

**PUBLICATION SCRIPT**

**PARTICIPATION OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY IN INCLUSION  
VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT: THE CASE IN BUMIREJO VILLAGE,  
LEDAH DISTRICT, KULONPROGO REGENCY**

**Written By:**

**Tri Anggit Nugraheni**

20140520310

has been approved and legalized on:

Day/date : Tuesday, 11 December 2018

Place : Reference Room

Time : 11.00-11.45

Supervisor



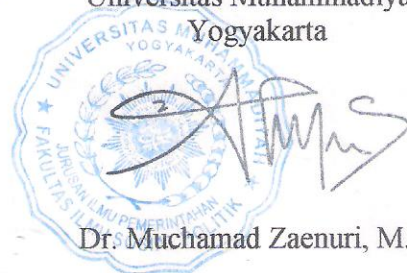
Isnaini Muallidin, S.IP., MPA

Dean of Social and Political Sciences Faculty  
Universitas Muhammadiyah  
Yogyakarta



Fitri Purwaningsih, S.IP., M.Si

Head of Governmental Sciences  
Universitas Muhammadiyah  
Yogyakarta



Dr. Muchamad Zaenuri, M.Si

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Tri Anggit Nugraheni

20140520310

*International Program Of Governmental Affairs And Public Administration*

*Falculy Of Social And Political Sciences*

*Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta*

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**ABSTRACT**

The implementation of village of inclusion to people with disability as many as six villages in district Lendah, Kulonprogo was developed as a village of inclusion since June 2015 including Bumirejo village. Various programs created to support the village of inclusion. Village of inclusion is expected to be relied upon as socialization and education regarding the existence of people with disability. This research use qualitative approach in order to be able to explain the phenomenon clearly. Objects in this research was conducted towards the participation of people with disability in inclusion village development, people involved include people with disability, the Government of the village, and society. The focus of this research is divided into several discussions to find out how the participation of people with disability, obstacle of participation people with disability and to find the relationship with the Government of the village and society in the inclusion village development. There are still many things to do after receiving the results of the research on the participation people with disability in inclusion village development such as: 1) Lack of commitment from people with disability and village government in the implementation of the program so that the program can not run well 2) There is a need for improvements in the Administration of KDD and Village Government, 3) lack of awareness from the disable family and society to support people with disability 4) Need special regulations of the Central Government for inclusion village development.

***Keywords : Village of Inclusion, Disability, Participation***

## A. Background

Development requires an approach to make government and society include persons with disability and other marginal people in order to build togetherness thoroughly to change the paradigm of local government. Local government is too concerned about its own interests differently when it comes to the government and society. In general, the approach that can reach out to the society as a whole in villages is still very difficult to be found. The discrimination still exists and happens hard to get a service of Government and togetherness in the same scope. (Aspriami P. 2012:2)

Regarding to this case, the concept of inclusion is created, which will hopefully appear a sense of "village for all" or "all for village" life. The concept of inclusion is expected to be able to welcome a new start, especially speaks against the discrimination towards disability that is always considered retarded by the general public, not only on the political dimension but also socio-economic dimension. . Developing village of inclusion does not just build a village that provides friendly facilities for people with disability, but also makes the inclusion society.

The village of inclusion in Special Region of Yogyakarta – *Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta* (DIY) is supported by *Sasana Inklusi dan Gerakan Advokasi Difabel* (SIGAB )that have strong law starting from Regent Regulation – *Peraturan Bupati* (PERDA) and Regional Regulation – *Peraturan Daerah* (PERDA). Kulonprogo Regency has the Regent Regulation Number 3 Year 2016 about organizing the protection of persons with disability in Article 1 paragraph 8 and 9 which explains that there should be the

accessibility and job training. Accessibility is provided for the convenience of persons with disability and the sick to realize equality of opportunity in all aspects of life and livelihood. Job training is an overall activity to give, acquire, improve and develop the work competence, productivity, discipline, attitude and work ethic on a skill level and specific expertise in accordance with the level and qualifications position or job. Furthermore, in Article 30 also mentions about the right or opportunity of persons with disability, namely a. social rehabilitation; b. social security; c. social assistance d. social empowerment and e. social protection.

Government of Special Region of Yogyakarta has Regional Regulations Number 4 of 2012 on the protection and fulfilment of the rights of persons with Disability in Article 3 point b explained that the rights of the disability including disability rights in education, employment, health, social, arts, culture, sports, politics, Law, disaster relief, shelter, and accessibility. In addition there is also the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 Year 2016 regarding persons with disability in Article 5 section 1.2 and 3 that describe on the persons with disability, disability rights and the rights of women and children.

Law Number 6 Year 2014 about village explains there are three forms of social inclusion and division into three types based on target group of marginal. *First*, the form of Recognition of Customary Law society is to organize government that is based on the right of the origin and composition of the original (subsidiarity). It gives an opportunity customary Law society to participate in the

development and organization of the Government in General. *Second*, the form of social inclusion in the Village Law is granting the opportunity to the poor and women to participate in the planning and organization of the village, as well as the construction of the village. *Third*, social inclusion form is addressed to all villagers, including marginal groups, to participate in the planning of the village, organizing the governance and development of the village.

As it was already mentioned that the Law about village has 3 forms of social inclusion based on the target audience. However, the inclusion of village development on the second and third point are more fixed i.e. Village Law specifies social inclusion that takes place in a number of areas including: structuring of the village, the village government, the Organization of the development and manufacture regulations. In the social inclusion appears in two forms. *First*, the rights of marginal group, those rights namely: (i) the right to participate; (ii) rights to obtain services and information; and (iii) the right to supervise. *Second*, the obligation of the Government of the village, Such as: (i) must organize the Government with certain principles (democratic, non-discriminatory); and (ii) must coordinate and involve all interest groups in the village. The following table is the list of villages of inclusion.

Disability often found in every village because of that aspirations of the people with disability there must be an inclusion of society. Create a society that is open, friendly and fun because when the society does not discriminate people appreciate and embrace every diversity, it makes people with disability are

comfortable. According to the data from the Ministry of the Social number of disability in Indonesia reaches 3.11% or revers to 6.7 million people. According to the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, the amount of persons with disability is 6% of the total population of Indonesia. In accordance with the standards of the World Health Organization of the United Nations, which is more strict, the amount of persons with disability in Indonesia reaches 10 million. Meanwhile, the number of people in the population belongs to 10% of the total population (Napitupulu RH 2013: 17)

In 2011 the Special Region of Yogyakarta recorded the number of persons with disability, which is 29,110 (Napitupulu R h. 2013: 17). This is the sum of the overall disability, which is also the sum of the combined types of physically disability and the mentally disability. According to the data from the Social Office of Special Region of Yogyakarta in the Year 2015 the number of people with disability is 24,870.

DIY has a very large number of disability. Therefore it needs more attention to people with disabilities. In the development of the village of inclusion DIY, it has 8 villages of inclusion, such as 2 in Sleman Regency and 6 in Kulonprogo Regency. Like wise, the inclusion area in district of Lendah and one of them is the village Bumirejo.

The village of inclusion initially emerges from the idea SIGAB that help to realize a program of inclusion Village which aims develop more inclusion Village. Inclusion is considered the principle in processes, approaches, and in the assessment of development results in the village. By the inclusion village being

established in kulonprogo whose population consist of 4399 people with disability (social Office DIY, 2015), it is interesting to know how their daily life works in the village.

A large number of disability in Kuloprogo is an interesting thing to discuss especially regarding inclusion in the village of kuloprogo and Village of Bumirejo, which are the village of inclusion. In the village of Bumirejo, there are 104 persons with disability who are already in the data in detail based on the data obtained SIGAB . As a village of inclusion, village of Bumirejo have program for people with disability and also organization that is Group of Disability Village – *Kelompok Difabel Desa* (KDD). The population of the Bumirejo is 9152 people and number of disability in the village is 104 persons, the percentage number is 1.14%. must be able to create an open and friendly village to disability.

An example prgrame of inclusion that has been implemented by the village of Bumirejo is coaching and training by the Government of the village for the group of disability performed on 20th in every month which is the support from the local government towards sustainability of KDD. One of the Activities carried out by KDD is the cultivation of goat livestock and food processing. The ultimate goal of the development of the inclusion village to be is able to built role and the village should be able to fix the problem that exists in the gap with the disability. Friendly living between the society will be interwoven with village development to do either independently.

## **B. Research Methods**

Type of this research is a descriptive qualitative research. The research conducted to understand social phenomena from the view of the correspondent, by trying to describe clearly and detailed about things or research studies based on data collected in the field and strengthened with literature studies. So can the correct conclusion drawn as final answer over principal issues.

To get all the information about this research certainly requires accurate data, therefore the collection of such data will be used with the following techniques Interview and Documentation. Interview is the process of obtaining information for the purpose of research conducted by way of question and answer in a face-to-face manner between researchers with respondents, using interview guides. Documentation is a method undertaken by researchers by investigating written objects such as books, magazines, documents, regulations, photos, meeting minutes, diaries, and so on.

Data analysis technique in this research is qualitative data analysis is an effort done by working with data, organizing data, sorting it into manageable units, synthesizing it, finding and finding patterns, finding patterns, finding what is important and what is learned, and deciding what can be told to others wich are data collection, data Reduction, Presentation of data and Conclusion and verification.

## C. ANALYSIS AND DATA INTERPRETATION

### 1. Indicators of Participation and Findings of the Research

Indicators	Findings
<p>Participation in decision making</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Attendance in meeting</li> <li>2. Discussion</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Attendance people with disability in village meeting The society is involved in village meetings group of disability village though representatives only. In the group of disability village there is none member want joint in the village meeting and the only one who want joint in village meeting is chairman of the group of disability village.</li> <li>2. Discussion In the discussion of decision-making more refers to a process previously done by such groups, because when in the village meeting of the village representatives are simply passing on the proposed program. The process of discussion is done in groups of disabled village get a positive response from the people with disability. So the accompaniment of the village in the discussion group was very important village disability because of the decision of the program that will be filed depending on the results of the discussions in the group.</li> </ol>
<p>Participation in Implementation program</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Attendance</li> <li>2. Administration</li> <li>3. Coordination of program</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Goat livestock program Goat livestock is a program for KDD already agreed in the village meeting. In this program lack of attendance at the people with disability who have received the goat in caring for their livestock. So participation people with disability on the attendance is very less and make program not run well KDD is less in the Administrative Affairs program goat livestock and lack of awareness of the importance of good administration of KDD to with the Government of the village itself. They still make report of the program with the manual and the only one data administrative is list of goat keepers. Coordination is always done by the Government of the village with KDD goat as conditions that have given to them so coordination of the this program is going well.</li> <li>2. Coaching and training program Participation in the implementation of the program disabled is very less. If calculated using a presentation that is present in the implementation of the activities of only 57% or 26 people from 45 people who are members of KDD. Administration in the implementation of training and coaching programs not running properly because it's just owned by the village government. Prefer that KDD also has administration to know the development and progress of the result of this program. Coordination is always done</li> </ol>

	by KDD to the village Government although in training is determined by KDD. All of activity of KDD always facilitating by Village of the Government.
<p>Participation in the Taking of the Benefit</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Quality of result on implementation of the program</li> <li>2. Quantity successful implementation of the program</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Quality of result on implementation of the program Make people with disability want to participate go to is an easy thing, therefore the resulting output is now good enough. with the KDD people with disability is able to organize and accommodate both the needs of the economy development needs such as material or are formyl as capacity development diffable itself to be independent.</li> <li>2. Quantity successful implementation of the program Implementation of the program of goat livestock is not effective in the KDD because in practice many goats that are not growing, on sale and die. Training in food processing can give a profit although not too large but could help the economy of people with disability. profit is not too large because the sales are just around where they live. Quantity of program implementation are made for KDD yet maximum result but good enough as a new village with village program of inclusion.</li> </ol>
<p>Participation in evaluation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Involvement on evaluation of the overall program</li> </ol>	<p>In the implementation of evaluation they able to speak but afater the evaluation they still less participation on the activity. Almost all of program and activity wich are made for people with disability lack of participation. It's not only on people with disability but also in the village government, they can not help fullfillment what people with disability needs. For example in the food processing program benefit is very less because they only sell the result of food processing in store araound residence, village of government did not help to promote in another palce.</p>

## 2. Obstacle Factors of Participation and Finding of the Research

Indicators	Findings
<p>Social and Economic Status</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Education</li> <li>2. Profession</li> <li>3. Income</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Education Based on the level of society education group of disability village bumirejo if viewed using percentage is Elementary School (SD/MI) 35.57%, Junior High School (SMP/MTS) 1%, Senior High School (SMA/MA) 7.69% and no school 55.76%. from the data above, it can be seen that the level of the people with disabilityeducation is very low and more than half of the people with disabilityis not</li> </ol>

	<p>education bench.</p> <p>2. Profession  Profession people with disability in bumirejo village if calculated in percentage then 14.5% farmers, 21.5% peasants, 4% entrepreneur and 59.5% not working this is a factor restricting the participation of the people with disability.</p> <p>3. Income  Average income of laborers in Special Region Of Yogyakarta low. In addition the forefront of labour are not fixed will have an impact to earnings this is also one of the factors restricting the participation of this case in accordance with the results.</p>
<p>Situation</p> <p>1. Family</p> <p>2. Society</p>	<p>1. Family  Family role is very less in this Village with the existence of a program does not run properly. Therefore to support inclusion village also need inclusion of family. family role who are open and willing to support people with diasability because it is very important for it can participate in coaching or training carried out by the Government of the village and they can have a better life.</p> <p>2. Society  Society of the Bumirejo Village appreciate the rights of each individual and encourages each individual to grow better. They also consider if every individual should perform in accordance with its capacity and should not be confused with the ability of others, so harmonious life can also be created.</p>
<p>Government</p> <p>1. Human Resource</p> <p>2. Supervision</p>	<p>1. Human Resource  Lack of human resource in the village government who able to communicate with people with disability and lack of ability the village of government to do coaching. Media communication that use in the implementation program is communication from family people with disability. So when village government make coaching family people with diablity must joint in the program and they will explain to them.</p> <p>2. Supervision  Lack of awareness of Government to conduct supervision of the village directly to disabled groups of villages impact to people with disability and the programs it is proven by the program not going well. Therefore the supervision directly is very important thing to do in order to find out whether the program is run well and effective.</p>



## **D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

### **1. Conclusion**

Based on the research that author's did in people's participation with disability in inclusion Village Development there are conclusions as follows:

1. Society participation in the planning and implementation of disabled programs is very less, in this case there are several factor that affect is
  - a. Lack of awareness of the public and the Government that the need for disability implement village meeting because there are things that need to be addressed to meet the needs of the society. Not because the article of the law but more because of the need to discuss the problem of development and the empowerment of the society so as to understand the need to be in an existing within the society.
  - b. Lack of mentoring in which the village government could not arrange the program precisely for the disability.
  - c. Lack of commitment to society in the implementation of the program so that the program can not run well and sustainable.
2. The factors that impede the participation of the society in the implementation of the program there are a few things is
  - a. Economic situation causes the society prioritize the economic

activities more rather than inclusion village program.

- b. There is a lack of awareness from the disable families and society to support as seen from the presumption of how the disable should not be treated in an ordinary way. This could discourage disable to participate more in the society.
  - a. Lack of confidence and evenness in the Government in term of policy making and program organizing.

### **2. Suggestions**

The following are some suggestions to provide input as a follow-up of the results of research on research results of participation in development of the village clan disability inclusion held in the village of Bumirejo, Lendah, Kulonprogo as follows:

- a. There is a need for improvements in the Administration because to ease the Government and disable community to solve the problems.
- b. There is a need for to strengthen the commitment and deepen the understanding of inclusion village. This could be a reference to the all government layers such as city/district/provincial level, furthermore, to the top level government entity.
- c. There is a need for special regulations of the Central

Government for the construction of inclusion program so that the village government.

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