

# Inclusive Village, Review of Village Government Capacity in Empowering Disabilities(Study in Sumberrahayu Village, Kapanewon Moyudan, Sleman Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta)

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## Inclusive Village, Review of Village Government Capacity in Empowering Disabilities(Study in Sumberrahayu Village, Kapanewon Moyudan, Sleman Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta)

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### ABSTRACT

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Persons with disabilities are citizens who have the same rights, obligations, roles, and positions as society in general. Persons with disabilities are one of the most vulnerable groups and feel powerless. Many people still perceive them negatively and even treat them unfavorably. Sumberrahayu Village is one of the villages that implements an inclusive program for helping people with disabilities, especially in development planning. This research aims to find out how the capacity of the Sumberrahayu Village Government is in empowering persons with disabilities in the Inclusive Village Programme. Through a qualitative descriptive approach with data support based on interviews, observation, and documentation, the data is then verified and validated before a conclusion is drawn. Based on the various data obtained, it is known that the Sumberrahayu Kapanewon Moyudan Urban Village Government has the capacity to empower people with disabilities. This capacity can be seen by the issuance of Village Regulation Number 01 of 2015 concerning the 2015–2020 Medium Term Development Plan, in which persons with disabilities are involved in the planning process. Apart from being involved in the process of preparing the RPJMDesa, the Kelurahan government also provides financing for programs and activities that support the survival of persons with disabilities, especially in the economic field, empowering rural communities with the goal of improving the management of social service activities in the education and health sectors. Besides that, women's and children's groups are also empowered. This is done by the Kelurahan government with the aim that persons with disabilities, especially those with severe disabilities, are able to increase their independence and active participation in development and can enjoy the results of development equally.

### INTRODUCTION

The 1945 Constitution, especially in the fourth paragraph, says that "just and civilized humanity..." The phrase "just and civilized humanity" implies that every human being is obliged to respect and uphold human dignity and other human rights. The existence of people with disabilities is often underestimated or not even looked at at all. Even though people with disabilities will always exist, According to statistical data compiled by WHO, a world organization that deals with health, the number of persons with disabilities ranges from 15% of the total world population (Syafi'ie, 2014).

As a community at the lower level, the village certainly has a variety of social conditions. These situations

and conditions were realized by the drafters of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning villages, so that the Village Law paid great attention to the situation and conditions of village communities. Awareness of the importance of the community with various social conditions is at least seen in Article 67, paragraph 2, letters d and e, which state that the village is obliged to develop village community empowerment and provide and improve services to village communities.

What is the obligation of the village government? It is in line with the rights of village communities, where in Article 68, paragraph 1, letters b and c, it says that "village communities have the right to receive equal and fair services, express aspirations, suggestions, and opinions verbally or in writing in a responsible manner, and administer village government. To carry out these obligations, the village government is required to involve all levels of society.

The obligation to involve all elements of society is contained in Article 94, paragraph 4, which states that the implementation of programs and activities originating from the government, provincial regional governments, regency or city regional governments, and non-governmental organizations must empower and utilize existing social institutions in the village.

Recognizing the importance and position of the community in development, the Governor of the Special Region of Yogyakarta issued a governor's regulation that stipulates that every citizen has the same rights and obligations. This Governor's Regulation is contained in Governor's Regulation Number 34 of 2018 concerning the 2021 Sustainable Development Goals. This regulation states that persons with disabilities are citizens who have the same rights, obligations, roles, and positions. In general, people with disabilities have limitations in moving, depend for their lives on the help of others, are lazy, pessimistic, and unskilled because of their physical limitations, so not many companies are willing to employ people with disabilities (Rokhim & Handoyo, 2015).

Responding to these various regulations, the Sumberrahayu Village Government (a village designation in DI Yogyakarta Province) included the involvement of persons with disabilities in preparing the 2015–2020 medium-term development plan. The inclusion of persons with disabilities is stated in Village Regulation Number 01 of 2015 concerning the 2015-2020 Medium Term Development Plan. The RPJMKal document emphasizes that persons with disabilities are citizens who have the same rights, obligations, roles, and positions.

Referring to the Village Law, villages have two important principles, namely the principle of recognition and the principle of subsidiarity. The principle of recognition is the state's acknowledgment of the village's right to utilize, support, and strengthen the village's economic business and is no longer intervened in by the supra-village government or constitutes state recognition of the village's origin rights. Meanwhile, the principle of subsidiarity requires the establishment of local-scale capacity and local decision-making for the benefit of the village community. With these two principles in place, the tasks and responsibilities of the village government are getting bigger and heavier than before. As is well known, villages, before the issuance of the Village Law, waited more for the government from the government above them. However, after the birth of the Village Law, villages were required to be more independent in managing their own government affairs.

With the existence of these two principles, the village now has the independence to regulate and manage government affairs. One form of this independence is to carry out the obligation to develop village community empowerment and provide and improve services to village communities (Yunanto, 2009).

With regard to the existence of people with disabilities who are often marginalized, the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration (Kemendesa PDTT), in collaboration with UGM Alumni Families (Kagama) and Gajah Mada University (UGM), is collaborating in realizing an inclusive village. Technically, the Inclusive Village program is carried out specifically in locations chosen by Kagama and run by Kagama cadres (Sasongko, 2016).

There are several meanings of inclusive village, including: (1) villages that are able to accept diversity positively; (2) villages that are able to provide accessible services and spaces for everyone; (3) villages that provide space for movement, develop, and participate actively according to their needs based on diversity and difference; (4) villages that encourage their people to be positive and contribute to development according to their abilities based on existing diversity; and (5) a village where everyone without exception feels the same security, comfort, and protection.

Currently, there are still many villages in Indonesia that have not placed people with disabilities in the proper position, especially in preparing development plans. At least this condition was found in Putra's research in Tempuran Village in 2020, which found that the Tempuran Village Government was not ready to run social inclusion programs, especially in creating home industries to support the activities of persons with disabilities (Putra et al., 2020).

Research by Agus Pranoto et al. in 2022 in Bringinan Village found that the village government participated in encouraging all elements of society to take part in the village development process. The village government has invited all elements of society to uphold the value of equality in the social sphere. The efforts made by the village government can be seen in the involvement of marginalized groups in the preparation of development programs and development work with villagers (Pranoto et al., 2022). Pranoto further found that there were at least three things that became the main emphasis point for the Bringinan Village Government to fulfill the rights of villagers prone to exclusion, namely the village development economy included in the empowerment sector and the village development sector whose changes were included in the village development activity plan and the village government work plan. access Health services for village development are evident from the existence of a healthy bringinan card from the village government. Politics and public administration for development are reflected in the field of developing village residents and the field of administering village governance.

Sumberrahayu Village, Kapanewon Mayudan, and Sleman Regency have as many as 96 people with disabilities who were found on date (data of Sumberrahayu disabled Posbindu participants, 6/04/2022). This number is 11 people in Padukuhan Kembangan, 1 person in Padukuhan Mayudan, 8 people in Padukuhan Barepan, 3 people in Padukuhan Dagen, 43 people in Padukuhan Gamplong, 10 people in Paukuhan Goser, 3 people in Padukuhan Klampis, 7 people in Padukuhan Sangu Banyu, 6 people in Padukuhan Saren, 2 people in Padukuhan, 2 people in Padukuhan Betakan, and 2 people in Padukuhan Sitar. Of the 96 people with disabilities, some have physical and mental disorders, limited activities, and limited space for participation.

This research focuses on studying the capacity of the government of the Sumberrahayu Kelurahan Kapanewon Mayudan, Sleman Regency, to empower persons with disabilities through an inclusive village program. The indicators used to assess the capacity of the village administration include empowerment, participation, and cooperation. This research is also to find out the factors that support and hinder the disability empowerment process in Sumberrahayu Village.

## 5 METHODS

This study uses a qualitative-descriptive approach. According to Denzin and Lincoln in Moleong, "qualitative research is research that uses a natural setting with the intention of interpreting phenomena that occur and is carried out by involving various existing methods" (Moleong, 2017, 2019). In general, qualitative research uses data from interviews, observations, and the utilization of documents. Thus, this research intends to interpret the phenomena that occur through interviews, observations, and the utilization of documents related to persons with disabilities through an inclusive village program using a governability perspective.

To get an accurate source of information, the selected informants are people or parties who are able to provide information about the object under study. The informants consisted of eight (eight) staff members of the Sumberrahayu Village, two (two) members of the Association of People with Disabilities, and two (two) persons with disabilities. Thus, the number of informants in the research on the theme of the Inclusive Village program in the Sumberrahayu Village was 14 (fourteen).

Furthermore, the data obtained undergoes some processing before drawing a conclusion. The stages of data processing, according to Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono, are as follows: (1). Data Collections Data collection was carried out by means of observation, in-depth interviews, documentation, or a combination of the three (triangulation). (2). Data Reduction The data obtained in the field is then reduced by summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on the important things, and looking for themes and patterns so as to provide a clearer picture and make it easier for researchers to carry out further data processing. (3). Data Display Data display or presentation is done in the form of short descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, flowcharts, and the like. (4). Verification or Conclusion Drawing The final step is drawing conclusions or verifying them. Conclusions in qualitative research are new findings that have never existed before (Sugiyono, 2013, 2014).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Results

Capacity has an important role in carrying out every task and function. Without adequate capacity, a person or institution will not be able to carry out their duties and functions properly. If a person or institution has sufficient capacity, they will be able to carry out their duties and functions optimally. Capacity is very necessary, so that any task or function without being balanced with capacity cannot be achieved.

To find out the capacity of the Sumberrahayu Village Government in empowering persons with disabilities in development, researchers used three indicators: institutional capacity, village apparatus capacity, and system capacity. Following are the research findings on these three indicators:

#### a. Institutional capacity analysis

Institutional capacity is generally interpreted as an increase in the ability or competence of individuals, groups, and organizations that includes many components, so in capacity building there are several dimensions and focuses. These dimensions and focus are part of an ongoing, dynamic process. As for the dimensions and focus of institutional capacity, according to Soeprapto, in the inauguration of professors at Brawijaya University, he said that capacity is seen from three dimensions (Soeprapto, 2003). These three dimensions are:

1. Individual Level At the individual level, this can be interpreted as individual potential, individual skills, job groupings, and motivations from individual work within the organization.
2. Organizational Levels At this level, it can be seen from several indicators, including organizational structure, work procedures and mechanisms, decision-making processes within the organization, arrangements for facilities and infrastructure, and organizational relationships and networks.
3. System Tier The system level is seen in the framework related to regulations, policies, and basic conditions that support the achievement of certain policy objectives.

Capacity building has its own way of carrying out its activities, which allows capacity building to occur in an individual, system, or organization where the activity consists of several general stages. With qualified capacity, the effort to create a government that meets the criteria of good governance

One of the variables considered important in the institutional capacity-building process is developing a pattern of organizational structure. Because the organizational structure is related to the division of tasks, it can make an efficient, effective, and high-solidarity organization in carrying out its duties as a vessel for the implementation of government functions.

Preparations for placing persons with disabilities in the development system in Sumberrahayu Village have been carried out since 2016. This was conveyed by Sigit Tri Susanto, SE, as the Village Head of the Sumberrahayu Village, who conveyed below:

"In 2016–2017, our residents in the Sumberrahayu Urban Village had people with disabilities; we facilitate them in Musrebang every year. Every year, we receive input and empowerment efforts with budget support from the village head. Every year, we provide a health check program every three months for approximately 40 people that we facilitate, both for the need for educational drugs and the tools needed. We work with all levels of society in the Sumberrahayu Village with tours, community empowerment, and guidance. When I nominated myself as a lurah, I had a work program outlined in the RPJMKAL that covered all government activities, physical and non-physical development, and welfare. If we propose activities that aren't in the RPJMKAL, it can't be, and for the RPJMKAL, there is a review every two years, like there are at the hamlet or kelurahan level, where there are those that haven't been included in procurement and the community needs to be revised. There are priorities for development in line with what is needed by the community, and every year we hold a Padukuhan Deliberation and then bring it to the Kelurahan Deliberation and set forth in the RAPBKAL (Draft

Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget) and we manage each fiscal year. One of the successes of this program is that it is assisted by the entire community, institutions, sub-district level, and hamlet level. The obstacles are limited human resources and a limited budget because such activities require large funds. Especially for justice for people with disabilities, each person has different needs."

The same thing was also said by Arry Novianto, S.Th.I., as Carik (Village Secretary) Kalurahan Sumberrahayu, who said that:

"Activities carried out in the Inclusive Village program by administrators with disabilities are Posbindu activities, as well as special training represented by several persons with disabilities. Therefore, the Kelurahan Government itself does not provide these funds in excess; they are only enough for a few disabled people so that they are unable to handle other disabled activities.

From the interview results above, it can be seen that the capacity of the Sumberrahayu Village Government to empower persons with disabilities through the Inclusive Village Program has been carried out since 2016. The program has received support from other community members so that it can run well and smoothly.

b. Analysis of the capacity of village officials

The capacity of the village apparatus to carry out its duties and functions greatly determines the success or failure of a program. The main researchers, et al., examined the capacity of Dermaji village officials in disaster risk reduction that had not been maximized. The capacity of the village government to make regulations is still not available. In fact, when viewed from a legal perspective, the availability of regulations will be very useful for the protection of society and the apparatus itself (Utama et al., 2020).

What was said by the Lurah and Carik regarding institutional preparations for accommodating persons with disabilities was also acknowledged by Endang as the Disabled Administrator in the Sumberrahayu Village. Endang stated that:

"Every year there is a new data collection for people with disabilities; there is a control room that is carried out, namely visiting people with disabilities if there is information that has died, accidents, or we become disabled again, and I think it has been running optimally. The obstacles experienced by the administrators are a lack of personnel. The administrators rarely want to get involved if there is a problem with the data on guardians of the disabled who do not agree to be included in the disabled category. So, the need for special attention given by the Kalurahan government is only facilitating and directing it; for the Kalurahan office, it is good because there are wheelchairs prepared for the community in the fable itself. Apart from that, for justice for the disabled themselves, because I am also one of the administrators and those who have disabilities, I feel that it is not optimal because other parties think that the disabled have social services that embrace them, and also because the subdistrict head sidelines food assistance for the disabled, even

though the social services themselves are also limited. Therefore, as administrators, we take control of the problem of what is related to the disabled; it doesn't work, and there is no updating of data about the disabled. Apart from that, for the delay in transportation, which is still lacking, there is a lack of information, a lack of special attention, and a lack of assistance.

From the results of the interview above, it shows that the Sumberrahayu Village Government has tried to empower people with disabilities. This effort is based on the accuracy of the data, which forms the basis for preparing programs related to people with disabilities. Data collection in the Sumberrahayu Urban Village itself faces obstacles because not all family members of persons with disabilities are willing to be open about the existence of family members with disabilities.

Not only at the village scale, district government agencies also experienced obstacles. This is similar to the research findings of Sari et al., who also found the same thing: the government's capacity to provide licensing services will greatly determine the quality of those services (Sari et al., n.d.). If viewed from the perspective of institutional capacity, which includes increasing human resources and improving facilities, the government of Kudus Regency has been able to fulfill this. This is also the case with institutional capacity, which is already running well when viewed from the perspective of increasing apparatus discipline, activities to improve the quality of human resources in order to improve the quality of investment services, and the investment climate and realization. However, the capacity of the system is still a public complaint because the service system is not yet complete.

c. System capacity

System capacity is the ability of the ward government to provide facilities and infrastructure for the common good. In addition, the culture of the government system the bureaucratic culture needs to be addressed at its roots. Therefore, the effectiveness of increasing the capacity of the government system through these strategies is very influential in making decisions for leaders. Administrative processes and individual structures of government organizations are capable of realizing the ongoing reform process for the common good.

The existence of the system will greatly support the implementation of government duties and functions. Atmajha's research shows that the system will help in realizing independence (Atmajha et al., 2022). With the Village Management Information System, it will help in optimizing the services provided to the community in the hope that the community will be more prosperous.

**Discussion**

Capacity is the main resource for the government in carrying out its duties and functions. Governments at all levels are required to have qualified capacity. Many studies have tried to find the important role of apparatus capacity in providing services as a government task and function. The importance of this capacity was also found in Madiyono's research looking at village fund management in Teluk Bakau Bintan Village (Madiyono et al., 2016). Village funds that are

professionally managed will provide maximum results for the community.

The existence of people with disabilities should not be underestimated. As a legal state, Indonesia recognizes and, at the same time, provides equal degrees and positions for every citizen. This is as stated in Article 27 of the 1945 Constitution, especially in paragraph (1), which states that all citizens have the same position before law and government and are obliged to uphold this law and government without exception. Every citizen is free to choose a job to provide a living, as stated in paragraph (2), which states that every citizen has the right to work and a living that is worthy of humanity.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings and discussions that have been carried out, the researchers have concluded several things, including:

- 1) The Sumberrahayu Urban Village Government has the capacity to realize the Inclusive Village Program. This capacity can be seen from the existence of the Inclusive Village Program in the Village Medium-Term Development Plan document. The village government has stipulated Sumberrahayu Village Regulation Number 01 of 2015 concerning the 2015–2021 Village Medium-Term Development Plan. The capacity of inclusive village governments to empower persons with disabilities includes financing activity programs, empowering rural communities with the goal of improving the management of social service activities in the fields of education and health, empowering women and children, empowering marginalized communities, and empowering members of rural communities with disabilities.
- 2) The government of the Sumberrahayu Urban Village has succeeded in improving and aligning assistance programs for the empowerment of persons with disabilities with the needs of each type of disability so that persons with disabilities, especially persons with severe disabilities, are able to increase their independence and active participation in development and can enjoy the fruits of development equally.
- 3) There are several factors that support and hinder the process of empowering people with disabilities in terms of political and technological capacity.
- 4) Factors that support the implementation of empowering persons with disabilities in the Sumberrahayu Village, namely the ability of the village government to make village regulations (Perkal). With the regulations made, everything related to the empowerment of persons with disabilities will refer to these regulations.

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The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia

### Website

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