Innovation and Collaboration for Inclusive Sustainable Development: A Thematic Analysis of Social-Political Research Groups

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Abstract

The background of this study is the complex challenges of sustainable development in the era of globalization and digitalization, which require innovative solutions through cross-sectoral collaboration. The research problem centers on how the research ideas of Research Groups at FISIP Universitas Sebelas Maret contribute to transforming innovation and collaboration to strengthen policies and governance for sustainable development. This study aims to explore the transformation of innovation and collaboration in the context of sustainable development based on a thematic analysis of various research conducted by research groups in the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences at Universitas Sebelas Maret. The main focus is to identify and analyze how technological innovation, community empowerment, and good governance contribute to development goals. Thematic analysis from Social and Political Research Groups was used, involving data collection through document analysis. The findings indicate that integrating digital technology, enhancing digital literacy, and adaptive governance are crucial for promoting inclusive and sustainable development. Additionally, collaboration among various stakeholders, both locally and internationally, has proven to be effective in addressing environmental and social challenges. Social and Political Research Groups have also highlighted the importance of cultural preservation in maintaining local identity and fostering community participation in development. Practical and strategic recommendations are provided for governments, educational institutions, and communities to implement effective innovation and collaboration to achieve development goals. The theoretical contribution of this research adds examples of research outcomes using thematic analysis from collections of studies in specific academic fields.

Keywords: digital; innovation; collaboration; sustainable development; public engagement; cultural governance

Introduction

In the era of globalization and digitalization, sustainable development is facing increasingly complex challenges in the social, political, economic, and environmental fields. Meanwhile, the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences at Sebelas Maret University has 11 Research Groups with a strategic role in identifying and developing innovative solutions through cross-sector collaboration that can strengthen governance,

public policy, and community empowerment. This is the background of this study and the basis for the formulation of the study problem on how Research Groups in the FISIP

environment of Sebelas Maret University contribute to how the transformation of innovation and collaboration in the context of sustainable development can have a significant impact, with a focus on policy dynamics, collaborative practices, and the involvement of key actors in the development process.

This study examines the transformation of innovation and collaboration in sustainable development from the perspectives of social and political research groups. with a focus on strengthening governance, community empowerment, and public policy dynamics in the digital era. The main objective of this study is to analyze and understand how innovation and cross-sector collaboration can transform the sustainable development process, especially in the context of social and political policies, and to identify effective strategies that support strengthening governance and community empowerment in the era of globalization and digitalization.

The academic interest of this study is to make significant contributions to the literature on innovation and collaboration in sustainable development, especially in the context of socio-political policies. This study enriches the understanding of the role of social actors, dynamics of public policy, and collaborative approaches in supporting sustainable governance. Meanwhile, its practical interest is to provide policy recommendations that can be implemented by the government and other stakeholders to improve the effectiveness of governance, community empowerment, and cross-sector collaboration in achieving development goals.

This study was conducted to identify the main themes that emerged from various studies conducted by research groups in the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences. The problem to be addressed is how to transform innovation and collaboration in the context of sustainable development, with a focus on the thematic analysis of various studies conducted by research groups at the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences. This approach is expected to identify the key factors that drive the successful implementation of innovation and collaboration in achieving sustainable development goals.

Figure 1. Research and Community Service Topics of the Sebelas Maret University Faculty of Social and Political Sciences Research Group in 2024
Source: Primary Data Analysis, with QSR's NVivo 10.0

According to Figure 1, the prominent topics were strengthening, literacy, digital, and regional, with various types: district, Sukoharjo, Sragen, Surakarta, and Indonesia. The purpose of this article is to explain in more detail how the discourse on technological innovation, strengthening community empowerment capacity, and collaboration to achieve sustainable and inclusive development are displayed in the research frame of the UNS Fisip Research Group in 2024.

Innovation transformation is a process of fundamental change in the way organizations or systems generate and implement innovation to achieve more effective and sustainable goals (Smith and Raven, 2012; Tidd and Bessant, 2020). The focus is not only on the development of new ideas but also on shifting culture, structure, and work processes to encourage more responsive and adaptive innovation (Pisano & Chon, 2019). This transformation involves the application of new technologies, such as AI, big data, and IoT, which can increase efficiency and effectiveness (Porter et al., 2017). In addition, changing working methods to become more collaborative and participatory is key, where the involvement of various stakeholders is essential (Chesbrough, 2017). A culture of innovation that supports creativity, experimentation, and openness to change is key to this transformation. Its goal is to increase competitiveness, accelerate responses to external changes, and encourage sustainable innovation in various fields (Dodgson et al. 2015). The positive impacts of innovation transformation include increased economic productivity, more effective social solutions, and reduced negative impacts on the environment (Fagerberg 2018). However, the main challenges are resistance to change, limited resources, and the need for supportive regulations (Bessant & Tidd, 2021). Cross-sector collaboration between government, industry, academia, and civil society is critical to the success of this transformation (West & Bogers, 2017). By integrating innovation into all aspects of operations, organizations can be better prepared to face future challenges and create sustainable value. Innovation transformation increases competitiveness, responds quickly to change, and develops more efficient solutions to address social, economic, and environmental issues. Challenges in this transformation include resistance to change, resource constraints, and the need for regulations to support the innovation ecosystem.

Meanwhile, strengthening community empowerment capacity and cross-sector collaboration is key to achieving sustainable and inclusive development, as it enhances the ability of individuals, organizations, and communities to participate effectively in development (Lopes & Theisohn, 2013). Individual capacity, such as increased skills and knowledge, is essential for adaptation and contributions to sustainability goals (Wiek & Lang, 2016). At the organizational level, improved governance and internal processes support more efficient program implementations (Angelstam et al., 2018). In addition, empowering local communities ensures that they play an active role in the planning and implementation of development projects. More comprehensive solutions to developmental challenges can be achieved through cross-sector collaboration involving

the public sector, private sector, and civil society (Boas et al., 2016). Public-private partnerships, for example, encourage investment in sustainability initiatives (Nelson et al., 2015). Community collaboration increases ownership and effectiveness of project implementation. In the context of sustainable development, it is important to ensure that economic growth does not damage the environment and reduce social disparities (Allen et al., 2019). Inclusiveness ensures that all groups, especially the vulnerable, can participate in and benefit from development. An integrated approach that links sectors such as water, energy, and food can improve resource management efficiency (Boas et al., 2016).

Technological Innovation, Capacity Building, and Collaboration for Sustainable and Inclusive Development require good governance, because good governance creates policies that support innovation and the safe and ethical use of technology (Mazzucato, 2018). Transparent and accountable governments build public trust, which is essential for encouraging community participation in empowerment and capacity-building programs. Adaptive regulation allows innovation to flourish without being hampered by rules while ensuring that social and environmental impacts are controlled (O' Brien, 2016).

Good governance also encourages the involvement of various stakeholders, including the private sector, academia, and communities, thereby strengthening cross-sector collaboration to achieve development goals (Ansell & Gash, 2018). Governments provide the technological infrastructure and resources needed to support the adoption of innovations in various fields (Porter et al., 2017). Government-supported training and education programs improve the digital literacy and technical skills of communities, which are essential for capacity building and empowerment (UNESCO 2017). Participatory governance ensures that community voices are heard during project planning and implementation, thereby increasing the relevance and effectiveness of development programs.

Collaboration supported by good governance allows for the optimization of resources and synergies between stakeholders, creating more effective and sustainable solutions (Emerson et al., 2012). With good governance, governments can serve as facilitators that integrate technological innovation, capacity building, and collaboration to achieve more inclusive and sustainable development (West and Bogers, 2017). Without effective governance, development initiatives risk being poorly targeted, inefficient, and less responsive to community needs (Gupta and Pouw, 2017).

Thus, the concept of innovation transformation, strengthening community empowerment capacity, cross-sector collaboration, and the relationship between concepts and governance are needed to achieve sustainable and inclusive development. Furthermore, these concepts will be used as a framework for grouping research ideas from the Research Group of the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences at Sebelas Maret University, as a form of scientific contribution and policy ideas related to achieving

sustainable and inclusive development. The results of this study can guide the design of adaptive and innovative strategies in various sectors.

Methods

Thematic analysis was used in this study, which is a qualitative approach that aims to identify, analyze, and report patterns (themes) found in the data collected. Thematic analysis allows researchers to explore various perspectives and sociopolitical dynamics relevant to innovation and collaboration in sustainable development. This method provides a systematic framework for understanding complex issues, focusing on key themes related to governance, public policy, and community empowerment in various social contexts (Castleberry and Nolen 2018).

This study uses descriptive research, text analysis, and thematic analysis techniques in the context of microstructural discourse analysis. The purpose of this study is to explore the meaning of writing. The meaning of discourse can be seen through the analysis of words, sentences, propositions, clauses, paraphrases, and other elements known as the microstructure of discourse.

The 41 P2M proposals that passed the selection and received funding from the LPPM UNS in 2024 were research units. Topics and contexts were used to conduct thematic analysis. The topic was the content of the discussion read from the title of the research proposal. A context is a text that allows communication to occur and provides a common understanding. A context can also be a text that accompanies another text and has a relationship and parallelism with the text it accompanies.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. First, all the proposal abstracts were collected and processed using the NVivo tool to obtain a global cloud. This was used as the basis for identifying the main discourse of 41 available abstracts. Second, various aspects of problem formulation, research objectives, and research methods were determined. Conventional content analysis is included in this series of activities. In this case, the researchers read all the abstracts individually. The results of this reading were grouped inductively into specific themes that represented the target spectrum of each research proposal. The QSR NVivo 10.0 software for text-based analysis makes it easier during the data processing process. Third, we provide a quantitative explanation of the features and tendencies of the proposed method. To enable the mapping of the content of the 41 P2M proposals based on the Main Theme, these attributes and tendencies were tabulated. The results of the data processing identified the main themes, namely: (1) Technological Innovation: How can digital technology be used to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of development programs; (2) Literacy Enhancement: How can digital literacy and human capacity building encourage active participation in the development process; (3) Good Governance: How adaptive and responsive governance support sustainable development; and (4) Cultural Preservation: How local cultural preservation support local identity and increase community involvement in development?

Fourth, we conducted a qualitative deductive content analysis (directed content analysis) by comparing it with sustainable development theory studies.

Results and Discussion

This study highlights the importance of innovation and collaboration in achieving development goals. Various research groups in the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences have conducted research focusing on the application of digital technology, increasing literacy, good governance, and preserving culture as key strategies in promoting sustainable development. Thematic Analysis of Research and Community Service of the FISIP Research Group in 2024 is as follows:

The first theme is "Empowerment and Community Capacity Development". This theme contains several subthemes of discussion. This theme focuses on increasing the active participation of individuals and communities in development through education, training, and skill development (Pretoria et al., 2008). With a collaborative approach, this theme supports inclusive and sustainable development and seeks to minimize social disparities by empowering all groups in society (Ansell & Gash, 2008; Fukuda-Parr et al., 2002).

The main variables that form the theme "Empowerment and Community Capacity Development" are theoretically 3 variables. The first is the variable of increasing individual and community capacity, economic and social empowerment, and collaboration with various stakeholders. Capacity building includes training and education to increase community participation. Second, the economic empowerment variable focused on access to economic opportunities and social engagement to support well-being. Third, the collaboration variable between parties creates an environment that supports inclusive and sustainable development (Smith and Theisohn, 2013; Smith and Raven, 2012). These three variables build an empowered society that can adapt to social and economic changes. Based on these three variables, the FISIP Universitas Sebelas Maret research group identified its contribution to the variables forming the theme "Empowerment and Community Capacity Development". The identification results are as follows.

Subtheme 1: Increasing Individual and Community Capacities. The sub-theme of Increasing Individual and Community Capacity is reflected in the community service proposal entitled Increasing the Capacity of Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence Friendly to the Disabled for P4A Members of Sragen Regency" (Nurhaeni et al., 2024). This work focused on empowering community members and institutions to deal with sexual violence, especially for people with disabilities. The contribution of the Human Governance-based Public Service research group to the theme of sustainable inclusive development is to increase the awareness and capacity of local institutions in creating more inclusive and responsive services for victims of disabilities, supporting a safer and more inclusive community environment. Other supporters of the sub-theme "Increasing

Individual and Community Capacity" were identified from a study entitled Population and Gender Research Center LPPM UNS in the Perspective of Institutionalism Theory (Haryanti et al., 2024). This study emphasizes strengthening institutions to support gender equality and social inclusion through capacity building and collaboration with academics and communities, thereby strengthening the role of institutions in achieving inclusive sustainable development goals. Sub-theme 2: Economic and Social Empowerment. Sub-theme 2 is supported by a study entitled Strengthening Literacy for the Welfare of Indonesian Migrant Workers in Taiwan (Nugroho et al., 2024). This study discusses how improving digital literacy and financial management skills for Indonesian Migrant Workers (TKI) in Taiwan contributes to their financial independence and well-being. Through collaboration with educational institutions, this study developed relevant programs to empower TKI and support their digital and financial literacy. Research from the Development and Social Change Research Group, included in the Economic and Social Empowerment sub-theme category, is a study entitled Cultural Representation of OAP Accessibility and Community Empowerment Models in the Raja Ampat Tourism Area (Demartoto, 2024). This study explores the integration of local wisdom and culture in the development of inclusive and sustainable tourism, encouraging accessibility and active participation of local communities, especially Indigenous Papuans (OAP), in tourism management, and ensuring that economic benefits are felt by all levels of society.

Subtheme 3: Collaboration and Partnership with Various Stakeholders. This sub-theme emphasizes the importance of collaboration for inclusive and sustainable development. The research "Development of Village Potential Based on Pancasila Values and Stakeholder Partnership in Ngringo Village" (Ramdhon et al., 2024) highlights collaboration in promoting Pancasila values and strengthening the participation of vulnerable groups to support social resilience. The research "Environmental Movement Based on Empowerment and Partnership" (Sunesti et al., 2024) from the Development and Social Change Research Group highlights community participation in environmental conservation through partnerships with the government, NGOs, and the private sector, strengthening social and economic resilience. A Local Government Research Group assists BAZNAS Surakarta in preparing a sustainable strategic plan, increasing the effectiveness of zakat distribution, and encouraging collaboration between institutions (Ansoriyah et al., 2024). The study "Development of Village Community Assistance in Realizing Village SDGs in Plumbon Village" (Zuber, A. et al., 2024) emphasizes the importance of assistance to optimize local economic potential and improve community welfare. The study "Mapping Socio-Economic Problems for Poverty Alleviation in West Manggarai Regency" (Mundayat, A. A., 2024) provides strategies to overcome socio-economic barriers and support poverty alleviation holistically. Collaboration across stakeholders supports inclusive and sustainable development. The second theme is Technological Innovation and Digitalization. The theme "Technological Innovation and Digitalization" focuses on the use of technology to improve efficiency, effectiveness, and

competitiveness in various sectors such as government, education, and economy. The development of new technologies such as AI, IoT, and big data has driven digital transformation and innovation and has increased community capacity in facing technological challenges (Chesbrough, 2017; Porter et al., 2017). The two main variables that form this theme are digital and Open Innovation. Digital Innovation involves the development of digital technologies to improve efficiency across sectors and support inclusive and sustainable development. Open Innovation emphasizes collaboration between organizations, the public sector, and communities, and encourages the exchange of ideas and resources to create and adopt technological innovations. Both approaches support an inclusive, sustainable innovation ecosystem that can face global challenges (Chesbrough, 2017). Subtheme 1: Digital Innovation. This sub-theme is reflected in the research results of the Innovative Governance Research Group entitled "Innovation in BUMDes Management Based on Digital Technology in Masaran District, Sragen Regency". This study focuses on the use of digital technology to improve the efficiency and competitiveness of BUMDes. The adoption of technology, such as digital payment systems and financial management applications, increases the transparency and operational performance of BUMDes (Santoso et al., 2024). Other works that support the Digital Innovation sub-theme are community service works from the Innovative Governance Research Group entitled 'Counseling on the Use of Digital Transactions in BUMDes Business Development in Masaran District, Sragen Regency.' This study examines the use of digital transactions, such as e-wallets and QR codes, that can speed up payments and improve financial accountability. This study showed that the application of digital technology can increase the productivity and competitiveness of village businesses (Nugroho et al. 2024). The third contribution from the Media Research Group, Audience, and Socio-Cultural Systems with the research title "Building Scientific Awareness: Artificial Intelligence in the Ethics of Writing Works". This research promotes the ethical use of AI in scientific writing, raises awareness of the importance of digital ethics among academics, and supports technological literacy in education (Utari et al., 2024).

Subtheme 2: Open Innovation highlights collaboration and openness in technology development, which are essential to support sustainable innovation. The study "Integration of Smart City and Smart Village Measurement: Perspectives from Indonesia, Malaysia, and Japan" (Nugroho et al., 2024) compares the application of information technology in smart cities and smart villages in three countries, showing the role of digital technology in sustainability and community participation in governance. This study emphasizes collaboration between the government, private sector, and educational institutions, reflecting the principles of open innovation. Other support comes from security, conflict, and peace research groups and strategic communication. Studies "Increasing Digital Literacy in Encouraging the Digitalization of MSMEs in Sukoharjo Regency" (Winarni, L. et al., 2024) and "Digital Literacy and Social Media Management

for School Public Relations in Surakarta City" (Rahmanto et al., 2024) focus on cross-sector collaboration to improve the digital literacy of MSMEs and educational institutions. The Open Innovation approach encourages the exchange of ideas and resources, thus strengthening an inclusive and sustainable innovation ecosystem. Increasing digital literacy allows MSMEs and educational institutions to access new technologies more easily and effectively by utilizing social media for sustainable growth and innovation.

The third theme was Governance and Institutional Reform. This theme focuses on improving governance systems and institutional reforms to increase effectiveness, efficiency, and transparency in various sectors, including government, public services, and organizational management (Dodgson et al., 2015). Institutional reforms include strengthening regulations, increasing institutional capacity, and implementing adaptive governance principles to create responsive and accountable systems (Ansell and Gash 2008). This approach supports the development of more adaptive and results-oriented policies, and encourages active participation from various stakeholders (Emerson et al., 2012). The implementation of good governance contributes to improving the quality of public services and achieving development goals (Fukuda-Parr et al., 2002). Thus, institutional reform is an important foundation for creating positive societal change.

The two main variables that form the themes of "Governance and Institutional Reform" are as follows: First, the variable of governance strengthening. This variable focuses on improving the governance system by increasing effectiveness, efficiency, and transparency in various sectors, including government, public services, and organizational management. Governance strengthening includes the application of good governance principles that support the development of adaptive, accountable, and result-oriented policies (Dodgson et al., 2015). Second, there are institutional reforms. This variable involves changes in the structure and function of institutions by strengthening regulations, increasing capacity, and implementing adaptive governance to create a responsive and accountable system. Institutional reform plays an important role in increasing the active participation of various stakeholders and creating change. The work of the FISIP Research Group that supports this theme is as follows:

Sub-theme 1: Governance Strengthening. The Governance Strengthening sub-theme is supported by the research "Strengthening Governance of the FISIP Research Group," which finds how to improve research group governance through SWOT analysis and expansive strategies. The research on "Strengthening Governance of the FISIP Research Group" focuses on improving the governance structure of research groups to improve the productivity and quality of research at FISIP (Wahyunengseh et al., 2024). This study identified that effective governance, through clear role divisions, increased member capacity, and the use of digital technology, contribute significantly to the success of research groups. The study found that collaboration between research group members and increasing the frequency of the dissemination of research results can strengthen research

output. By implementing a strategy based on SWOT analysis, this study produced a roadmap that focuses on optimizing existing strengths and opportunities to ensure the involvement of all group members in the research process, thereby creating inclusivity. The support for sustainable inclusive development is reflected in the focus on research relevant to sustainable social and environmental issues. Thus, a well-organized research group can produce research that contributes to solutions for sustainable development. This research was conducted by Wahyunengseh, R. D., Sunesti, Y., Sandria, A., Abisono, F. Q., Suharto, D. G., & Hastjarjo, S. with the title "Strengthening Governance of the Fisip Research Group in 2024" (Wahyunengseh et al., 2024). Another supporter of this theme comes from the Local Government Research Group, with the research title Research entitled 'Dynamics of Public Value Failure in Public Administration: Analysis of Obstacles and Strategies for Achieving Public Value'. This study contributes to strengthening governance by identifying obstacles and strategies for achieving public value. This research explores the failure of public value in the public administration sector that occurs when the government or private sector is unable to realize the values expected by the community. Through qualitative and quantitative analysis, this study maps the sources of failure and the factors that cause them and provides recommendations for designing adaptive and responsive strategies in facing complex public governance challenges. The results of this study are expected to support the development of policies that are more effective, accountable, and oriented towards achieving public goals, thereby improving the quality of service and governance in the government sector. The third support from the research entitled "Strengthening the Network of ASEAN Study Centers with the Regional Research and Innovation Agency (BRIDA) throughout the former Surakarta Residency" by Satyawan, I. A. (2024). This study contributes to the theme of strengthening governance by examining the collaboration between the ASEAN Study Center and BRIDA to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, and transparency of regional research governance. This research highlights the importance of strong institutional networks to support the implementation of good, adaptive, and accountable governance, as well as to strengthen institutional capacity to produce sustainable innovation and improve the quality of public services.

Subtheme 2: Institutional Reform. Supporters of this sub theme emerged from the Global Issues Study Research Group with the research title "Analysis of the Joko Widodo Government's Foreign Policy on the Papua Conflict - National Integration and Social Harmony" by Siagian, M. (2024). This research supports the theme of Institutional Reform by exploring government policies for dealing with the Papua conflict. This research emphasizes the need for adaptive governance that is responsive, accountable, and strengthens dialogue between central and regional governments. By increasing openness and transparency, this study shows that institutional reform can increase public participation, reduce social tensions, and create more inclusive and sustainable governance in Indonesia. Other support from the Journalism, Public Communication,

Social and Cultural Research Group, with the research title "Transformation of Prabowo Subianto's Impression Management in Four Periods of the 2009 to 2024 Presidential Election Contest" by Ayu et al. (2024). This research contributes to the theme of Institutional Reform by analyzing changes in Prabowo's political communication strategy during four presidential elections. This study highlights the shift in campaign and changes in election regulations, demonstrating the importance of increasing the capacity of institutions such as the KPU (General Election Commission) and Bawaslu (Election Supervisory Body) to manage fairer political contestation through adaptive governance. This study also emphasizes the need for the responsiveness and accountability of election institutions in facing the challenges of political communication in the digital era. By examining Prabowo's adaptive campaign strategy, this study recommends strengthening more inclusive election governance, increasing public engagement, and encouraging an accountable and responsive political system to support a sustainable democracy in Indonesia. The fourth theme was Sustainable Communication and Marketing. This theme focuses on communication and marketing strategies that support sustainability with the main objectives of increasing awareness, strengthening relationships with consumers, and encouraging socially and environmentally responsible business practices. The two main variables that form the concepts of Sustainable Communication and Marketing are as follows: First, Sustainable Marketing includes efforts to promote environmentally and socially friendly products and services and educate consumers about the impacts of sustainability (Nelson et al., 2015). This approach seeks to create value that not only benefits the company but also contributes to community welfare and environmental sustainability. Second, Strategic Communication for Sustainability focuses on effective communication to convey sustainability messages, engage stakeholders, and mobilize public support for sustainable goals (Boas et al., 2016). This strategic communication serves as a tool to direct consumer and community behavior towards more sustainable practices.

Sub-theme 1: Sustainable Marketing. Research from the Fisip Research Group that supports this sub-theme is from the Strategic Communication Research Group, entitled "CSR Communication and Marketing: Hospitality Industry and Consumer Perspectives in Encouraging Sustainability" by Rahmanto et al. (2024). An additional contribution comes from Sustainable Marketing by analyzing CSR communication strategies in the hospitality industry, which encourages sustainability. This research shows that effective CSR communication not only improves a company's image but also educates consumers about sustainability, encouraging responsible consumption behavior. By utilizing CSR as a marketing tool, hotels can strengthen their relationships with consumers, create value that supports community welfare and environmental sustainability, and achieve sustainable marketing goals. Other support from the Development and Social Change Research Group entitled "The Effect of Brand Building Activities and Maintaining Product Quality on the Income of SAM Artisans (Solo Art Market)" by Sakuntalawati, L.

R. D., et al. (2024). Another illustration of this theme is provided by analyzing the role of branding and product quality in increasing the income of local artisans. This study emphasizes the importance of promoting environmentally and socially friendly products as part of a marketing strategy. The results show that strengthening brands focused on sustainability not only attracts consumers but also educates them about responsible consumption and creates economic value for artisans while supporting environmental sustainability and community empowerment (Nelson et al., 2015). Sub-theme 2: Strategic Communication for Sustainability. This sub-theme is supported by community services carried out by the Journalism, Public Communication, Social and Cultural Research Group, entitled "Semiloka on Management and Utilization of Social Media in the Digital Era" by Hastjarjo, S., et al. (2024). This activity contributes to Strategic Communication for Sustainability by educating the community on the use of social media as an effective communication tool to support sustainability. Through training and mentoring, this seminar increases the capacity of individuals and organizations to manage sustainability content, such as environmental awareness campaigns. This strategic communication strengthens environment-friendly branding, mobilizes public support, and encourages changes in community behavior towards more responsible sustainability. Other support was obtained from a study entitled "Political Disinformation Content Literacy in Generation Z Solo Raya" by Arifin et al. (2024). This study contributes to Strategic Communication for Sustainability by increasing the literacy of the younger generation towards political disinformation so that Generation Z can manage information on social media critically and appropriately. Through digital literacy education, this study builds awareness of the negative impact of disinformation, strengthens strategic communication, and encourages a more knowledgeable society that supports socio-political sustainability.

The fifth theme was Inclusive Development and Sustainable Environment. This theme focuses on developing strategies that support environmental sustainability by considering the economic, social, and ecological aspects. The main objective of this theme is to achieve a balance between the use of natural resources and environmental protection to meet the needs of the current generation without compromising future generations. The two main variables supporting this theme are (1) Sustainable Resource Management and (2) Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation. Sustainable Resource Management involves wise management of natural resources to ensure ecosystem sustainability. This approach includes conservation practices, waste management, and application of environmentally friendly technologies that support sustainability (Angelstam et al., 2018). Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation: This variable focuses on actions to reduce the impacts of climate change through mitigation strategies, such as reducing carbon emissions and adapting to unavoidable environmental changes (O' Brien, 2016). The contribution of the FISIP Research Group of Sebelas Maret University to the idea of the theme of Inclusive Development and Sustainable Environment is evident from the research entitled "Environmental Movement Based on

Empowerment and Partnership in Supporting Sustainable Development" by Sunesti et al. (2024) and "Strengthening the Understanding of Sukoharjo Youth towards Sustainable Development Goals on Climate Change" by Satyawan et al. (2024). Both emphasize the importance of an integrative approach in managing natural resources and responding to climate change to achieve a balance between environmental utilization and protection.

The first study highlights the role of community empowerment and cross-sector partnerships in wisely managing natural resources through conservation practices, waste management, and the application of environmentally friendly technologies, in line with the concept of Sustainable Resource Management (Angelstam et al., 2018). This approach encourages the community to actively participate in preserving the environment while meeting local economic needs.

The second study focused on increasing youth understanding of climate change issues and the importance of mitigation and adaptation actions. By educating the younger generation on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation, this study encourages carbon emission reduction and preparedness for the inevitable impacts of climate change (O' Brien 2016). Both these studies strengthen sustainable environmental awareness and action, creating a social ecosystem that supports equitable development for current and future generations.

The sixth theme is Culture and Education. This theme focuses on the development of culture and education that support social sustainability by strengthening community identity, values, and knowledge. This theme aims to strengthen inclusive education systems and to encourage the development of cultures that support sustainability. The two main variables are (1) Cultural Preservation and Development, and (2) Inclusive Education for Sustainable Development Cultural Preservation and Development focuses on the preservation and development of local cultures that are relevant to modern challenges. This approach includes efforts to protect cultural heritage, promote local values, and integrate culture into the education process (UNESCO 2017). Inclusive Education for Sustainable Development includes efforts to provide inclusive and sustainability-oriented education and teaching the competencies needed to face environmental, social, and economic challenges (Wiek et al., 2011).

The Cultural Preservation and Development sub-theme of the FISIP Research Group of Sebelas Maret University is supported by research "The Role of Sanggar Permadani in Javanese Traditional Wedding Pambiwara Courses in Sukoharjo Regency" and "Training in Wearing Javanese Pahargyan Traditional Clothing Among Children" by Wijaya et al. (2024). Both studies focus on preserving Javanese culture through education and training and strengthening local cultural identity amidst modern challenges. The first study examined the role of Sanggar Permadani in teaching the tradition of pambiwara to the younger generation, while the second study introduced Javanese traditional clothing to children. Both instilled an appreciation of culture from an early age, created a connection between the younger generation and ancestral heritage, and supported the sustainability

of culture in everyday life. The sub-theme of Inclusive Education for Sustainable Development is supported by several studies. Arzil et al. (2024) in "Hantu Perempuan: Reproduksi Keilinan Dalam Film Horor Indonesia Sebagai Ruang Publik" examines the representation of women in horror films, which function as public spaces to educate the public about gender roles and social issues, increasing critical awareness. Winarni et al. (2024) in "Kampus Bersuara" explores social criticism from campus circles towards President Joko Widodo's political stance, which encourages political literacy and student participation in inclusive social and political dialogue. Winarni (2024) redefines the concept of globalization in the context of international relations and provides a new understanding of its impact. Thus, equipping students with critical global competencies towards sustainability is necessary. Satyawan (2024) highlighted the strategic narrative of Indonesian foreign policy, emphasizing the importance of geopolitical literacy in education to strengthen students' understanding of foreign policies that impact sustainability. Nugroho (2024) in "Enhancing Academic Capacity" highlights the importance of international collaboration and pedagogical enrichment through sabbatical leave, which in practice equips students with sustainability-oriented academic and research skills. Overall, this research contributes to Inclusive Education for Sustainable Development by facilitating critical, inclusive, and relevant education in the context of social, political, and economic sustainability and equipping students with the skills needed to face the challenges of the modern world.

Conclusion

This thematic study on Innovation and Collaboration Transformation in Sustainable Development highlights that the integration of technological innovation and cross-sector collaboration is a key factor in accelerating the achievement of development goals at the local level. The findings of the Social and Political Research Group FISIP UNS 2024 enrich the public administration literature by showing how innovation and collaboration practices can be adapted in diverse contexts, as well as broadening the understanding of technology-based development management, social resilience, work ethics, community empowerment, and multi-stakeholder synergy. However, this study is limited by the scope of the analysis, which is too specific to the research site; thus, theoretical generalization to the broader development context is still limited. The limited exploration of diverse contextual variables presents a challenge to developing a more comprehensive and universal conceptual model. To overcome these shortcomings, future research should adopt a cross-location comparative approach and expand the integration of the public administration theory, collaborative governance, and social innovation. In addition, the development of an analytical framework based on a local resilience model and strengthening of digital capabilities can enrich the research results and increase the external validity of the findings. The practical implications of this study are as follows: (1) the government needs to encourage the adoption of digital technology in every

development program to improve the effectiveness, transparency, and efficiency of public services; (2) collaboration between the government, private sector, local communities, and academics must be formalized in the form of a sustainable partnership platform; and (3) sustainable development strategies need to explicitly include the preservation of local culture as a key element in maintaining community identity and supporting social sustainability. By emphasizing theoretical and practical contributions as well as offering directions for future research development, the results of this study are expected to be the basis for developing more adaptive and sustainable public policies and development practices.

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