population depends on agriculture, but the problem of socioeconomic lag still haunts agricultural workers (VijayKumar & Murugesan, 2018).

The conditions mentioned above require a solution, optimizing the potential of disadvantaged villages can increase economic resilience through local business empowerment and skills training. In the era of globalization, micro businesses have unique opportunities and challenges related to business resilience, with a focus on environmentally friendly practices, economic resilience, and social responsibility (Joyo Pramudya et al., 2024). Just as ethnic tourism in China supports regional development and poverty alleviation by strengthening local businesses and economic resilience (Tian et al., 2023). And entrepreneurship training in rural areas enhances the skills and economic resilience of Nigerian youth in developing economic activities (Aruleba, 2023). Career planning skills training is important for adolescents in developing economic resilience and career adaptation in times of economic uncertainty (Muslihati et al., 2023). Similarly, the maritime industry is considered a global economic axis that contributes significantly to the movement of goods, but

requires a resilient and adaptive workforce and skills training to achieve sustainable economic resilience (Caesar, 2024)

By paying attention to village problems, social resilience can be strengthened through improving education and health services. Therefore, improving education and social resilience is important to address climate change in the food system by paying attention to gender equality and women's empowerment (Bryan et al., 2024). Accompanied by exploring geology and infrastructure resilience, which is important in improving education and social resilience amid increasing geological risks (Etiko, 2024). As it explores the complex relationship between population growth and sustainable development in Haryana, India, taking into account the challenges, opportunities, and steps forward, especially in the context of improving education and social resilience (-, 2024). In addition, in terms of health services, it is necessary to consider that building solidarity is more difficult when maintaining targeted benefits than universal ones, as differences in public opinion and political support for services, as well as work processes related to targeted benefits can create conflicts among activists (Coderre-LaPalme et al., 2023). As Colombian people's perception of voluntary private health insurance in the health system reveals the tension between public and private systems, especially in the context of health services and social resilience (Patiño-Lugo et al., 2024).

Handling village ecological problems encourages environmental sustainability that supports community welfare. The implementation of the concept of green economy through waste management by women can improve community welfare and environmental sustainability (Suprianik, 2024). To determine the welfare of members of the Bererod Gratia CU Cooperative and the KSP Madani Cooperative through the dimension of sustainable governance and CSR, mediated by performance, with the results showing that good governance and CSR can improve the welfare of members as well as environmental sustainability (Rejeki & Usman, 2024). To understand how businesses anticipate the reduction of public dissatisfaction and environmental change due to exploitative activities that harm the environment, with a focus on operational sustainability practices within beverage companies (Budianto & Isnalita, 2024). And there is a link between sustainable building policies in urban areas and social welfare, focusing on protecting low-income households from utility outages (Pavel, Md Eyasin Ul Islam, 2024). By paying attention to social forestry from an Islamic perspective, appreciating nature and Allah's creation on a par with humans, promoting community welfare through sustainable forest management in Lampung (Pane & Yanis, 2024).

LITERATURE REVIEW

The conceptual framework that optimizing the potential of disadvantaged villages can increase economic resilience through local business empowerment and skills training. This empowerment includes increasing access to capital, markets, and technology to increase people's productivity and income. Social resilience can be strengthened by paying attention to village problems, such as improving education and health services, which create a healthier and more educated society. In addition, the handling of village ecological problems encourages environmental sustainability, with programs for wise natural resource management, reforestation, and waste treatment. These three aspects, economic, social, and ecological are interrelated and mutually supportive, creating an independent, prosperous, and sustainable village. The integration of economic empowerment, social improvement, and environmental sustainability is a strong foundation for holistic and competitive village development. The hypothesis is that local business empowerment and social capital skills training increase the economic resilience of disadvantaged villages through increasing productivity and income. Improving education and health services strengthens village social resilience, creating a healthier and more educated community. Handling village ecological problems encourages environmental sustainability, and supports community welfare and socio-economic resilience.

METHODS

This research method uses a qualitative approach with sociological analysis to evaluate the potential and problems of Bakutaru Disadvantaged Villages, South Konawe district, Southeast Sulawesi. The first step is to conduct field observations to identify existing local businesses and skills training needed by the community. In-depth interviews with villagers, community leaders, and other relevant parties will be conducted to understand the economic, social, and ecological conditions of the village. Document analysis is also used to collect secondary data on previously implemented empowerment programs. The focus of the research is to assess the extent to which local business empowerment and skills training can increase community productivity and income, as well as how improving education and health services can strengthen social resilience. This research also explores the impact of environmental management programs on community welfare. The collected data will be analyzed thematically to identify the relationship between economic, social, and environmental resilience in the context of Bakutaru Village. The classification of the dimensions of village resilience is divided into economic, social and ecological resilience accompanied by indicator variables based on the Regulation of the Ministry of Villages in Indonesia in 2016 concerning the Developing Village Index.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Empowerment of Local Businesses and Village Economic Resilience

Empowerment of local businesses and village economic resilience are important pillars in sustainable development. This empowerment includes capacity building and access to relevant resources and skills training. Village economic resilience can be measured through economic dimensions, infrastructure availability and types of local businesses. The availability of jobs, active participation of the community in economic activities, business diversification, and adequate infrastructure support are also markers of success. With effective empowerment, villages are able to be economically independent and resilient in the face of change.

Table 1. Economic Empowerment and Economic Resilience of Disadvantaged Villages

No	Economic Dimension	Point
1	More than one economic activity of the population	5
2	Public access to trade centres such as shops and markets	2
3	There is a trade sector in the settlement	3
4	There are food shops, hotels, and lodging ventures	0
5	There is a post office and logistics	0
6	Availability of Commercial Banking Institutions	0
7	Availability of People's Credit Bodies	0
8	Residents' Access to Credit	0
9	People's Economic Institutions (Cooperatives) are available	0
10	Roads Can Be Passed by Vehicles	2
11	Village Road Quality (Asphalt, Gravel, Hardening)	1
12	There is public transportation capital	0
	Total	13

Description: the number 5 is very good, 4 is good, 3 is good, 2 is not good, 1 is not good, 0 is not available

Based on Table 1, it can be seen that this village has various challenges in the economic dimension that affect the empowerment of local businesses and the resilience of the village economy. There is only one point that gets the maximum score, namely "More than One Population Economic Activity" with a score of 5, indicating the diversity of economic activities. However, public access to trade centers, the existence of trade sectors in residential areas, and roads that can be passed by vehicles are still classified as poor with scores of 2 and 3 respectively. Supporting facilities such as food stalls, hotels, lodgings, post offices, banking institutions, BPR, access to credit, and people's economic institutions (cooperatives) are not available at all with a score of 0. The quality of village roads only gets a score of 1. This shows that despite economic diversity, infrastructure and access to economic facilities are still very limited, hindering the empowerment of local businesses and the overall economic resilience of the village. Local Business Empowerment and Village Economic

Resilience is very important as a structural and cultural strategy to build social, economic, and ecological resilience in independent communities related to Local Business Empowerment and Village Economic Resilience (Arsyad et al., 2022). And the empowerment of local businesses and the economic resilience of villages can be achieved by increasing the economic value of coconuts through product diversification, as done by women's groups (Saing et al., 2022). Accompanied by community services carried out by accompanying and optimizing all village potentials through various technologies and training, focusing on empowering local businesses and village economic resilience (Wahyuni & Saidi, 2021)

2. Social Capital and Village Economic Resilience

Social capital is an important element in supporting village economic resilience. With a strong social capital dimension among villagers, collaboration and information exchange can take place more effectively. This allows citizens to help each other overcome economic challenges, such as fluctuations in commodity prices or natural disasters. In addition, strong social capital can strengthen local businesses through community support, creating a more stable and sustainable business climate. Thus, social capital plays an important role in maintaining and increasing village economic resilience.

Table 2. Social Capital of Underdeveloped Villages and Economic Resilience

No	Social Capital Dimension	Point
1	Village Mutual Cooperation Habits	5
2	The existence of unpaid open public spaces in the village	0
3	Availability of Sports Facilities	0
4	There are sports groups	0
5	The villagers consist of several tribes and ethnicities	3
6	Everyday citizens use different languages	1
7	There is Religious Diversity in the Village	1
8	Villagers Build Maintenance of Environmental Security Posts	2
9	Citizen Participation Holding an Environmental Safety System	0
10	Crime Levels in Villages	5
11	The level of conflict that occurs in the village	5
12	Efforts to resolve conflicts that occur in villages	0
13	There is exceptional school access	0
14	There are incumbents of social welfare	0
15	There are suicidal communities	5
	Total	27

Description: the number 5 is very good, 4 is good, 3 is good, 2 is not good, 1 is not good, 0 is not available

3. Improving Education and Social Awareness

Improving education and social resilience are two key elements in building a strong and resilient society. Quality education provides the foundation of knowledge and skills that individuals need to actively participate in social and economic life. Social resilience, which includes the ability of

communities to confront, adapt, and recover from various pressures and crises, is essential in maintaining social stability. Indicators of improved education include literacy rates, school participation rates, and academic achievement. Meanwhile, social resilience indicators include community participation levels, social solidarity, and access to social services. Both support each other to create a prosperous and sustainable society.

Table 3. The Dimension of Education in Disadvantaged Villages in Supporting Social Resilience

No	Educational Dimension	Point
1	Access to Education to Sd < 3 Km	5
2	Access to Junior High School Education < 6 Km	3
3	Access to High School/Vocational Education <6 Km	3
4	Illiteracy Activities	0
5	Early Childhood Education Activities	1
6	Activities of the Community Learning Activity Center	0
7	Access to the Course/Skills Center	0
8	Village Community Reading Garden	0
	Total	12

Description: the number 5 is very good, 4 is good, 3 is good, 2 is not good, 1 is not good, 0 is not available

Based on Table 3, the dimension of education in disadvantaged villages shows significant challenges in supporting social resilience. Access to basic education is quite good with a distance to elementary school < 3 km (score 5), but access to junior high school/MTs and high school/vocational school still needs to be improved (score 3). The absence of illiterate activities, Community Learning Activity Centres, and access to course/skills centres indicate serious deficiencies in non-formal education (score 0). Early Childhood Education activities only scored 1, and the absence of a village community reading garden worsened the situation. The total score only reached 12 out of a maximum of 40, reflecting the low quality of education. To increase social resilience, intensive efforts are needed to expand access to and quality of formal and non-formal education, as well as provide supporting facilities such as reading gardens and course centres to develop the skills and knowledge of village communities. Improving Education and Social Resilience affects agroforestry farmers in social forests and private forests, demonstrating the importance of improving education and social resilience to strengthen their economic resilience and market access (Sanudin et al., 2023). In addition to developing evaluation systems and dynamic models for urban seismic resilience, which emphasizes the importance of improving education and social resilience (Li et al., 2023). Accompanied by the adaptation practices of rural communities to climate change, highlighting the importance of education, livelihood diversification, and international collaboration to improve social resilience and the agricultural sector (Adamaagashi et al., 2023).

4. Services and Social Resilience

Quality health services and social resilience are two important aspects of sustainable community development. Good health services ensure people's access to medical care, disease prevention, and health promotion, which in turn improves quality of life and productivity. Social resilience includes the ability of communities to survive and recover from various crises, such as natural disasters and economic crises, through strong and inclusive social support networks. Important indicators include life expectancy, maternal and child mortality rates, access to basic health services, and participation rates in social and community programs.

Table 4. Health Services dimension in supporting social resilience

No	Health Dimension	Point
1	Travel time to health infrastructure < 30 minutes	5
2	Midwife Health Personnel Available	5
3	Doctors Available	5
4	Other Health Workers Available	4
5	Access to Village Health Posts and Integrated Service Posts	4
6	Integrated Service Post Activity Level	4
7	Social Security Organizing Agency Membership Level	2
	Total	29

Description: the number 5 is very good, 4 is good, 3 is good, 2 is not good, 1 is not good, 0 is not available

Based on Table 4, the analysis of indicators of disadvantaged villages in the context of health shows that the travel time to health infrastructure is less than 30 minutes (5 points) is very good, indicating quick access to health services. The availability of health workers such as midwives and doctors each gets 5 points, and other health workers get 4 points, reflecting the availability of adequate medical personnel. Access to village health posts and integrated service posts as well as a fairly good level of integrated service post activity (4 points each) indicate the important role of health service posts in village communities. However, the level of participation of the Social Security Administration Agency, which is only 2 points, shows the low level of health insurance in the village. Overall, the number of points 29 indicates that health services in disadvantaged villages are quite adequate but still need to be improved, especially in terms of participation in the Social Security Organizing Agency, to improve social resilience and the welfare of village communities. Health Services and Social Security, follows the WHO's declaration that the global pandemic poses additional challenges for rural women, especially related to Health Services and Social Security during the first thousand days of life (Khandelwal et al., 2022). And it is determined that there are differences in the level of difficulty and strategies for health recovery, especially related to health services and social resilience (Sultana et al., 2023). Improving access to health services can reduce inequality and direct expenditure related to the use

of private health services without social security, with a focus on distance and service satisfaction (Bautista-Arredondo et al., 2023).

5. Ecological Management, Environmental Sustainability and Socio-Economic Welfare

Good ecological handling, environmental sustainability, and socio-economic well-being are important aspects of sustainable development. These efforts include protecting natural resources, reducing pollution, and mitigating climate change, which contribute to a healthy environment. Key indicators include biodiversity levels, water and air quality, and carbon emission levels. Environmental sustainability also supports socio-economic well-being through the provision of green jobs and improving the quality of life of the community. Socio-economic welfare indicators include poverty rates, education levels, access to health services, and gender equality in employment opportunities.

Table 5. Analysis of Indicators of Disadvantaged Villages in the Ecological Context

No	Ecological Dimension	Point
1	Whether or Not Water, Soil, Air Pollution	5
2	There are rivers that are washed away by sewage	5
3	Natural Disaster Events	2
4	Disaster Management Efforts	0
	Total	12

Description: the number 5 is very good, 4 is good, 3 is good, 2 is not good, 1 is not good, 0 is not available

Based on Table 5, the analysis of indicators of disadvantaged villages in the ecological context shows that the village faces serious challenges related to water, soil, and air pollution with a score of 5, and there are rivers affected by waste with a score of 5. Natural disasters also often occur with a score of 2, but disaster management efforts are very minimal, with a score of 0. These results indicate that ecological management in disadvantaged villages is still very lacking, which has a negative impact on environmental sustainability. High pollution and lack of disaster management have the potential to hinder the socio-economic welfare of village communities. Therefore, more effective interventions are needed to improve environmental and disaster management to ensure environmental sustainability and improve the socio-economic welfare of these disadvantaged villages. Environmental sustainability and Socio-Economic Well-being, in accordance with Socio-Ecological Responsibility by demonstrating commitment to environmental sustainability and socio-economic well-being (Jayana et al., 2024). Addressing desertification, deforestation, and increasing soil fertility, demonstrating significant negative impacts on farmers, highlighting the need for management and eradication strategies to mitigate these impacts, and considering the welfare effects of

production (Tabe-Ojong, 2023). Despite the great challenges for countries to overcome their impacts, focusing on environmental sustainability and socio-economic well-being through a green economy and low-carbon development (R. L. Putri et al., 2023).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The conclusion of this analysis reveals that Bakutaru Disadvantaged Villages face serious challenges in economic, social, and ecological dimensions that hinder village resilience and development. The diversification of the economic activities of the population shows economic potential, but the limited infrastructure and access to economic facilities hinder the empowerment of local businesses. Village social capital shows strength such as the habit of mutual cooperation, but the lack of social infrastructure and lack of support for diversity weakens social cooperation. Education in villages shows good access to basic education, but there are serious shortcomings in non-formal education and supporting facilities. Health services are adequate, but the low level of BPJS participation indicates the need to increase health insurance. Village ecology faces great challenges with high pollution and lack of disaster management. This analysis makes an important contribution to development and science by demonstrating the need for more effective interventions to improve the economic, social, and ecological resilience of these disadvantaged villages.

FURTHER STUDY

This research still has limitations so that further research is needed related to the topic of The Potential and Problems of Economic, Social, and Ecological Resilience in a Sociological Perspective in order to perfect this research and increase insight for readers.

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