

INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT AS AN EFFORT TO REDUCE URBAN SOCIAL EXCLUSION: THE CASE OF MARGINAL GROUPS IN KAMPUNG SEMANGGI, SOLO, CENTRAL JAVA

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Abstract

Paradigma pembangunan di negara-negara berkembang sejak era tahun 80-an bertumpu kepada pembangunan ekonomi dengan output berupa pertumbuhan ekonomi. Model pembangunan prokapital seperti ini menghasilkan suatu kondisi kemiskinan, deprivasi, dan eksklusi sosial. Eksklusi sosial adalah suatu kondisi individu, keluarga, dan kelompok dalam populasi yang tidak memiliki akses sosial politik kepada sumberdaya sosial, kurang berpartisipasi dalam kegiatan, sehingga memiliki kondisi hidup dan fasilitas yang kurang memadai. Pilihan konsep pembangunan demikian oleh sebagian dikritik karena hanya menggunakan indikator pertumbuhan ekonomi semata, seperti tingkat pertumbuhan gross domestic product (GDP), dan kurang memerhitungkan aspek-aspek nonekonomis. Tantangannya saat ini mendefinisikan kembali atau mengonseptualisasikan istilah pembangunan secara luas sebagai suatu proses perbaikan yang berkesinambungan atas suatu masyarakat atau suatu sistem sosial secara keseluruhan menuju suatu kondisi inklusi sosial, yakni suatu kehidupan yang lebih baik atau lebih manusiawi. Inklusi sosial merupakan pendekatan baru yang ingin mengembangkan keterbukaan; mengajak masuk dan mengikutsertakan semua orang dengan berbagai perbedaan latar belakang, karakteristik, kemampuan, status, kondisi, etnik, budaya dan lainnya dalam suatu proses pembangunan. Pembangunan inklusif yang diterapkan di perkotaan Indonesia merupakan kajian yang menarik karena merupakan tantangan besar dengan semakin lebarnya jurang antara kehidupan sosial di kota di Jawa dan luar Jawa. Selain itu, Nawacita Presiden Joko Widodo (Jokowi) mencanangkan bahwa negara harus hadir sehingga pembangunan seharusnya mulai dari pinggiran ke pusat bertujuan untuk meningkatkan kualitas hidup, kesejahteraan, dan demokrasi. Tulisan ini merekonstruksi nilai-nilai pembangunan di perkotaan sesuai dengan konsep inklusi sosial yang bertujuan meningkatkan kualitas hidup, berkembangnya hubungan sosial, kohesi sosial dan partisipasi sosial serta modal sosial dengan kasus Kota Solo, Jawa Tengah.

Keywords : eksklusi sosial; inklusi sosial; pembangunan inklusif.

Abstract

Since the 1980's the paradigm of development in developing countries, especially in urban areas, has relied on the economic development with economic growth as the main output. This model tends to produce poverty, deprivation, and social exclusion. Social exclusion is a condition, in which individuals, families, and groups in the population do not have the social and political access toward social resources, lack of participation in social activities, and have inadequate living conditions and facilities. This development paradigm has been criticized as it only uses economic indicators and neglects other non-economical aspects. The challenge is to redefine or conceptualize the development in a wider term as a continuum process on a society or a social system led to social inclusion. It is a new approach, which develops an open environment and involves everyone from various backgrounds in the development process. As the development gap between rural and urban areas is getting wider, understanding social inclusion development is a need. Furthermore, President Joko Widodo's (Jokowi) Nawacita declared that the State must be present among society; Therefore, the development should start from the periphery to the center in order to improve the quality of life, prosperity, and democracy. This paper aims to

reconstruct the values of urban development along with the concept of social inclusion in order to increase the quality of life, social relationships, social cohesion, social participation, and social capital in Solo, Central Java .

Keywords: social exclusion; social inclusion; inclusive development.

INTRODUCTION

The implementation of development in Indonesia has faced various challenges and obstacles over time, in line with the dynamics of domestic society and changes in the global constellation. Since gaining independence, the Indonesian government has implemented various development policies, programs, and activities based on the paradigm of growth, prosperity, and people-centered development. While many successes have been achieved, many development issues remain unresolved. Monodimensional development indicators, such as education, health, and income, have shown significant improvement. However, multidimensional development issues, such as high unemployment, poverty, and disparities in both rural and urban areas, remain unresolved.

Urban areas in Indonesia began to experience a revival in the 1970s, coinciding with the revival of cities across Southeast Asia. According to Wirth (in Misselwitz & Rienits, 2006), this condition was due to the implementation of free trade economic zones. Urban

development in Indonesia, particularly in Java, was influenced by Indonesia's increasing economic growth. In the 1970s, Indonesia experienced an economic surplus due to the oil boom that boosted the economy at large, and this had implications for urban growth and population. Meanwhile, cities outside Java grew without proper management and minimal urban infrastructure (urban sprawl), resulting in social exclusion, poverty, and the rise of conflict and violence. However, in the era of decentralization and democratization (post-1998), cities outside Java began to experience a revival, particularly with the implementation of Regional Autonomy policies. Unfortunately, urban sprawl and urban bias persist, and urban development and growth are very slow, highly dependent on the policies and visions of regional leaders.

Meanwhile, cities in Java have become centers of economic and financial concentration, but because they rely too much on economic growth alone, urban communities experience social exclusion

and still have problems of poverty and social deprivation.

The economic-minded development model implemented by the previous New Order government has been criticized by social experts, as its development process has only driven economic growth, resulting in social exclusion in the form of poverty, unemployment, and social inequality. This situation has raised awareness that Indonesia needs a new paradigm in its development, one that not only relies on economic growth but also prioritizes social aspects. This development approach is generally referred to as an inclusive development approach. The goal of inclusive urban development is to create a civilized city capable of improving the welfare of all citizens. Furthermore, it also creates urban spaces that provide opportunities for citizens to have freedom, social interaction, participation in development, and city policy planning. Cities that have adopted an inclusive development approach will be cities that can improve the quality of life and welfare of their citizens.

Referring to Indonesia's economic and social conditions during the 1960s, the newly independent country, in order to address its backwardness in state

governance, sought to maximize its economic growth rate. At the very least, growth must exceed population growth. This approach was expected to increase per capita income, thereby automatically leading to increased prosperity. Practically during this period, growth theories such as those of Rostow, Harold Domar, and Lewis became very popular and were trusted references for development experts.

These theories believed that high economic growth would gradually be followed by income equality (spread-out) and subsequently reduce poverty (trickle-down effect). However, as the implementation of these theories became increasingly biased, particularly in the mid-1970s, economists began to question the centrality of all economic activity to growth. This was because in many developing countries there were signs of increasing absolute poverty rates, unequal income distribution, and rising unemployment, despite stable growth. The Indonesian case can further serve as a reference to the failure of the trickle-down effect, following the monetary crisis at the end of 1997. This led to the realization that economic equality would not occur automatically, as believed by the trickle-down effect concept. Rather, it

must be pursued through the formulation of concrete, down-to-earth programs. For example, economic growth must also be characterized by a decreasing number of people living below the poverty line and unemployment. The population and labor force growth rates in Indonesia remain quite high. From 1961 to 1971, the population increased by 2.1% per year, and from 1971 to 1980, by 2.3%. Even from 1980 to 1990, the population growth rate remained high at around 2% per year. Although in the 1990-1995 period there was a decline to 1.7% per year, and in the 1995-2000 period, it further declined to 1.5% per year. Unfortunately, this trend did not continue. In 2000-2002, the number of Indonesian migrant workers (TKI) increased again, for example, with the repatriation of approximately 20,000 (out of 450,000) illegal migrant workers from Malaysia, and the continued bleak outlook for business and investment following the Bali tragedy. According to Statistics Indonesia (BPS) data, as of mid-2002, approximately 45% of the Indonesian workforce worked less than 35 hours per week, equivalent to 25% of total unemployment. If this figure is added to the open unemployment rate, the current unemployment rate in Indonesia reaches

approximately 42 million people. Undoubtedly, the unemployment rate in Indonesia has reached a very serious level and is endangering national development (BPS, 2000-2002).

The high unemployment rate among the educated workforce has serious implications for various dimensions of life. From a socio-political perspective, Samuel P. Huntington (1983) stated that the higher the education level of the unemployed, the higher their 'criminal qualifications', or the more serious the level of crime and instability developing in the country. College graduates who are not involved in economic activities can drive rapid social change. Meanwhile, unemployed secondary school graduates can further exacerbate socio-political unrest, as is the case in West Africa and currently developing in Indonesia. One thing is certain: they are unemployed because they have no market value, due to the low quality of education in Indonesia, or because of the ineffectiveness of our university education system.

Compounding the situation was the shortening of the average maturity of private sector debt. At the time of the crisis, the average private sector loan maturity was 18 months, and by December 1997, the amount of debt that

had to be repaid in less than a year was US\$20.7 billion (World Bank, 1998). Hill (1999, on various websites) wrote that the numerous vested interests and their widespread political intrigues had hampered or prevented the government from taking decisive action amid the crisis. Long before the crisis, foreign investors and businesspeople operating in Indonesia had consistently complained about the lack of transparency and weak legal protection and certainty.

This problem was often linked to the high "hidden costs" incurred by people doing business here. Ultimately, this all developed into a "crisis of confidence" which turned out to be the primary cause of all the economic problems faced at that time. As a result of the crisis of confidence, the capital that had been taken out of the country never returned, especially since the new capital in 2000 (compared to the crisis era). The number of poor people tended to increase again, and by March 2006 was recorded at around 39 million people, or nearly 17.8% of the population. If the official figures released by the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) are accurate, this increase in the poverty rate indicates that the improving economic growth since 2000 has had no positive impact on poverty reduction. The

majority of poor people in Indonesia live in rural areas, and this poverty structure reflects the unequal economic development that has persisted. In other words, the high economic growth during the New Order era and the economic recovery after the crisis were enjoyed more by urban communities. Employment opportunities, particularly in sectors that generate added value and high incomes/salaries, such as industry, construction, banking, and modern trade, were far greater in urban areas than in rural areas. In rural areas, employment opportunities are still dominated by the agricultural sector, which generates added value and relatively low wages.

Learning from the conditions in Indonesia as described above, according to Korten (2006), a development approach that is too growth-oriented has resulted in social exclusion and three major crises: violence, poverty, and environmental destruction. These three issues are very complex, so if a country wants to escape the problems of social exclusion and poverty, it needs a new paradigm in its development, namely a paradigm that prioritizes the socio-cultural dimension in the development process (social development). This new concept is called inclusive development.

Table 1 below shows a comparison of development in countries that adopt neoliberal concepts, social democracy, and those that practice an inclusive

Variables	Neoliberal	Social Democr atic	Inclusive Developm ent
Growth	Objective	Means	Means
Role of the Market	Main	Importan t	Important
Role of the State	Minimum	Importan t	Important
Strategy Overcome Poverty & Inequality	Passive	Active	Proactive
Point Solidarity	Market	Country	State & Society

development approach (Prasetyantoko, Budiantoro, & Bahagijo, 2012). Countries that practice an inclusive development approach generally implement strategies to proactively address poverty and social inequality, and solidarity is shared between the state and society. In this sense, society is positioned as a partner of the government in managing the country and running the government. The inclusive development approach (IP) requires an active role from the community and supports the active role of civil society and relies on bottom-up reform. PI is based on state institutions (bureaucracy) and community institutions.

Table 1 Differences between Inclusive Development Strategies and Other Strategies & Approaches

In Indonesia, development that pursues economic growth alone without including inclusive or social development has given rise to poverty issues, as evidenced by the high poverty line and unemployment rate. In 2009, the poverty line in Indonesia was recorded at Rp200,262 per capita per month, with the average poverty line in urban areas being Rp222,123 per capita per month and in rural areas Rp179,834 per capita per month. This poverty line increases annually in line with inflation, making people with incomes close to the poverty line vulnerable to falling into poverty when economic fluctuations occur, such as increases in fuel and food prices (Source: BPS, 2006-2010). For example, if a poverty line of USD 1 per capita per day is used, the number of poor people in Indonesia is recorded at 5.9% of the population. However, if the poverty line is increased to USD 2 per capita per day, the number of poor people in Indonesia in the same year jumps to 42.6% of the population.

METHOD

Study This use method study qualitative with objective For get deep understanding to phenomenon that

becomes focus study (Schmied, 2023; Somantri, 2005) . Approach qualitative chosen Because give more space wide for researchers For understand reality social , experience individuals , as well as dynamics contextual events that occur in the field in a way natural . Through method this research make an effort catch meaning subjective behind actions , views , and experiences subject study so that produce lack of understanding only nature descriptive , but also interpretive to the phenomenon being studied . With Thus , the method This considered most relevant For reveal complexity and nuances social that is not can explained through numerical data solely .

In implementation , research This depend on technique data collection through studies library research. This technique done with browse , read in a way critical , and analytical various source relevant literature , including books scientific publication ten year lastly , and journal national and international publication ten year last . Sources the used For build framework theoretical , strengthening argumentation conceptual , as well as expand understanding to the issues being researched . Through studies library In this case , researchers also attempted identify gap existing research

gap in literature previously so that study This can give contribution new , good in a way theoretical and practical .

Besides that , in the data analysis process , researchers do reading in-depth reading of texts scientific findings For find patterns , themes , and relationships relevant interconcepts with focus research . Data from literature the Then interpreted in a way critical use produce comprehensive understanding to the phenomenon being studied . With method this research qualitative based studies library No only to describe results reading in a way descriptive , but also presents analysis deep reflective and argumentative , so results study own depth theoretical and relevance strong empirical .

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Exclusion Social as Excess Development in Urban Areas

The era of decentralization and democratization that occurred since the reform era give experience alone in approach development city . Broad authority without accompanied by capacity management urban cause Lots city precisely experience problem a better environment complex . Physical development that is not under control without notice principles environment

and planning room lead to a decline quality habitability city .

On the other hand , decentralization give chance emergence leaders city contributing reformers in finish urban area issues with innovative breakthroughs . Solo City, Sawahlunto , Palembang, Regency Bantaeng , Regency Banyuwangi , Regency Wakatobi , Surabaya City and many more city other is part from city that enjoys fruit sweet decentralization .

The era of democratization demanding leaders city For change paradigm development the city become more inclusive . Awareness inhabitant about rights and obligations in the development process demand government city For more accountable in carry out its development programs and more involving participation inhabitant city . In many case We has see How approach development inclusive city make city can overcome problems daily life city like area slums , traffic jams , environment and so on .

In context development city , according to Belsky (2012) government must more proactive compared to reactive in overcome problems city like area slums , traffic jams and problems environment , especially those related to

with urban poor groups , groups in need special , children , and groups others .

Group the must seated as element important in life economy city so that policies that are formulated will leading to effort give equal opportunity in doing activities so that increase dynamics life city That alone . Awareness about importance development inclusive arise after see reality that development that has been produce growth sufficient economy tall No always fully can enjoyed by poor groups in the region slum urban . According to Lenoir (2003), the concept of development inclusive born from commitment For push growth with involving inhabitant so that in the process happen distribution more benefits big to group a more diverse society broad . Inclusive development is the approach introduced as form of “ reaction ” to development that emphasizes to growth and leaving group marginal . Approach This echoed as effort leveling development No solely to groups exclusive solely . Terminology inclusive development No limited to aspect economy solely will but more wide give access to all over element public in enjoy results development , including infrastructure and services base .

The population of urban Indonesia in 1980 was only reached 32.8 million soul or 22.3% of the total population national . In 1990 the figure the increase to 55.4 million soul or 30.9%, and became 90 million soul or 44% in 2002. In 2012 population urban population in Indonesia reached 129.6 million people or There is around 54% of the population is crowded city . The figure estimated will reach 150 million or 60% of the total population national in 2015. The number of resident cities in Java and outside Java Java No balanced , 58% of the population live in cities in Java and 42 % concentration resident city be outside Island Java (BPS data: 1980-2015). This caused by concentration economy and infrastructure city Still centered on the island Java , so that migration incoming residents to cities in Java very tall .

Along with increase amount resident city , the number also increases poor population . The majority Indonesian people live in cities big and not all resident That established in a way social economy , but they give donation big to noisy noisy political city , development social , economic , and urban culture . Without support resident class medium to down , city No will functioning in a way maximum and city will lost its “ soul ” . The

group social strata population low in general will supply power as “blue collar” workers , for example as worker House ladder , handyman vegetable itinerant , waterman , tire repairman , peddler food around , and so on . In Jakarta as the nation's capital has amount resident reach 10 million more , and there are approximately 29.13% of Jakarta's total population is poor . Conflict social , poverty , deprivation , and exclusion social in a number of aspect caused by existence dominance of certain stakeholders in management and control room city (SDA, SDS, SDE, and SDP). Conditions thus tend grow inequality and gaps social as well as weakness accessibility to resource social , economic political city , besides That fertilize corruption of city budget funds (Warsilah , 2014).

Development in space city as far as This produce welfare For part small inhabitant city and conditions deprivation social For part big its citizens . Conditions thus caused by determination paradigm overdevelopment rely on to development economy with achievements growth economy . Capitalization room city has cause damage order social public city , society become foreign One each other and lost

contact with the neighbor next door , especially with fellow countrymen on the island other , even though transportation and telecommunications Already increasingly modern. Bonds - bonds inclusive social and diversity has replaced by grouping exclusive based on superficial rules and for interest individual . Money has replace saying greetings that we convey when meet fellow . Material facilities replace shake hands hand warm between working people together . Membership A club exclusive become more important than citizenship (Warsilah , 2014).

Condition thus called as exclusion social exclusion and often appear as trigger conflict and violence in space city , poverty , indifference to urban marginal groups , and so on . Exclusion social is becoming increasingly common in urban areas in Indonesia, along with with the more development urban area development , and achieving the peak in form various crisis economic , social , and political . For reduce problem exclusion social , we all need approach development expected inclusiveness happen inclusion social inclusion that allows the emergence of a sense of mutual trust , social capital for build a better life humane , and not

going to annihilation (apocalyptic) a civilization city .

Inclusive Development Approach

Since introduced by Lenoir in 1974 , concept exclusion social / inclusion stand out in discourse policy in France . Concept This Then adopted by the European Union in the late 1980s as draft key in policy social and in Lots case replace draft poverty . Exclusion social in the World Bank's understanding is seen as a place process participation and solidarity public decreased . Condition thus reflect not enough adequate cohesion social or integration social . At the individual level , exclusion social refers to the inability For participate in activity social and constructive meaning - relationship social . Concept exclusion and inclusion social spread to developing countries , with method do redefinition draft development the economy must also rely on to approach social or use approach development inclusive . Definition inclusive used as A approach For build and develop A an increasingly complex environment open ; inviting enter and participate everyone with various difference background background , characteristics , abilities , status, conditions , ethnicity , culture and others (Lenoir, 1974). Environment inclusive is

environment social open , friendly , development economy according to neutral society obstacles , and fun Wirutomo (2013) will produce condition Because every inhabitant public without exclusion social . Condition excluded will except each other appreciate and cause attitude life or method think or embrace every difference (Lenoir, 1974). bring up something counter culture Open in draft environment inclusive , established culture . Exclusion social That meaning all people who live , are present Alone consists of from two thing , namely and are active in environment family , exclusion objective and subjective . Exclusion objective is something school , or public feel safe and comfortable get rights and carry out condition if in a way on purpose obligations . Because the concept somebody or a group of marginalized development social will see Lots things to people in effort get his rights from right do fought for , namely start from more complex until simple rights . Example education good , improvement health and exclusion subjective in general when standards nutrition , eradication poverty , mismanagement or mismanagement occurs policies , and exclusions subjective improvement condition environment , This will very dangerous If group . Majority exclude self especially If related equality opportunity , equality individual with religious conflict or ethnicity . freedom , and refreshment life culture .

On base criticism leveled by experts social to approach development that tends to be economy minded, sociologists push UNESCO world institution carries out renewal in approach development in all countries, especially developing countries , namely with method apply development inclusive approach development inclusive push the original group marginalized so that invited follow and involved in development city , so that allows the occurrence of the inclusion process social . In Indonesia, the condition of the development model is too rely on to

development economy according to Wirutomo (2013) will produce condition exclusion social . Condition excluded will cause attitude life or method think or bring up something counter culture established culture . Exclusion social That Alone consists of from two thing , namely exclusion objective and subjective . Exclusion objective is something condition if in a way on purpose somebody or a group of marginalized people in effort get his rights from right complex until simple rights . Example exclusion subjective in general when mismanagement or mismanagement occurs policies , and exclusions subjective This will very dangerous If group . Majority exclude self especially If related with religious conflict or ethnicity .

Pierson (2002) shows there are five forces that tend to push the occurrence of an exclusion process social , namely factor poverty , income low , no existence access to the job market , no existence support and networking social , as well as effect from areas and environment around as well as disconnection service public . With various background back above for Lenoir (1974), there is ten category excluded citizens social , namely disabled physical , mental disability , broken hope tend kill self , elderly , child victims of

violence , users substance forbidden , child victims consequence delinquency , people with disabilities asocial , single parents , group marginalized , and people with disabilities disabled social others . They all categorized as "socially excluded". For minimize condition exclusion social circles inhabitant city , leaders city need adopting a development model inclusive . Terminology inclusive development No limited to aspect economy solely will but more wide give access to all over element public in enjoy results development , including infrastructure and services base .

Efficiency and Effectiveness

Therefore that , since beginning 80s sociologists especially in Europe start do criticism towards the development model economy and offers approach more social capable take pictures problem social , namely through social capital and inclusion approach social exclusion. Often forgotten that , as relation social (relationships) between humans) in general , almost always involving social capital . The World Bank in report its annual report entitled “ Entering the 21st Century” reveals that social capital own significant impact towards development processes (World Bank, 2000). The concept developed by the World Bank

with using social capital as base development based on assumptions following (World Bank, 1998): (a) Social capital is at in all over relatedness economic , social and political , as well as connection social (social relationships) influence how markets and countries work , and vice versa, markets and countries will also form how social capital in society concerned ; (b) Stable relationship between actor can push effectiveness and efficiency Good behavior collective both individual; (c) Social capital in One public can reinforced , but need support resource certain For strengthen it ; and (d) In order to create connection good social and institutional conditions , then member public must support it .

Social capital own contribution important in development , especially development sustainable . However , in the concept of beginning development sustainable , factors to be considered new limited to natural capital, physical or produced capital, and human capital. This means that all three capital the new explain in a way partial from the entire growth process economy and one eye missing link is social capital (Grootaert, 1997).

If you look closely more far , experiencing exclusion social the especially from corner view sociology , categorized as group marginal and in can shown that element main in social general they this is poor, living in a slum capital includes norms, reciprocity, trust, area , earning No certain or subsistence , and networks. Development that is based shortage food , inhabit a house that is not on growth economy often equality - worthy inhabited and uninhabited own oriented economy solely , and tends to access to resource social , economic and ignore welfare society . In the political city , and No own adequate skills development process said , the and abilities For involved in the community No involved in development development process . And which ones and they tend excluded in a way social , categorized group marginalized in Solo especially in urban areas . Referring to to City, precisely in Semanggi Village based approach inclusion social the important on several FGDs, they categorized as hopefully do study exclusion and worker urban informal sector (PKL), inclusion social in development in urban laborers city (workers building , driver areas in Indonesia, is it objective main and conductor , trader small (hawker), from development city That has capable stall small and providers services (increase quality alive , resurrecting massage , maid , handyman) wash ; urban participation inhabitant city in planning poor ; residents houses slum ; society and manufacturing policy social , and squatters on riverbanks and railway capacity what a leader has For realize tracks ; community earning low and quality social inhabitant the city ? - unemployment .

Interesting study Because in accordance Even though a number of head recommendations from the World Bank government after President Suharto has and UNESCO which require its member make an effort For reduce exclusion countries For do development based consequence development in urban areas inclusion social . , but the process of exclusion social still

Implementation of Inclusive Development in Solo City

Based on the data that researchers find from source other readings as well study previously that group communities

Still happened and its resolution Still depends to will politics and policies from urban leaders . Meanwhile that's what's included to in category area or slums in Solo include area of 400 ha, this can read

in the Kumuh Decree 2015 which was made by the Solo City Government , namely policies that address area slum based on results Musrenbang , where the area slum This includes slum spots and zones . In the South Solo District area slum That covering area riverbank river Bengawan Solo, Subdistrict Sangkrah , Semanggi , Sewu Pucang Sawit , and Jotosuran Subdistrict . Meanwhile, in Pasar Kliwon Subdistrict, the slum areas located in the sub-district Serengan and Jebres District .

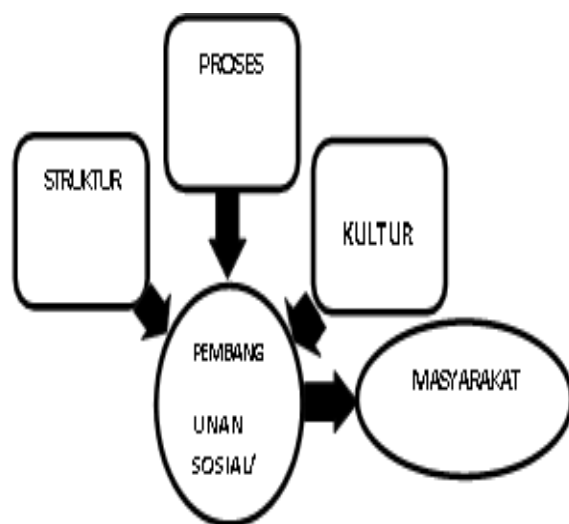
Findings research in Semanggi village, Solo City through source references and news indicates that approach development inclusive has implemented in development the region and society of Solo City, which began since 2005. Wind fresh in political development urban in a way national start feels pro-people since head the government is held by the president Abdurrachman Wahid (Gus Dur), then Megawati and President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY), and in Solo since position mayor held by Jokowi and his deputy FX Rudi No direct has referring to to the development model social and development inclusive . There are three component base as a conceptual basis For understand and achieve development inclusion . (1) Adequacy :

Openness access housing , food , clothing , health , education , work . (2) Teak self : Recognition to existence group marginal (involvement in the development process). (3) Freedom : to express opinion , place stay , choose work , politics , associations , religion (Prasetyantoko , Budiantoro , & Bahagijo , 2012). Such as recommended Wirutomo (2013), for analyze the three variables done through three component following : structure social , culture and social processes . Because indeed , building public must be started with method build structure social moreover before , because structure social This become size . For example conditioned moreover formerly structure the settings , new formed structure the instruments and new created structure power . In position This power structure can shaped policies created by leaders city .

Temporary inherent cultural components in self every human , components culture This Can changed in a way slowly and little by little . And the components of the social process is interaction between component structures and cultures that can in the form of interaction social and relations social . And, according to Wirutomo (2015), one of the determinant success development national is development in

the sector social , or normal called as development social . Social Development must can build its people through development social culture .

Inclusive Development Flowchart



Explanation and relevance every factor the as following : Structure social . Structure social is pattern relations (in the relationship with relation power) which is coercive , imperative and possessive domination power . Power structure social in the form of legal-formal institutionalized power . This owned by the government Province / Regency through laws governing spatial planning city . Design spatial planning laws in the region arrange proportion buildings and land open as it should be balanced and proportional . Law own power that can forcing and urging all parties to comply with existing regulations set .

However , the reality is Government Province / Regency more prioritize development economy and more follow pressure perpetrator economy (entrepreneurs) tend to more choose For building malls, apartments and hotels as well office so that the amount Already not controlled and increasingly narrow down area water absorption . With growth physique in the form of the establishment of such a mall fast , it seems legal-formal in the form of government spatial planning law province / district No have strong power For urge interested parties . Regulation the No institutionalized , so loose and flexible . There must be firmness from Provincial Government / District Government For apply spatial planning policies that have partisanship to people and reservations area water infiltration .

CONCLUSION

Approach development inclusive is part from implementation draft development that relies on aspects social like has described in the section front , and is answer For effort reduce occurrence exclusion social due to excessive mismanagement of development based on the concept effort chase growth or on progress economy solely . It has been proven in several

developing countries , and in Indonesia, specifically in the city of Solo, the approach development inclusive capable reduce occurrence exclusion social and encouraging occurrence inclusion social with include inhabitant city For participate in the development process city . And, with adopting variables of social structure , culture and social processes public development inclusive can walk with good . Findings implementation of empowerment programs that use approach development inclusive in the sub-district Semanggi , Pasar Kliwon District show occurrence transformation from something condition exclusion social to direction inclusion social , where it occurs development the economy of street vendors and this is indication positive from improvement welfare they .

Solo City Government during the period before Jokowi and Rudi more prioritize development economy and more follow pressure perpetrator economy (entrepreneurs) tend to more choose For building malls, apartments and hotels as well office so that the amount Already not controlled and increasingly narrow down area water absorption . With growth physique in the form of the establishment of such a mall

fast , it seems legal-formal in the form of Solo City Government Spatial Planning Law does not have strong power For urge interested parties . Regulation the No institutionalized , so loose and flexible . There must be firmness from Solo City Government for apply spatial planning policies that have area water infiltration . In Solo the approach development inclusive capable reduce occurrence exclusion social and encouraging occurrence inclusion social with include inhabitant city For participate in the development process city . And, with adopting structural variables social , culture and social processes public development inclusive can walk with good . Findings implementation of empowerment programs that use approach pemb building inclusive in the sub-district Clover show occurrence transformation from something condition exclusion social to direction inclusion social , where it occurs development the economy of street vendors and improvement skills they and this is indication positive from reminder welfare they , too face of a slum Already changed and organized with good . Moreover built infrastructure service cities , such as sanitation, MCK , and IPAL (wastewater management program) from the UNDP

air wash program, relocation riverbanks , paving blocks for village roads , rehabilitation House No worthy inhabit , development parks and public areas , relocation of street vendors from riverbanks , construction of PKL shelters and relocation of PKL to Nitiharjo Market , construction House arrange For accommodate resident eviction from riverbank .

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