

Sustainable Social Development Model in the Analysis of the Village Index of Developing Bungin Permai Village, Tinanggea District, South Konawe Regency, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to develop a Sustainable Social Development Model based on the Analysis of the Building Village Index (BVI) to strengthen the development planning of Bungin Permai Village as a disadvantaged village. The research uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive and phenomenological design. Data were collected through participatory observation, surveys using official BVI instruments, in-depth interviews, Focus Group Discussions (FGD), and documentation. Informants were selected using snowball sampling techniques to achieve data saturation, while analysis was carried out through BVI calculations, phenomenological analysis, and qualitative and quantitative SWOT analysis. The results of the study show that Bungin Permai Village has a BVI value of 0.520 so that it is still a disadvantaged village due to the low Social Resilience Index and the Economic Resilience Index, even though the Environmental Resilience Index is relatively high. The limitations of education, health, sanitation, infrastructure, and economic institutions services are the main factors in the lag, while the social capital of the Bajo community and the potential of coastal resources are strategic assets for development. Research confirms that sustainable village development requires the integration of social, economic, and ecological dimensions through community capacity building, local economic empowerment, environmental conservation, and participatory governance. The theoretical contribution of this research is the development of a Sustainable Social Development Model that expands the function of the BVI as an analytical framework to explain the dynamic relationship of social, economic, and environmental resilience in line with the Midgley Social Development Theory

INTRODUCTION

The Sustainable Social Development Model is important because it integrates economic, social, and environmental aspects in village planning based on comprehensive Village Building Index analysis. Research in Italy shows that sustainable social development requires sustainability-based participatory schools to strengthen inclusive, smart, and environmentally friendly communities (Basilico et al. 2026). Similarly, research in the Marrakech-Safi region shows that women's cooperatives strengthen sustainable social development through technological innovation, economic inclusion, and territorial resilience (Layla et al. 2026). The integration of economic, social, environmental, and sustainable village planning, as research in Jiangsu, China shows, economic, social, environmental, and sustainable village planning are intertwined by traditional spatial morphology (Wang et al. 2024), and Research in Ilaje, Ondo State, Nigeria shows that participatory project planning strengthens the economy, social, environment, and supports sustainable village development (Onafadeji and Ojone 2026).

This approach helps identify the status of village development and gaps between regions so that development policies become more targeted, inclusive, and equitable. Global research 1976–2025 shows social capital strengthens community participation and sustainable agritourism, supporting equitable social development in the world's rural areas (Van Ninh and Van Tam 2026). Research in Zimbabwe shows Winky D's music reflects on equitable sustainable social development through criticism of inequality, economic justice, and social rights (Matsika 2026). In mine-dependent countries globally, inclusive participation strengthens equitable sustainable social development through a post-mining transition that is legitimate and accepted by the wider local community (Svobodova et al. 2026).

In the context of the Building Village Index, this model strengthens indicators of socio-economic and ecological resilience through local participatory and collaborative community empowerment. In rural Zambia, the use of edible non-timber forest products and the adoption of solar photovoltaic strengthen socio-economic-ecological resilience through community empowerment and sustainable management (Chanda et al. 2025). Ecotourism in Algeria and Jordan strengthens social, economic, ecological, and community empowerment through the preservation of culture, the environment, and local participation (Al-Hammouri et al. 2025). Socio-economic and ecological resilience requires community empowerment and local collaboration. The results of the study confirm that community empowerment through the local collaboration of Penta-Helix in Indonesia strengthens sustainable CBT based on local wisdom and participation (Azwar et al. 2023). Research in Taman Roya Village, Jeneponto, shows that the empowerment of coastal communities through marine tourism is successful through local collaboration, participation, and government support (Hamzah et al. 2024).

The implementation of the model encourages synergy between village governments, local institutions, and external actors to improve the quality of life of village communities in a sustainable manner. Research in Malang City shows

that collaborative village governments improve the quality of life of sustainable communities through participation, local innovation, and inclusive development (Muluk, Novita, and Wiswayana 2025). Research in Aek Tapa Village, North Labuhanbatu Regency, shows that the village government improves the quality of life of sustainable communities through the management of inclusive Village Funds (Tanjung, Qarni, and Silalahi 2025). Research in Pelaci Village, Murung Raya, Central Kalimantan shows that the village government plays an important role in improving the quality of life of sustainable communities through infrastructure integration (Alham, Eni, and Sudarwani 2025).

Thus, the Developing Village Index Analysis is a strategic tool in designing sustainable social development interventions that are adaptive to local village dynamics. Research in Soritor and Jepelacio, San Martin, Peru shows that sustainable social development interventions must adapt to local dynamics of villages to prevent forest stress. (Undurraga et al. 2025). Research in Shuicheng, China shows that sustainable social development interventions must consider local village dynamics, spatial inequalities, and primary health service capacity (Shan et al. 2024). Research in Ghalegau and Sirubari, Nepal, shows that ecotourism homestays strengthen sustainable social development through economic improvement, cultural preservation, and local village dynamics (Pokhrel and Mahat 2025).

If we do not develop a Sustainable Social Development Model, the direction of village development will become unintegrated and have the potential to widen local socio-economic inequality. The results show that, without a sustainable social development model, local socioeconomic inequality in low-income residential areas in South Africa exacerbates spatial injustices, lowers the quality of life, and hinders urban sustainability (Moroke, Schoeman, and Schoeman 2020). Local socio-economic inequality in the Ukrainian community is increasing, hindering inclusive development and solving the problems of the welfare of local communities (Kruglikova and Kruglikov 2022). Research in South Africa shows that without a sustainable social development model, local socioeconomic inequality and the quality of life of low-income residential areas are increasingly difficult to overcome (Moroke, Schoeman, and Schoeman 2018).

The absence of this model causes the use of indicators in the Developing Village Index Analysis to be partial, unable to describe the multidimensional condition of the welfare of the village community. Research in lagoon fishing villages in Northern Sri Lanka shows that community participation is effective in restoring mangroves, while partial village development has not been able to represent the multidimensional conditions of the community (Sathiyamoorthy and Sakurai 2024). Research in Minas Gerais, Brazil, shows that partial village development fails to represent the multidimensionality of society, while institutional vacuums exacerbate the risks of mine dams to local communities in a sustainable manner (Gambirage et al. 2025). Research in Northeastern Thailand shows that homestay-based village development has not been able to partially represent the multidimensional conditions of the community because the

benefits of tourism have not been felt equally throughout the community (Choenkwan and Rambo 2025).

As a result, IDM data-driven policy planning is not optimal because the relationship between social, economic, and environmental dimensions is not analyzed systemically and comprehensively. Research in Henan Province shows that the distribution of tourism villages is concentrated and influenced by tourism and infrastructure potential, while policies based on the Building Village Index have not optimally integrated the spatial potential of villages (Du, Zhao, and Feng 2024). Research in Henan Province shows that relocation and reclamation policies based on village development are not optimal because post-location land reclamation has only reached 23% even though the demolition of old villages has reached 77% (Huang et al. 2025).

Without a sustainable social development model, village program interventions tend to be sectoral, unsustainable, and fail to improve the status of villages in the national IDM classification. Research in Limpopo Province shows that the failure to improve village status is influenced by low intensification of sustainable agriculture, limited climate adaptation, lack of irrigation, and weak management of integrated cultivation systems (Nelson et al. 2022). Research in rural North China shows that failure to improve village status is influenced by neglect of farmers' basic needs, especially sanitation, thermal environment, air quality, and home planning (Chen et al. 2022).

Ultimately, villages lose opportunities to achieve independence and progress because development strategies are not based on the integration of sustainable socio-economic and ecological indicators. Research in Ivankiv Village shows that village communities fail to maintain social stability due to occupation, but collective memory and solidarity strengthen post-conflict community identity (Bondarenko, Koval-Fuchylo, and Taran 2025). Research in New Caledonia shows that rural communities have failed to emulate traditional kima plantation practices as a pragmatic cultural strategy to strengthen sustainable coastal resource resilience (Dumas, Portes, and Peignon 2026). Research in Kokrajhar, Assam, India shows that the sacrifices of Helena and Rani Gaide strengthened the solidarity of the villagers who failed to face the social, cultural, and political marginalization of the Assam government (Wary and Brahma 2025).

The solution is that without the preparation of the Sustainable Social Development Model, the analysis of the Building Village Index will only become descriptive and will not be able to direct targeted policy interventions. A sustainable social development model requires appropriate policy interventions that balance digital finance, green entrepreneurship, social welfare, and risk management to foster inclusive sustainable supply chains for national small businesses (Reza-Gharehbagh et al. 2023). In the sustainable social development model, policy interventions that strengthen social norms, environmental awareness, and wise food-buying behaviors in the age group of 55 and above are important to encourage sustainable consumption (Podgórnjak-Krzykacz and Przywojska 2025).

Another solution is to integrate the results of the analysis of the Building Village Index with a participatory approach, strengthening local institutions, and

synergizing cross-sector programs for village development. The integration of the Building Village Index with community participation and strengthening of local institutions strengthens social cohesion, trust, and community capacity in realizing sustainable village security in border areas (Mikaniki 2024). The sustainability of waste banks based on the Building Village Index is influenced by regulations, community participation, and strengthening local institutions through multi-stakeholder collaboration to support waste management and sustainable village development (Mianda and Yudha 2025).

Thus, even without a comprehensive model, development direction can be improved through IDM indicator mapping, needs prioritization, and data-driven continuous evaluation. Research in Merauke shows that the WTP-WTA gap between oil palm plantations and indigenous peoples confirms the importance of data-driven mapping of Building Village indicators to support participatory governance, socio-ecological sustainability, protection of customary rights, and fair and sustainable village development (Alexander Phoeck et al. 2025).

LITERATURE REVIEW

In the perspective of the Sociology of Development, the absence of a Sustainable Social Development Model causes the direction of village development to be not integrated because the relationship between social, economic, and environmental structures is not analyzed systemically, as explained in functional structural theory that emphasizes the importance of inter-element linkages in the social system, so that without an integrative model, the use of the Building Village Index becomes partial and does not reflect multidimensional welfare the village community as a whole. Functional structural theory emphasizes that the intellectualization of economic security and sustainable development are interdependent and maintain the balance of the company's social system (Shashyna 2024). In a functional structural perspective, resource potential reflects the interconnectedness between social elements that determine functional effectiveness, adaptation, and sustainable development (Aryshtaiev, Liubka, and Marushchak 2025).

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach with a design that combines descriptive and phenomenological studies to analyze the condition of Bungin Permai Village as a disadvantaged village based on the indicator of the Developing Village Index (BVI) in accordance with the Regulation of the Ministry of Villages Number 2 of 2016. A descriptive approach is used to measure social, economic, and environmental resilience through standardized indicator scores, while phenomenology is used to understand the life experiences of the Bajo fishing community, cultural values, kinship systems, and the meaning of development in the context of floating villages. The data source consists of primary data obtained through community leaders, traditional leaders, Bajo fishermen, village officials, sub-district governments, empowerment facilitators, and local government agencies with snowball sampling techniques to saturated data, as well as secondary data in the form of official government documents,

village profiles, statistical data, development reports, and scientific literature related to the development of disadvantaged villages and sustainable social development. Data collection was carried out through participatory observation, field surveys using official BVI instruments, in-depth interviews, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), and field documentation. Quantitative data was processed using the formula $BVI = (\text{Social Resilience Index (SRI)} + \text{Economic Resilience Index (ERI)} + \text{Environmental Resilience Index (EnRI)}) / 3$ and transformation of indicator scores into 0–1 indexes, while data analysis is carried out through phenomenological analysis to understand local social and cultural relations as well as qualitative and quantitative SWOT analysis to identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats as the basis for the formulation of a sustainable social development strategy in Bungin Permai Village. In addition, the results of SRI, ERI, and EnRI measurements are used to determine the status of village development and map development intervention priorities, such as strengthening education, health, sanitation, economic institutions, and coastal environmental management. The integration of index data with phenomenological findings allows researchers to formulate policy recommendations that are not only based on statistical figures, but also consider the aspirations of the community, social capital, local wisdom, and the adaptive capacity of the Bajo community in dealing with poverty, isolation, and coastal environmental change in a sustainable and participatory manner at the village level and local vulnerable coastal areas.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The status of Bungin Permai Village is still in the category of Disadvantaged Villages based on the Building Village Index (BVI).

Table 1. The Status of Bungin Permai Village Based on the Developing Village Index (BVI)

Aspects	Summary of Research Results and Implications
Status BVI	Bungin Permai Village obtained an IDM value of 0.520, consisting of SRI 0.45, ERI 0.31, and EnRI 0.80, so it is still included in the category of Disadvantaged Villages. Low social and economic resilience is the main cause of the status of developing villages despite relatively good environmental conditions.
Social Resilience	Limited health services, access to secondary education, health workers, and educational facilities are still the main obstacles. The social capital of the Bajo people remains strong through solidarity and customary-based conflict resolution, but the culture of mutual cooperation has begun to decline due to changes in economic orientation. This condition hinders the improvement of people's quality of life.
Economic Resilience	The economy relies on traditional capture fisheries, seaweed cultivation, and small trade. Limited access to financing, cooperatives, transportation, and economic infrastructure causes productivity and business diversification to not develop so that village economic independence is still low.
Environmental Resilience	The coastal ecosystem is relatively well maintained, providing the highest environmental value, but sanitation issues, household waste, and latrine limitations still require attention. Environmental potential is an important capital for sustainable development.

Aspects	Summary of Research Results and Implications
Problems and Potentials	Hambatan utama meliputi keterisolasian wilayah, rendahnya pelayanan publik, lemahnya kelembagaan ekonomi, dan ketergantungan pada perikanan tradisional. Sebaliknya, modal sosial masyarakat Bajo, sumber daya kelautan yang melimpah, dan kondisi ekologi yang baik berpotensi meningkatkan IDM melalui pembangunan terpadu berbasis pemberdayaan masyarakat, penguatan ekonomi lokal, peningkatan kualitas SDM, dan penyediaan infrastruktur dasar.

Table 1 mentioned above shows that Bungin Permai Village is still in the category of Disadvantaged Villages based on the Developing Village Index (BVI) with a value of 0.520, which is influenced by low social and economic resilience even though environmental resilience is relatively high. Limited education, health, infrastructure, and weak economic institutions hinder the improvement of people's welfare. On the other hand, the social capital of the Bajo people, the potential of marine resources, and a relatively maintained coastal ecosystem are strategic forces to encourage integrated village development through community empowerment, strengthening the local economy, improving the quality of human resources, and providing basic infrastructure.

As a disadvantaged village, it reflects the imbalance of development between social, economic, and environmental dimensions. In the perspective of sustainable social development, village development must integrate human capacity building, local institutional strengthening, and ecologically sustainable use of resources. Approach to *sustainable livelihood* and social capital. Research in Uganda shows that a *sustainable livelihood* approach that affirms access to financial, human, physical, and especially social capital significantly improves the well-being of the people living around national parks (Kiconco et al. 2025). And community-based development theory emphasizes the importance of the social capital of the Bajo community as the foundation for inclusive and resilient village transformation. Research in China shows that community-based development through the use of local assets and strengthening social capital increases community capacity towards sustainable development (Qiaoyu et al. 2024).

The social dimension is the main factor that hinders the sustainable development of the village.

Table 2. The Social Dimension is the Main Factor that Hinders the Sustainable Development of the Village

Social Dimension Indicators	Research Results and Impact on Sustainable Development
Access Health Services	Bungin Permai Village only has a village polyclinic and an integrated service post to with limited health workers and no permanent doctors. In an emergency, people have to travel by sea for about an hour to the Tinanggea Health Centre. These limitations reduce the quality of life, increase social vulnerability, and hinder the productivity of human resources as the foundation of sustainable development.
Access Education	Educational facilities are only available up to elementary school, while secondary to education must be pursued on the mainland. The village also does not have early childhood education, community learning activity centers, community reading parks, and skills training centers. This condition limits community capacity

Social Dimension Indicators	Research Results and Impact on Sustainable Development
	building, innovation, and the ability to manage village potential in a sustainable manner.
Social Capital	The Bajo people still maintain kinship ties, customary conflict resolution, and low crime rates. However, the spirit of mutual cooperation began to decrease because some residents expected compensation in joint activities. These changes have the potential to weaken community participation in village development.
Settlement Conditions	Settlements above the sea face limited clean water, sanitation, waste management, and internet access. Household waste is generally dumped into the sea, affecting health, environmental quality, and access to public services.
Social Resilience (SRI)	The SRI value of 0.45 indicates the low quality of basic services and human development compared to the indicators of developed villages. This condition is the main reason why Bungin Permai Village remains a Disadvantaged Village.
Conclusion	The social dimension is the dominant factor that hinders sustainable development. Limited health services, education, settlement quality, and declining social participation cause community capacity to not develop optimally, even though social capital and cultural solidarity are still the main strengths of the village.

Table 2 shows that the social dimension is the main factor that hinders sustainable development in Bungin Permai Village. Limited access to health services, lack of educational facilities, low quality of settlements, and declining participation in mutual cooperation reduce the capacity of the community to improve welfare and manage the potential of the village in a sustainable manner. Although the Bajo people still have social capital in the form of cultural solidarity, kinship ties, and customary conflict resolution, the Social Resilience Index (SRI) value of 0.45 confirms that the quality of human development is still the main cause of the status of disadvantaged villages. Village development is determined not only by the availability of natural resources, but also by the social capacity of the community. In the perspective of sustainable social development, the success of development depends on strengthening social capital, improving human quality, and equitable access to basic services. This is in accordance with research in China showing that strengthening social capital and improving human quality through quality education accelerates sustainable economic growth, innovation, and community welfare (Zhao 2024). The concept of *sustainable social development* emphasizes the importance of inclusion, participation, and community empowerment. The low SRI of Bungin Permai Village reflects the need for social transformation based on local culture in Bajo to strengthen community resilience. Compared to research in Karangasem Village, Sukoharjo Regency, Central Java, it shows that community empowerment strengthens the use of psychological, social, and financial capital so as to encourage sustainable social development and improve community welfare in a sustainable manner (Sarjiyanto et al. 2026)

1. Public health access is severely limited due to the geographical barriers of the floating area.

Table 3. Very Limited Public Health Access Due to Geographical Barriers in Floating Areas in Bungin Permai Village

Aspects	Research Results	Implications for Sustainable Development
Geographical Conditions	Bungin Permai Village is a floating village so that all settlements are above the sea. Access to health services depends on boat transportation because villages are separate from health centers on the mainland.	Geographical isolation widens the gap in access to basic services and increases the social vulnerability of coastal communities.
Availability of Health Facilities	The village only has a village polyclinic and an integrated service post. Doctors and health workers are not sedentary, so the service depends on the visit of midwives from the opposite area.	Limited facilities and health workers reduce the quality, continuity, and reach of public health services.
Access to Medical Services	The patient had to travel by sea for about an hour to the Tinanggea Health Center. Weather conditions and waves often hinder the referral process, especially in emergency situations.	Delayed treatment increases health risks for pregnant women, five-year-old babies, the elderly, and emergency patients.
Preventive Services and BVI Values	Counseling activities and visits to health workers are still limited. The BVI health dimension scored 21, while the availability indicator of doctors and health workers was 0.	The low promotive and preventive services hinder the improvement of the quality of public health and lower the Social Resilience Index (SRI), so that the status of Bungin Permai Village as a Disadvantaged Village is still maintained.

Table 3 shows that public health access in Bungin Permai Village is very limited due to geographical barriers as a floating area isolated from mainland health service centers. Dependence on boat transportation, limited facilities for village polyclinics and integrated service posts, and the unavailability of medical personnel on a regular basis cause health services to be suboptimal. The distance to the Tinanggea public health center is about one hour and weather constraints increase the risk of delays in medical treatment. This condition weakens the social resilience of the community and maintains the status of disadvantaged villages based on BVI indicators. Limited access to health in Bungin Permai Village is a form of deprivation of basic services that hinders sustainable social development. The perspective of sustainable social development emphasizes that health is human capital that strengthens the capacity, welfare, and resilience of rural communities. Geographical barriers, lack of facilities, and limited health workers increase social vulnerability, so it is necessary to develop health services that are inclusive, adaptive, and based on local needs to improve the achievement of the Building Village Index (BVI). The results of a study in Qiqihar, China show that the development of health services through the reform of the medical group increases technical efficiency so that it has the potential to improve the achievement of the health service index although the efficiency of scale still requires optimization (Xing et al. 2025).

4. Access to Education that Weakens the Quality of Human Resources in Bungin Permai Village Based on the Results of the Analysis of the Building Village Index (BVI)

Table 4. Low Access to Education Weakens the Quality of Human Resources in Bungin Permai Village Based on the Results of the Analysis of the Building Village Index (BVI)

Educational Aspects	Research Findings and Implications for Human Resource Quality
Availability of educational facilities	Bungin Permai Village only has educational facilities up to the elementary school level. The absence of junior high schools and high schools requires students to cross to the mainland to continue their education. This condition limits people's access to secondary education, so that the improvement of knowledge, skills, and quality of human resources takes place more slowly than areas with more complete educational facilities.
Geographical barriers	As a floating village, the journey to the advanced school is made via sea transportation every day. Obstacles in the form of costs, travel time, and weather risks cause some students not to continue their education. These conditions increase the potential for school dropouts and reduce the opportunity for the younger generation to acquire the competencies needed in village development.
Non-formal education and technology	The village does not yet have an Early Childhood Education, Community Learning Activity Center, course center, reading garden, or illiteracy eradication program. In addition, the unstable internet network limits online learning so that students have to go to the mainland to gain internet access. These limitations hinder the improvement of literacy, skills, innovation, and the use of educational technology.
The value of the BVI indicator and its impact	The education dimension only received a score of 10 in the Building Village Index (BVI), reflecting the low level of formal and non-formal education services. This condition lowers the Social Resilience Index (SRI), limits the capacity of the community to manage fisheries potential, develop productive businesses, adopt technology, and slow down economic transformation so that Bungin Permai Village remains in the category of disadvantaged village.

The results of the analysis of the Building Village Index (BVI) in table 4 show that low access to education is the main factor that weakens the quality of human resources in Bungin Permai Village. The limited educational facilities that are only available up to the elementary school level, accompanied by geographical barriers as floating villages, reduce the community's opportunities to continue their education. This condition is further exacerbated by the absence of non-formal education services and limited internet access, so that the development of literacy, skills, and community innovation is hampered. As a result, the score of the education dimension is low, suppressing the Social Resilience Index, and hindering community capacity building in supporting sustainable village development. The weakness of sustainable social development, which places the improvement of human capabilities as the foundation of village development. According to *the Sustainable Social Development* approach, education strengthens human capital, participation, and social inclusion, thereby increasing community resilience. International research

shows that *Sustainable Social Development* in business education is strengthened through the integration of the values of justice, responsibility, and accountability, although its implementation varies between institutions (Leal Filho et al. 2025). Limited access to formal, non-formal, and digital education leads to low adaptive capacity of the community, thereby hindering the strengthening of the Social Resilience Index and the achievement of sustainable village development.

5. The social capital of the Bajo people is still strong, but collective solidarity is beginning to shift.

Table 5. Social Capital of the Bajo Community is Still Strong, but Collective Solidarity Begins to Shift Based on the Results of the Analysis of the Building Village Index (BVI)

Social Aspects	Capital	Research Findings and Implications for Sustainable Development
Kinship System		The people of Bungin Permai Village still maintain strong kinship ties as a characteristic of the Bajo Tribe. Family relationships are the basis for social interaction, strengthening unity, solidarity, and mutual help. This condition is an important social capital that strengthens community cohesion and supports the sustainability of development based on local participation.
Conflict Resolution		Social conflicts are generally resolved through customary mechanisms by prioritizing deliberation, kinship, and respect for cultural values. The low crime rate reflects high social trust so that stability is created that supports the implementation of sustainable village development.
Social Diversity		The life of the community, which is dominated by the Bajo Tribe with some of the Bugis Tribe, takes place in harmony without interethnic conflicts. Tolerance and brotherhood strengthen social integration and increase the capacity of communities in building collective cooperation.
Culture of Mutual Cooperation and Social Participation		The culture of mutual cooperation is starting to shift because some people expect compensation for involvement in joint activities. In addition, limited public spaces, sports facilities, and social activities limit community interaction. These changes have the potential to weaken collective solidarity, so it is necessary to revitalize the value of mutual cooperation through community empowerment so that social capital remains the main force of sustainable development.

The results of the analysis of table 5 show that the social capital of the Bajo community in Bungin Permai Village is still relatively strong, characterized by a strong kinship system, high social trust, conflict resolution through customary deliberations, and harmonious inter-ethnic relations that strengthen social cohesion. This condition is an important foundation for sustainable development based on community participation. However, collective solidarity began to shift due to the decline in the culture of mutual cooperation, increased expectations of obtaining compensation in joint activities, and limited space for social interaction. This change has the potential to reduce community participation so that it is necessary to strengthen collective values based on local culture. The social capital of the Bajo people is still a strategic asset in sustainable social development because trust, kinship, customary deliberation, and inter-ethnic cohesion strengthen the collective capacity of the community. In line with the

concept of sustainable social development, village sustainability depends on strengthening participation, inclusion, and social solidarity. Therefore, the revitalization of the culture of mutual cooperation based on local wisdom is needed to maintain social resilience while increasing the effectiveness of sustainable village development. Research in North Konawe Regency shows that sustainable social development is strengthened through local wisdom, solidarity, and institutional strengthening of smallholder-oil palm company partnerships (Baka, Rianse, and la Zulfikar 2024).

- 6. Settlement and sanitation conditions are structural problems in village development.

Table 6. Settlement and Sanitation Conditions are Structural Problems in Village Development

Settlement and Sanitation Aspects	Research Findings	Implications for Sustainable Development
Settlement and Sanitation Conditions Bungin Permai Village	The settlement of Bungin Permai Village is entirely above the sea, so geographical characteristics are the main factor that affects the provision of basic infrastructure. The availability of clean water is still limited because the community only uses the water of the Drinking Water Company for bathing and washing, while the need for drinking water is met through the purchase of gallons of water from Tinanggea District due to the distribution of underwater pipes often damaged. Sanitation conditions are also inadequate because most houses do not have proper latrines and domestic waste is still dumped directly into the sea. The village does not have an integrated waste management system or garbage disposal site so that some people still throw garbage into the sea after being collected around their homes. Although most homes have obtained electricity, the quality of telecommunication signals and internet access is still unstable, limiting access to information, public services, education, and digital economy activities. Based on the analysis of the Developing Village Index, the residential dimension obtained a score of 18, with the main weaknesses in the indicators of decent drinking water, latrine ownership, and waste management. The findings show that settlement and sanitation problems are structural problems that are influenced by the characteristics of floating villages and are an important factor that maintains the status of Bungin Permai Village as a disadvantaged village.	Limited clean water, sanitation, waste management, and basic infrastructure increase the risk of coastal environmental pollution, public health disturbances, and hinder digital transformation, quality of public services, and improve welfare, thus becoming the main obstacles to sustainable development and strengthening village social resilience.

Table 6 shows that the condition of settlements and sanitation in Bungin Permai Village has developed into a structural problem of village development because it is influenced by the characteristics of floating settlements that make it difficult to provide basic infrastructure. Limited clean water, low ownership of

proper toilets, unavailability of integrated waste management systems, and unstable telecommunication access worsen environmental quality and public health. This condition is reflected in the low value of the residential dimension in the Developing Village Index, as well as hindering the improvement of welfare, public services, digital transformation, and the sustainability of village development as a whole. The problem of settlement and sanitation in Bungin Permai Village is not just a limitation of infrastructure, but a structural obstacle to development that requires a sustainable social development approach, namely the integration of improving the quality of life, social justice, environmental protection, and strengthening community capacity. The results of a study in Kerman Province, Iran, show that sustainable social development requires strengthening community capacity through increasing social capital, trust, and collaboration between communities as the foundation of sustainable village empowerment (Avazpour et al. 2025). This perspective emphasizes that sustainable village development can only be realized through the provision of inclusive basic services, community-based environmental management, strengthening local institutions, and digital transformation that can improve community welfare in a sustainable manner.

7. Village economic resilience is still low due to limited business diversification and access to economic institutions.

Table 7. Economic Resilience of Bungin Permai Village Based on the Results of the Analysis of the Building Village Index (BVI)

Economic Resilience Aspects	Research Findings and Implications for Sustainable Development
Livelihood Structure	The livelihood of the community is dominated by traditional capture fisheries, seaweed cultivation, and small trades so that the economy depends on marine resources. These conditions increase vulnerability to seasons, extreme weather, declining catches, and fluctuations in commodity prices.
Diversification of Productive Businesses	Business potential outside the fisheries sector, such as seafood processing, micro businesses, services, and the creative economy, has not developed optimally. Limitations of diversification reduce alternative income opportunities, added value, and improved community welfare.
Village Economic Institutions	Cooperatives, Village-Owned Enterprises, and marketing institutions have not functioned productively so that production, distribution, and marketing have not been integrated. As a result, economic efficiency and the bargaining position of the community are still low.
Access to Capital	Access to business credit and formal financial institutions is still limited, so most businesses rely on their own capital. These conditions hinder business expansion, innovation, and increasing the economic capacity of the community.
ERI Infrastructure and Value	Limited transportation, market access, and high logistics costs for floating villages reduce product competitiveness. The value of the Economic Resilience Index of 0.31 is the lowest dimension of the BVI and is the main factor in Bungin Permai Village remaining as a disadvantaged village despite having great marine potential. Overall, the economic resilience of villages is still weak, so it is necessary to strengthen business diversification, economic institutions, access to financing, and

Economic Resilience Aspects	Research Findings and Implications for Sustainable Development
	infrastructure to realize inclusive, resilient, and sustainable economic development.

Table 7 shows that the economic resilience of Bungin Permai Village is still in the low category, as reflected by the value of the Economic Resilience Index (ERI) of 0.31 which is the weakest dimension in the Developing Village Index. This condition is influenced by the dominance of livelihoods in the traditional fisheries sector which is highly dependent on marine resources, while the diversification of productive businesses has not developed optimally. On the other hand, the limited institutional functions of the village economy, access to capital, and marketing infrastructure make it difficult for the community's economic capacity to develop. As a result, opportunities to increase income, added value, and competitiveness of villages are still limited, thereby strengthening economic vulnerability and hindering the realization of sustainable development. The low economic resilience of Bungin Permai Village reflects the lack of a sustainable social development system that integrates community empowerment, strengthening economic institutions, and productive use of local resources. The perspective of sustainable social development emphasizes that village development must increase economic capacity, expand access to capital, markets, and innovation, so as to create economic independence, community welfare, and sustainable village resilience. Research in the Zaozhuang Innovation Demonstration Zone, China, shows that sustainable social development requires strengthening economic capacity and innovation in order to be able to encourage village sustainability more effectively (Liu et al. 2023).

8. The ecological dimension is the main strength of Bungin Permai Village in supporting sustainable development.

Table 8. The Ecological Dimension is the Main Strength of Bungin Permai Village In Supporting Sustainable Development

Ecological Dimension Aspects	Research Results and Implications for Sustainable Development
Environmental Resilience Index Value (EnRI)	The analysis of the Building Village Index shows that the EnRI of Bungin Permai Village is 0.80, higher than the Social Resilience Index of 0.45 and the Economic Resilience Index of 0.31. These findings confirm that environmental quality is the main capital of development that can support sustainability if managed effectively.
Coastal Ecosystem Conditions	The coastal ecosystem is still relatively maintained with abundant fishery resources. The community's dependence on the fisheries sector shows the importance of maintaining the sustainability of marine ecosystems as a support for the local economy, food security, and the sustainability of people's livelihoods.
Quality and Environmental Risk	The coastal environment has not experienced great pressure due to industrialization so the quality is still good. However, the dumping of domestic waste and household waste into the sea due to sanitary limitations has the potential to reduce the quality of ecosystems if not immediately addressed through integrated environmental management.

Ecological Dimension Aspects	Research Results and Implications for Sustainable Development
Development Potential Synergy	and Marine potential supports fisheries development, marine product processing, marine tourism, and blue economy. Although the ecological dimension is the main strength, its benefits are not optimal because they are still limited by the low quality of human resources, economic institutions, and basic services. Therefore, sustainable development requires the integration of environmental management, community capacity building, and local economic development so that ecological potential can improve welfare in a sustainable manner.

Table 8 shows that the ecological dimension is the main strength of Bungin Permai Village in supporting sustainable development, as reflected in the value of the Environmental Resilience Index (EnRI) of 0.80 which exceeds the social and economic dimensions. The condition of the coastal ecosystem that is still maintained provides fishery resources as a support for livelihoods, food security, and opportunities for blue economy development. However, this potential has not been optimally utilized due to the limited quality of human resources, economic institutions, and domestic waste management, so it is necessary to integrate environmental management, community empowerment, and strengthen the local economy in a sustainable manner. The concept of sustainable social development that places ecological sustainability as the foundation for improving community welfare through inclusive, adaptive, and equitable management of resources. The high value of EnRI shows the ecological capital of Bungin Permai Village, but according to sustainable development theory, village progress can only be achieved if the capacity of human resources, economic institutions, and environmental governance is strengthened in an integrated manner so that the benefits of the blue economy can improve social welfare while maintaining the sustainability of the ecosystem. The study of 1,789 entrepreneurial ecosystem actors in 17 cities in the Eastern and Southeast European regions showed that sustainability orientation strengthens the sustainable development and sustainability of the entrepreneurial ecosystem, depending on the quality of state institutions (Audretsch et al. 2024).

9. The inequalities between the dimensions of the BVI demonstrate the need for an integrative development model.

Table 9. The Inequalities Between the Dimensions of the BVI Demonstrate the Need For an Integrative Development Model

Aspects of Inequality in the BVI	Summary of Research Results and Implications of the Integrative Development Model
Differences in Values Between Dimensions	The values of the Social Resilience Index (0.45), the Economic Resilience Index (0.31), and the Environmental Resilience Index (0.80) show development inequality. Environmental excellence has not been able to improve the status of villages because the social and economic dimensions are still lagging behind, so development that takes place in an integrated manner is needed.
Dominance of the Ecological Dimension	Coastal ecosystems are relatively well maintained and marine resources are abundant, but they have not provided optimal economic benefits. Ecological potential needs to be integrated with community capacity building, business innovation, and sustainable resource management.

Aspects of Inequality in the BVI	Summary of Research Results and Implications of the Integrative Development Model
Disadvantages of the Social Dimension	Limited education, health, sanitation, and settlement quality reduce the quality of human resources. This condition limits the ability of the community to manage the potential of the village so that human development must be the top priority.
Disadvantages of the Economic Dimension	The economy still relies on traditional capture fisheries, weak economic institutions, and limited access to capital and markets. Institutional strengthening, business diversification, downstreaming fishery products, and access to financing are needed to improve welfare.
Interdimensional Relationships	Low social quality has an impact on the weak economy, while environmental potential cannot be converted into welfare without the support of human capacity and strong village institutions.
Conclusion	The inequality between the dimensions of the BVI emphasizes the need for an integrative development model that synergizes the improvement of human quality, strengthening the local economy, village institutions, and environmental preservation in order to realize inclusive, adaptive, and sustainable village development, and accelerate the improvement of the status of Bungin Permai Village towards a developing and developed village.

Table 9 shows that inequality between the dimensions of the Developing Village Index (BVI) is the main factor that hinders the improvement in the status of Bungin Permai Village. Although the environmental dimension has the highest value, ecological excellence has not been able to encourage community welfare due to low social and economic resilience. This condition emphasizes that village development cannot be carried out sectorally, but must integrate strengthening the quality of human resources, economic institutions, utilization of environmental potential, and synergistic village governance so that all dimensions of the BVI develop in a balanced and sustainable manner. The inequalities between the dimensions of the BVI reflect the lack of sustainable social development that places the balance of social, economic, and environmental aspects as a single system. Based on the theory of sustainable social development, improving village welfare can only be achieved through strengthening community capacity, local economic institutions, participatory governance, and the inclusive use of environmental resources so that all dimensions of development develop harmoniously, adaptively, and sustainably. In eight resource-rich countries, research shows that environmental resource sustainability is influenced by resource exploitation, education, financial inclusion, and green technology innovation in supporting the achievement of SDGs 7 and 13 (Qamruzzaman 2025)

10. The Sustainable Social Development Model must be based on the participation of local communities and the character of coastal areas.

Based on the research objectives and the overall results of the discussion, the process of determining the Sustainable Social Development Model based on the Analysis of the Building Village Index is carried out through the stages of identifying objective conditions of the village, analyzing the linkages between social, economic, and ecological dimensions, and synthesizing findings into an integrative development framework. The initial stage puts the results of the BVI

measurements as the basis for identifying development gaps, especially the low Social Resilience Index and the Economic Resilience Index compared to the high Environmental Resilience Index. Furthermore, an analysis of the factors causing inequality is carried out through a study of access to education, health, settlements, social capital, economic institutions, and the potential of coastal resources. The results of the analysis show that the sustainability of village development requires strengthening the quality of human resources, revitalizing economic institutions, empowering communities based on Bajo socio-cultural capital, and sustainable management of coastal resources. The next stage is to develop participatory, inclusive, and data-driven intervention strategies by integrating social empowerment, local economic development, environmental conservation, and collaborative governance. The process produces an adaptive Sustainable Social Development Model, places social resilience as the main driver of village transformation, strengthens synergy between the dimensions of BVI, and becomes an analytical framework for village development planning that is fair, sustainable, effective, and able to gradually improve the status of villages towards advanced and independent villages.



Figure 1. Transformation of Bungin Permai Village

The inequality between the dimensions of the Developing Village Index reflects the lack of integration of social, economic, and environmental development in village governance. This condition is in line with the concept of sustainable social development which emphasizes strengthening community capacity, social inclusion, economic empowerment, and ecological sustainability in an integrated manner. According to Midgley's theory of social development, sustainable village development is achieved through institutional synergy, community participation, and sustainable use of local resources. According to Midgley's Social Development Theory, social development is a planned process

that integrates welfare, participation, and economic development to improve the quality of life of people in a sustainable manner (Hasmath 2014)



Figure 2. Strengthening Village Development Requires Adaptive, Inclusive, and Data-driven Policy Interventions by the BVI

Strengthening village development requires adaptive, inclusive, and data-based policy interventions from the Developing Village Index (BVI) in order to be able to respond appropriately to the diversity of local needs. The perspective of sustainable social development emphasizes the integration of social, economic, and environmental dimensions through community participation, equal access, and institutional strengthening. This approach increases policy effectiveness, strengthens village resilience, and encourages sustainable, equitable, and responsive development to change.

This research produces an analytical framework for sustainable village development that places social resilience at the center of village transformation.

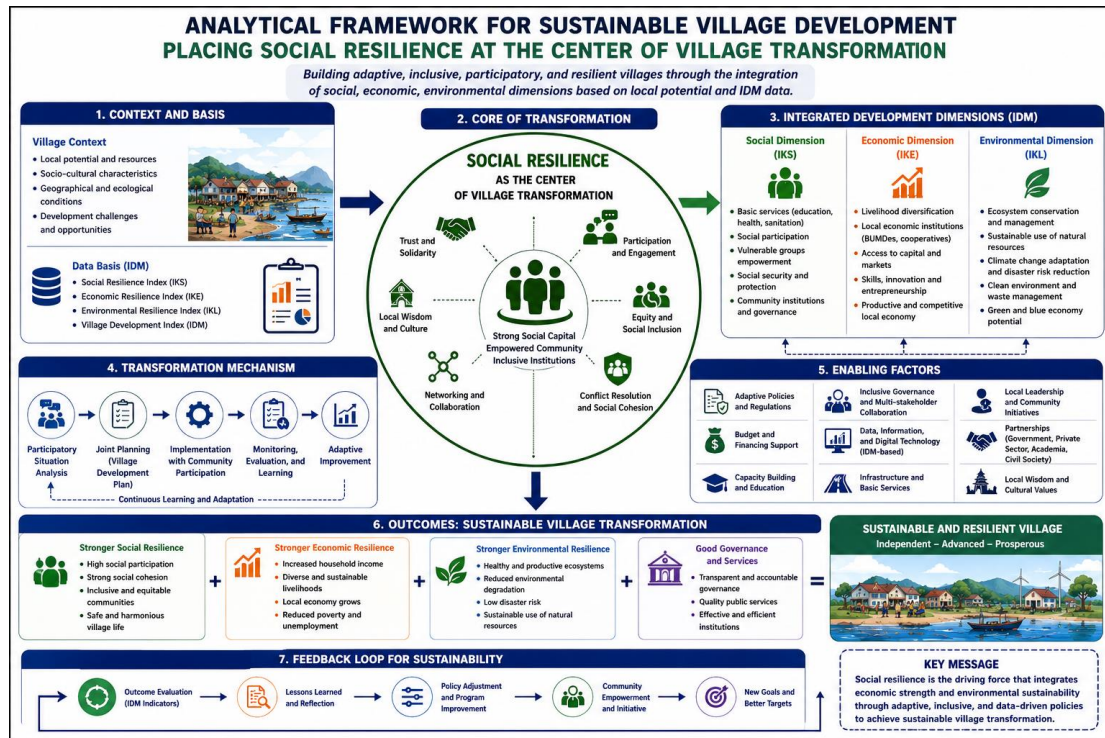


Figure 3. Analytical Framework for Sustainable Village Development

Sustainable village development requires an analytical framework that places social resilience at the core of village transformation because the ability of communities to build trust, participation, collaboration, and local institutions becomes the foundation of sustainability. The perspective of sustainable social development emphasizes that community welfare, inclusivity, and empowerment must be integrated with economic development and environmental management, so as to create villages that are adaptive, resilient, competitive, and able to face change in a sustainable manner.

CONCLUSION

This research has succeeded in developing a Sustainable Social Development Model based on the Analysis of the Building Village Index (BVI) that integrates social, economic, and ecological dimensions as a comprehensive framework in village development planning. The results of the study show that Bungin Permai Village is still a disadvantaged village with a BVI value of 0.520 due to the low Social Resilience Index and the Economic Resilience Index, even though it has a relatively high Environmental Resilience Index. The development gap is mainly influenced by limited access to education, health services, basic infrastructure, quality of settlements, sanitation, and weak village economic institutions. On the other hand, the research identified that the social capital of the Bajo community, the wealth of marine resources, and the condition of the coastal ecosystem that are still preserved are strategic assets that can be a lever for development if integrated through community capacity building, local economic empowerment, sustainable environmental management, and participatory, inclusive, and data-based village governance. These findings confirm that sustainable village development requires a balance between the

dimensions of the BVI so that ecological advantages can be converted into improvements in the social and economic well-being of the community. Research proves that sustainable social development is in line with Midgley's Social Development Theory through the integration of welfare, empowerment, institutions, and resource utilization. The theoretical contribution of this research lies in the development of a sustainable social development model that expands the use of the BVI not only as an instrument for measuring village status, but also as an analytical framework to explain the dynamic relationship between social, economic, and environmental resilience in the village development process. Meanwhile, the practical contribution of this research is in the form of providing a policy model that can be used by village governments, local governments, and stakeholders as the basis for the preparation of more directed, adaptive, evidence-based, and equitable development programs through strengthening basic services, economic institutions, community empowerment, environmental conservation, and improving the quality of village governance to accelerate the transformation of disadvantaged villages into developed villages. Resilient, inclusive and sustainable.

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