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Analysis of the Potential and Problems of Disadvantaged Villages in Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia: Developing Village Index (DVI) Approach

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A B S T R A C T

This study aims to identify the dimensions of social resilience in the development of disadvantaged villages using the latest indicators from the Developing Village Index (DVI). It explores local economic challenges that contribute to low village independence in Southeast Sulawesi, assesses the potential of natural resources in supporting ecological resilience, and examines the interrelationship among social, economic, and ecological aspects in fostering sustainable village resilience. A qualitative approach was employed using descriptive and phenomenological methods, with data collected through participatory observation, surveys, in-depth interviews, and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), and analyzed based on DVI indicators. The findings show that social resilience is shaped by health, education, social capital, and infrastructure. Economic constraints include limited access to markets, financial services, and transport. Ecological resilience is linked to disaster mitigation and conservation efforts. The study proposes an integrated, resilience-oriented development strategy and contributes to sustainable development discourse through a multidimensional resilience framework

INTRODUCTION

The text highlights the importance of analyzing the potential and challenges of disadvantaged villages to achieve sustainable, equitable, and data-driven development. Understanding local economic resources, environmental conditions, social structures, infrastructure, and community needs enables governments to design effective empowerment programs. The Village Development Index provides an objective framework for assessing village development, identifying priority issues, allocating resources, and monitoring progress toward community welfare and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The literature emphasizes that successful village development depends on effective governance, transparent village fund management, community participation, human resource development, digital innovation, and the sustainable utilization of local resources. Ecotourism, digital marketing, agricultural development, and village-owned economic institutions can strengthen local economies and reduce rural poverty. However, inadequate planning, unequal resource distribution, weak institutional capacity, limited infrastructure, and insufficient community involvement can undermine development outcomes.

The text argues that failure to identify village-specific problems may lead to ineffective interventions, persistent poverty, and widening regional inequalities. Therefore, an integrated, index-based approach is necessary to map each village's social, economic, and ecological conditions and determine its most urgent development priorities.

Ultimately, the study seeks to examine social resilience in disadvantaged village development, identify local economic challenges and natural resource potential, analyze the relationships between social, economic, and ecological resilience, and formulate an integrated development strategy based on the Village Development Index. This approach is expected to support targeted interventions, strengthen community independence, improve welfare, and promote sustainable and equitable rural development..

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Importance of Data in Village Development Planning

Effective and sustainable village development requires the Village Development Index, serving as a measuring tool to assess the level of village independence based on three main dimensions: social resilience, economic resilience, and ecological/environmental resilience. The use of the Building Village Index plays an important role in data-driven village development planning, as it is able to identify disadvantaged villages by examining local market dynamics, price efficiency, and the influence of culture, gender, and state policies (Harriss-White 1999). Through a multidimensional approach to poverty, the Building Village Index allows for accurate identification of disadvantaged villages, so that the government can design data-based poverty alleviation strategies that are right on target according to local village conditions (Wang et al. 2018), The ability to identify disadvantaged villages, such as those in Iran's Central Zagros, demonstrates the importance of data in village development

planning to understand the economic contribution of forests so that communities are lifted out of poverty without harming the environment (Mahmoudi et al. 2023).

Mapping of Urgent Aspects and Targeted Interventions

The use of the Building Village Index not only classifies villages, but also maps urgent aspects so as to enable Mapping of Urgent Aspects and Targeted Interventions to design sustainable, evidence-based policies in village development (Mvukiyehe and van der Windt 2020). The success of Sekapuk Village in managing Setigi tourism through Village-Owned Commercial Banks reflects sustainable, data-driven, participatory, business-oriented, and revenue-driven agile governance, in line with the Mapping of Urgent Aspects and Targeted Interventions (Chasan Amruloh and Lisaria Putri 2023).

Sustainable Development and in Accordance with Reality

The Building Village Index approach is in line with the principles of Sustainable Development and in Accordance with Reality, as seen in Kazakhstan's Altynemel National Park, where surveys show that sustainable development is still weak, so it needs to be strengthened through increasing the village index (Koshim et al. 2023). The community-based agricultural model in West Java that optimizes natural, cultural, and ecological resources in a sustainable manner has been proven to support Sustainable Development according to reality, especially in social, economic, institutional, and technological aspects (Djuwendah et al. 2023). The use of the Building Village Index in Southeast Sulawesi has been proven to strengthen data-based village development strategies, in accordance with local realities, support Sustainable Development, and increase the effectiveness and sustainability of community development. Definition: The Developing Village Index is a measure of village development through the analysis of the potential and constraints of disadvantaged villages in social, economic, and ecological aspects to encourage sustainable progress according to reality, in line with the principles of Sustainable Development that reduce the rural-urban gap.

METHODS

This research is designed using a qualitative approach with descriptive and phenomenological methods to support the goal of identifying the dimensions of social resilience in the development of disadvantaged villages based on the latest indicators of the Development Village Index (DVI), analysing local economic problems that affect the low independence index of disadvantaged villages in South Konawe Regency, Southeast Sulawesi, and evaluating the potential of natural resources in supporting village ecological resilience. A descriptive approach is used to explore the potential and problems of rural areas in the Disadvantaged Village category based on the official instrument of the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2016, through the three main dimensions of DVI, namely the Social Resilience Index (SRI), the Economic Resilience Index

(ERI), and the Environmental Resilience Index (EnRI). The phenomenological method complements this approach by observing phenomena in a complete and holistic manner without theoretical manipulation, so as to gain a deep understanding of the relationships between social, economic, and ecological aspects in forming village resilience in a sustainable manner. Primary data was collected through participatory observation, surveys, in-depth interviews, and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), while secondary data was obtained from official documentation of village development programs. The snowballing technique is used to select key informants, involving community leaders, village governments, and local development facilitators. The data is processed based on the DVI formulation with a 1/3 index calculation scheme (SRI + ERI + EnRI), where each dimension is constructed from specific indicators assessed on a scale of 0 to 5. The total score of the indicator is then transformed into an index value between 0 to 1. Through this integrative approach, the research aims to formulate resilience-based development strategies to strengthen the independence and resilience of disadvantaged villages.

RESULTS

Social Resilience: Identifying Dimensions in the Context of the Developing Village Index (DVI)

Social Resilience: Identifying Health Dimensions in the Context of the Building Village Index

Social resilience is an important pillar of village development through the Developing Village Index, shown by health dimensions such as access to facilities, medical personnel, and service posts, which affirms the vital role of health in strengthening the social resilience of village communities.

Table 1. Social Resilience: Identifying Health Dimensions in the Context of the Building Village Index

No.	Dimensions/Village	Epeesi	Ranowila	Asaria	Teteinea	Bakutaru	Lawisata	Bungin Permai	Tambeanga
	Health								
1	Travel time to health infrastructure< 30 minutes	4	5	4	5	5	5	2	5
2	Midwives and Health Workers Available	3	2	2	5	5	5	4	0
3	Doctor Health Workers Available	3	5	5	4	5	0	0	0
4	Other Health Workers Available	2	2	2	5	4	4	0	0
5	Access to village health	4	3	4	5	4	5	5	5

	posts and integrated service posts								
6	Activity Level Integrated service post	3	3	3	5	4	5	5	5
7	Membership Levels of the Social Security Administration Agency	1	3	1	3	2	3	5	5
	Point	**20**	**23**	**21**	**32**	**29**	**27**	**21**	**20**

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

The analysis reveals disparities in health-related social resilience among villages in Southeast Sulawesi. Teteinea (32) and Bakutaru (29) achieved the highest scores, reflecting better access to healthcare services, medical personnel, village health posts, and integrated health activities. In contrast, Bungin Permai (21) and Tambeanga (20) face shortages of healthcare workers and low social health insurance participation. These inequalities highlight the importance of improving healthcare infrastructure, distributing medical personnel more equitably, and expanding health insurance coverage. Strengthening accessible and inclusive healthcare services is essential to improving community welfare, reducing rural–urban disparities, and accelerating the development of disadvantaged villages.

Social Resilience: Identifying the Dimension of Education in the Context of the Building Village Index

Social resilience is an important foundation for sustainable village development, where the education dimension in the Building Village Index plays a major role through the provision of access to basic to non-formal education, skills, and services that strengthen social capacity, citizen participation, and encourage the realization of village independence and resilience.

Table 2. Social Resilience: Identifying the Dimension of Education in the Context of the Building Village Index

No.	Dimensions/Village	Epeesi	Ranowila	Asaria	Teteinea	Bakutaru	Lawisata	Bungin Permai	Tambeanga
	Dimensions of Education								
1	Access to Education to Elementary Schools < 3 Kilometres	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5

2	Junior High School Education Access < 6 Kilometres	4	5	3	5	3	4	2	5
3	Access to Senior High School Education < Kilometres	4	5	3	5	3	5	2	5
4	Illiteracy Activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Early Childhood Education Activities	0	3	0	5	1	0	0	0
6	Community Learning Activity Centre Activities	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
7	Access to the course/skills centre	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
8	Village Community Reading Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Point	**13**	**18**	**12**	**22**	**12**	**13**	**10**	**15**

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

The analysis reveals significant disparities in educational resilience among villages in Southeast Sulawesi. Teteinea achieved the highest score (22), reflecting better access to secondary education and non-formal learning activities. In contrast, Bungin Permai and Bakutaru face limited educational facilities and community learning opportunities. These inequalities highlight the need to improve educational access, quality, and non-formal learning facilities, including early childhood education and community learning centers. Strengthening educational infrastructure and community empowerment is essential to promoting sustainable development and improving the status of disadvantaged villages.

Social Resilience: Identifying the Social Capital Dimension in the Context of the Building Village Index

Social resilience in the context of the Building Village Index is very important to assess the ability of villages to face challenges, where the dimensions of social capital such as mutual cooperation, cultural and religious diversity, citizen participation, and public facilities are the main indicators in strengthening harmonious and resilient social relations.

Table 3. Social Resilience: Identifying the Social Capital Dimension in the Context of the Building Village Index

No.	Dimensions/Village	Epeesi	Ranowila	Asaria	Teteinea	Bakutaru	Lawisata	Bungin Permai	Tambeanga
	Social Capital Dimension								
1	Village Mutual Cooperation Habits	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	1
2	The existence of free open public spaces in the village	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
3	Availability of Sports Facilities	1	3	1	0	0	4	1	1
4	There are sports groups	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1
5	Villagers consist of several tribes and ethnicities	1	5	5	1	3	5	3	3
6	Every day, Citizens Use Different Languages	1	4	4	1	1	3	2	2
7	There is a diversity of religions in the village	1	3	1	0	1	1	0	1
8	Villagers Build Maintenance of Environmental Security Posts	3	3	2	0	2	0	1	1
9	Citizen Participation in Establishing an Environmental Security System	3	3	2	0	0	0	1	1
10	Crime Rate in the Village	5	5	1	5	5	5	4	4
11	The Level of Conflict in the Village	5	2	5	4	5	5	4	4
12	Efforts to Resolve Conflicts That Occur in Villages	0	3	0	5	0	0	5	5
13	There is Exceptional School Access	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
14	There are people with social welfare	0	0	5	5	0	5	5	5

15	There is a Suicide Society	0	0	5	2	5	5	5	5
	Point	**25**	**36**	**36**	**28**	**27**	**42**	**38**	**36**

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

The analysis reveals variations in social capital across villages in Southeast Sulawesi. Lawisata achieved the highest score (42), indicating strong social cohesion, ethnic diversity, sports participation, and low crime and conflict rates. In contrast, Teteinea and Bakutaru showed weaker social capital due to limited public facilities and community participation. Although mutual cooperation remains a significant strength across villages, unequal access to social services and the underutilization of cultural diversity continue to hinder social resilience. Therefore, strengthening public facilities, community participation, and capacity-building programs is essential to reduce social inequalities and promote sustainable village development.

Social Resilience: Identifying Settlement Dimensions in the Context of the Developing Village Index

Social resilience in the residential dimension reflects the quality of life of village communities through the availability of proper drinking water, sanitation, energy, and technology, where access to these facilities supports health, communication, and information, so that it plays an important role in supporting the independence and sustainability of village development according to the Building Village Index.

Table 4. Social Resilience: Identifying Settlement Dimensions in the Context of the Developing Village Index

No.	Dimensions/Village	Epeesi	Ranowila	Asaria	Teteinea	Bakutaru	Lawisata	Bungin Permai	Tambeanga
	Settlement Dimensions								
1	The villagers have a source of drinking water that is proper	5	5	5	5	5	4	1	1
2	Access villagers have water for bathing and washing	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	3
3	The majority of villagers have latrines	4	4	4	4	5	5	1	1
4	There is a garbage dump	3	3	3	1	0	0	1	1

5	The majority of villages have electricity	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	2
6	Villagers have mobile phones and strong signals	2	3	3	2	2	0	2	1
7	There are television, local, national and international	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	2
8	Internet access is available	1	2	2	2	0	0	3	1
	Point	**26**	**28**	**28**	**26**	**24**	**22**	**18**	**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

The analysis reveals significant disparities in settlement conditions among villages in Southeast Sulawesi. Epeesi, Ranowila, Asaria, and Teteinea achieved high scores (26–28), indicating better access to drinking water, electricity, sanitation, and information. In contrast, Bungin Permai (18) and Tambeanga (12) face greater limitations in basic infrastructure and digital access. These findings highlight the need for targeted development interventions to improve housing conditions, basic services, and infrastructure. Strengthening settlement facilities and community empowerment can reduce inequalities, enhance social resilience, and accelerate sustainable development in disadvantaged villages.

Local Economic Problems: An Analysis of the Independence Index

Local economic problems are very important to be analysed through the Independence Index because they include public access to trade centres, the existence of business sectors, financial institutions, and adequate infrastructure support that directly play a role in increasing regional economic independence, encouraging local growth, and realizing sustainable development.

Table 5. Local Economic Problems: An Analysis of the Independence Index

No.	Dimensions/Village	Epeesi	Ranowila	Asaria	Teteinea	Bakutaru	Lawisata	Bungin Permai	Tambeanga
	Economic Dimension								
1	More Than One Population Economic Activity	3	3	2	5	5	4	1	4
2	Community access to trade centers, such as shops and Market	2	4	4	3	2	1	3	4

3	There is a commercial sector in the settlement	0	3	0	3	3	2	4	5
4	There are food shops, hotels, and lodging businesses	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
5	There is a post office and logistics	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
6	Availability of General Banking Institutions	0	3	0	2	0	0	1	1
7	Availability of People's Credit Banks	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
8	Residents' Access to Credit	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
9	Available People's Economic Institutions (Cooperatives)	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	1
10	The road is passable by vehicle	1	0	2	4	2	0	0	1
11	Quality of Village Roads (Asphalt, Gravel, Hardening)	1	2	1	1	1	4	3	1
12	There are public transportation modes	0	1	1	1	0	3	2	1
	Point	**9**	**16**	**12**	**28**	**13**	**14**	**19**	**22**

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, it can be seen that the level of village economic independence in Southeast Sulawesi is still facing various structural challenges. Teteinea and Bungin Permai villages showed the highest scores of 28 and 22, respectively, indicating a diversity of economic activities, market access, and relatively adequate infrastructure. However, villages such as Epeesi and Asaria score low, reflecting limited access to financial institutions, trade, and public transportation. These findings corroborate the results of the analysis of the potential and problems of disadvantaged villages in Southeast Sulawesi, that inequality of access to the economy and basic infrastructure is the main obstacle to village independence. In Nepal, inequality of economic access and basic infrastructure hinders village self-sufficiency (Conway et al. 2020). Therefore, local economic development interventions must be directed at strengthening financial access, infrastructure, and the development of the people's economic sector equally. The Green Deal and EU Industrial Strategy stress securing raw

materials from all sources to boost sustainability, the economy, and finance (Nowaczek et al. 2021).

Ecological Potential: Evaluation of Natural Resources for Environmental Resilience

Ecological potential through the evaluation of natural resources plays an important role in maintaining environmental resilience from the threat of water, soil, and air pollution that damages the balance of nature. The condition of polluted rivers and natural disasters underscores the urgency of effective management to support disaster mitigation and ecosystem sustainability for human life and nature.

Table 6. Ecological Potential: Evaluating Natural Resources for Environmental Resilience

No.	Dimensions/Village	Epeesi	Ranowila	Asaria	Teteinea	Bakutaru	Lawisata	Bungin Permai	Tambeanga
	Ecological Dimension								
1	Whether or not there is water, soil, or air pollution	5	5	1	5	5	4	4	4
2	There Are Rivers That Are Affected By Sewage	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5
3	Natural Disaster Events	4	0	0	4	2	1	4	4
4	Disaster Management Efforts	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	4
5	Point	**13**	**10**	5	**14**	**12**	**10**	**16**	**17**

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

The ecological assessment reveals significant differences in environmental resilience among disadvantaged villages in Southeast Sulawesi. Tambeanga (17) and Bungin Permai (16) achieved the highest scores, indicating better ecological conditions and disaster management, while Asaria (5) showed high vulnerability due to pollution and inadequate disaster response. These disparities highlight the need for data-driven interventions based on the Building Village Index to strengthen environmental adaptation and disaster mitigation. Promoting agroecology, sustainable resource management, local food networks, and water-centered socio-ecological systems can further improve environmental resilience and support sustainable development in disadvantaged villages.

Social, Economic, and Ecological Linkages: A Holistic Approach

A holistic approach that combines social, economic, and ecological linkages is important to be applied in analysing the potential and problems of disadvantaged villages in Southeast Sulawesi, because these three aspects affect each other, so that the separation of analysis actually closes the root of the problem and strategic opportunities in strengthening the resilience and empowerment of village communities.

Table 7. Social, Economic, and Ecological Linkages of Villages in Southeast Sulawesi

No	Village	Health	Education	Social Capital	Settlements	Ecology	Total Score	Key Potential	Main Problems
1	Epeesi	20	13	25	26	13	97	Access to clean water, strong mutual cooperation	Low access to education and health services
2	Ranowila	23	18	36	28	10	115	Strong social capital, decent settlements	No public spaces & non-formal educational facilities
3	Asaria	21	12	36	28	5	102	High social capital	Low ecological resilience, minimal internet access
4	Teteinea	32	22	28	26	14	122	Superior social and educational services	Low availability of public space
5	Bakutaru	29	12	27	24	12	104	Health and settlements are quite good	Weak in social activities & internet access
6	Lawisata	27	13	42	22	10	114	High social capital and mutual cooperation	Internet access and minimal settlements
7	Bungin Permai	21	10	38	18	16	103	Strong social and ecological resilience	Low access to education, poor housing
8	Tambeanga	20	15	36	12	17	100	Ecology and high social participation	Settlements are severely underdeveloped, health services are inadequate

The analysis reveals significant differences in village resilience in Southeast Sulawesi. Teteinea (122) and Ranowila (115) demonstrate stronger integration of social capital, health, education, and settlement, although public spaces and non-formal education remain challenges. In contrast, Epeesi (97), Tambeanga (100), and Bungin Permai (103) face greater inequalities, particularly in ecological resilience and residential infrastructure. Limited access to healthcare, education, internet services, and environmental protection further contributes to village vulnerability. These findings indicate that disadvantaged village conditions result not only from economic limitations but also from weak social and ecological integration. Therefore, sustainable village development requires an integrated approach that strengthens basic services, infrastructure, community participation, and environmental resilience.

Resilience-Based Development Strategy: The Role of Village Index Data in Building

Resilience-based development strategies are the key to accelerating village development, especially in disadvantaged areas such as Southeast Sulawesi, where the Developing Village Index data plays an important role in uncovering the potential and problems of villages to formulate targeted interventions in strengthening social, economic, and ecological resilience in a sustainable manner.

Table 8. Village Resilience-Based Development Strategy in Southeast Sulawesi: Analysis of Potentials and Problems Based on VDI

No	Village	Health Score	Education Score	Social Capital Score	Settlement Score	Economic Score	Ecology Score	Total Score	Category: VDI	Main Problems	Superior Potential	Recommendation Strategy
1	Epeesi	20	13	25	26	9	13	106	Left behind	Economy is very low, facilities are limited	Social & ecological capital is relatively good	Increasing the productive economy based on local natural resources; Basic infrastructure development
2	Ranowila	23	18	36	28	16	10	131	Develop	Economic access, limited social facilities	High social capital, good education	Development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and village cooperatives; Locally-

No	Village	Health Score	Education Score	Social Capital Score	Settlement Score	Economic Score	Ecology Score	Total Score	Category: VDI	Main Problems	Superior Potential	Recommendation Strategy
												based skills training
3	Asaria	21	12	36	28	12	5	114	Left behind	Low ecology, minimal economic facilities	High social capital	Environmental restoration, development of transportation networks & trade facilities
4	Teteinea	32	22	28	26	28	14	150	Proceed	Public facilities are less than optimal in several dimensions	Health & economy are very strong	Diversification of the village economy, improvement of the quality of education and information technology
5	Bakutaru	29	12	27	24	13	12	117	Develop	Limited social activities, weak economy	Good health and environment	Improvement of social facilities, development of community business groups
6	Lawisata	27	13	42	22	14	10	128	Develop	Economic facilities and low settlements	Social capital is very high	Improved access to basic infrastructure and community-based local economy
7	Bungin Permai	21	10	38	18	19	16	122	Develop	Access to education and poor housing	High social and ecological capital	Focus on educational infrastructure, decent settlements, and ecotourism-based businesses

No	Village	Health Score	Education Score	Social Capital Score	Settlement Score	Economic Score	Ecology Score	Total Score	Category: VDI	Main Problems	Superior Potential	Recommendation Strategy
8	Tambeanga	20	15	36	12	22	17	122	Develop	Basic facilities are minimal, and residential is very low	Ecology & economy improve	Prioritize settlement development, sanitation, and strengthening the role of village institutions for empowerment

Information:
1. The IDM category is determined based on the total cumulative score of all dimensions.
2. Left behind: <120
3. Develop: 120–140
4. Proceed: >140

The study highlights the importance of the Building Village Index (DVI) in identifying challenges and development potential in disadvantaged villages in Southeast Sulawesi. Epeesi, Asaria, and Teteinea face economic, ecological, and infrastructure limitations, although strong social capital provides opportunities for participatory development. DVI-based planning can support productive economic activities, environmental restoration, and improved trade networks according to each village's needs. The findings emphasize strengthening local capacity, infrastructure, and community empowerment through integrated development strategies. Furthermore, optimizing village ecosystems, ecological restoration, and traditional knowledge can support more adaptive, context-specific policies for sustainable village development.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study found that the resilience of disadvantaged villages in South Konawe, Southeast Sulawesi, is influenced by health, education, social capital, settlements, the economy, and ecology. Villages with better health services, educational access, mutual cooperation, and basic infrastructure demonstrated stronger social resilience. However, economic disparities, limited access to financial institutions, markets, and transportation remain major barriers to village self-reliance. Ecological resilience also depends on effective disaster mitigation and environmental conservation. The findings highlight the interdependence of social, economic, and ecological dimensions in determining overall village resilience. Therefore, the study recommends an integrated

development strategy focusing on local capacity building, local resource-based economic development, infrastructure improvement, and socio-ecological revitalization. Theoretically, this research contributes to sustainable village development literature by integrating multidimensional resilience approaches. Practically, it provides a strategic framework for local governments and stakeholders to design adaptive, locally based development programs that strengthen the long-term resilience of disadvantaged villages.

FURTHER STUDY

This study still has limitations, so further research on Analysis of the Potential and Problems of Disadvantaged Villages in Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia: Developing Village Index (DVI) Approach is needed to refine this study and enhance the insights of readers and the authors.

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