

## Inclusive Development and Efforts to Improve Community Economy in Indonesia

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**Abstract:** *This study aimed to analyze the extent to which infrastructure development in Indonesia has a positive impact on an area, where the impact is not only seen from an economic perspective but also from a sociocultural and environmental perspective in the region. A systematic literature review was used as a method in this study to show various cases of infrastructure development and the impacts that occur in each of these development activities. Several cases from South Sumatra, East Kalimantan, East Nusa Tenggara, Sulawesi, and Papua were used in this paper to demonstrate the impact of inclusive and sustainable development on equity efforts in Indonesia comprehensively. The results of this study show a positive relationship between each case, where inclusive development can strengthen a region's potential. Community involvement during and after development has a positive impact, either directly through the employment opportunities provided, or indirectly through economic potentials, such as post-development business development. Some factors to consider include the role of the government and development implementers in increasing community participation in all development activities in their area, where there are still some unresolved coordination issues.*

**Keywords:** *Infrastructure; Inclusive Development; Equity; Systematic Literature Review*

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## **Introduction**

Development in Indonesia frequently faces a variety of challenges as a result of changes that occur both domestically and internationally (Iradha & Pamungkas, 2021; Paulangan et al., 2021). The government has essentially attempted to develop various policies, programs, or activities that support development activities. However, not all of these efforts have been completely successful. Numerous development issues have yet to be resolved, and there is no optimal solution. One of the fundamental problems in development in Indonesia is the impact of fluctuating economic developments (Arifin & Anwar, 2021; Obidzinski et al., 2012). This can be seen during the New Order era when Indonesia received an economic surplus from the oil boom, which greatly aided the country (particularly Java Island) both economically and in terms of city and population growth, but experienced difficulties during the late 1990s recession. Furthermore, the majority of regional development outside of Java Island began only after the post-reform Regional Autonomy policy was implemented, with the regulation providing various flexibility for regions to develop their territory (Busch & Amarjargal, 2020; Nerenberg, 2021). Nonetheless, development has not become a priority and has not produced tangible results for several regions, so development outside of Java Island remains relatively unstable because it is dependent on the policies and visions of the leaders in the area (Warsilah, 2015).

The current dynamics elicit a different understanding of development, one of which is inclusive development.

Inclusive development is an alternative development that has emerged as a result of many negative impacts on development-related policies that are perceived to be overly focused on economic growth and meet the needs of the upper class compared to the lower class or the poor, which has implications for the rising poverty rate (Warsilah, 2017). Inclusive development is defined as progress for all levels of society, with no one left behind (Hariyono, 2020). Inclusive development can also be defined as economic growth that not only creates new economic opportunities but also ensures that all levels of society, particularly the poor, have equal access to those opportunities (Prasetyo and Firdaus, 2009; Panjaitan et al., 2019). As a result, inclusive growth can be a significant part of long-term economic growth. This is consistent with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which call for economic growth to create equity, reduce poverty and unemployment, and promote faster economic growth (Panjaitan et al. 2019). The goal of this research is to show some examples of inclusive development in several regions that have been successful in developing various potentials (social and economic) in the region. This paper will also demonstrate how pre-existing cases influence the challenges of inclusive development. The researchers hope that this study will be able to demonstrate the benefits and challenges of inclusive development holistically, providing an overview of the development direction that Indonesia is taking.

This study used several cases, including those from South Sumatra, East Kalimantan, East Nusa Tenggara, Sulawesi, and Papua. The inclusion of cases from

various regions in Indonesia provides a valuable opportunity to compare and contrast the impact of inclusive and sustainable development efforts in different contexts. By examining the data from multiple regions, a better understanding of how development is perceived and implemented differently across Indonesia can be gained. This comparison is important because it highlights the unique challenges and opportunities that exist in each region and emphasizes the need for tailored development strategies that take into account local conditions and perspectives.

Furthermore, understanding the impact of inclusive and sustainable development efforts in various regions can provide insights into how equity can be transformed through the provision of public services such as infrastructure. For example, in the case of South Sumatra, reclamation and restoration efforts were required to address environmental concerns, but these efforts also generated new economic potential for the local community. Similarly, in Papua, community involvement in infrastructure development was critical for building trust and promoting economic growth in a region that has historically experienced conflict over land ownership.

### **Infrastructure Development**

Development is a planned process to improve the region (Moustakas et al., 2020; Sutriani & Harum, 2021). It can also be defined as a change process that encompasses all existing social systems, including politics, economics, infrastructure, defense, education, and culture (Labaka et al., 2021). The main goal of development implementation is to

improve conditions based on their original conditions or to get better (Holcomb et al., 2021; Suparmi et al., 2018). As a result, development implementation must also pay attention to important factors that can support each development process. Developments that cause or contribute to environmental damage can create new problems. If this occurs, people will begin to wonder whether development truly brings about positive change or if it has a negative impact on the environment (Siahaan et al., 2020; Srivastava et al., 2021). In this regard, a development that preserves the environment during its implementation process is referred to as a development that benefits the surroundings. This demonstrates that development does not always have a negative impact on the environment but can also have a positive impact if accomplished with the concept of environmental sustainability in mind. As a result, development can transform something negative into something positive (Febriana et al., 2019).

Infrastructure development is one of the most critical things that can be done to accelerate national development. Furthermore, infrastructure plays an important role as one of the economic growth drivers (Andiyan and Rachmat, 2021). This is due to the consistency of a country's economic growth rate and the availability of its infrastructures, such as transportation, telecommunications, and others (Labaka et al., 2021). In other words, infrastructure development can boost a country's economic growth by reducing poverty and increasing per capita income. This is possible because infrastructure growth can create new jobs, increasing people's opportunities to find

work. In this case, infrastructure development can also improve the efficiency of the availability of goods and services, thereby increasing the economy's added value (Panjaitan et al. 2019).

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### **Inclusive and Sustainable Development**

Inclusiveness and sustainability are critical concepts in the discussion of economic and environmental development. Inclusiveness is the process of creating an economic and social environment that is accessible and beneficial to all members of society, particularly the most vulnerable and marginalized (Acheampong & Ortsin, 2019). It involves ensuring that everyone has equal opportunities to participate in the economy and society, regardless of their socioeconomic status, gender, ethnicity, religion, or other factors (Baud, 2015; Rodgers & Rodgers, 2011). Inclusive development aims to reduce inequality and promote social cohesion by ensuring that everyone benefits from economic growth.

Sustainability, on the other hand, is the process of creating economic growth that is environmentally sustainable, socially inclusive, and financially viable over the long term (Enyimba, 2019). Sustainable development aims to meet the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It considers economic, social, and environmental dimensions, ensuring that economic growth is socially responsible

and environmentally sustainable (Bonal & Fontdevila, 2017; Tamim, 2021).

The importance of inclusiveness and sustainability in economic and environmental development cannot be overstated. Inclusive development ensures that economic growth benefits all members of society, particularly the most vulnerable and marginalized (Enyimba, 2019; Gupta & Vegelin, 2016; Ramesh Babu & Chandra Sekharaiah, 2014). It promotes social cohesion and reduces inequality, leading to more sustainable economic growth. Inclusive development also ensures that everyone has access to economic opportunities, which can lead to entrepreneurship and innovation, creating new jobs and industries that contribute to economic growth (Bos & Gupta, 2016; Gadagkar, 2014).

Sustainability is essential for ensuring that economic growth is environmentally responsible and does not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (Okumura & Junior, 2014; Sharma, 2015). Sustainable development promotes the efficient use of resources by reducing waste and environmental degradation and promoting environmental conservation (Marouli & Lytras, 2018; Suci et al., 2013). It also considers the social and economic dimensions of development, ensuring that economic growth is socially responsible and financially viable over the long term.

The importance of inclusiveness and sustainability in economic and environmental development has been widely recognized in recent years. Governments, non-governmental organizations, and international development agencies have increasingly focused on promoting inclusive and

sustainable development policies and practices. For example, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aim to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, reduce inequality, and promote environmental sustainability.

Indonesia's population growth has the potential to continue, necessitating rapid economic growth. Furthermore, as urbanization increases year after year, the proportion of the population living in urban areas grows. This increase in population proportion is expected to reach 67.5% in 2015, with the regional gross domestic product (GDP) in urban areas reaching 86% by 2030 (Warsilah, 2015). The impact of continued urbanization and population growth raises the possibility of underutilization of the natural potential that exists in the regions (Makkarennu et al., 2018; Sonbait et al., 2021). As a result, equitable or inclusive development must be implemented in Indonesia (Ambarsari, 2017). Indonesia requires development that is based on social as well as economic factors. In principle, inclusive development is carried out to create a city that provides welfare for all its citizens. Furthermore, inclusive development can improve the quality of life of its citizens by allowing them to have freedom, participate in the development, and plan city policies (Warsilah, 2015).

Inclusive development is also linked to sustainable development. This is possible because the implementation process of sustainable development considers three dimensions, including economic, social, and environmental (Sunawan et al., 2022). The concept of sustainable development may appear simple and straightforward, but its implementation is not. Some issues have

been resolved in the last two decades, but others continue to emerge and pose challenges to the concept of sustainable development. As a result, the concept of sustainable development should not be underestimated (Hák et al., 2007). One advantage of sustainable development is that environmental damage can be avoided while the area's development can continue in the future (Sunawan et al., 2022). Environmental protection is inextricably linked to sustainable development. However, economic development has caused and continues to cause harm to the existing natural resource system (Duran et al., 2015). As a result, the existence of sustainable development with the same interests as inclusive development is required to avoid development that is solely focused on the economic sector.

To further explore how inclusive and sustainable development can be perceived in developing countries, it is important to understand the focus and management of these efforts. In developing countries, inclusive and sustainable development should focus on promoting economic growth while ensuring that it is socially and environmentally responsible (DeQuero-Navarro et al., 2020; Midgley, 2017; Ordóñez-Matamoros et al., 2021). This requires a balance between economic development and the preservation of natural resources, as well as the protection of the rights of marginalized groups, such as women, children, and ethnic minorities (Alvarez Merino & Hatakeyama, 2019; Asongu & Odhiambo, 2019; Sesan, 2015).

Effective management of inclusive and sustainable development efforts in developing countries requires

coordination between various stakeholders, including government agencies, civil society organizations, and the private sector. This coordination should prioritize the needs and voices of marginalized groups and ensure their participation in decision-making processes (Bonal & Fontdevila, 2017; Enyimba, 2019; Gupta & Vegelin, 2016). Additionally, sustainable financing mechanisms should be established to ensure that the benefits of economic growth are equitably distributed and sustained over the long term.

### **Method**

Systematic literature Review, also known as a literature review system, is an important method because knowledge advancement must refer to things that already exist (de Camargo Fiorini et al., 2021; Garman et al., 2021). The basic things possessed by the theory can be understood by reviewing previously studied knowledge. New hypotheses can be tested using continuously repeated routines such as summarizing, analyzing, and integrating several related works of literature with the objective of transforming existing theories into new theories (Piper et al., 2022; Wuthisuthimethawee et al., 2021). Furthermore, the validity and quality of existing literature can be evaluated in order to identify flaws and contradictions with other literature. Reviewing various works of literature can assist researchers in better understanding the core of a theory's discussion, providing a theoretical basis for a research problem, supporting literature as a new theory, and supporting the validity of the theory raised in literature (Pare et al., 2015).

As a forum for scientific information, a literature review must be valid, reliable, and repeatable. Basically, literature reviews can be divided into two types: those that serve as a foundation for empirical studies and those that can stand alone. The background literature review is typically used as a basis for correctness in making research design decisions. Furthermore, the literature review can be used to provide theoretical context and comprehend the theoretical differences that the authors anticipate. Meanwhile, a stand-alone literature review is used to determine the main idea of the literature by aggregating, interpreting, explaining, or integrating existing research. As a result, a thorough literature review can improve the quality of other studies' background reviews (Xiao and Watson, 2019).

In this study, a systematic literature review approach was implemented to identify and analyze relevant studies on the topic of sustainable infrastructure development in Indonesia. The initial step involved defining the research questions and search keywords to be used in identifying relevant studies.

The search was conducted in several electronic databases, including Scopus and Google Scholar, using the defined keywords. The search results were then screened using specific inclusion and exclusion criteria to ensure that only relevant studies were selected for the review.

The selected studies were then analyzed using an extraction form that was developed based on the research questions. The data extraction form contained specific variables, such as study location, research design, data sources, and key findings.

After the data extraction process, the selected studies were analyzed using a thematic analysis approach. The main themes and subthemes were identified based on the research questions and the data extracted from the studies. The themes and subthemes were then used to synthesize the findings and draw conclusions about the state of sustainable infrastructure development in Indonesia.

## **Results and Discussion**

### **Inclusive Development Efforts in Indonesia**

Inclusive development creates conditions that result in not only physical infrastructure but also other benefits such as economic growth and equity. Case studies from previous studies show that these effects can be seen in a variety of developments in Indonesia. A study conducted by Fauzi et al. (2019) shows that infrastructure development has a positive impact on economic growth in Papua. The study emphasizes several previously limited developments in Jayapura, such as sports facilities and bridges. The project is being carried out through a public-private partnership (PPP) scheme involving government agencies (in this case, the Ministry for Public Works and Human Settlements, or PUPR), State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN), and a number of other related parties (private and community institutions). The development was carried out with the objective of increasing Jayapura's economic potential, expanding employment opportunities, and providing easy access for Papuans living in the surrounding area (Fauzi et al., 2019). This development has had a significant impact on the community in Jayapura and

surrounding areas, where the perceived impact can also be seen from the National Sports Week (PON) held in Papua a few years ago. The presence of infrastructure in the form of sports facilities not only brings out the physical form but also increases the region's economic potential.

The sports facility, formerly known as the Papua Bangkit Stadium (now known as the Lukas Enembe Stadium), has had a significant positive impact on the local economy. The economy of the residents in the surrounding area grew after the stadium was inaugurated and used for sports activities such as PON. Residents in the surrounding area create businesses such as Papuan handicrafts and other businesses such as snacks or service provision. People who did not previously have a clear source of income were helped as a result of the stadium's construction through small and medium-sized business activities developed by residents in the Jayapura area. This is, of course, consistent with the previous goal of constructing the stadium, where representatives from BUMN and the government expect the stadium's presence to increase the community's business potential in the surrounding area, where the development also pays attention to various aspects such as kiosks or other areas as a place for people to open businesses (Fauzi et al., 2019). Furthermore, during the PON performance, the inns in the Jayapura area are packed with tourists from both within and outside the country. This then demonstrates the magnitude of the impact provided by the construction of the stadium in Jayapura, indicating that the development also presents various economic opportunities in the region.

In addition to stadium construction, bridge construction has a positive impact on equity in Papua. The Holtekamp Bridge, also known as the Red Bridge, is expected to improve public mobilization, allowing various activities such as food delivery to run more efficiently (Fauzi et al., 2019). The impact was also felt by the community, as people from outside Jayapura City, who previously took hours to get to the city, can now reach it faster because there is "cut" access after the Red Bridge was built by the government. Because delivery access is easier than before, this has implications for increasing production and lowering the price of materials such as food and others.

Community engagement is crucial to achieving inclusive development and equity in Indonesia (Sufri et al., 2020). A citizenship approach can be used to promote social cohesion between communities and ensure that everyone is involved in decision-making processes that affect their lives (Tampubolon, 2004). This approach recognizes that every citizen has the right to participate in shaping their community and has the responsibility to contribute to its development (Prabowo, 2014).

In Indonesia, community engagement can take many forms depending on the region and its unique characteristics (Damayanti & Syarifuddin, 2020; Riska Farisa et al., 2019). For example, in some regions, community involvement in infrastructure development activities can take the form of direct involvement, such as working as a construction worker or serving on the development supervisory board (Sukmawati, 2019). Indirect involvement can also be seen through the impact of



development, where infrastructure development creates new economic potential in these areas and the community can capitalize on this potential by opening businesses and developing development results.

Furthermore, community engagement can promote social cohesion, which is necessary for sustainable and inclusive development. Social cohesion refers to the degree to which individuals and groups in a community are connected, share common values, and have a sense of belonging to a larger social unit. Social cohesion can be enhanced through inclusive development initiatives that bring communities together to solve common problems and create a shared vision for the future.

However, social cohesion can vary between regions in Indonesia due to differences in culture, language, and ethnicity. For example, in areas with a history of conflict, building social cohesion may require special attention and different approaches. Therefore, it is crucial to understand the unique characteristics of each region and community in Indonesia to effectively build community engagement and promote social cohesion in inclusive development efforts.

Another case of inclusive development can be found in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT), where tourism development involves not only the government and the private sector but also community groups in the region. Kupang City is one of the cities in NTT that has previously seen limited development, both physically and non-physically (human). The primary issues in Kupang City are a lack of employment opportunities and a lack of educational awareness. The

tourism sector's sustainable development then began to emerge as a means of addressing the city's fundamental issues. According to a study conducted by Ringa et al. (2019), the government's implementation of tourism development in Kupang City has a positive impact on community involvement in the area, which in each process involves the private sector and several community groups. The concept of community-based tourism (CBT) was developed by the private sector and the government for every tourism development in Kupang City, where the approach is regarded as extremely important for achieving sustainable tourism development.

Apart from the various positive aspects presented, the study considers the private sector to be less involved in the community in the development process, with workers employed in tourism development being mostly migrants rather than residents of the development area. Community involvement is more emphasized in the partnership system, in which the community is given access to open businesses near tourist attractions under conditions set by the developer (Ringa et al., 2019). Apart from the community's lack of involvement in the development process, involvement in other aspects such as the development of small and medium enterprises can undoubtedly increase the region's economic potential. Communities can become more self-sufficient through the businesses they create, rather than relying on jobs provided by third parties such as the private sector. In this case, inclusive development was also created as tourism development in Kupang City resulted in a

variety of new economic opportunities in the region.

Another case of inclusive development can be seen in the results of a study by Zauhar et al. (2014), which shows a case in Malinau Regency, East Kalimantan Province. The development activities were carried out using the approach of the Independent Village Development Movement, in this case in Respen Tubu Village, Malinau Regency. Infrastructure development, human resource development, and agricultural development are among the development activities highlighted. The Malinau Regency Government carried out this activity with the help of various other stakeholders, particularly residents of Respen Tubu Village. The Malinau District Government initially identified any problems that occurred in the surrounding area, such as the high poverty rate in Respen Tubu Village (Zauhar et al., 2014). This policy is expected to address issues and reduce poverty in the region. As a result, in this case, regional government policies play an important role in responding to every challenge that arises in Respen Tubu Village development activities.

However, based on the findings of the research, the activities carried out at the time were still deemed ineffective and presented several challenges in the implementation process. Problems ranging from conflicts of interest among several parties to funding issues remain in this case. Nonetheless, physical infrastructure development has a variety of benefits in the region. Education and health facilities are directly related to an increase in Respen Tubu Village's Human Development Index and life expectancy

(Zauhar et al., 2014). This activity has a long-term positive impact on the area and can help solve pre-existing problems. Furthermore, community participation in all activities promotes collaborative development. Communities in the area will maintain what they have previously built (a sense of belonging) and will continue to consider the impact on the surrounding environment in each development process.

Another study was conducted by Reflis (2017) showing the development of the Tanjung Api-Api (TAA) reclamation area in Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra Province. Coastal restoration and reclamation activities have a negative impact on the environment. The stages of the valuation process can be distinguished in order to assess the impact. The preliminary stage includes technical and environmental studies, mapping and prior planning, licensing, and detailed or technical planning. The second stage is the construction stage, which includes labor mobilization activities, filling material extraction, filling material transportation, and filling processes. The third stage is post-construction, which includes the demobilization of equipment and labor, land maturation, and land maintenance (Huda, 2013). The study written by Reflis in 2017 reveals that the impact of the Tanjung Api-Api reclamation activity is a decline in the environmental quality of the mangrove forest and Musi watershed. However, in the public interest and taking into account all of the benefits, this reclamation can continue as long as it complies with the applicable provisions and regulations and takes into account all of the aspects involved, as well as the implications and benefits. Furthermore,

the damage to the ecosystem caused by Tanjung Api-Api restoration is quite concerning, so restoration efforts must be carried out through the restoration of integrated mangrove forests and the downstream Musi watershed. The ecological restoration carried out is then expected to be able to restore the function and role of the mangrove ecosystem and the downstream Musi watershed.

The Governor of South Sumatra has carried out the construction of the Tanjung Api-Api Reclamation Area into the Tanjung Api-Api Special Economic Zone (SEZ TAA) in the implementation of coastal reclamation for the construction of the Port in Tanjung Carat. Article 26 of the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 122 of 2012 on Reclamation in Coastal Areas and Small Islands states that the implementation of reclamation and restoration is critical to maintaining and paying attention to the sustainability of people's lives and livelihoods, as well as the balance between harvesting interests and conservation interests of regional environmental functions. Technical requirements for material extraction, dredging, and storage in coastal areas and small islands (Reflis, 2017). Apart from a number of things that happened after the reclamation, these activities must be carried out, especially if they are based on the environmental damage that occurred prior to the reclamation activities in the TAA area.

The last study was conducted by Wibawa et al. (2021) which also shows the same thing in inclusive development efforts in Indonesia, particularly in terms of electricity and meeting energy needs for several eastern parts of the country. It is undeniable that the cost of producing or

developing electricity infrastructure in eastern Indonesia, such as in Sulawesi, Nusa Tenggara, Papua, and Maluku, is undeniably high, even 3-5 times the cost of electricity in Java and Bali. One of the efforts to address these needs is the development of small-scale Liquid Natural Gas (LNG) infrastructure in these areas. Small-scale LNG is regarded as one of the efforts to solve the problems that exist in eastern Indonesia, as it is less expensive than the construction of large-scale LNG infrastructure but has the greatest impact in meeting the needs of the people in the region (Wibawa et al., 2021). Electricity is a basic need of every community in every country, and it is the government's or related parties' responsibility to meet this basic need.

The problems that occur in eastern Indonesia are the uneven distribution of electricity supply and the local government's inability to meet these needs. The small-scale LNG concept then becomes an infrastructure that provides convenience in meeting eastern Indonesia's electricity needs by lowering prices to be less expensive than building gas pipelines underground or in water. This potential can then be used by local governments to meet electricity needs in areas that have previously experienced difficulties. Small-scale LNG can help Indonesia address infrastructure challenges, but the development process must include all members of the community so that the technology can be developed again later (Wibawa et al., 2021). As a result, in addition to the production requirements for the development of small-scale LNG infrastructure, human resource development is also critical in this case in

order to achieve sustainable development, particularly in the case of electricity in eastern Indonesia.

### **Inclusive Development and Equity Efforts in Indonesia**

Equity is a complex concept that can be defined in various ways depending on the context and region. In general, equity refers to fairness, justice, and impartiality in the distribution of resources, opportunities, and benefits among individuals or groups (Purnastuti & Izzaty, 2016). In the context of development, equity is often associated with reducing disparities and promoting social inclusion and human rights. However, the meaning and implementation of equity can vary across regions and cultures (Reckien et al., 2017; Yeates et al., 2019).

In the context of infrastructure development, equity can be transformed into providing public services that are accessible and affordable for all, regardless of their socio-economic status, ethnicity, gender, or location. This requires a comprehensive approach that takes into account the needs and preferences of the local communities as well as the potential impacts of infrastructure projects on their livelihoods, health, and environment (Fernholz, 2010). For example, a road project that aims to connect rural areas to urban centers may have different impacts on different groups of people, depending on their access to transportation, markets, and services. If the project is designed and implemented in a participatory and transparent manner, it can help reduce disparities and promote equitable development (Kanbur & Rauniyar, 2010). However, if the project is imposed without

consultation or compensation, it may lead to land grabbing, displacement, and social conflict.

To ensure equity in infrastructure development, it is essential to involve local communities in the planning, design, and monitoring of the projects, as well as to provide them with adequate information, resources, and support (Fernholz, 2010). This can be achieved through various mechanisms, such as public hearings, social impact assessments, grievance mechanisms, and capacity-building programs. In addition, it is important to address the underlying structural factors that contribute to inequity, such as corruption, discrimination, and power imbalances (Berawi, 2017). By promoting equity in infrastructure development, we can not only enhance the social and economic well-being of local communities but also contribute to sustainable and inclusive growth at the national and global levels.

Based on several previous cases, inclusive and sustainable development efforts have begun to be implemented in Indonesia. The government and other stakeholders have begun to consider the impact of infrastructure development from various perspectives, including social and environmental ones. The social aspect, of course, can be seen in some of the cases above through community participation or involvement in every development activity. The government not only involves the private sector in all infrastructure development activities but also the surrounding community in order to strengthen the local economy and the community's competence in the development area. Community involvement can take the form of direct

involvement in infrastructure development, such as working as a construction worker or serving on the development supervisory board. Indirect involvement can also be seen through the impact of development, where infrastructure development creates new economic potential in these areas and the community can capitalize on this potential by opening businesses and developing development results (such as the use of electricity, bridges, and so on).

Previous research, such as the construction of several infrastructures in Papua, demonstrates positive community involvement. Several community members are involved in the development process. Furthermore, the community is given a location to open a business, which will later create new economic opportunities for residents in the surrounding area. The positive impact presented during the PON in 2022 demonstrates the benefits of infrastructure development. The previous stadium was then used for various competitions, attracting national and international tourists. The economic recovery that occurred at the time was also rapid. The community surrounding the development area feels the economic impact as well. The Holtekamp Bridge is also a major attraction for tourists who visit the area. Finally, several community businesses, such as restaurants and cafes, began to spring up in this area, resulting in the creation of new jobs and economic potential. Aside from that, community involvement should be seriously considered by the government or other parties involved in development. In the case of Papua, it is undeniable that conflicts between communities continue to occur as a result of the struggle over

land considered tribal territory (known as ulayat land). It is critical to note good coordination between development parties and each community group.

Aside from these issues, the cases presented in this study demonstrate that development has a very positive impact on a region's economic development. The majority of the cases raised in this study were in marginalized or disadvantaged areas where development was provided. The presence of development is, in fact, very beneficial for these regions in terms of improving the welfare of their people, both economically and socially. The presence of inclusive and sustainable development generates new economic potential for the community while remaining mindful of environmental concerns. According to the findings of this paper's research, sustainable development can cause environmental pollution. However, this is not an absolute or guaranteed occurrence. However, this is not something that is absolutely certain to happen. There are several options for reducing environmental pollution caused by infrastructure development activities. For example, in the case of reclamation and restoration in South Sumatra, where development activities are required because the damage to the ecosystem is already quite concerning, reclamation and restoration are required to reduce this detrimental risk. Rising sea levels are one of the feared consequences of reclamation, as they will inundate the surrounding land. This can disrupt the habitat of the surrounding plants and cause previously brackish wells in the community to become salty.

Nonetheless, previous studies found that all of these environmental

impacts had been calculated and precautionary measures taken. The impacts that can be caused are various, such as changes in current and wave patterns, which cause the water to become cloudy. This can happen both during and after construction, and it can happen quickly. Efforts that can be made or managed to solve this problem include overcoming the dam's impact on the area's water balance. Second, coastal transportation is disrupted, resulting in erosion on the one hand and sedimentation on the other. This occurs around the site and channel of the Banyuasin River. Implementing a regional material transportation system is one of the efforts that can be made or managed to address this issue. Third, if a reclamation is wet from the sea, trapped seawater can contaminate coastal groundwater aquifers. Efforts that can be made or managed to address this issue include compacting the reclamation area. Fourth, increasing the length of the channel or waterway or lowering the hydraulic water flow height reduces drainage capacity and

increases the risk of inland flooding. Efforts that can be made or managed to address this issue include removing the organic layer in the area. Fifth, the reduction of uneven reclamation land as a result of uneven mud thickness, resulting in mud overflow. Efforts that can be made or managed to address this issue include establishing a good compaction system in the reclamation area and constructing a good building or wall (Reflis, 2017).

Inclusive development is carried out to improve the community's ability and the socioeconomic potential that exists in a given area while taking into account the various negative impacts of the development. Several cases discussed in this study demonstrate that these efforts are currently underway in Indonesia and are having a positive impact on the communities in these areas. As a result, inclusive development is a good approach to strengthening and developing Indonesia's economic potential, provided that various parties (including the community) are involved in all development activities.

**Table 1.** Comparison of inclusive development efforts and the positive impacts

Region	Inclusive Development Efforts	Positive Impact
South Sumatra	Reclamation and restoration efforts to reduce environmental risks	Improved livelihood of coastal communities; employment opportunities
East Kalimantan	Partnership with local communities for sustainable forest management	Protection of forest resources; improvement of community welfare
East Nusa Tenggara	Partnership with local communities for sustainable tourism development	Economic growth; conservation of cultural and natural resources
Sulawesi	Infrastructure development with community involvement	Improved access to transportation and economic opportunities
Papua	Infrastructure development with community involvement and tribal land use	Improved economic growth; creation of new businesses

Source: Data Analysis (2022)

These regions demonstrate a variety of approaches to inclusive development, from environmental restoration efforts in South Sumatra to community partnerships for sustainable tourism development in East Nusa Tenggara. The positive impacts of these efforts include improved livelihoods, protection of natural resources, economic growth, and the creation of new businesses. It is important for the government and other stakeholders to consider the unique needs and challenges of each region when implementing inclusive development efforts.

### **Conclusion**

Inclusive and sustainable development brings hope for equity in every region of Indonesia. This approach has a number of positive consequences, including not only the creation of physical infrastructure but also other benefits that can be felt by the community, such as increased community capacity and other aspects such as environmental conservation. The expectation of equity in terms of human and economic resources in the study's results can also be seen in the involvement of highly empowered local communities around the development area and the opportunity to develop their potential through various activities, such as business development. Community involvement also has a positive impact on environmental aspects because those who carry out development pay attention to the impact on the environmental conditions in which the community lives when they involve the community. To achieve inclusive and sustainable development, all parties involved must work together

effectively. According to the findings of this research, it has a significant impact on development activities. Future research can compare Indonesia's inclusive development efforts with those of developed countries that have previously used this approach, with the results demonstrating the challenges faced by other countries in carrying out development and their efforts in responding to these challenges.

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