

**Village Inclusion: Legal Policy and Community Wellbeing**Achmad Hariri¹, Samsul Arifin², L.ya Esty Pratiwi³¹ Fakultas Hukum, Ilmu Hukum, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surabaya, ahmadhariri@um-surabaya.ac.id² Fakultas Hukum, Ilmu Hukum, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surabaya, Indonesia³ Fakultas Hukum, Ilmu Hukum, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surabaya, Indonesia**ABSTRACT**

The problem in this study is related to disparities in village development that cause social inequality. This study aims to determine and analyze the role of communities and vulnerable groups (Disabilities, Women, Poor, Indigenous Peoples, Minorities and children) in the village in conducting village fund transparency and the village development planning process, including how much village funds benefit vulnerable groups in the village and to analyze the factors that influence inclusive village development in village fund transparency efforts in Bangkalan district. With the issuance of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages (Village Law), in the mandate of the Village Law, the Village Government with the principles of Recognition and Subsidiarity is given the authority to manage the Village Fund and Village Fund Allocation. This broad authority has the potential to be misused due to many factors, including the human resources of village officials, political factors and power relations. The Inclusive Village Model is a model of village development that is friendly to the marginalized. Therefore, the objectives of this research are; 1) To study and analyze the involvement of vulnerable communities in village development in Bangkalan Regency. 2). Examine and analyze how much benefit the Village Development Program has on the Independence and Welfare of the Village Community in Bangkalan Regency. 3), What factors are obstacles in the formation of Inclusive Villages in Bangkalan Regency. The method used in this research is empirical juridical. the normative approach uses dogma searches, references, law books, law journals and documents related to the object of research which are then processed qualitatively, while the empirical approach uses interviews and FGD techniques.

Cite this paper

Hariri, A., Arifin, S., & Pratiwi, L. Y. (2025). Village Inclusion: Legal Policy and Community Wellbeing. Widya Yuridika: Jurnal Hukum, 8(2).

MANUSCRIPT INFO**Manuscript History:**Received:

August 15, 2024

Accepted:

April 13, 2025

Corresponding Author:Achmad Hariri,
ahmadhariri@um-surabaya.ac.id**Keywords:**

Inclusive Village; Legal Policy; Bangkalan



Widya Yuridika: Jurnal Hukum is Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License

Layout Version:

v.7.2024

PRELIMINARY

The issuance of Law No. 6/2014 on Villages is a new point for villages to become independent villages, because with this Village Law the authority of the Village Government becomes broad and can determine its own destiny. With the principles of Subsidiarity and Recognition, it is hoped that the Village can be economically empowered and culturally dignified as the face of Village independence and Village development¹. That way the Village will be able to organize governance, Village development and become the subject of development rather than the object of development.

¹ Kementrian Desa, "Buku Saku Desa (Kewenangan Desa Dan Regulasi Desa)" (Jakarta, 2015).

One form of reform in Law No. 6/2014 on Villages is the allocation of the state budget to finance village development in the form of Village Funds, along with autonomy in its management. Government Regulation No. 60/2014 stipulates that village funds are prioritized to finance the development and empowerment of village communities (Article 19 paragraph(2)). When first launched in 2015, the amount of village funds budgeted reached Rp. 20.67 trillion. This figure continues to increase every year, until 2021 a total of IDR 400.5 trillion has been disbursed to villages.²

The amount of budget disbursed by the government to the village, which is expected to provide benefits to the community in the village, so that the village can be more independent and there is an increase in community welfare. The participation of the community in the village is needed in an effort to conduct joint monitoring and evaluation related to the management and utilization of village funds so that it is right on target and prevents misuse of village funds. 70 percent of the total ADD is for infrastructure development and the remaining 30 percent is for community empowerment. On that basis, the community essentially has the space to actively participate in the implementation of development. In other words, the community is part of the subject of development, rather than being positioned as the object of development. So far, the community has only been seen in a narrow context, namely as manual labor to reduce development costs. As a result, community participation is limited, passive, and lacks critical awareness. This condition is partly caused by social exclusion or marginalization that still occurs in people's lives. Paul Francis states that social exclusion is an effort to make a person or group of people unable to participate in social life, either partially or fully.

The Ministry of Villages has developed Inclusive Village pilots with targets in 640 villages, 160 districts in 33 provinces starting from 2021 to 2024 through the Strengthening Village Governance and Development (P3PD) program which is managed through the cooperation mechanism of the Ministry of Villages, Bappenas, Kemenko PMK and Ministry of Home Affairs.

In recent years, village development has become one of the main focuses as stated in the 3rd priority agenda "Nawacita" which reads "Building Indonesia from the periphery by strengthening regions and villages within the framework of a unitary state".³ The Government's seriousness in implementing development that starts from the village is reflected in the establishment of the Ministry of Villages, Development of Underdeveloped Regions, and Transmigration, which is specifically tasked with managing villages.

Bangkalan Regency Bangkalan is included in the 3 districts in East Java that were selected as pilot projects in the implementation of the Inclusive Village Program, there are 4 villages in two sub-districts, namely Blateran Village and East Lantek Village in Galis District. Bancang Village and Pocong Village in Tragah Sub-district.

Based on the above issues, it is necessary to conduct an in-depth study related to the Inclusive Village Model in realizing village independence and welfare in Bangkalan Regency. This study is very important and relevant considering that vulnerable groups are groups that need attention so that they can create prosperity for the village community.

² Fandi Hi Hi Latif and Irwan Soleman, "Pseudo Otonomi Desa: Problematika Implementasi Kebijakan Otonomi Desa Di Desa Juanga," *Musamus Journal of Public Administration* 6, no. 2 (2024): 670-80.

³ Dewi Sulfa Saguni and Muhammad Hidayat Djabbari, "Strategi Pemerintah Kabupaten Jenepono Dalam Pelaksanaan Kebijakan SDGs Desa Untuk Mewujudkan Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan," *Jurnal Administrasi Publik* 20, no. 1 (2024): 96-127.

The results of previous research related to inclusive villages include research conducted by Agus Pranoto, Bambang Widiyanseno, Ekapti Wahjuni DJ (2022), with the title *The Role of the Village Government in Realizing Social Inclusion in Village Development*. Journal of Social Science and Education (JISIP). The findings are that three things become the main emphasis of the Bringinan Village Government for the fulfillment of rights for villagers prone to exclusion, namely the village development economy contained in the empowerment sector and the village development sector whose changes are contained in the village development activity plan and the village government work plan, access to health services for village development as evidenced by the existence of a healthy bringinan card from the village government, politics and public administration for development reflected in the field of village population development, the field of village governance.⁴

Similar research was also conducted by Chandra Dinata, Bambang Noorsetya, Umi Chayatin, Reni Puji Astutik (2022). With the title *Inclusive Village Governance in Bedali Village, Lawang District, Malang Regency*. The organization of the inclusive village formed the Linksos organizational community as a forum for organizing the inclusive village. In its implementation, multi-actors are involved in encouraging inclusive villages such as posyandu, disability posyandu cadres, Lawang Health Center, and Lawang Mental Hospital. In supervision, carried out by Linksos and posyandu cadres with disabilities which aims to measure performance in order to achieve the expected results according to planning⁵. In addition, there is also research by Dekki Umamur Ra'is, (2017). In his findings there are efforts to increase the effectiveness of participation in the development process requires the involvement (inclusion) of all parties. For this reason, it is necessary to have sources and channels for obtaining diverse information, feedback mechanisms, and open forums that allow the process of exchanging information, planning and discussing development programs together with the community.⁶

Eufrasia Nadia Larasati (2020). *Implementation of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages Regarding the Implementation of Inclusive Villages in Fulfilling the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Sukoharjo Regency*, Inclusive Villages in Sukoharjo Regency have sufficiently fulfilled the rights of persons with disabilities, which include participation, accessibility, rehabilitation, data collection, and freedom from stigma and discrimination, but the rights of persons with disabilities have not been fully fulfilled perfectly.⁷ Finally, Muhammad Irsyadul Ibad (2017), *From Open Village to Inclusive Village*, collaborative and inclusive approaches are more adaptive to failures in the development process. This is mainly contributed by how villages can find workable solutions rather than encouraging the development of large-scale systems that are not necessarily directly related to the expected progress, demanding direct creative power from development actors (communities and village governments), and using the capacity of all citizens, including those who are poor and marginalized.⁸

Departing from previous research, the novelty of this research is related to exploring the role of gender inclusion in village development, including how women and

⁴ Muhammad Zainul Arifin, "Pengelolaan Anggaran Pembangunan Desa Di Desa Bungin Tinggi, Kecamatan Sirah Pulau Padang, Kabupaten Ogan Komering Ilir, Sumatera Selatan," *Jurnal Thengkyang*, [Http://jurnaltengkiang.ac.id/jurnal/index.php/jurnalTengkiang/Issue/View/1/Halaman](http://jurnaltengkiang.ac.id/jurnal/index.php/jurnalTengkiang/Issue/View/1/Halaman) 20, no. 20 (2018): 1–21.

⁵ Fajar Sidik, "Menggali Potensi Lokal Mewujudkan Kemandirian Desa," *JKAP (Jurnal Kebijakan Dan Administrasi Publik)* 19, no. 2 (2015): 115–31.

⁶ Sri Hartini Jatmikowati and Titot Edy Suroso, "DESA DAN LEGITIMASI KEBERDAYAAN SOSIAL; TELAAH IMPLEMENTASI KEBIJAKAN UU No. 6/2014 TENTANG DESA DI KABUPATEN MALANG," *Publisia: Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi Publik* 1, no. 2 (2016).

⁷ Eufrasia Nadia Larasati, "Elaksanaan Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 Tentang Desa Terkait Dengan Penyelenggaraan Desa Inklusi Dalam Pemenuhan Hak Penyandang Disabilitas Di Kabupaten Sukoharjo," 2020.

⁸ Dekki Umamur Ra'is, "Peta Inklusi Sosial Dalam Regulasi Desa," *Reformasi* 7, no. 2 (2018).

other gender groups participate and contribute to the process of inclusive village development. Developing a more systematic model for feedback mechanisms and participatory decision-making, including how technology and data can be used to strengthen these processes and ensure transparency and accountability.

METHODS

The research in this study uses empirical legal research. Empirical juridical legal research, namely research that examines the applicable legal provisions and what happens in reality in society (S. Arikunto, *Research Procedures A Practice Approach*.)⁹ This research will describe the problems that exist in the local government related to the Inclusive Village Model. Empirical juridical research is legal research on the enactment or implementation of normative legal provisions in action on each specific legal event that occurs in society.¹⁰

In this study the approach used in solving the problem is to use the empirical juridical approach method. The intended juridical approach is that the law is seen as a norm or *das sollen*, because in discussing the problems in this study using legal materials both written law and unwritten law or both primary, secondary and tertiary legal materials. While the empirical approach is to see the law as a social, cultural reality or *das sein* because in this research the data used is primary data obtained directly from the research location.¹¹

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Inclusive Village Model

The Inclusive Village model is a community development concept that emphasizes the acceptance and participation of all its citizens, regardless of any differences, such as ethnicity, religion, gender, disability or social background. Inclusive Villages are welcoming, tolerant and seek to ensure that every individual has equal opportunities to grow and develop. This means that every villager has equal rights to express opinions, participate in community activities, and feel safe.

Before going into the definition of an inclusive village, it is better to first define what social inclusion is. Social inclusion, according to the World Bank, is a process that increases the participation of individuals and groups in society, aiming to empower the poor and marginalized to take advantage of development opportunities. This approach ensures everyone has equal opportunities in decision-making and access to market systems, services, and political space. The World Bank states that social inclusion is a key principle for ending the world's extreme poverty by 2030 and promoting shared prosperity.¹²

Inclusion in development is a concept that must be translated by local communities. It is a continuous learning process with communities as learning spaces and institutions as learning instruments. Development brings social change and empowerment when communities can use, adapt or reinvent existing institutions. The Social Inclusion approach aims to ensure the fulfillment of human rights, the fulfillment of basic needs, full social participation, and recognition of identity and respect. Inclusion builds an environment that is open, inviting, and inclusive of all people with diverse backgrounds.¹³

⁹ Suharsimi Arikunto, "Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek," (*No Title*), 2010.

¹⁰ Jonaedi Efendi and Johnny Ibrahim, *Metode Penelitian Hukum: Normatif Dan Empiris*, 1st ed. (Jakarta: Prenadamedia Group, 2018), http://senayan.iain-palangkaraya.ac.id/index.php?p=show_detail&id=12632.

¹¹ Sulistyowati Irianto, "Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Dalam Metodologi Penelitian Ilmu Hukum," *Jurnal Hukum & Pembangunan* 32, no. 2 (2017): 155, <https://doi.org/10.21143/jhp.vol32.no2.1339>.

¹² Nur Ambia Arma, "Implementasi Kebijakan Pembangunan Melalui Pendekatan Komunikasi Dalam Mewujudkan Desa Sejahtera Di Desa Bulu Cina," *DINAMIKA REFORMASI ADMINISTRASI PUBLIK Tantangan Dan Peluang Di Era Global*, 2024, 151.

¹³ Sukmawati Zain, Andi Alimuddin Unde, and Muhammad Akbar, "DPMD Communication Strategy to Improve the Performance of Village Officials in Enrekang Regency," *LEGAL BRIEF* 13, no. 3 (2024): 738-46.

In line with the previous opinion, according to prima, social inclusion is an effort to encourage people who are vulnerable to marginalization towards welfare, not the result or welfare itself. In the context of village development, social inclusion can be understood as a value that fights for vulnerable communities to achieve their ideal conditions and become active subjects in the village development process.¹⁴

The antithesis of social inclusion is social exclusion. Social exclusion is a condition in which individuals or groups, such as people with disabilities, do not have adequate access to basic rights such as housing, education and health, so they experience discrimination or segregation. According to Percy-Smith, social exclusion highlights weaknesses in social infrastructure and increases risks to society as a whole, as well as relating to unfulfilled or inaccessible rights for certain groups. In addition, social exclusion occurs in the process of social exchange described by Blau as interactions driven by the desire for gain, but not all individuals are able to participate in these exchanges due to not having resources of equal value, thus leading to social exclusion.¹⁵ Discrimination and underestimation of people with disabilities is the beginning of social exclusion.¹⁵ They are often considered incapable of doing things because of their limitations. As a result, people with disabilities are rarely involved in the development process.

Inclusion is an effort to build social relationships and respect the diversity of individuals and communities, so that they can be fully involved in decision-making, economic, social, political and cultural life. It also includes equal access to and control over resources to meet basic needs, in order to achieve an appropriate standard of well-being in society.¹⁶

The social inclusion approach encourages all elements of society to get equal treatment and equal opportunities as citizens, regardless of any differences. Social inclusion includes all Indonesian citizens who experience stigma and marginalization, by inviting the wider community to act inclusively in everyday life voluntarily without coercion. Social inclusion in village development is a value that leads people to two forms of movement: the movement of people as subjects of development based on legal regulations and the movement of people as subjects that reduce marginalization. Social inclusion requires an understanding that the "insiders" must stop excluding and start accepting the "outsiders". Opening doors means inviting the "excluded" to build new relationships and realize their formal rights. This process may be disruptive in the beginning, but it contributes to social stability, cohesion and solidarity in the long run.¹⁷

According to Rahmat, social inclusion can be defined as a process that allows certain individuals or groups to participate in social life, either fully or partially. In other words, social inclusion provides opportunities for everyone, regardless of their background or condition, to engage in various aspects of community life, such as education, employment and other social activities. Therefore, social inclusion and social exclusion can be thought of as two different sides of a coin, where social inclusion focuses

¹⁴ Dian Retno Kencono, Nurliah Nurdin, and R Luki Kurnia, "Analysis of Budget Flexibility for the Enhancement of Competence and Professionalism Program for Madrasah Teachers in the Regional Office of the Ministry of Religious Affairs in DKI Jakarta Province," *Indonesian Journal of Islamic Literature & Muslim Society* 7, no. 2 (2022).

¹⁵ Jennie Maharani and Dewi Amanatun Suryani, "Analisis Implementasi Kebijakan Pembangunan Kalurahan Berdasarkan UU Keistimewaan Di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta," *JIAIP (Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi Publik)* 11, no. 2 (2023): 157–68.

¹⁶ Masta Dahlia Napitupulu, "Analisis Implementasi Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS) Desa Melalui Pengembangan Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDES)," 2021.

¹⁷ Agus Fatah Hidayat and Dasep Dodi Hidayah, "Pengembangan Desa Mandiri Melalui Pengelolaan Badan Usaha Milik Desa Di Desa Madiasari Kecamatan Cineam Kabupaten Tasikmalaya," *JURNAL SYNTAX IMPERATIF: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Pendidikan* 4, no. 4 (2023): 436–44.

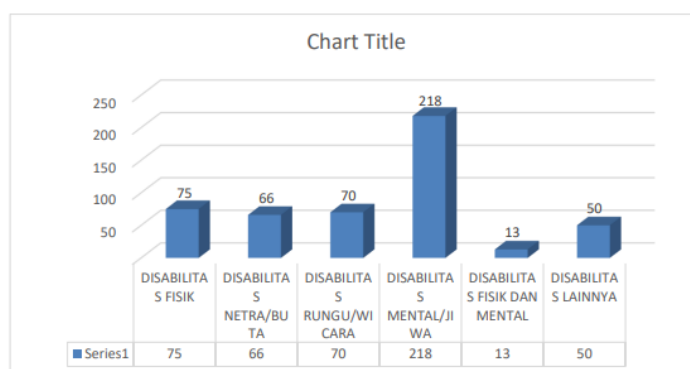
on inclusion and participation, while social exclusion reflects alienation and exclusion from social life.¹⁸

The establishment of an inclusive village requires village officials and community members to do several things, including: build the capacity of members and organizations of inclusive villagers to prepare for the process of realizing an inclusive village; conduct initial data collection, follow-up data collection, and periodic data collection to identify and assess the problems faced by difables in the village; conduct studies to find solutions to any problemsfaced by difables in the village and socialize the results to the village government, BPD, families of difables, and the general public; build cooperation with village governments and encourage villages to draft and pass village regulations on the protection of difable rights, by involving difables in the preparation of village planning, budgeting, and development and implementing basic service standards for difables; establish an Inclusive Citizens Forum to encourage the resolution of difable problems and expand the forum area to cross villages; and encourage inclusive villages to produce regional regulations on the protection of difable rights.¹⁹

People With Disabilities In Bangkalan District

The data on the number of disabilities in Bangkalan district can be seen in the following table:

4.1.2.4.2 Jumlah Penduduk Penyandang Disabilitas



Sumber : Disdukcapil Kabupaten Bangkalan, 2023 (diolah)

Based on Law Number 4 of 1997 and Government Regulation Number 43 of 1998 concerning Efforts to Improve the Social Welfare of Persons with Disabilities, concrete actions are needed from the Bangkalan Regency Government to pay special attention to the population with disabilities. It is hoped that various skills training tailored to their respective expertise can improve the economic and social welfare of persons with disabilities. In 2023, the number of people with disabilities in Bangkalan Regency was recorded at 492 people. The types of disabilities recorded include all types of disabilities, including physical, physical and mental, visual/blind, mental/mental, hearing/speech, and other disabilities. The most common type of disability is mental/mental disability with a percentage of 44.3%, followed by physical disability at 15.2%, and hearing/speech disability at 14.2%. (bangkalan population profile book). Source: data.bangkalankab.go.id

¹⁸ Alfrida Heanity Panjaitan, Ardi Eko Wijoyo, and Reza Pahlevi, "OPTIMALISASI KEBIJAKAN BUMDES KEMEDESA PDDT UNTUK KESEJAHTERAAN MASYARAKAT DESA," *Jurnal Polinter: Kajian Politik Dan Hubungan Internasional* 8, no. 1 (2022): 1–31.

¹⁹ Rendra Setyadiharja and Raja Dachroni, "Implementasi Kebijakan Pembangunan Desa Pesisir Kabupaten Bintan Provinsi Kepulauan Riau," *JIP (Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan): Kajian Ilmu Pemerintahan Dan Politik Daerah* 3, no. 2 (2018): 89–119.

One of the relevant regulations is Presidential Regulation No. 2/2015 on the National Medium-Term Development Plan 2015-2019.²⁰ In the 2015-2019 RPJMN, there is a commitment to provide public services for persons with disabilities, which is listed in the Social Welfare sector. The main goal is to improve access and quality of life for persons with disabilities and the elderly. This commitment in RPJMN 2015-2019 is in line with the public service system that supports persons with disabilities. As stipulated in Law No. 25/2009 on Public Services, the implementation of public services must be based on the principle of equality of treatment/non-discrimination, which means that every citizen (including persons with disabilities) has the right to obtain fair services as well as special facilities and treatment for vulnerable groups, so as to create justice in services. Similar guarantees are also stipulated in Law No. 20 of 2003 on the National Education System, Law No. 36 of 2009 on Health, and Law No. 24 of 2013 on Amendments to Law No. 23 of 2006 on Population Administration.

The government has a high opportunity to employ people with disabilities as service providers, especially after establishing provisions regarding employee quotas for the Government sector and local governments that reach 2% of the total number of employees. This provision is stipulated in Article 53 paragraph (1) of the Law on Persons with Disabilities. In addition, in Article 1 point 22 of Law Number 5 Year 2014 on State Civil Apparatus (ASN Law), the government has embraced the merit system, which means that ASN policy and management are based on qualifications, competencies, and performance in a fair and reasonable manner, without distinguishing political background, race, or skin color.

Implementation Of Inclusive Villages In Bangkalan District

The Bangkalan government has not fully fulfilled the facilities and accessibility for people with disabilities, limited to ramp or sloping stairs that do not exist in all places. Some public facilities in Bangkalan are still minimal or do not provide accessibility for people with physical disabilities, such as: Social Service Bangkalan: There are no accessibility facilities, including ramps, even though this agency has the most contact and authority over people with disabilities. Bangkalan Plaza: One of the supermarkets in Bangkalan that has provided a ramp for wheelchair users.²¹

The main village roads are mostly paved and easily accessible, but many of the roads leading to people's homes are still dirt and muddy when it rains, making mobility difficult for people with disabilities and the elderly. Public Facilities: Some public facilities such as village halls, schools, and health centers have started to be equipped with ramps and disability-friendly toilets, but the number is still limited. Social Participation Community Involvement: Most residents feel welcome in village activities such as gotong royong and religious events. However, the participation of women and people with disabilities in decision-making is still low. Social Organizations: There are active community groups such as Karang Taruna and PKK, but there are no organizations that specifically address inclusivity issues.²² Economic Employment Opportunities: Employment opportunities in the village are mostly based on agriculture and crafts. People with disabilities often do not have equal access to these jobs due to physical limitations and lack of appropriate training. Empowerment Programs: Several economic empowerment programs have been launched, but not all vulnerable groups have been able to enjoy them equally. Education Access:

²⁰ Zidniyati Zidniyati, "Reconstructing The Nature Of Inclusive School System In Primary School To Strengthening Inclusive Society," *Al-Bidayah: Jurnal Pendidikan Dasar Islam* 11, no. 2 (2019): 308-29.

²¹ Siti Nur Zalikha, "Demokrasi Desa Dalam Implementasi Kebijakan Usaha Ekonomi Desa," *Al-Ijtimai: International Journal of Government and Social Science* 3, no. 2 (2018): 199-214.

²² Melda Budiarti, "KESIAPAN DAN STRATEGI PEMERINTAH DESA DALAM IMPLEMENTASI KEBIJAKAN UNDANG UNDANG NOMOR 6 TAHUN 2014 TENTANG DESA (Studi Penelitian Di Desa Sumur Tujuh Kec. Wonosobo Kab. Tanggamus)," 2016.

Village schools have tried to be inclusive by accepting students from different backgrounds. However, support facilities for students with special needs are still minimal.

In Galis sub-district, Bangkalan, there is an inclusive primary school which is a regular school that accepts children with special needs and provides an education service system tailored to the needs of children without special needs (ATBK) and children with special needs. These services include adaptations to learning, teaching staff and student assessment. The government must ensure that inclusive education runs optimally, especially in the field of education, by including a Special Assistance Teacher (GPK) scheme and developing a special curriculum for inclusive schools along with supporting facilities. This is so that teaching and learning activities in inclusive schools can run smoothly and effectively.

Most teachers have started to understand the importance of inclusive education but further training is still needed to implement inclusive learning methods. Infrastructure limitations: Roads and public facilities are not yet disability-friendly. Social and economic disparities: Differences in access to economic opportunities and involvement in decision-making. Lack of Awareness: Limited understanding of the importance of inclusivity among communities and stakeholders.²³ Infrastructure Improvement Recommendations: Village governments need to focus on improving infrastructure accessibility, such as building better roads and disability-friendly public facilities. Empowerment of Vulnerable Groups: More inclusive and sustainable economic and social empowerment programs, including skills training for people with disabilities.

Participation of people with disabilities in various aspects of village development, including village meetings. Interviews revealed that people with disabilities in Kecamatan Galis are actively involved in village planning. They are often invited to provide input regarding their needs and aspirations.²⁴ Despite being invited, some respondents feel that their participation is still considered a formality and their suggestions are not always well accommodated. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the understanding and awareness of village stakeholders on the importance of accommodating the special needs of people with disabilities in development planning.

Although physical access has been improved, people with disabilities often feel unheard in village meetings. Facilitators or mediators are needed to help convey the aspirations of people with disabilities as well as training for village officials on inclusive communication. Participation of people with disabilities in village development and village meetings has increased community and village officials' awareness of the importance of inclusion.²⁵ More disability-friendly infrastructure has improved the quality of life for people with disabilities in the village. However, there is still social stigma that causes discrimination and hinders the full participation of people with disabilities. Limited resources are often an obstacle to the implementation of sustainable inclusion programs.

An inclusive village is a concept where all residents, including those with disabilities, can fully participate in village life. In this village, the Village Head and his team strive to create a welcoming environment for all by providing inclusive facilities and activities. One of their initiatives is a special meeting for people with disabilities every third Friday of the week at the village hall, which provides a space to share experiences, information and support. The village hall is also equipped with disability-friendly facilities,

²³ Mustofa Husein, "Implementasi Pengembangan Ekonomi Masyarakat Melalui Badan Usaha Milik Desa (Bumdes) Di Desa Laut Dendang Kecamatan Percut Sei Tuan Kabupaten Deli Serdang" (Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara, 2018).

²⁴ Muhammad Alfian and Yudi Widagdo Harimurti, "Pemberian Kewenangan Pemerintahan Desa Dalam Mengelola Desa Wisata Melalui Peraturan Desa," *INICIO LEGIS* 3, no. 2 (2022): 162–75.

²⁵ Riki Nanda Saputra, "Evaluasi Pelaksanaan Tugas Kepala Desa Dalam Penyelenggaraan Pembangunan Fisik Di Desa Kotoraja Kecamatan Siak Kecil Kabupaten Bengkalis" (Universitas Islam Riau, 2021).

including a dedicated room and accessible toilets. The response from villagers has been very positive, with many supporting and participating in inclusion activities, demonstrating a growing awareness and concern for the importance of inclusion.

During the research, based on the data obtained and the results of the interviews, it was found that in the implementation of this inclusive village, the village government works together with entrepreneurial partners. Each field has its own tasks and functions. To coordinate all parties involved in the implementation of inclusive village activities, regular coordination meetings are held. This meeting involves the village government, and Posyandu cadres with disabilities. This coordination is not only carried out when there is a problem, but should be carried out regularly to ensure the smooth implementation of the inclusive village in accordance with the initial objectives, as well as to overcome technical field problems and maximize the facilities that have been provided such as ambulances.

The following is a table of stakeholder roles in realizing inclusive villages :

No.	Sector	Role
1.	Village Government	Organize a disability-inclusive village Musrenbang process. Support community forums and disability groups at the village level, and receive proposals for pro-disability programs and activities. Accommodate the aspirations and needs of people with disabilities in village planning and budgeting documents (RPJMDes, RKPDes, APBDes), and draft a Village Regulation on Disability Protection. Provide a location for the studio. Campaigning for disability rights and equality with other members of society. Allocate budget for disability group programs. Integrate disability needs in village planning and budgeting documents.
2.	Village midwife	Integrate the disability early detection form in child development check-ups at posyandu. Socialize the health rights of children with disabilities to families and communities. Conduct home care and visits to children with disabilities.
3.	Private	Providing Corporate Social Responsibility funds with the aim of supporting and strengthening activities undertaken by Self-Help Groups (SHGs), so as to improve community welfare and support socio-economic development in the neighborhood."
4.	Community leaders	Support innovation by providing opportunities for people with disabilities to express their aspirations in discussion forums and recognizing their rights in enjoying village and district development programs.
5.	Disability Forum	Mobilize persons with disabilities to be active in village planning and budgeting. Convey the aspirations of persons with disabilities to the village government. Monitor the implementation of disability-responsive development programs.
6.	Families with disabilities	Support people with disabilities to be active in discussions, Musrenbang, and village Disability Forums Provide ideas and suggestions for activities needed by persons with disabilities.

In supervising inclusive village governance, the sub-district works with village officials and Posyandu Disability cadres to monitor implementation. The focus of the supervision is to identify obstacles that hinder the inclusive village, such as families of children with special needs who lack understanding of disability and limited interaction of the disability posyandu cadres, which causes inconvenience for people with disabilities. Despite the technical challenges in the field, the supervision aimed to find suitable solutions, which will be implemented to ensure the smooth implementation of inclusive villages and prevent technical errors in the field.

This means that the village government is trying to implement the Inclusive Village concept, although there are still some limitations in terms of providing facilities and accessibility for people with disabilities. Efforts include the construction of ramps to facilitate

Village Government Obstacles In Fulfilling The Rights Of Persons With Disabilities

Local government barriers in fulfilling the rights of persons with disabilities include: lack of knowledge of village officials about persons with disabilities, feelings of inferiority and shame of persons with disabilities and their families, lack of UPD knowledge, and the absence of activities for persons with disabilities in the RPJMD which causes a lack of training and empowerment.²³

Challenges in pursuing pro-disability budget planning include: Persons with disabilities lack participation and receive minimal affirmation, both from regulations and planning and budgeting practices at the provincial, district/city, and village levels. Permendagri No. 86/2017 on Procedures for Planning, Controlling and Evaluating Regional Development and Permendagri No. 114/2014 on Village Development Guidelines have not affirmed increased accessibility, participation, control and benefits for persons with disabilities. In addition, the Disability Regulations that have been enacted by around 29 local governments (provincial and district/city) do not yet reflect improved participation in planning and budgeting. The lack of participation has resulted in the rights of persons with disabilities not being accommodated in planning and budgeting documents. This can be seen from budget allocations that do not comprehensively reflect the needs of persons with disabilities in accordance with Law No. 8/2016 on Persons with Disabilities, which uses a human rights approach.

Budgeting for persons with disabilities is still the task and function of certain Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) such as the Social Service/Community Empowerment Office. In fact, the fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities is a cross-sectoral obligation, ranging from the education, health, public works, civil registration, economy, politics, citizenship, to transportation sectors, so it is impossible to rely on specific sectors alone. Pro-disability planning and budgeting is not yet understood as cross-sector mainstreaming (pattiro). The existence of functional barriers and environmental barriers faced by persons with disabilities requires the role of the state in handling them. The state, through local governments, provides assistance in the form of assistive devices for people with disabilities to make it easier for them to face functional barriers. In addition, to regulate the environment, it is necessary to make rules and policies that pay attention to people with disabilities. So far, the villages in Bangkalan that run the Inclusive Village program have shown significant progress.

The provision of physical facilities such as ramps and hand rails and technical aids can help reduce functional barriers. Meanwhile, training and empowerment activities demonstrate efforts to integrate PWD to actively participate in the social and economic life of the village. Policies that regulate the use of village funds for inclusion show a systematic and structured approach to addressing this issue, which is expected to be an example for other regions. Social inclusion in village development can be seen in the participation of

villagers during planning through village meetings, accompanied by active involvement in responding to village development reports, and transparency from the planning stage to implementation. This social inclusion targets all marginalized groups, not just certain groups.

This is reflected in the right of villagers to participate in the process of drafting village regulations. The goal of village development is to improve the quality of human cognition, including creating a climate that encourages initiative and self-help from villagers. Rural residents have a dual role, as objects and subjects of development. As objects of development, some villagers still need to be empowered in terms of quality. However, as the subject of development, villagers play an important role as the main actors in the rural development process.

Inclusive Village is an initiative that aims to ensure the rights of persons with disabilities are fulfilled. This effort involves the Local Government and related agencies that are tasked with providing equal public services and accommodating the needs of the community, including PWD. However, in its implementation, there are several obstacles that hinder the optimal fulfillment of the rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Barriers faced in fulfilling the rights of persons with disabilities in the village include several things: The lack of knowledge of village officials about PWD results in ignorance in implementing related regulations, especially related to funding. Changing from old to new village officials often results in a lack of continuity in the understanding and implementation of regulations related to PwD. PWD and their families often feel inferior, ashamed, and fear negative stigma from the community, making them reluctant to participate in programs or report their condition to the Social Affairs Office. Feelings of inferiority and shame also affect the confidence of PwD, causing them to reject opportunities to participate in activities offered.

The lack of knowledge of Local Government Units (LGUs) regarding persons with disabilities is a major problem. This lack of understanding causes existing facilities and infrastructure to be less supportive of them. For example, facilities such as guiding blocks that are not properly designed, such as zigzagging or too close to the wall, can jeopardize the movement of PwD, especially those with visual impairments. In addition, ramps that are too steep or narrow make access difficult for those using wheelchairs. Solutions that can be proposed are providing intensive training to UPD on the needs and rights of PwD as well as applying national and international accessibility standards in the construction of facilities and infrastructure. Periodic evaluation of existing facilities and ensuring any new projects meet accessibility standards is also urgently needed. Another issue is the absence of activities for training and empowerment of PWD in the Regional Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD).

This results in them not getting equal opportunities to develop and participate in society. The solution is to include these programs in the RPJMD to get a clear allocation of funds. Advocacy to policy makers and the establishment of a monitoring team are also needed to ensure these programs run well and achieve the desired goals. By improving UPD's knowledge on PWD and incorporating related activities into the RPJMD, it is expected to create a more inclusive and welcoming environment for all, including PWD.

CLOSING

The Inclusive Village concept promotes inclusive community development by accepting and involving all residents without discrimination, and ensuring equal access to public services. It encourages the active participation of all residents in community decision-making and activities, and emphasizes social inclusion as the key to ending poverty and promoting shared prosperity. Social exclusion is the antithesis of inclusion, where individuals or groups are denied basic rights, increasing social risk. The implementation of Desa Inklusi is based on principles such as recognition, subsidiarity and

sustainability, with key challenges including alack of knowledge about disability, feelings of inferiority and a lack of infrastructure. Village governments in Galis sub-district have made efforts to implement Inclusive Villages, althoughthere are still limitations in the provision of facilities and accessibility for people withdisabilities. Steps taken include the construction of ramps, provision of assistive devices, and skills training for people with disabilities. However, the participation of people with disabilitiesin decision-making still needs to be improved to ensure better inclusivity.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Alfian, Muhammad, and Yudi Widagdo Harimurti. "Pemberian Kewenangan Pemerintahan Desa Dalam Mengelola Desa Wisata Melalui Peraturan Desa." *INICIO LEGIS* 3, no. 2 (2022): 162–75.
- Arifin, Muhammad Zainul. "Pengelolaan Anggaran Pembangunan Desa Di Desa Bungin Tinggi, Kecamatan Sirah Pulau Padang, Kabupaten Ogan Komering Ilir, Sumatera Selatan." *Jurnal Thengkyang*, [Http://Jurnaltengkiang. Ac. Id/Jurnal/Index. Php/JurnalTengkhian/Issue/View/1/Halaman](http://Jurnaltengkiang.Ac.Id/Jurnal/Index.Php/JurnalTengkhian/Issue/View/1/Halaman) 20, no. 20 (2018): 1–21.
- Arikunto, Suharsimi. "Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek." (*No Title*), 2010.
- Arma, Nur Ambia. "Implementasi Kebijakan Pembangunan Melalui Pendekatan Komunikasi Dalam Mewujudkan Desa Sejahtera Di Desa Bulu Cina." *DINAMIKA REFORMASI ADMINISTRASI PUBLIK Tantangan Dan Peluang Di Era Global*, 2024, 151.
- Budiarti, Melda. "KESIAPAN DAN STRATEGI PEMERINTAH DESA DALAM IMPLEMENTASI KEBIJAKAN UNDANG UNDANG NOMOR 6 TAHUN 2014 TENTANG DESA (Studi Penelitian Di Desa Sumur Tujuh Kec. Wonosobo Kab. Tanggamus)," 2016.
- Desa, Kementrian. "Buku Saku Desa (Kewenangan Desa Dan Regulasi Desa)." Jakarta, 2015.
- Efendi, Jonaedi, and Johnny Ibrahim. *Metode Penelitian Hukum: Normatif Dan Empiris*. 1st ed. jakarta: Prenadamedia Group, 2018. http://senayan.iain-palangkaraya.ac.id/index.php?p=show_detail&id=12632.
- Hidayat, Agus Fatah, and Dasep Dodi Hidayah. "Pengembangan Desa Mandiri Melalui Pengelolaan Badan Usaha Milik Desa Di Desa Madiasari Kecamatan Cineam Kabupaten Tasikmalaya." *JURNAL SYNTAX IMPERATIF: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Pendidikan* 4, no. 4 (2023): 436–44.
- Husein, Mustofa. "Implementasi Pengembangan Ekonomi Masyarakat Melalui Badan Usaha Milik Desa (Bumdes) Di Desa Laut Dendang Kecamatan Percut Sei Tuan Kabupaten Deli Serdang." Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara, 2018.
- Irianto, Sulistyowati. "Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Dalam Metodologi Penelitian Ilmu Hukum." *Jurnal Hukum & Pembangunan* 32, no. 2 (2017): 155. <https://doi.org/10.21143/jhp.vol32.no2.1339>.
- Jatmikowati, Sri Hartini, and Titot Edy Suroso. "DESA DAN LEGITIMASI KEBERDAYAAN SOSIAL; TELAAH IMPLEMENTASI KEBIJAKAN UU No. 6/2014 TENTANG DESA DI KABUPATEN MALANG." *Publisia: Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi Publik* 1, no. 2 (2016).
- Kencono, Dian Retno, Nurliah Nurdin, and R Luki Kurnia. "Analysis of Budget Flexibility for the Enhancement of Competence and Professionalism Program for Madrasah Teachers in the Regional Office of the Ministry of Religious Affairs in DKI Jakarta Province." *Indonesian Journal of Islamic Literature & Muslim Society* 7, no. 2 (2022).
- Larasati, Eufrasia Nadia. "Elaksanaan Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 Tentang Desa Terkait Dengan Penyelenggaraan Desa Inklusi Dalam Pemenuhan Hak Penyandang

Disabilitas Di Kabupaten Sukoharjo," 2020.

- Latif, Fandi Hi Hi, and Irwan Soleman. "Pseudo Otonomi Desa: Problematika Implementasi Kebijakan Otonomi Desa Di Desa Juanga." *Musamus Journal of Public Administration* 6, no. 2 (2024): 670–80.
- Maharani, Jennie, and Dewi Amanatun Suryani. "Analisis Implementasi Kebijakan Pembangunan Kalurahan Berdasarkan UU Keistimewaan Di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta." *JIAP (Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi Publik)* 11, no. 2 (2023): 157–68.
- Napitupulu, Masta Dahlia. "Analisis Implementasi Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS) Desa Melalui Pengembangan Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDES)," 2021.
- Panjaitan, Alfrida Heanity, Ardi Eko Wijoyo, and Reza Pahlevi. "OPTIMALISASI KEBIJAKAN BUMDES KEMEDESA PDDT UNTUK KESEJAHTERAAN MASYARAKAT DESA." *Jurnal Polinter: Kajian Politik Dan Hubungan Internasional* 8, no. 1 (2022): 1–31.
- Ra'is, Dekki Umamur. "Peta Inklusi Sosial Dalam Regulasi Desa." *Reformasi* 7, no. 2 (2018).
- Sabirin, Sabirin. "Implementasi Kebijakan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa Di Kecamatan Singkep Kabupaten Lingga." Universitas Islam Riau, 2018.
- Saguni, Dewi Sulfa, and Muhammad Hidayat Djabbari. "Strategi Pemerintah Kabupaten Jeneponto Dalam Pelaksanaan Kebijakan SDGs Desa Untuk Mewujudkan Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan." *Jurnal Administrasi Publik* 20, no. 1 (2024): 96–127.
- Saputra, Riki Nanda. "Evaluasi Pelaksanaan Tugas Kepala Desa Dalam Penyelenggaraan Pembangunan Fisik Di Desa Kotoraja Kecamatan Siak Kecil Kabupaten Bengkalis." Universitas Islam Riau, 2021.
- Setyadiharja, Rendra, and Raja Dachroni. "Implementasi Kebijakan Pembangunan Desa Pesisir Kabupaten Bintan Provinsi Kepulauan Riau." *JIP (Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan): Kajian Ilmu Pemerintahan Dan Politik Daerah* 3, no. 2 (2018): 89–119.
- Sidik, Fajar. "Menggali Potensi Lokal Mewujudkan Kemandirian Desa." *JKAP (Jurnal Kebijakan Dan Administrasi Publik)* 19, no. 2 (2015): 115–31.
- Zain, Sukmawati, Andi Alimuddin Unde, and Muhammad Akbar. "DPMD Communication Strategy to Improve the Performance of Village Of-Ficials in Enrekang Regency." *LEGAL BRIEF* 13, no. 3 (2024): 738–46.
- Zalikha, Siti Nur. "Demokrasi Desa Dalam Implementasi Kebijakan Usaha Ekonomi Desa." *Al-Ijtimai: International Journal of Government and Social Science* 3, no. 2 (2018): 199–214.
- Zidniyati, Zidniyati. "Reconstructing The Nature Of Inclusive School System In Primary School To Strengthening Inclusive Society." *Al-Bidayah: Jurnal Pendidikan Dasar Islam* 11, no. 2 (2019): 308–29.

