

IMPLEMENTING AN INCLUSIVE-COLLABORATIVE DEVELOPMENT MODEL TO CREATE PROSPERITY FOR THE POOR

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ABSTRACT

Objective: According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (Badan Pusat Statistik/BPS) of Lampung Province, Republic of Indonesia, the poverty rate has reached 11.57%. The high poverty rate shows that the government's current development treatment is still ineffective. In addition, development that is not on target increases the exclusion of people's lives, especially those with low incomes, so poor people are seen as not enjoying total prosperity. Based on this, research regarding applying a collaborative, inclusive development model to create prosperity for people experiencing poverty must be carried out to alleviate poverty and increase prosperity. The aim is to find a formulation to create sustainable prosperity and reduce poverty.

Method: This research will use a qualitative approach with a case study method. Data collection techniques were carried out using interviews, observation, and documentation. The data obtained is in the form of primary data and secondary data. Primary data was taken from interviews and direct observation, while secondary data was obtained from books and journals related to the research context. This research was conducted for poor communities in Kota Agung Barat District, Tanggamus Regency.

Results: This research shows that the government implemented an inclusive-collaborative model to create prosperity for poor communities. The community remains involved in development aspects. The community's contribution to development involves providing ideas, suggestions, and energy in executing development. Thus, the Kota Agung Barat District development, Tanggamus Regency, helps create community welfare.

Conclusion: The implementation of collaborative, inclusive development in Kota Agung Barat District, Tanggamus Regency, has been carried out. Local communities are sufficiently involved in the development process. Community involvement starts from planning, preparation, and execution to evaluation.

Keywords: implementation, development, inclusive-collaborative model, welfare, poor society.

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IMPLEMENTANDO UM MODELO DE DESENVOLVIMENTO COLABORATIVO E INCLUSIVO PARA CRIAR PROSPERIDADE PARA OS POBRES

RESUMO

Objetivo: De acordo com dados da Agência Central de Estatísticas (Badan Pusat Statistik/BPS) da Província de Lampung, na República da Indonésia, a taxa de pobreza atingiu 11,57%. A alta taxa de pobreza mostra que o tratamento atual do desenvolvimento pelo governo ainda é ineficaz. Além disso, um desenvolvimento que não está no alvo aumenta a exclusão da vida das pessoas, especialmente das que têm baixos rendimentos, pelo que as pessoas pobres são vistas como não gozando de prosperidade total. Com base nisso, a investigação sobre a aplicação de um modelo de desenvolvimento colaborativo e inclusivo para criar prosperidade para as pessoas que vivem em situação de pobreza deve ser levada a cabo para aliviar a pobreza e aumentar a prosperidade. O objetivo é encontrar uma formulação para criar prosperidade sustentável e reduzir a pobreza.

Método: Esta pesquisa utilizará uma abordagem qualitativa com um método de estudo de caso. Técnicas de coleta de dados foram realizadas utilizando entrevistas, observação e documentação. Os dados obtidos estão na forma de dados primários e secundários. Os dados primários foram obtidos de entrevistas e observação direta, enquanto os dados secundários foram obtidos de livros e revistas relacionados ao contexto da pesquisa. Esta pesquisa foi realizada para comunidades pobres no distrito de Kota Agung Barat, regência de Tanggamus.

Resultados: Esta pesquisa mostra que o governo implementou um modelo inclusivo-collaborativo para criar prosperidade para comunidades pobres. A comunidade continua envolvida em aspectos de desenvolvimento. A contribuição da comunidade para o desenvolvimento envolve o fornecimento de ideias, sugestões e energia na execução do desenvolvimento. Assim, o desenvolvimento do Distrito de Kota Agung Barat, Regência Tanggamus, ajuda a criar bem-estar comunitário.

Conclusão: A implementação do desenvolvimento colaborativo e inclusivo no distrito de Kota Agung Barat, regência de Tanggamus, foi realizada. As comunidades locais estão suficientemente envolvidas no processo de desenvolvimento. O envolvimento da comunidade começa do planejamento, preparação e execução até a avaliação.

Palavras-chave: implementação, desenvolvimento, modelo inclusivo-collaborativo, bem-estar, sociedade pobre.

1 INTRODUCTION

Development that is always oriented and focused on pursuing economic growth alone, without including development that is more inclusive of the community's social life, has created the problem of poverty (Warsilah, 2015). That is certainly different from the constitutional mandate that mandates the state to be able to prosper the community entirely. Welfare is an essential instrument in improving people's standard of living. Welfare is the



essence of the development that wants to be carried out. That means that welfare can be achieved when development that favors the lives of the community continues to be carried out, thus creating welfare for the community in a sustainable manner (Handoyo, 2016; Syawie, 2014).

Within this framework, welfare becomes a necessity to be fulfilled by the entire community so that the mandate in the constitution can be fulfilled. To achieve this, various problems that hinder the sense of welfare, such as poverty, must be resolved so that the enjoyment of welfare by the community can be enjoyed ideally. In addition, this is also because welfare is a dimension of human life that provides comfort and tranquility for the community's social life (Mulyadi, 2019). Therefore, development is one of the ways to reduce poverty as an indicator of the creation of community welfare.

In fulfilling this level of welfare, the development path must be taken through an approach that focuses more on the needs and involvement of the community as the leading indicator in development because development improves the physical quality of the environment and the quality of community welfare (Basofi & Santoso, 2017). Therefore, applying a development model that emphasizes community involvement as the primary contributor to creating more inclusive development is necessary. Where communities or community groups' opportunities, benefits, and participation in development decision-making must be carried out, the community can determine its fate independently in development, whose purpose is to achieve prosperity and reduce poverty (Fairuza, 2017).

In addition, poverty is a chain of suffering for humanity. Poverty weakens the degree of humanity in society's social order because poverty concerns not only the problem of property or material but also the problem of knowledge or thought (Suprayogo, 2016). Poverty can be categorized as a social disease that must be eliminated to nourish the social life order of the community because poverty can become a criminal virus for the community (Sugiarti, 2014). Therefore, poverty must be minimized so people do not fall into the abyss of criminality.

In Indonesia itself, the poverty rate is still relatively high. From data collected from tempo.co (2022), which quotes from BPS data in 2022, shows that, as of March 2022, the number of poor people in Indonesia was at 26.16 million, which if the percent is 9.54 percent (Javier, 2022; BPS, 2022). This data shows that the number of poor people in Indonesia is quite large. Therefore, a new and directed formulation is needed to reduce poverty throughout Indonesia, including at the regional level in Indonesia, such as in



Lampung Province. Where the amount of poverty in Lampung is also still relatively high, data on poverty can be seen in the table below:

Table 01: Poverty Level in Lampung Province

Development of Poverty Level in Lampung Province			
September 2020 - March 2022			
Description	September 2020	September 2021	March 2022
Poverty Line (IDR)	457495	492620	514039
Poor Population (million people)	1,091	1,007	1,002
Poor Population (%)	12,76	11,67	11,57
Poverty Depth Index (P1)	2,11	1,849	1,82
Poverty Severity Index (P2)	0,57	0,384	0,412

Source: Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Lampung (2023); Statirics Indonesia (2023)

Referring to the table above, the poverty rate in Lampung Province stands at 1.002 million people. This figure has decreased compared to the previous year's figure when the COVID-19 pandemic hit Indonesia. Nevertheless, this figure is quite prominent, where it is 11.57 percent of the total population of Lampung Province, and most of them are in rural areas (Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Lampung, 2023; Statirics Indonesia, 2023). For this reason, a large poverty community means that all components of society must work together to reduce the poverty rate to increase the number of people who enjoy a sense of well-being. Thus, finding the path to welfare must be done, including through development that all components of society must carry out. At a conceptual level, development can bring about a change in people's lives. In this context, development is a process and effort to improve living standards in economics, politics, health, culture, infrastructure, and education (Fakih, 2011).

Improving the community's standard of living in all fields will undoubtedly change the condition of people with low incomes to be more empowered (Raidar et al., 2022). Thus, normatively, development is not an activity in creating a physical change but must also be able to ensure that people's lives change for the better. Therefore, a study of development in reducing poverty and improving welfare must be carried out both on a broader scale, namely the State, Province, and Regency, as well as on a smaller scale, namely rural areas. That includes the rural areas in Lampung Province.

A newer and more targeted development formulation must be carried out to create community welfare. This form of development can be in the form of implementing a collaborative, inclusive development model, where development is not only centered on the government or the community but is more constructive and collaborative with all



sectors in the community such as the government, private sector, non-governmental organizations, and the community itself, even by academics as a form of contributing ideas to reduce poverty (Fairuza, 2017). Therefore, development studies need to be carried out to reduce poverty and improve welfare.

In addition, there have been many studies on development models, but the application of inclusive-collaborative development models has yet to be carried out. Such studies include research conducted by Warsilah (2015), which examines inclusive development to reduce urban social exclusion, especially in the case of marginalized groups. Then, Hapsar's research (2019) discusses analyzing district/city inclusive economic growth in Central Java Province. Then, Fathy and Luthfi's research (2019) examines inclusive development from an alternative perspective of increasing community participation in policy schemes—furthermore, Gutama and Widiyahseno (2020) research on social inclusion in village development. Finally, Shaleh's research (Shaleh, 2021) discusses national, provincial, and district / city-inclusive economic development in South Sulawesi. Moreover, research by Strelnikova et al. (2023) discusses inclusiveness in tourism development, especially regarding disabilities.

Apart from research on inclusiveness, research on collaboratives has also been carried out. However, the research does not look at the inclusiveness of development, which ultimately has a different perspective from this research. These studies are Yang's research (2017), which examines types and institutional design principles of collaborative governance in a strong-government society; Rahmawati's research (2013), which examines Collaborative Governance in handling cases of commercial sexual exploitation of children; Nasrulhaq's research (2014) which discusses Collaborative Governance in the Makassar Green and Clean (MGC) Program 2008- 2013; Sabaruddin research (2014) which discusses the collaboration management model in airport infrastructure development in Kolaka Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province; Fairuza research (2017) which examines collaboration between stakeholders in inclusive development in the tourism sector; research by Indah and Rachmandani (2020) which examines the influence and management strategies of community and government collaboration in 2019; and Rudi's research (2021) which discusses collaboration in the passport service delivery innovation program.

Looking at the previously mentioned studies that only focus on the concept, then the inclusive development index, as well as the constraints of inclusive development in



different loci. Then, something still needs to be discussed about the inclusive-collaborative development model. Thus, this study will provide perfection in applying the development model, especially in poor communities that still do not enjoy complete welfare in the development aspect.

Departing from the above, where there is still a high poverty rate coupled with a large number of poor people who still do not enjoy complete welfare, research on the "Application of Inclusive-Collaborative Development Models to Create Welfare for the Poor" needs to be carried out as a practical contribution to the application of development models. Thus, it will create more positive social changes for people with low incomes, especially in Kota Agung Barat Sub-district, Tanggamus Regency, Lampung Province, Indonesia, and the world community with the same community characteristics as the research locus. In addition, this study has yet to discuss the same thing so that it will contribute to novelty in science. Especially in providing knowledge in the fields of development sociology, poverty, and welfare.

2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS

2.1 INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

Lenior (1974) explains that inclusive is an open environment where people respect each other without seeing differences. In an inclusive environment, people are free to express themselves safely and responsibly, following the rights and obligations of each component of society. Therefore, in this context, inclusive development is intended as a development approach emphasizing openness in developing development by all components of society regardless of the status, background, characteristics, abilities, conditions, ethnicity, culture, or other conditions possessed by the community (Kumar & Dwivedy, 2023). Inclusive development focuses more on social development with the struggle to enjoy better education, improve health and nutritional standards, eradicate poverty, improve environmental conditions, equalize opportunities, equalize individual freedoms, and refresh cultural life. (Warsilah, 2015).

Inclusive development builds on the growth-oriented approach to development that has always been promoted by some parties, resulting in a social exclusion that can take the form of crises in the social world, namely violence, poverty, and environmental destruction. (Korten, 2006). An inclusive development model was born, which aims to guarantee the benefits of development that all components of society can enjoy without



distinction and discrimination. In achieving this, inclusive development places the community as the leading actor in development. All components of society are involved in all aspects of development, starting from creating opportunities, benefits, and participation in decision-making. Therefore, inclusive development must ensure community involvement in the development process, starting from planning, decision-making, implementation, supervision, and evaluation (Warsilah, 2015).

Furthermore, Wirotomo (2015) explains that the inclusive development model is a development model that is only sometimes oriented towards sectoral or economic development. However, in practice, inclusive development always provides a budget in a sectoral form, namely the economy, health, education, and so on. That is intended to target development holistically, so it is not partial. Thus, inclusive development must be able to integrate and interrelate the community as the subject of development and simultaneously as the object of development. In this way, every development result can give birth to an economy that integrates with social and cultural life and is theoretically oriented towards social and cultural quality. Therefore, the main goal of inclusive development is to create development that can produce quality social and cultural life to create social structures, cultures, and social processes as a whole (Wirotomo, 2015 in Warsilah, 2015).

2.2 SOCIAL COLLABORATION IN DEVELOPMENT

Collaboration is a principle of involvement (communication) of all parties in the community. It creates various motivations (trust, commitment, and mutuality) and can create collective action (administration). In collaborative communities, they must create positive feedback and strengthen each other to improve the quality of life together (Fairuza, 2017). Thus, collaboration is a situation where the community can solve various problems together, including creating regional development.

Carpenter (1990) (in Fairuza 2017) states that there are 7 (seven) characteristics of collaboration; namely, first, participation is inclusive, meaning it is not limited and not hierarchical. Second, the participating community is responsible for ensuring the achievement of success. Third, have clear goals for each activity and be able to define problems. Fourth, people participating in development must share their knowledge (educating each other). Fifth, activities must be identified and tested against the various available options. Sixth, participating communities must share various roles and



responsibilities in implementing solutions. Seventh, the participating community is always aware of existing developments.

Collaboration in society involves several components as the main instrument, namely 1) having a sense of dependence on each other; 2) building thoughts constructively to find and achieve reasonable solutions; 3) decisions taken are the result of mutual agreement; 4) decisions taken as part of joint responsibility (Gray, 1989 in Fairuza 2017). In addition, the components that form collaboration must also have permanent and voluntary members, and the community collection can be an institution that has interactions among its members and between members must have the same goal (transmutational purpose) (Roberts and Bradley, 1991 in Fairuza 2017).

Collaboration requires a strategy in order to achieve development goals. These strategies include social capital (trust, communication, and discussion), intellectual capital (understanding), and political capital (*political will*, agreements, formal and informal projects). All of these strategies must be implemented as a formulation in achieving the proclaimed development goals (Healey, 1996).

3 METHODS

This research was conducted in two villages, namely Maja Village and Kanyangan Village in Kota Agung Barat Sub-district, Tanggamus Regency. This research used a qualitative method with Case Study analysis. This method was chosen because of the more specific object of research where this research was conducted. This research focuses on the inclusive-collaborative development model to create welfare for low-income people in Kota Agung Barat Sub-district, Tanggamus Regency, Lampung Province, Indonesia.

The data sources in this research are primary and secondary data. Primary data is obtained from data sources directly in the field, such as interviews with research informants, namely the local government, the poor, and religious and cultural leaders from the local community, especially those directly related to development programs, namely people with low incomes. This study's data sources were taken from two Pekon (villages) in Kecamatan Kota Agung Barat, namely Maja Village and Kanyangan Village. The two villages were selected based on their size and the number of poor people (Kecamatan Kota Agung Barat in Figures, 2022; Interview Results, 2023). In addition, this research uses secondary data from data sources in the form of documents (photos, pictures, books, regional profiles, books, journals, videos, and so on). Of course, these data sources must



follow the object of research, namely "The application of a collaborative, inclusive development model to create welfare for the poor in Kota Agung Barat Sub-district, Tanggamus Regency.

The data analysis technique in this research is carried out by following a combination of models carried out by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014) with three steps of analysis, namely condensation of data that has been taken from the results of interviews and observations with informants in the West Kota Agung District. In the data condensation step activities, selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming data was carried out from the data obtained in Kota Agung Barat Sub-district. After condensation is carried out, the data is displayed as groupings based on research indicators developed from the Inclusive- Collaborative development model. The data that has been presented is then drawn conclusions (conclusion drawing/verification), especially those related to the object of research and research indicators, namely the application of the inclusive-collaborative development model in Kota Agung Barat District, Tanggamus Regency, Lampung Province, Indonesia.

It is carried out using the triangulation method from informants, data sources, data collection techniques, and research instruments, such as a description of research in the field to obtain data validity. Also, researchers must conduct validity tests with informants to triangulate interview data with field observations. After all these processes are passed, the data is considered valid when there is no difference between what is reported or written by the researcher and what actually happens to the object of research (Creswell, 2017).

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the context of the research reality, the application of collaborative inclusive development in Kota Agung Barat Sub-district is shown by describing several villages taken as the central portrait. The villages taken are Maja Village and Kanyangan Village. The two villages were chosen based on considerations of area and the number of poor people. Kanyangan is one of the largest villages in Kecamatan Kota Agung Barat, and Maja is the most miniature village in Kecamatan Kota Agung Barat. In addition, Maja Village has the least poverty in Kota Agung Barat Sub-district, and Kanyangan Village has the most poor people in Kota Agung Barat Sub-district. That is evidenced by the number of PKH recipients per village in Kecamatan Kota Agung Barat (Kecamatan Data,



2023; Interview Results, 2023).

Based on these two considerations, the portrait of the reality of collaborative, inclusive development to create prosperity for people with low incomes in the Kota Agung Barat sub-district is shown in a conceptual approach regarding the collaborative, inclusive development model. The development model is then explored through several approaches to collaborative development. The concept is juxtaposed with the field context, which then results in the following implementation reality:

4.1 INCULCATIVE DEVELOPMENT

Inclusive development focuses more on community participation in the development process, where development is carried out openly by not seeing differences in the community. The goal is to improve the quality of people's social lives in all areas. (Lenoir, 1974). Inclusive development must be able to provide quality social services so that people can enjoy better education, improved health and good nutritional standards, comprehensive poverty eradication, improved environmental conditions for the better, equal opportunity in all fields, equal individual freedom of action by considering the rules and maintaining the cultural life that develops in society (Warsilah, 2015; Kumar & Dwivedy, 2023).

In creating such inclusive development, it is necessary to have as the main. Indicators in creating development, namely the community, must be free to express themselves safely and responsibly (democratic society) (Lenoir, 1974; Kumar & Dwivedy, 2023). Based on these indicators, the context of field reality shows that people are free to express themselves openly. People are free to express their opinions in the development process. The direct form of this expression is that all opinions and aspirations from the Population regarding village problems will be discussed in the village meeting. Problems discussed in the Pekon deliberation include development, such as starting from planning to the development process in the village, then discussing food and clothing issues, then overcoming poverty to health issues held once a year. These issues will be discussed previously at the hamlet deliberation, and then the results will be discussed at the village deliberation. The results of the Pekon deliberation will be poured into a work program (Interview Results, 2023). The existence of deliberations in planning aspects of development in the village openly and democratically shows that development in the Kota Agung Barat Subdistrict has fulfilled one of the inclusive development



indicators. Thus, it has fulfilled one of the requirements for collaborative, inclusive development.

In addition, creating collaborative, inclusive development must also fulfill the indicator of openness in development; namely, development must be open and accountable (Lenoir, 1974). The results of field research show that the people in Kota Agung Barat, especially in Pekon Maja and Pekon Kanyangan, are openly aware of the budget used in development. The development budget can be seen through the development RAB *banner* made by the village government. In addition, in development planning, the budget allocation will be discussed in deliberations. In addition, before village development is held, the community will be gathered in a meeting to determine the priority scale in development needed by the community. The budget for the development will be displayed in a table that shows the detailed cost of the development (Interview and Observation Results, 2023).

Furthermore, inclusive development is also shown to be for the common good regardless of status, background, characteristics, abilities, conditions, ethnicity, culture, or other conditions owned by the community (Lenoir, 1974). Based on the results of the research, it shows that all levels of society can feel the development carried out in the city of Agung Barat. Even though there are differences in race, ethnicity, religion, and other differences, all people can enjoy the results of development. Immigrant communities are also always considered and involved in development. All development results are freely used for all levels of society. Development in Pekon Maja is also carried out regardless of social status (Interview Results, 2023).

Inclusive development must include development in education, health, environment, and equal creation of better jobs for all levels of society (Warsilah, 2015). In the context of the field, based on the results of interviews, it shows that all development carried out in Kota Agung Barat Sub-district is evenly distributed, although only partially. The government has tried to build educational facilities that the elementary and early childhood education community can feel. However, they must go to the city center to continue their schooling at the junior and senior high school levels. The development of health facilities has also been carried out with the Integrated Healthcare Center provided, and a village *ambulance* is needed in an emergency. In general, the development of access to health and education has benefited the community. Then, in terms of expanding employment opportunities, Pekon has used local community labor to construct all



development facilities, such as road construction, culverts, bridges, and so on. Of course, the need for labor in making these facilities is limited to the capabilities of the local community. If the local community cannot do the work, the government will look for people outside the community (Interview Results, 2023).

In addition, even in several Pekons in Kota Agung Barat Subdistrict, such as Kanyangan Pekon, there is a development program in the field of education in the form of the SBS (All Can Go to School) program. In this program, the village will send underprivileged people to school. The development program was created in the health sector, namely the stunting reduction program and the construction of various health centers, including the Elderly Health Center, Pregnant Women Health Center, Youth Health Center, and Polindes. In addition, in the environmental sector, development is carried out by building Concrete Rebates (Roads to Fields) and TPT (land retaining walls) so that rainwater and shipments that come do not flood the community and can even be used as water to green plants (Interview and Observation Results, 2023). These types of facilities are a form of government involvement in development. Although not all are evenly distributed, they have provided development facilities relatively evenly.

All components of society must enjoy all development undertaken without ethnic and social class discrimination. That is the main prerequisite for creating more inclusive community development (Warsilah, 2015). The research shows that all levels of society from all ethnicities, customs, cultures, and religions can enjoy all development results without ethnic and social class discrimination. All components of society freely use all development facilities. The enjoyment of these facilities is not only when the development is already in place, but even during the development, the enthusiasm between tribes is relatively high (Interview Results, 2023). That means that the development carried out has never looked at tribe, ethnicity, or social class, so the development carried out is friendly to all levels of society.

To see that the development carried out is open and enjoyed by the community at large, community involvement in development, starting from planning, decision-making, implementation, supervision, and evaluation of development, continues to be involved (Warsilah, 2015). The information from several informants shows that the community is involved in development planning, which is carried out in village meetings. Community involvement is provided when development implementation is carried out in the form of community involvement, as workers in development are carried out on a rotational basis.



Then, in the evaluation process, the community can directly see the results of the development and is free to criticize the results. If the results are deemed inappropriate, they will be discussed at the village meeting, which is held once a year and takes place at the beginning of the year. In the village meeting, it will be decided which development will be carried out again based on the evaluation results, but still prioritizing the development that is most needed by the community (Interview Results, 2023).

In inclusive development, development must be carried out holistically and thoroughly (Wirotomo, 2015). Based on the results of the interviews that have been conducted, it shows that, in Kota Agung Barat Sub-district, development is carried out thoroughly according to the needs of the community, but in stages. Development starts with road infrastructure, education, health, and employment. The developments started from rural peripheral areas such as road access, especially to fields or rice fields, then only to the central rural area. Thus, in terms of infrastructure, road access, education, and so on, are comprehensive and can be felt by all residents. Nevertheless, some access roads still need to be repaired due to limited funding for development. Therefore, the development carried out still uses a priority scale, where development is preceded, which is the most urgent according to the deliberations (Interview results, 2023).

Furthermore, in inclusive development, the development must be integrated and internalized to create social structures, cultures and processes as a whole (Wirotomo, 2015). Based on the results of the interviews that have been carried out, it shows that development is carried out to accommodate various components of the community, starting from the village apparatus, the Village Council, community leaders, religious leaders, and the community itself. The development process also complements each other. The development can also strengthen the relationship between communities. That is reflected in the cooperation activities in developing in their village area. In addition, the social development process is carried out in the initial stages, from hamlet deliberations to village deliberations. Development is carried out with a clear division of labor following their tasks and involves the community directly in the implementation process. That way, the interaction process in the community goes well (Interview result, 2023). The ideal must be fully internalized, creating social structures, cultures, and processes. However, efforts in this direction have begun to be carried out by involving community components and following the development process that has been discussed.

Looking at the information from the information, which is then juxtaposed with



the concept, development in the western sub-district of Kota Agung has been quite inclusive. Although ideally, following the concept has yet to be fully achieved, the spirit to achieve inclusive development has been done. That will be a benchmark for implementing more inclusive development in the future.

4.2 COMMUNITY COMPONENTS COLLABORATE IN DEVELOPMENT

Collaborative development means the principle of involving all parties in development. This principle will create a motive of trust, commitment, and mutual benefit. On this basis, all parties in the community can solve common problems collectively. So that one party and another can strengthen each other to create a quality of life together (Fairuza, 2017). Therefore, a collaborative development process is needed to create a better quality of life. That means that all components of society are engaged with each other to achieve a common goal.

Achieving this common goal is a reflection of collaborative, inclusive development. Such development must be carried out with mutual communication and interaction principles. That means that communication between community components is well established, so development activities are always carried out collectively (Fairuza, 2017). In the context of the research, it was found that communication between community components was well-established in the development process. The community is compact and solid in every development, so the development process runs well. The bonds within the community remain well established, as evidenced by the development process using Gotong Royong (activities carried out together on a family basis). *Gontong Royong* is a development process that is carried out on the basis of fraternal and family ties. Such bonds are usually maintained by social and cultural activities carried out collectively. Activities such as religious events, Independence Day, family celebrations, PKK women's activities, and so on are related to joint activities. In addition, such ties will keep community members from social conflict so that community life remains harmonious and peaceful (Interview Results, 2023). Therefore, with these ties in place, it will be easier to create development in the West Agung Sub-district area because any development will be approved, and rejection is minimal.

Family ties between communities provide a direct motivation in the development process. This motivation is based on mutual trust and a shared commitment to achieving the common good. This motivation will give birth to a relatively easy and successful



development process (Fairuza, 2017). Based on the results of the interviews, motivation in development is reflected in the community's trust in their regional leaders, such as the village head, village chief, community leaders, and others who participate in village deliberation activities in determining the direction of development. The community believes their aspirations will still be conveyed and implemented through the village meeting. Therefore, all decisions made during the deliberation in determining the direction of development have become a joint commitment and will bring mutual benefits. The community also believes in the government's performance in terms of development and that the government will always be committed to development. Therefore, for every development carried out, the village government always invites the community to oversee the development and involves them in the development process as workers and development supervisors (Interview Results, 2023).

To maintain ties of friendship and motivation in society to be successful in creating collaborative development, efforts are needed to create good conditions between all components of society (Fairuza, 2017). The results of interviews that have been carried out show that community conditions are always well established. That is evidenced by harmonious community life, harmony, comfort, and good community communication. The community's harmony and comfort are reflected in the cultural activities through community members' celebrations. The needs of the celebration are prepared and provided jointly by all community members. communication and interaction between community members is excellent, so there are rarely mistakes in preparing the celebration's needs. Differences in ethnicity and even social class are not a barrier for them to help each other, so the condition of the community in Kota Agung Barat Sub-district, especially in Pekon Kanyangan and Pekon Maja, is very well integrated (Interview Results, 2023).

In addition, participation in development should not be limited or hierarchical in preserving collaborative development, meaning it should be inclusive (Carpenter, 1990). In the context of the research, the development that was implemented did not limit any party from actively participating in development. Government at the village level (Pekon) allows the community to actively participate in the development, as long as the work in the development process is a field that the community itself can complete and the community is willing to carry it out. Suppose the work cannot be completed with the ability of the surrounding community and wants to avoid completing the work in the



development process. In that case, the village government (pekon) will look for someone else. Every development in the smallest area (at the *Dusun/RT/RW* level) will always ask the community to complete it first and then ask people outside the area if the community needs help (Interview Results, 2023). Seeing the community's involvement up to the smallest level of government (at the *Dusun/RT/RW* level) is sufficient to illustrate that participation in development is unlimited. The community's involvement in determining the direction of development in the village through deliberation shows that village development in the Kota Agung Barat Sub-district is not too hierarchical.

To see how the results of collaborative development, the development carried out must be responsible, and ensure success in the development process is carried out jointly (Carpenter, 1990). The context of field research shows that the development carried out in Kota Agung Barat, especially in Pekon Maja and Pekon Kanyangan, is carried out jointly so that the success of the development results will be a shared responsibility as well. Every development carried out is always expected to be completed properly because, in the implementation of development, there is an accountability report process that must be carried out so that the failure of each development can be known. The development is jointly supervised by the community and coordinated by the Village Council, and the Council also evaluates the results. In addition, development is monitored by village finance. If development is not carried out properly, the Pekon community will directly criticize the village apparatus as the direct authority responsible for development in the village area (Interview Results, 2023).

With responsible development, the development process must have successful results, and every development carried out must have clear objectives, which must be understood and known by the community (Carpenter, 1990). The results showed that, in general, the community already knew the development objectives carried out by the village government. The community already knows that the development includes road and bridge infrastructure, drainage, sanitation development, and clean water. All developments aim to facilitate the community in accessing all activities, such as access to gardening and farming, access to clean water, access to toilets, and so on (Interview Results, 2023). Nevertheless, some people still need to learn the development process in their village. That is due to the need for more socialization carried out by the local government in campaigning for its development programs. Therefore, although development has a purpose, all levels of society still need to share the understanding of



that purpose.

That shared understanding and lack of understanding can be seen from the community's involvement in the development process. Communities with a shared understanding will always participate in the development process and vice versa. To have the same *frame* related to development, the process of sharing shared knowledge is carried out during village deliberations. The village also conducts socialization to the community when carrying out development. This socialization is carried out through various means, such as when socializing health to the community regarding stunting prevention (Interview Results, 2023). All of this is done so that the development has a common understanding. Because all forms of development processes and the purpose of development are a form of joint participation in sharing knowledge in development. It is essential to create collaborative development so that the goals of development can be adequately achieved (Carpenter, 1990).

After the development is successfully carried out, it is necessary to identify and test it. That is done to determine the feasibility of the resulting development. If identification and testing are carried out together, then the development can be collaborated development, and vice versa. If the community is not involved, then the community has not fully collaborated in development. Development must be tested together and the results identified so that it deserves to be given the title of success in development (Carpenter, 1990). The research shows that the identification and testing of development results must be done together, or the general public is separate. That means that only a tiny part of the community is involved. In fact, in Pekon Kanyangan, identifying and testing the results of development was carried out by the supervisor at the sub-district level, so some people need to learn the results of testing and evaluation of the development programs carried out (Interview Results, 2023). Therefore, in this context, development in the Kota Agung Barat area needs to be better collaborated in several ways, especially regarding the feasibility of the development.

Furthermore, in creating collaboration in development, the solutions in development must be done together. All components involved in development must be responsible for all solutions provided (Carpenter, 1990). Field research shows that all development solutions are carried out through village deliberations and must be jointly accounted for by the deliberation members. For example, in Pekon Maja, when the bridge construction solution agreed upon through deliberation resulted in the construction of a



bridge in the village using the services of a contractor, then whatever the result, it must be jointly accounted for by the village government, the contractor, and the members of the deliberation (Interview Results, 2023). Therefore, if the deliberation does not carry the community's aspirations, all deliberation members must face criticism because they are responsible for the results of development that do not involve the community.

For this reason, all components of society must know the results of development. All development developments must be reported or socialized to the community (Carpenter, 1990). The reality in the field shows that, before development is carried out, the planned development is always socialized before it is implemented so that the village community can see the continuing development progress. In addition, the allocation of development costs has been displayed at the village office (Interview Results, 2023). That means the community will know the progress and evaluate the development based on the displayed cost allocation.

Looking at the information from the information is then juxtaposed with the ideal concept; generally, collaboration in development has been carried out. However, some parts still need to be implemented, such as community involvement in identifying and testing development results and shared understanding that has not been conveyed. However, this is normal in the development process, there will be things that are still lacking in the development process. So, changes need to be made to achieve perfection.

4.3 CRITICAL COMPONENTS IN CREATING COLLABORATIVE DEVELOPMENT IN CREATING COMMUNICATION SPACE IN THE COMMUNITY

Development collaboration in the community involves several components as the main instrument, namely 1) having a sense of dependence on each other; 2) building thoughts constructively to find and achieve good solutions; 3) decisions taken are the result of mutual agreement; 4) decisions taken as part of joint responsibility. All of these components can become a communication space in the community (Grey, 1989). In the context of reality, the study results show that the community still has a strong enough interdependence and dependence, and community communication is also excellent. That is shown when there is every traditional event, and people still help each other. The sense of community dependence in Kanyangan Village is quite high because they still cling to customs and kinship relationships. In addition, collective thinking is constructed through



discussions in village meetings. These deliberations provide space for the community to express their opinions so that they can find solutions together regarding development problems in rural areas. Every solution taken in the deliberation is a form of mutual agreement. Usually, before the village-level deliberation, the Kota Agung Barat Sub-district community conducts deliberations at the smallest government level, namely at the hamlet, RT, or RW level. Thus, decisions at the hamlet, RT, or RW level will be brought to the village level to be deliberated again. Therefore, the development results are a shared responsibility because decisions are agreed upon together due to deliberation (Interview Results, 2023).

Looking at it contextually, based on informants' testimonies, what the community has done has provided an overview of the collaborative component of collaborative, inclusive development. The rural community model will have an instinct to create a collaborative development component. Conceptually, rural communities do have good solidarity ties. One member and another member need each other. So that rural communities are better known as mechanized societies (Durkheim, 1964 in Ritzer, 2012).

4.4 COLLABORATION STRATEGY IN ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT TARGETS

Collaborative development must require a strategy to achieve the development target. The strategy is in the form of social capital in which there is trust, communication, and discussion related to the development model; intellectual capital, which is undoubtedly related to understanding; and political capital in the form of *political will* for all components of society. All of these strategies must be implemented as a formulation in achieving the proclaimed development goals (Healey, 1996).

In the context of the field, the people of Kota Agung Barat Sub-district, especially in Maja Village, trust each other, communicate with each other, and always discuss matters related to shared interests, especially those related to development. Deliberations that are carried out starting from the hamlet and RT/RW levels are carried out so that trust and communication between residents are constantly maintained, preventing conflict in the community (Interview Results, 2023). That is the basis that they have enough social capital to create development success. Conceptually, social capital aims to facilitate achieving collective goals (Coelman, 1988).

Furthermore, the results of interviews in the field also showed that the community was quite capable of providing suggestions for village development during deliberations,



so intellectually, the community had sufficient capital to develop the development model that would be planned. On the other hand, some people have a low level of understanding due to their low level of education. That will undoubtedly be an obstacle in the process and creation of development. However, it does not have a direct correlation because people who do not have more understanding will already be organized so that the development model can be decided quickly. Therefore, to have a common understanding of when development will be carried out, the village government, especially in Pekon Kanyangan, always conducts prior socialization related to the planned development so that the villagers understand the importance of the development (Interview Results, 2023).

In addition, *the political will* shows that the government, private sector, and community have a strong desire to develop their region. Cooperation between parties is carried out, such as agreements with the private sector (contractors from outside the village) related to bridge construction. The community agreed and supported because the community needed help to build a bridge with good construction. Furthermore, the village government and the local community have the same spirit, especially regarding road infrastructure development. They have a clear timeframe for completing infrastructure development in their area. In addition, village heads, especially in Kanyangan Village, even approach organizations such as NGOs, which are usually unscrupulous in hindering village development, to avoid harmful interventions that could hinder development (Interview Results, 2023). Therefore, with a shared desire to promote development in Kota Agung Barat Sub-district, all components must move together and have the same spirit to create development that can also create common welfare. Of course, development is expected to achieve prosperity in all fields and be enjoyed by all levels of society.

Looking at it contextually, based on informants' information, what the community has done has illustrated collaboration strategies in achieving development targets. Of course, the collaborative, inclusive spirit in development has been carried out, starting from using social and intellectual capital and political will. Although, of course, it still needs improvement. However, the strategy to achieve it has been carried out with the community's actions and enthusiasm. To achieve perfection, Healey (1996) explains that the community's social capital needs to be maximized to achieve a more collaborative development target, especially related to trust, communication, and discussion between community components. The collaboration of social capital is undoubtedly supported by



intellectual capital in the form of community understanding of the development model applied. Both models must also be supported by political capital in the form of *political will from the government*. Agreements from all community components in completing development and the development carried out must be concrete and in the form of formal and informal projects.

5 CONCLUSIONS

An inclusive-collaborative development in the western Kota Agung sub-district of Tanggamus district has been implemented. That is evidenced by the results of interviews juxtaposed with the conceptualization of inclusive and collaborative development. Inclusive development is undoubtedly evidenced by how the community places itself as an agent of development. Open participation in the development process is shown through involvement in village meetings to determine the development direction. In addition, collaboration in development is shown by how they are involved in the development process, such as the construction of road infrastructure, education infrastructure, health infrastructure, environmental development, and the creation of jobs for the community. All processes undertaken are then shown by the results of development that are jointly enjoyed.

However, there are areas for improvement in implementing collaborative, inclusive development, such as not involving them in identifying and testing development outcomes. That will undoubtedly be inconsistent in applying the collaborative, inclusive development model. However, in general, the results of the interviews illustrate that the communities of Kota Agung West Sub-district, especially Maja Village and Kanyangan Village, have adequately implemented the development model, although more thoroughly than the theory and conceptualization.

Implementing the collaborative, inclusive development model to create welfare for low-income people in Kota Agung Barat Sub-district, Tanggamus Regency, still has shortcomings. Seeing the shortcomings that occur based on the research results, the suggestions *are* always fully involving the community in the development process. *Secondly, the* development that will be launched needs to be socialized thoroughly, starting from the planning process, execution, and even evaluation. *Third,* the development program that will be implemented requires further study, especially regarding the form of development that is suitable for the local area. *Fourth,* the



development program must be able to accommodate the interests of all levels of society. *Fifth*, further study on community involvement in the overall development process needs to be further studied.

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