

**STRUCTURAL AND CULTURAL STRATEGIES IN BUILDING  
SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND ECOLOGICAL RESILIENCE  
TOWARDS AN INDEPENDENT SOCIETY**  
**ESTRATEGIAS ESTRUCTURALES Y CULTURALES EN LA CONSTRUCCIÓN  
DE RESILIENCIA SOCIAL, ECONÓMICA Y ECOLÓGICA HACIA  
UNA SOCIEDAD INDEPENDIENTE**  
**ESTRATÉGIAS ESTRUTURAIIS E CULTURAIIS NA CONSTRUÇÃO DA RESILIÊNCIA  
SOCIAL, ECONÓMICA E ECOLÓGICA PARA UMA SOCIEDADE INDEPENDENTE**

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**ABSTRACT:** This study outlines structural and cultural strategies to build social, economic, and ecological resilience in independent societies. Independent communities are defined by social and economic resilience and ecological support. Socioeconomic and ecological resilience can be achieved through the efforts of the structural and cultural strategies of the government and the people concerned. The research method uses quantitative descriptive mixed research studies and case studies. The research of the case study was conducted in one of the independent villages, which took place eclectically. Quantitative descriptive and case studies complement each other. The results showed that an independent society is a society that is able to meet and maintain social and economic needs and maintain ecology in a sustainable manner. Such independence and survivability can be achieved through structural and cultural strategies. Structural strategy by revitalizing and functioning structural institutions. And its cultural strategy involves all elements of society and pays attention to cultural aspects in every stage of development. The implementation of structural strategies has given rise to social, economic and ecological resilience toward an independent society. Community independence and resilience are supported by the fulfilment of the dimensions of Health, Education, social capital and healthy and comfortable settlements, and economic and ecological dimensions. Based on this, the results of this study contribute to building an independent society in the form of social, economic, and ecological resilience.

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<p><b>PALABRAS CLAVE:</b>                  estrategia                  estructural;                  estrategia cultural;                  construcción de                  resiliencia social;                  resiliencia                  económica;                  resiliencia ambiental;                  sociedades                  independientes</p>	<p><b>RESUMEN:</b> Este estudio describe estrategias estructurales y culturales para construir resiliencia social, económica y ecológica en sociedades independientes. Las comunidades independientes se definen por la resiliencia social y económica y el apoyo ecológico. La resiliencia socioeconómica y ecológica puede lograrse a través de los esfuerzos de las estrategias estructurales y culturales del gobierno y las personas interesadas. El método de investigación utiliza estudios de investigación mixtos descriptivos cuantitativos y estudios de casos. La investigación del estudio de caso se llevó a cabo en una de las aldeas independientes, que tuvo lugar eclécticamente. Los estudios cuantitativos descriptivos y de caso se complementan entre sí. Los resultados mostraron que una sociedad independiente es una sociedad que es capaz de satisfacer y mantener las necesidades sociales y económicas y mantener la ecología de una manera sostenible. Tal independencia y capacidad de supervivencia pueden lograrse a través de estrategias estructurales y culturales. Estrategia estructural mediante la revitalización y el funcionamiento de las instituciones estructurales. Y su estrategia cultural involucra a todos los elementos de la sociedad y presta atención a los aspectos culturales en cada etapa del desarrollo. La implementación de estrategias estructurales ha dado lugar a la resiliencia social, económica y ecológica hacia una sociedad independiente. La independencia y la resiliencia de la comunidad están respaldadas por el cumplimiento de las dimensiones de salud, educación, capital social y asentamientos saludables y cómodos, y dimensiones económicas y ecológicas. En base a esto, los resultados de este estudio contribuyen a construir una sociedad independiente en forma de resiliencia social, económica y ecológica.</p>
<p><b>PALVRAS-CHAVE:</b>                  estratégia estrutural;                  estratégia cultural;                  construção da                  resiliência social;                  resiliência                  econômica;                  resiliência do                  ambiente;                  sociedades                  independentes</p>	<p><b>RESUMO:</b> Este estudo traça estratégias estruturais e culturais para construir resiliência social, econômica e ecológica em sociedades independentes. As comunidades independentes são definidas pela resiliência social e econômica e pelo apoio ecológico. A resiliência socioeconômica e ecológica pode ser alcançada através dos esforços das estratégias estruturais e culturais do governo e das pessoas em causa. O método de investigação utiliza estudos de investigação mistos quantitativos descritivos e estudos de caso. A investigação do estudo de caso foi realizada numa das aldeias independentes, que teve lugar eclécticamente. Estudos quantitativos descritivos e de caso complementam-se mutuamente. Os resultados mostraram que uma sociedade independente é uma sociedade capaz de satisfazer e manter as necessidades sociais e económicas e manter a ecologia de forma sustentável. Essa independência e sobrevivência podem ser alcançadas através de estratégias estruturais e culturais. Estratégia estrutural, revitalizando e funcionando as instituições estruturais. E a sua estratégia cultural envolve todos os elementos da sociedade e presta atenção aos aspetos culturais em todas as fases do desenvolvimento. A implementação de estratégias estruturais deu origem a resiliência social, económica e ecológica para uma sociedade independente. A independência e a resiliência comunitárias são apoiadas pelo cumprimento das dimensões da Saúde, Educação, capital social e assentamentos saudáveis e confortáveis, e dimensões económicas e ecológicas. Com base nisto, os resultados deste estudo contribuem para a construção de uma sociedade independente sob a forma de resiliência social, económica e ecológica.</p>

## A. Introduction

An independent community is a society that has the ability to meet the needs of all citizens in a sustainable manner. The existence of independent communities is determined by social and economic resilience and maintained and sustainable ecological support. Therefore, to bathe society requires the development of social, economic, and ecological resilience, and the development of such resilience requires structural and cultural strategies. Structural strategy through functionalization, restructuring of community development planning and implementing institutions. And cultural strategies in the form of awareness about the orientation of advanced and independent cultures to society.

Self-reliance is a necessity of all civil society. Civil society consists of families and individuals, and it also has an orientation of independence. Civil society in an institutional context is

influenced by domestic governments and institutional actors (Meyer *et al.*, 2020). And the characteristics of civil society are regional participation and integration as well as various institutions of national and international organizations. (Reinold, 2019). Independent society has similar meanings to civil society. Civil society is characterized by the role of various elements of society and cooperation through organizations (Faizin *et al.*, 2019). Independent societies are able to undertake sustainable development and maintain collective energy and technological innovation in preserving ecology by investing in renewable energy (Maturó *et al.*, 2021). Independent societies are characterized by the cooperation of government actors and civil society organizations. They work together to build sustainable development (Schierup *et al.*, 2018). An independent society is analogous to a company. Society as a company is important to adhere to the values and be responsible for overcoming problems (Janang *et al.*, 2020). The

strength of domestic civil society in the process and stage of policy implementation lies in social movements and professional and religious associations (Smith, 2019). Independent communities can also be referred to as independent communities by upholding the values of trust in service (Theron & Pelsler, 2020), and the independent community is educated, has psychological independence, maintains daily life, engages in various social activities. (Higuchi & Liyanage, 2019).

An independent society is the hope of all citizens of various professions and social strata without exception, and where every activity is social and its economy is influenced by their respective cultures and levels of intelligence. This reality has been proven that the results achieved in professional life, where the results of the work achieved are influenced by independence and culture, in addition to intellectual intelligence/emotional/spiritual (Putri & Wirawati, 2020). Independent societies are characterized by the ability to meet primary and secondary needs. Policy alternatives are to design learning-based innovations and development strategies through policies from commodity exports by developing industrial investments, accompanied by agricultural development and agroindustry (Lundvall & Lema, 2014). Independent societies have the ability to stand on their own feet, characterized by social, economic, and environmental resilience. Civilization collapses over global environmental threats and climate change, such as extreme weather that challenges people's resilience; socioeconomic realities prove that community and environmental interactions, where livelihoods are disrupted, are so vulnerable to change that they lead to increased understanding of risks and increased adaptive capacity that can provide opportunities to innovate (Endfield, 2012). Sustainable economic development is determined by economic resilience through socioeconomic, economic growth, the natural environment, and technological innovation (Yu *et al.*, 2018).

However, the reality is that not all societies can be independent, including families or individuals who do not have the ability to meet their primary needs. This is due to the absence of social capital support as part of social integration, even with low fertility rates, family breakdown, and social disintegration effects (Jo *et al.*, 2020). The existence of natural disasters due to human hands also contributes to vulnerability, efforts to reduce it by increasing system resilience, social resilience, infrastructure resilience, and the natural environment, including urban resilience as a key factor toward social, ecological, and infrastructure resilience (Žilėnienė, 2014). As the disease spreads easily,

the daily social resistance to its control measures spreads through discourse in the media, but the political practice of the authority structure is institutionally regulated so that it can control it and overcome social resistance (Wilkinson & Fairhead, 2017). The state, in this case, is represented by the government and has not been able to bathe all its citizens. Governments and citizens need to formulate innovation policies and strategies through the agricultural industry; it is done to adapt and compete in terms of economic resilience development (Lundvall & Lema, 2014). Disappointment from the citizens of the community can lead to suicidal behaviour. Such behaviour results from the interaction of complex factors, including biological, psychological, social, cultural, and natural environment factors. Therefore, arrangements are needed to communicate complex reciprocal relationships between factors related to suicide (Thompson *et al.*, 2020). The state and government have not been able to create a coordinated and integrated development that is equitable and equitable for each of its citizens in meeting primary needs, let alone secondary needs. Development without coordination and an integrated strategy will give birth to inequality; therefore, the development of the agricultural sector coordinated with the city through symbiotic development strategies and symbiotic development strategies has been able to overcome the integration of symbiotic units, optimization of symbiotic interfaces, selection of symbiotic modes and development of symbiotic environments (Shuting *et al.*, 2019). Some people have not been able to stand alone; besides that, there are still conditions of disharmony and social disintegration, low employment, and economic opportunities, as well as damage to the natural environment and the covid 19 pandemic that caused a reaction from the citizens. Such as the public's reaction to the Ebola epidemic in the form of acts of violence or daily resistance to repeated outbreak control measures followed, undermining public health efforts to contain the crisis (Wilkinson & Fairhead, 2017). Acute threats from the COVID-19 pandemic include social disorders such as financial insecurity, parenting burdens, and stress due to confinement that ultimately threaten the welfare of children and families in the community (Prime *et al.*, 2020). There have been family splits in developed countries followed by declining levels of individual health, leading to social disintegration (Jo *et al.*, 2020). That a number of individual and social factors contribute to the difficulty of social integration, especially the complexity of language barriers and closed social environments (H. Li, 2020). Similarly, aggressive resistance to Ebola control efforts

is due to suspicions of mercenary use and violations of burial habits (Claude *et al.*, 2019). So far, the structural and cultural strategies implemented have not revealed their effectiveness in achieving community independence. But empirically, it has been established in 81 countries during the period 1996-2016 that the interaction between countries' Comparative Advantage Following (CAF) development strategies and Aid for Trade (AFT) interventions resulted in higher rates of structural change in production, a higher number of AFT flows helping to promote structural changes in production in countries that have adopted CAF development strategies (Gnangnon, 2020)

Therefore, it is important to analyze the effectiveness of the application of structural and cultural strategies to form community independence. The application of the interaction between comparative advantage following (CAF) development strategies and Aid for Trade (AFT) interventions has changed structurally in production (Gnangnon, 2020). Structural strategies with ecotourism have had both positive and negative impacts on ecotourism, and this shows that the development of ecotourism has a dilemmatic character. However, this strategy is promising in the process of increasing capacity more broadly (Koens *et al.*, 2009). Thus, in devising a structural strategy of economic development, innovation and learning-based development strategies are needed relating to the realities of society (Lundvall & Lema, 2014). In addition, effective cultural strategies are needed to support structural strategies in shaping community independence. The influence of cultural strategies must be adjusted between cultural tendencies for community development through multicultural strategy approaches (Shen, 2020). In a multicultural society accompanied by differences in power and status at the level of macro and micro institutions, cultural strategies are carried out by communicating differences in values and identities so that each member of society is encouraged by intercultural attitudes to be understood. The effectiveness of implementing cultural strategies requires integration into territorial marketing strategies as resources that reinforce the value of goals and society (Campillo-Alhama & Martínez-Sala, 2019). Effectiveness of implementing culturally oriented strategies to support communities by participating in various cultural barriers in the development of rural indigenous peoples (Schill & Caxaj, 2019).

The main objective of the study is to uncover the effectiveness of structural strategies by central and local governments, regulation, and community empowerment oriented towards social, economic, and environmental resilience. Social, ecological

and infrastructure resilience occurs through the interaction of various elements (social, psychological, physical, structural, environmental, etc.). Resilient areas are defined by the synergy of resilient communities, resilient infrastructure, and resilient environments as well (Žile`niene`, 2014). Social and environmental resilience is urgently needed because social (human) and ecological (biophysical) subsystems are interdependent, and resilience itself is concerned with changes in complex multilevel systems, thus requiring adaptive management in addressing the uncertainties of change through a shared learning approach (Berkes, 2017). Economic resilience can be done through local industrial development strategies accompanied by the development of differential potential, such as skills (Kitsos *et al.*, 2019). Regional economic resilience is determined by local governance arrangements and the ability to innovate and diversify the economy (L. Li *et al.*, 2019).

The conceptual framework in this study starts from the implementation of structural and cultural strategies. Structural strategy through functionalization, restructuring of community development planning and implementing institutions. And cultural strategies in the form of awareness about the orientation of advanced and independent cultures to society. This strategy is carried out to build social resilience (social resilience index) and economic (economic resilience index) and is supported by a maintained and sustainable ecological ecology (ecological resilience index). The success of such resilience development is a key and important aspect of an independent society

Based on the framework of the aforementioned concepts, a hypothesis can be drawn up that the more independent society is, the higher the social and economic resilience and the more maintained and sustainable its ecology. A structural and cultural strategy of the community is needed to build resilience and independent societies. The study used a quantitative descriptive mixed research study and a case study. The case study research was carried out in one of the independent villages that took place eclectically, where the selection of the research site considered its location and ecological aspects influenced by urban activities. The districts where this study was located had 336 villages; 53 villages, or 15.77%, were independent villages or independent communities (South Konawe Village Community Development office, 2021).

## B. Design of Research

Studies in the research process are developed *mixed research* through quantitative descriptive studies and qualitative studies, using descriptive

type case studies that take place cross-sectional. Quantitative data is used to calculate the score of the village building index, including the Index of social, economic, and ecological/environmental resilience. The quantitative data is combined with qualitative data in the form of interview results from elements of village communities that have been able to be certified independent villages. This research was conducted in Lambusa village of Konda subdistrict of South Konawe District of Indonesia. The selection of the location is based on its success in holding the title of the independent Village. The districts where this study was located had 336 villages, 53 villages or 15.77% were independent villages or independent communities, and the highest number of independent villages in the South Konawe district (South Konawe Village Community Development office, 2021). Data analysis based on the formulation of the Building Village Index strategy consists of (1) Social Resilience Index, (2) Economic Resilience Index, and (3) Ecological Resilience Index. As a formulation. Each dimension is constructed from a series of variables, and each variable comes from an indicator device. Each indicator has a score of 0 to 5; the higher the score, the more it has a positive meaning. The Total Score indicator is converted into an index with a value of 0-1.  $Y = \frac{\text{Total Score}}{\text{Maximum Value (X)}}$   $Y = \text{Index component consisting of: Social Resilience Index, Economical Resilience Index and Ecological Resilience Index}$   $X = \text{Indicator (X)}$  In this case,  $\frac{1}{3}$  (Social Resilience Index + Economic Resilience Index + Ecological Resilience Index) denotes the Social Resilience Index of 38 Indicators  $\times 5 = 190$ ; Economic Resilience Index as many as 12 Indicators  $\times 5 = 60$ ; and ecological resilience index of 4 indicators  $\times 5 = 20$ . The results of the Index determine the status of independent villages/independent communities.

### C. Result and Discussion

The results of the study are outlined in the application of cultural strategies and cultural strategies. Structural and cultural strategies are implemented by the central and regional governments together with all elements of society. Both strategies are geared toward building social, economic, and ecological resilience. The use of village index analysis builds through social resilience index, economic resilience index, and ecological resilience index, it can be obtained results that determine the predicate of independent villages / independent communities. Here is a description of the application of structural and cultural strategies in building social, economic, and ecological resilience toward an independent society.

### Implementation of the structural strategy

The results showed that structural strategies by the central government through regulation-making in organizing and measuring the achievements of community development gradually, ranging from communities that are very lagging, lagging behind, developing, advanced, and independent, while local governments have carried out community development in their regions without discrimination through community empowerment oriented to social, economic and environmental resilience. The structural strategy carried out is to revitalize and re-enable the structural institutions of local governments as a coordination team for Regional Poverty Reduction, which is covered by central government regulations (presidential regulation number 5 of 2010 and regulation of the minister of state number 42 of 2010, has demonstrated political will by carrying out its duties through the realization of participatory planning and empowerment programs in the community, so as to achieve the program objectives of the program). Poverty alleviation towards an independent society. The regional poverty alleviation coordination team develops regional poverty reduction strategies, reviews and enables all work tools and partners, conducts studies on various poverty issues, integrates multisectoral roles at the regional level and, intensifies stakeholder participation at the community level, engages representatives of the poor themselves in the process of identifying eligible and highly deserving poor people, develop programs to strengthen the institutional capacity of the community.

Structural strategies through planning and regulation in organizing and strengthening the institutional capacity of the community are gradually carried out through community empowerment oriented to social, economic, and environmental resilience, revitalization and re-functionalization of structural institutions of government authority, functionalization of work tools that integrate multisectoral roles of stakeholder participation and involve all elements of society. National planning relies on this type of infrastructure through a deep-rooted traditional paradigm that, in line with ecological/environmental demands, has reduced risks in the agricultural sector of society (Lafuente *et al.*, 2020). Structural strategies through increasing institutional capacity in protecting animals, plants, and public health while promoting trade, seeking export market opportunities and anticipating unexpected events, monitoring, reporting, and taking responsive steps to local and global challenges that support food production and

trade (Adamchick & Perez, 2020). Of course, do not forget the efforts of psychological education in fostering and improving family health through participatory approach models (Zoladl *et al.*, 2020). In addition, religion is needed as a bridge to social integration because religion has a function in an integrated social process (Conner, 2019). Another structural strategy is to encourage the birth of innovators capable of solving rare mobility problems, declining social interaction, demographics, and rural and urban bottom-up-based digital gaps (Zerrer & Sept 2020). However, no less important in implementing structural strategies is the participatory budgeting aspects of every element of citizens through participatory democratic models, proximity democracy, participatory modernization, multi-stakeholder participation, neo-corporatism, and community development that can help understand socio-political and ideological dynamics (Röcke *et al.*, 2020).

The next structural effort is the preparation and application of social institutions that have been reconstructed into rural institutions that are able to act as agents of social change to overcome problems in their respective environments, such as Community Empowerment Institutions. Establish a planning working group tasked with coordinating and facilitating the formulation of poverty alleviation strategies and policies and facilitating the synchronization process with the Medium-Term Development Plan, coordinating poverty alleviation priority policies and programs in the Local Government Work Plan, synchronizing poverty alleviation programs between sectors and between centers and regions, facilitating the development of appropriate regional poverty reduction programs. With regional characteristics and potential, as well as monitoring and evaluating the implementation of poverty alleviation policies. Establish an institutional working group tasked with providing facility support in the framework of the implementation of poverty alleviation programs. Establish a funding working group tasked with providing budgeting support for poverty alleviation programs. And structural strategy by involving stakeholders from various professional circles both from universities, non-governmental institutions, and activists and from community leaders, especially poor community leaders themselves. Stakeholders not only discussed in depth various strategies for the implementation of development programs but also at any time involved in monitoring and evaluation of various programs, but the implementation of development by the government and the community was directed to provide social and economic infrastructure supported by ecological conservation

efforts, as a result of an interview with the village head of Lambusa Konda Subdistrict as follows.

"I think all village heads feel happy if the area achieves the title as independent Village. However, it is also undeniable that in addition to requiring improved performance to increase the predicate of his Village from up Village to independent Village, also the Village Head and his apparatus basically also feel anxious if they bear the title of independent Village. Therefore, if it has become an Independent Village, then we must maximally regulate the process of government and development independently and independently. That is, the attention and intake of funds from the local government is no longer maximal, so the village apparatus must fight alone to maintain the status of the Village (Interview with Rojikin, August 27, 2021).

Structural efforts by the apparatus, especially in rural areas, in bathing its people. The strategy carried out by them is directed to continue to maintain and maintain their predicate as an independent village. Based on the aforementioned description, it can be emphasized that the structural strategy of the government in planning and implementing development has achieved the development of a developed and independent society. The orientation of development planning and implementation is on social, economic resilience and environmental carrying capacity in a sustainable manner. Any planning and implementation of independent community development, integrating multisectoral roles at the regional level and intensifying stakeholder participation at the community level, involving representatives of all levels of society in developing programs to strengthen the institutional capacity of the community. The implementation of structural strategies has given rise to social, economic and ecological resilience toward an independent society. Community independence and resilience are supported by the fulfilment of the dimensions of Health, Education, social capital and healthy and comfortable settlements, and economic and ecological dimensions.

Therefore, every strategy implemented is always oriented to maximize the implementation of government and the development process independently. Similarly, the provision of social and economic infrastructure is supported by ecological conservation efforts. Development strategies become the basis for managing rural areas by paying attention to the changing dynamics of local communities and treating state-based nature conservation initiatives in terms of local resistance and unbalanced power relations using planning theory (Hidle, 2019). Major concerns need to be made in addressing ecological and social welfare issues through integrated planning with

all rural areas so as to achieve sustainable community welfare (Khan *et al.*, 2020). And another structural effort is to train individuals and communities to anticipate the onset of their difficulties, especially with regard to economic and social integration through, including the involvement of nation-states and organizations in creating an open climate (H. Li, 2020). In addition, it needs a circular economic strategy by reusing vacant locations and revitalizing the environment that can provide opportunities in the pursuit of community welfare (Foster, 2020).

## Implementation of Cultural Strategy

The results showed that cultural strategies in the form of public awareness of advanced and independent cultural orientation based on the culture of each ethnic family, so that it is organized and maintained socioeconomic life, through the synthetic process of organizing development planning deliberations with social institutions. *Kalosara* local culture in the *Tolaki* community. The existence of local *Kalosara* culture as a social capital, a round and modern sacred object made of rattan, seems to be real and still very trusted sanctity and sanctity by the people of the tribe (*Tolaki/Mekongga*) in Konawe Regency, South Indonesia, in the formulation of a participatory development strategy based on local culture *Kalosara*. Against the development of rural areas with various program planning in it, which has been called development planning deliberation. The strategy of organizing development planning deliberations based on local culture *Kalosara* is one of the strategic steps to develop an integrated village development program. In this context, the process of organizing development planning deliberations as an integral part of modern planning is integrated and synergized with traditional planning called *Meobu-obu*, which means sitting in an inner circle negotiating all issues together.

The existence of social capital as a pearl of life in rural communities in the past and even to the present seems to have undergone shifts and changes in social values and norms with various consequences the logical. But *Kalosara*, as a sacred object that is round and blind and made of rattan, looks real and is still very believed sacredness and sacredness by the residents of the *Tolaki/Mekongga* in the mainland region of Southeast Sulawesi Province of Indonesia. Almost all rural areas in South Konawe Regency that the research team comprehensively reviewed found symptoms of shifting values and social norms vitally today. Therefore, the Research Team offers a formulation of *kalosara* culture-based participatory development strategy towards rural

development with various program planning in it, which has been called development planning deliberation (Chart).

Discourse on the functionalization of *Kalosara* local cultural values that are so sacred in the mind and conscience of ethnic *Tolaki/Mekongga* into the development program, it is widely suspected that various development programs organized by involving *osara* institution and institutional *software* can take place smoothly, safely and aspiration. The reason the existence of *Kalosara* as a sacred object packaged in the form of customary ceremony in the middle of the opening of development planning deliberation is not the spirit and work ethic of the community. But at the same time, prevent the behaviour of the irregularities of the apparatus and anticipate public lies as is commonly shown by the government apparatus so far. Therefore, it is necessary to provide space for civil society to negotiate in the realm of policy-making related to government and sustainable development (Sénit, 2020). Sustainable development is carried out through rural development strategies. Rural development means doing local development by means of local capacity building and conducting external relations (Hidle, 2019).

*Kalosara* social institutions and villages that can be utilized structurally functionally in development planning deliberations at the *Okambo* level led by *Toono Motua*, at the *Otobu* level, which are each led by *Pu'utobu*, and at the *Lipu* and *Wonua* levels are led or initiated by *Sapati* and *Mokole*. Everything can be synergized with indigenous social institutions and institutions that exist at all levels of local government. *Kalosara*, as a *value power* that is still strongly believed by locals, is an internal motivation that contains the power of self-control and social control to run the wheels of government with various development programs toward an independent society. The cultural competence of servants can improve service by using symbolic movement strategies, thus giving rise to commitment to building partnerships so that service goals can be easily achieved. Activities that are characterized by cultural competence link the acceptance of the framework and the safety of the culture itself (Schill & Caxaj, 2019). Similarly, in building entrepreneurship, cultural services are needed, especially in anticipating labor market challenges and goods in accordance with the location of the business (Murzyn-Kupisz & Działek, 2019). And it turns out that external cultural strategies, as institutional manifestations of differences in power and status, require communication techniques so that there is a mutual understanding drive to be relevant to their identity values (Simic', 2020). Culture can be a tool that fosters loyalty and the power of modernization to enhance development (Gerits, 2019)

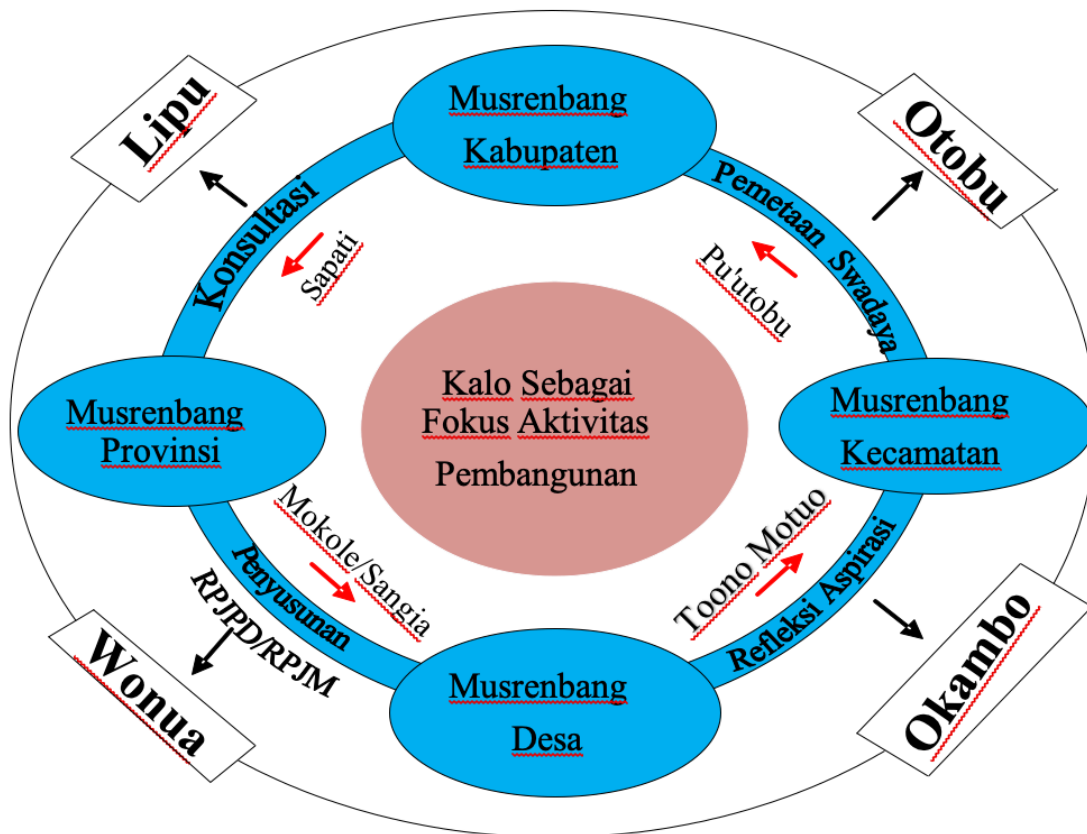


Chart. Synthetic Process of Implementation of Development Planning Deliberation with Kalosara Culture in The Rejeki Society.

**Image caption:**

1. Musrenbang: Development Planning Deliberations
2. RPJM: Medium-Term Development Plan
3. Lipu: Region/country
4. Otobu: Region
5. Okambo: Village
6. Wonua: Territory of regional head of power
7. Sapati: regional leader/regional head
8. Pu'utobu: Customary head of sub-district
9. Toono Mutuo: Respected public figure
10. Mokole/Sangia: King/regent/governor
11. Kalosara: A circle-shaped sacral object made of rattan as a unifying symbol

**Social, economic, and ecological resilience**

Community independence on aspects of health dimensions of social resilience with indicators of health services, health empowerment and health insurance, education dimension with indicators of access to primary and secondary education, access to non-formal education and access to

knowledge, social capital dimension with indicators of social solidarity, tolerance, security, social welfare, and settlement dimension with indicators of access to clean water, sanitation, access to electricity and access to information and information. All types of services on the aspect of social resilience supported by 38 indicators are available and easily accessible.



<b>Table 1. Analysis of Independent Village Indicators in the context of Social Resilience</b>		
<b>No.</b>	<b>Dimensions of Health</b>	<b>point</b>
1	Travel Time to Health Infrastructure < 30 Minutes	5
2	Available Midwife Health Workers	5
3	Available Doctor's Health Workers	5
4	Other Health Workers Available	5
5	Access to the village health centre and integrated service centre	5
6	Integrated service centre activity level	5
7	Social security service agency membership level	5
	<b>Sum</b>	<b>35</b>
	<b>Dimensions of Education</b>	
1	Access to Elementary school < 3 Kilometers	5
2	Access to junior high school Education < 6 Kilometers	5
3	Access to high school Education <6 Kilometers	5
4	Illiteracy Activities	5
5	Early childhood education activities	5
6	Community learning Activities center	5
7	Access to course center/skills	5
8	Village Community Reading Park	5
	<b>Sum</b>	<b>40</b>
	<b>Social Capital Dimension</b>	
1	Gotong Royong Village Habits	5
2	There Are Unpaid Open Public Spaces in the Village	5
3	Availability of Sports Facilities	5
4	There is a sports group.	5
5	The Villagers are made up of several Tribes and Ethnicities	5
6	Everyday People Use Different Languages	5
7	Diversity of Religions	5
8	Residents build neighborhood security center	5
9	Security system	5
10	Level of Criminality	5

No.	Dimensions of Health	point
11	Conflict Level	5
12	Conflict Resolution Efforts	5
13	Excellent School Access	5
14	There are People with Social Welfare	5
15	There is a suicide society.	5
	<b>Sum</b>	<b>75</b>
	<b>Settlement Dimensions</b>	
1	Have a decent source of drinking water	5
2	Access residents to bathe and wash	5
3	The majority of the population has latrines.	5
4	There is a landfill.	5
5	The majority of villages have electricity.	5
6	Residents have cell phones and strong signals.	5
7	There is a local, national and international television	5
8	There is internet access	5
	<b>Sum</b>	<b>40</b>
Data Source: Identification Results in Lambusa Village Area, 2021.		

Creating social resilience means activating various components in society. The concept of social resilience structure, among others, is rules, resources, and power relations (Dagdeviren *et al.*, 2020). Regulations relating to social resilience are needed to build the resilience of unemployed young people. The government is establishing a public service that can help build the motivation and ambition of young people to find jobs (Assmann *et al.*, 2021). Stakeholders and policymakers go hand in hand with people's perceptions. Social resilience requires a good relationship between government and society. The relationship of cooperation is realized by understanding the perceptions and expectations of the community and then followed up by the government (Larimian *et al.*, 2020). The social resilience of the communities is done by empowering women and village officials. Empowerment is in the form of education and skills training of household industry business groups. These business groups can utilize the local social capital of rural communities (Rupita,

2020). Social resilience is determined by the ability to independently meet primary commodities. The local economic and social system is a considerable adaptive capacity and social resilience (Argent, 2021)

Social resilience is determined by resilience factors in the region as an integral system of social resilience, ecological and infrastructure environment, or resilient communities due to their resilient environment and infrastructure (Žilėnienė, 2014). Events such as climate and extreme weather or other crises can increase opportunities for people to learn, innovate, and adapt to an independent society (Pretorius *et al.*, 2021). Policy interventions toward individual-based societies and rationality restore democratization and give birth to professional societies (Muñoz Arce & Pantazis, 2019). Bathing societies mean reducing unhealthy risks to the majority and minority relationships by reducing discrimination and social resistance (Factor *et al.*, 2013).

Table 2. Independent Village Indicator Analysis in the Context of Economic Resilience		
No	Economic Dimensions	Point
1	Economic activities of more than one population	5
2	Access to trade Centers such as Shops and Markets	5
3	There is a trade sector.	5
4	There are Food Stores, Hotels, and lodging	5
5	There is a post office and logistics.	5
6	Availability of General Banking Institutions	5
7	Availability of people's credit agency	5
8	People's Access to Credit	5
9	Available people's economic institutions	5
10	The road can be traversed by vehicles	5
11	Village Road Quality (Asphalt, gravel, Hardening)	5
12	There is a mode of public transportation.	5
	Sum	60

Data Source: Identification Results in Lambusa Village Area, the Year 2021.

Aspects of economic resilience with indicators of production diversity, available trade centres, distribution/logistics access, access to financial institutions, economic institutions, and regional openness. This aspect is also available and provides opportunities for all citizens to meet their primary and secondary needs supported by 12 key indicators. Innovation in the agricultural sector can lead to food security towards sustainable resilience (Volkov *et al.*, 2021). The economic resilience of rural communities has dependent relationships with the agricultural sector and social capital, except for crime and political participation that negatively affect the economy of the community (Hennebry, 2020). Internal and external factors of the regional economy determine the economic resilience of the community, as well as economic openness, export market dynamics, and sectoral composition can affect economic resilience (Pretorius *et al.*, 2021). Improving the agricultural and industrial sectors is something that can increase the economic resilience of the community (Morkunas *et al.*, 2018). Potential factors that drive skill differential resilience performance, controlling regional heterogeneity toward complex economic

growth (Kitsos *et al.*, 2019). Economic resilience means the ability to adapt and innovate accompanied by policy-making for the lasting future of community development (Stognief *et al.*, 2019). Economic resilience and economic vulnerability interact with each other in determining the risk of imminent harm in society; therefore, it takes an economist to avoid harm (Noy & Yonson, 2018) (Table 3).

And the dimension of the ecological resilience aspect is environmental quality, with indicators that no water, soil, air pollution, and no rivers are exposed to sewage. This aspect is oriented towards sustainability and environmental sustainability so that it has the carrying capacity to the aspect of socioeconomic resilience in a sustainable manner, including disaster anticipation supported by four main indicators. In this dimension, the results of the study show that waste management goes hand in hand with its utilization for the development of fish cultivation (fish feed), cattle ranching (cow feed), and silkworm cultivation development media, as a result of interviews with field fisheries extension officers from the following marine and fisheries services.

**Table 3. Independent Village Indicator Analysis in An Ecological Context**

No	Ecological Dimensions	Point
1	Whether or not there is water, soil, or air pollution	5
2	There are rivers affected by waste.	5
3	Natural Disaster Events	5
4	Disaster Management Efforts	5
	Sum	20

Data Source: Identification Results in Lambusa Village Area, the Year 2021.

Processing plant *Tahu* and *Tempe*, Which is very much pursued by the community in Lambusa Village, has severely polluted the surrounding environment, thus disrupting the comfort of local people’s lives. However, from 2020 until now, ecological pollution can be overcome by developing fish and silkworm cultivation programs that utilize tofu waste and pulp tempeh. Therefore, how great the benefits of this program as assistance from the South Konawe District Fisheries Office. In addition, I myself also cooperated with several farmers by providing capital to buy fish seeds so that they could grow following the pilot demonstration. (Results of an interview with Tri Dani, September 12, 2021).

Dimensions of potential disaster proneness and emergency response with indicators of floods, landslides, and forest fires, as well as efforts/actions against potential natural disasters in the form of disaster response, evacuation routes, early warning, and availability of disaster management equipment. Humans and the environment are interconnected and influence ecological change globally, so collaborative approaches and adaptive management are needed (Berkes, 2017). Society needs an environmental justice movement through the involvement of urban civil and intellectual communities that act as leaders, fostering local and global levels, and the idea of environmental justice requires the adoption of social justice (Shah *et al.*, 2021). Human civilization is associated with changes in the global environment and climate; the interaction between the environment and society results in an increased understanding of risks and an increase in adaptive capacity (Endfield, 2012). Ecological resilience is increasing biodiversity resilience and ecological function. The best thing to do is management based on large spatial scale ecological resilience and through collaborative cross-sector partnerships (Beller *et al.*, 2019). Another effort is to engineer and adapt to change. Promote social-ecological resilience

to a changing world. Creating new norms for social-ecological resilience (Garmestani *et al.*, 2019).

### **Rural Independent Society**

The existence of an independent Village must be able to meet all kinds of needs by doing maximum management of all potentials of the Social, economic, and ecological resilience index to realize the welfare of the community in a sustainable manner. One Village whose community is already independent is Lambusa village, South Konawe District, South Konawe Regency, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia, which has achieved the title of independent and can meet its needs independently, so it no longer relies on government assistance. Even if given assistance, then only simultaneously or as a stimulant in boosting the development of village independence. Independence is indicated where all components in it establish good communication and cooperation, have a healthy administrative system and system of government, good community economy, sufficient source of income, high community work ethic, and skills and expertise that can be healthy. The results showed that: (1) The Social Resilience Index of 179 was sourced from health observations as many as 34 points, educational observations as many as 34 points, social capital observation results as many as 73 points, and settlement observations as many as 38 points; (2) Economic Resilience Index by 46 points; and (3) Environmental Resilience Index by 17 points. Thus, (1).  $179/190 = 0.94$ ; (2)  $46/60 = 0.76$ ; and (3)  $17/20 = 0.85$ . That is, based on the formulation of the building village index is  $1/3$  (Social Resilience Index +Economic Resilience Index +Ecological Resilience Index) or  $1/3$  ( $0.94+0.76+0.85$ ) =  $1/3$  (2.55) =  $0.85$  points which overall shows that the existence of Lambusa Village Konda Subdistrict belongs to independent Village. Every individual, including an independent society, needs professional skills (Martin *et al.*, 2009). An independent

society has a need for educated and experienced resources to do every job professionally (Haga *et al.*, 2021). Preservation and sustainability of the independence of rural communities through non-agricultural retail. Shops in the Village are used as a place of social interaction between retailers and buyers who are mutually beneficial (Sarkar & Kundu, 2019). A collaborative independent society between oversight and business that balances mission and commerce. Collaborate Flexibly and adapt to each other to ensure business sustainability and community goals. At the time of collaboration, it needs to utilize the collective strength and expertise of partners with capable, agile, and entrepreneurial staff (Segers *et al.*, 2020).

## D. Conclusion

Strategic in building socioeconomic resilience and environment of developed and independent rural areas is through structural efforts. Structural efforts by revitalizing and functionalizing structural institutions. Structural institutions that work specifically in the framework of empowerment, including all stakeholders and rural development actors. They are required to understand and implement the stages of social, economic, and environmental

development simultaneously. At the same time, the cultural strategy is an effort that begins during the process of organizing development planning deliberations. Participatory development planning involves all levels of society, in synergy with social institutions and adapted to the ethnic culture of each Village. In addition, the local government began to take steps to revitalize and re-functionalize structural institutions of Cooperative Institutions and Village Owned Enterprises. These institutions can become social interaction media and economic life sources of independent rural communities. The implementation of rural development is organized with integrity, and full responsibility, also so that rural social institutions will be able to have the capacity in the context of social power, political power (political power/bargaining position), and psychological ability (psychological strength) to fight for the aspirations of independent rural communities. Community independence and resilience are supported by the fulfilment of the dimensions of Health, Education, social capital and healthy and comfortable settlements, and economic and ecological dimensions. Based on this, the results of this study contribute to building an independent society in the form of social, economic, and ecological resilience.

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