



MODEL FOR CAPACITY BUILDING OF VILLAGE APPARATUS IN REALIZING DISABILITY INCLUSIVE VILLAGE (A STUDY IN MIRUK TAMAN VILLAGE, DARUSSALAM SUBDISTRICT, ACEH BESAR REGENCY)

T. Lembong Misbah*, Rusnawati**, Marini Kristina Situmeang***✉, Siti Maisarah****, Fatimah*****, Desi Ramadhani*****

*Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh, Indonesia
E-mail: t.lembongmisbah@ar-raniry.ac.id

**Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh, Indonesia
E-mail: rusnawati@ar-raniry.ac.id

***Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh, Indonesia
E-mail: marini.kristina@ar-raniry.ac.id

****Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh, Indonesia
E-mail: sitimaisarah.fdk@ar-raniry.ac.id

*****Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh, Indonesia
E-mail: fatimahalmaikar@gmail.com

*****Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh, Indonesia
E-mail: 200404011@student.ar-raniry.ac.id

Abstract

This study aims to map the capacity model of the gampong apparatus in realizing disability-inclusive gampong in Miruk Taman Village, Darussalam District, Aceh Besar Regency. This research was conducted using a qualitative method with an exploratory-participatory approach and referring to emancipatory principles. The results of the study found that two strengthening models for gampong apparatus in realizing inclusive gampong were carried out through 3 phases, namely: Awareness, Empowerment, and Mentoring. The Awareness stage was carried out through workshop activities related to the importance of qanun gampong as a legal basis for realizing inclusive gampongs. Furthermore, activities were also carried out to increase

✉ Corresponding author:

Email Address: marini.kristina@ar-raniry.ac.id

Received: October 18, 2024; Accepted: December 24, 2024; Published: December 30, 2024

Copyright © 2024 T. Lembong Misbah, Rusnawati, Marini Kristina Situmeang, Siti Maisarah, Fatimah, Desi Ramadhani



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

the knowledge of gampong apparatus and KSM on the rights of people with disabilities facilitated by the Social Service, the Aceh Building Forum, and academics. The empowerment was carried out through assistance in the formulation of the qanun gampong together with the Head of the Aceh Besar Legal Division, the Aceh Besar Social Service, DPMG, the Aceh Building Forum as a companion institution, and academics from the Islamic Community Development Study Program of UIN Ar-Raniry until the qanun was successfully ratified. Meanwhile, the implementation of qanun is carried out through training for gampong apparatus and KSM through mapping the needs of people with disabilities, providing access to services needed by people with disabilities, and through the declaration of disability-inclusive gampong, which involves the direct participation of people with disabilities as beneficiaries. This capacity model has provided improvements in the social conditions of people with disabilities, especially access to development in Gampong Miruk Taman, where they were previously marginalized.

Keywords: Model; Strengthening; Gampong Apparatus; Inclusive Gampong; Persons with Disabilities.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memetakan model pengkapasitasan aparatur gampong dalam mewujudkan gampong inklusif disabilitas di Gampong Miruk Taman Kecamatan Darussalam Kabupaten Aceh Besar. Penelitian ini dilakukan menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan eksploratif-partisipatif dan mengacu pada prinsip emansipatoris. Hasil penelitian didapati dua model penguatan bagi aparatur gampong dalam mewujudkan gampong inklusi dilakukan melalui 3 fase yaitu: Penyadaran, Pendayaan, dan Pendampingan. Pada tahap Penyadaran dilakukan melalui kegiatan workshop terkait pentingnya qanun gampong sebagai landasan hukum dalam mewujudkan gampong inklusi. Selanjutnya dilakukan pula kegiatan peningkatan terhadap pengetahuan aparatur gampong dan KSM terhadap hak-hak penyandang disabilitas yang difasilitasi oleh Dinas Sosial, Forum Bangun Aceh dan juga akademisi. Pendayaan dilakukan melalui pendampingan terhadap perumusan qanun gampong bersama dengan Kabag hukum Aceh Besar, Dinas Sosial Aceh Besar, DPMG, Forum Bangun Aceh sebagai lembaga pendamping dan akademisi dari Prodi Pengembangan Masyarakat Islam UIN Ar-Raniry hingga qanun berhasil disahkan. Sedangkan pengimplementasian qanun dilaksanakan melalui pelatihan bagi aparatur gampong dan KSM melalui pemetaan terhadap kebutuhan penyandang disabilitas, penyediaan akses layanan yang dibutuhkan penyandang disabilitas dan melalui deklarasi gampong inklusif disabilitas yang melibatkan langsung partisipasi penyandang disabilitas sebagai penerima manfaat. Model pengkapasitasan ini telah memberikan perbaikan kondisi sosial penyandang disabilitas, terutama akses terhadap pembangunan di Gampong Miruk Taman yang sebelumnya mereka termarginalkan.

Kata Kunci: Model; Penguatan; Aparatur Gampong; Gampong Inklusi; Penyandang Disabilitas.

INTRODUCTION

Human social life is woven through attitudes of acceptance and interaction with individuals who differ from societal norms, including physical and mental differences. This acceptance is related to equality, justice, and individual rights such as social, educational, political, and economic rights. Such behavior is referred to as disability inclusion.¹ Disability inclusion refers to behavior that understands the relationship between an individual's function and their participation in society. The goal of inclusion is to ensure that everyone has an equal opportunity to participate in all aspects of life according to their abilities and desires.²

A disability-inclusive village is a development approach that involves the entire community, particularly marginalized, poor, minority, and vulnerable groups. People with disabilities often belong to the most vulnerable communities regarding changes in policies, development, and actions within a village. The concept of inclusion means that people with disabilities have equal access to services such as health, education, social, and employment. According to the Directorate General of Village Community Development, the importance of an inclusive village lies in its potential as a space for movement and livelihood that allows for the participation of all residents in transparent village governance and development.³

In response to the issue of disability inclusion, Miruk Taman Village in Darussalam Subdistrict, Aceh Besar Regency, is attempting to realize the implementation of the laws mentioned above. This is certainly in line with the provisions of the Republic of Indonesia's Law No. 8 of 2016 concerning persons with disabilities. This law emphasizes that most persons with disabilities in Indonesia live in vulnerable, underdeveloped, and/or impoverished conditions due to ongoing restrictions, obstacles, difficulties, and the reduction or elimination of their rights.

The Directorate General of Village Community Development (2019) in Surwanti, A., & Puspitosari, W. A. (2019) explains the importance of having an inclusive village because such a village provides a living space and livelihood for all residents, allowing the entire community to participate in governance and development, managed transparently. One way to realize an inclusive village is by facilitating people with disabilities and their families to engage in activities together in an accessible place or one that is easily reached by the public, utilizing available community resources. Not only the village apparatus but there must also be community involvement.⁴

Ahmad Mustanir, et al. mention that the village is the extension of the government at the lowest level, where village officials or the head of the village are expected to serve the community and improve their welfare. This is reflected in village governance, which has its rights, authority, and management of household matters. Therefore, regional autonomy receives significant attention, especially in terms of the capacity of the apparatus that

¹Khairuddin, K. Pendidikan Inklusif di Lembaga Pendidikan. *Tazkiya: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*, 9(1) 2020.

²Salim, I. Perspektif Disabilitas dalam Pemilu 2014 dan Kontribusi Gerakan Difabel Indonesia bagi Terbangunnya Pemilu Inklusif di Indonesia. *The POLITICS: Jurnal Magister Ilmu Politik Universitas Hasanuddin*, 1(2), 2015: 127-156.

³Ramadhani, D. *Peran Aparatur Dalam Mewujudkan Gampong Inklusi Bagi Penyandang Disabilitas (Studi Di Gampong Miruek Taman Kec. Darussalam Kab. Aceh Besar)*, Skripsi, UIN Ar-Raniry Fakultas Dakwah dan Komunikasi, 2024.

⁴Surwanti, A., & Puspitosari, W. A. Peran Masyarakat Dalam Mendorong Pemenuhan Hak Penyandang Disabilitas. In *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Program Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 2019.

administers governance, development, and public services, particularly in decision-making regarding the interests of the broader community. However, it is unfortunate, as stated by Imanuel N. Tadanugi, that there are still many cases of community service activities and decision-making that are inaccessible or not suited to all segments of society, especially people with disabilities.⁵

Erni Irawati states that the fundamental concept of village governance is participation or community involvement, diversity within society, democratic governance, true autonomy, and empowerment within the community. In realizing village development, the role of the community must be truly considered to prevent discrimination and the exclusion or limitation of access to resources for an individual or group to participate in economic, political, and social life. Such issues can slow down the development of a village. Not only must community participation be considered, but the role of village officials is also crucial, as government officials are the key actors in driving the movement of a village.⁶

In Miruk Taman Village, 17 persons with disabilities have been verified with a variety of categories, including intellectual disabilities, visual impairments, speech impairments, physical disabilities, and mental disorders. Compared to the total population of 1,182 people in Miruk Taman Village, these 17 persons with disabilities make up 1.4% of the total population. The causes of disability in Miruk Taman Village vary, with some being congenital and others due to accidents or illness.

Generally, neighboring villages around Miruk Taman treat the disabled community poorly, often neglecting them for various reasons. The policies created tend not to consider the specific needs of people with disabilities, as their numbers are perceived as limited. Additionally, this vulnerable group often lacks access to voice their aspirations and tends to remain passive or silent, causing them to be left behind in development and continually neglected.

Interestingly, Miruk Taman Village has chosen to pay more attention to people with disabilities. They realize the importance of building collective awareness to realize an inclusive village. It should be noted that the efforts to realize this inclusive village are not separated from the involvement of the Forum Bangun Aceh, which has a special program focusing on people with disabilities. However, along the way, the researcher observes that many aspects need to be strengthened in building this inclusive village, one of which is strengthening the village apparatus, which is identified as the main driving actor in realizing the inclusive village. Currently, the village apparatus in Miruk Taman has initiated the creation of a Qanun (local regulation) on Inclusive Villages and formed a community self-help group.

This needs to be addressed by designing a capacity-building model for the village apparatus to encourage active involvement and responsibility from the community. Community participation is crucial and needs to be planned and targeted using the right approach. One approach that can be used is Action Research, which ensures community involvement from the beginning of the program planning process. Therefore, this study

⁵Mustanir, A., Sellang, K., & Ali, A. Peranan Aparatur Pemerintah Desa Dan Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan Di Desa Tonrongnge Kecamatan Baranti Kabupaten Sidenreng Rappang. *Jurnal Clean Government*, 2(1), 2018: 67-84.

⁶Irawati, E. Peningkatan Kapasitas Desa Berdasarkan pada Undang-Undang No. 6 Tahun 2014 (Sebuah Kajian tentang Otonomi Desa). *Jurnal Inovasi Penelitian*, 2(2), 2021: 635-642.

will attempt to map the most suitable capacity-building model for the village apparatus to be implemented in realizing a disability-inclusive village in Miruk Taman Village.

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative research method with an exploratory-participatory approach. The exploratory-participatory approach, referring to the emancipatory principles as stated in Agusta, is a form of mobilization carried out through actions and real steps in development implementation based on awareness. The fundamental aim is to transform the meaning of participation from merely a tool to improve the efficiency of a development program into participation as the ultimate goal of the development itself.⁷ Based on the research objectives that focus on community service activities and are based on participation as mentioned above, the researcher categorizes informants into 3 categories, namely: key informants, main informants, and supporting informants.⁸

The key informants consist of the Head of the Legal Division of Aceh Besar, the Aceh Besar Village Empowerment Office, the Aceh Besar Social Service Office, Forum Bangun Aceh, and Academics from the Islamic Community Development Program at UIN Ar-Raniry. The main informants, who also bridge the community service activities in Miruk Taman Village, are the Village Head of Miruk Taman, the Geuchik of Miruk Taman, the Secretary of Miruk Taman Village, Tuha Puet, the Head of the Hamlet, the PKK of Miruk Taman, KSM, and several persons with disabilities. The supporting informants are the general public who are well-acquainted with the social conditions of persons with disabilities in Miruk Taman Village.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The Emancipatory Paradigm is closely related to the principle of empowerment. Lambolo (2010) in Ali Imron et al. (2019) states that the general direction of community empowerment is based on two main objectives: to break the shackles of poverty and backwardness, and to strengthen the position of the community within the power structure. To achieve these objectives, the process of community empowerment can be carried out through three stages: initial, participatory, and emancipatory. Initial is defined as from the government, by the government, and for the people. Participatory is defined as from the government together with the community, by the government together with the community, for the people. Meanwhile, emancipatory is defined as from the people, by the people, for the people, supported by the government together with the people. Therefore, the participation and role of the government in ensuring the welfare and independence of the community are essential.⁹

In Gampong Miruek Taman, the conditions experienced by persons with disabilities vary from one another. This is influenced by differences in the types of disabilities experienced and the social conditions of the families of the persons with disabilities themselves. According to the verified data, there are approximately 17 persons with

⁷Agusta, I. Penerapan Riset Aksi dalam Pemberdayaan dan Pelaksanaan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat. Makalah disampaikan dalam Workshop Tenaga Penyuluh Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat di UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta, 2006.

⁸Nartin, S. E., Faturrahman, S. E., Ak, M., Deni, H. A., MM, C., Santoso, Y. H., ... & Eliyah, S. K. *Metode penelitian kualitatif*. Cendikia Mulia Mandiri, 2024.

⁹Ali Imron, A., Dewie Brima Atika, D. W., & Eko Budi Sulistio, E. B. *Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Pesisir Melalui Pengembangan Klaster Ikan di Pulau Pasaran Kota Bandar Lampung*, 2019.

disabilities with different categories of disabilities in Gampong Miruek Taman. The details are as follows:

Table 1.
Verified Disability Data in Gampong Miruek Taman, Aceh Besar.

No	Full Name	Date of Birth	Gender	Type of Disability	Residence
1.	Asna	29/12/1978	Female	Intellectual Disability	Guardian
2.	Ernita	25/05/1973	Female	Physical Disability	Lives Alone
3.	Faqihan	13/06/1996	Male	Speech Impairment	Parents
4.	Irhamna	18/10/1996	Female	Physical Disability	Parents
5.	Warul Rajuna	07/06/2005	Male	Speech Impairment	Parents
6.	Ahsanu Rijal	07/11/1996	Male	Speech Impairment	Parents
7.	Saiful Hadi	13/06/1984	Male	Hallucinations, Mental	Parents
8.	Wahyudi	03/09/1983	Male	Hallucinations, Mental	Deceased
9.	Samsuddin Mahmud	01/10/1975	Male	Hallucinations, Mental	Own Home
10.	Idarwati	02/12/1977	Female	Hallucinations, Mental	Parents
11.	Putri Maulid Rizkina	06/01/2004	Female	Hallucinations, Mental	Parents
12.	Dhiaul Haq	08/06/1997	Female	Hallucinations, Mental	Parents
13.	Mahfud	03/25/1982	Male	Hallucinations, Mental	Parents
14.	Idris Saad	07/01/1943	Male	Blindness	Own Home
15.	Abdullah Safar	07/01/1947	Male	Blindness	Own Home
16.	Nurhayati Harun	07/01/1963	Female	Blindness	Own Home
17.	Rusmanidar	07/01/1965	Female	Hallucinations, Mental	Guardian

Source: Primary Data from the Research, June 2024.

From the above data, it is apparent that the conditions of persons with disabilities vary. The differences in age categories and types of disabilities suggest that the needs of each person with a disability will also vary. In addition to physical and social needs, persons with disabilities in different categories demand different service methods tailored to their limitations. Therefore, the presence of the village apparatus along with the KSM (Community Empowerment Group) and the community, who understand these limitations, will be very helpful in providing access to social services as their rights are regulated in the Qanun of Aceh Besar Regency No. 4 of 2021 on the Implementation of Protection and Fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Official Gazette of Aceh Besar Regency 2021, No. 4).

In realizing an Inclusive Village for persons with disabilities, the role of village apparatus is critical because village government units directly interact with the community. According to the Republic of Indonesia Law No. 6 of 2014, Article 26, the Geuchik (village head) is tasked with administering village government, implementing village development, and fostering and empowering the village community. Given the need for the presence of village apparatus along with the KSM, empowerment activities focusing on legal capacity building and the acknowledgment of their role as key agents in realizing an Inclusive Disability Village are essential.

A. Capacity Building on Legal Legitimacy/Qanun for Persons with Disabilities

A strong and effective legal system is a vital foundation for any functioning society. Legal reinforcement interventions are steps taken by the government or relevant institutions to improve and enhance the effectiveness of the legal system. The main goal is to enhance justice, security, and public trust. Legal reinforcement should also promote transparency and accountability in the legal system. This can be achieved through principles such as effective oversight of law enforcement activities and the use of technology to increase transparency, speed up the legal process, and improve efficiency.¹⁰ Due to the limited knowledge regarding legal regulations, procedures, and inclusive practices on the ground, addressing these needs before realizing an inclusive disability village is crucial.¹¹

The Geuchik of Gampong Miruek Taman mentioned that a draft qanun for persons with disabilities had previously been prepared. However, the review of the qanun regarding its articles and clauses has not been conducted through the Legal Division of Aceh Besar to analyze the substance and its suitability. This has caused delays in realizing Gampong Miruek Taman as an Inclusive Village by 2024.¹² Based on this condition, it is crucial to conduct assistance on the Draft Qanun for Persons with Disabilities in Gampong Miruek Taman, Aceh Besar, including capacity building regarding the legal foundation (qanun) to obtain its legalization and awareness of the rights of persons with disabilities.

Recognizing the weakness in legal knowledge, the researcher collaborated with Forum Bangun Aceh (FBA) to carry out capacity-building activities through workshops to strengthen KSM and village apparatus on legal legitimacy. The event lasted for two days in Gampong Miruek and the Auditorium of the Dakwah and Communication Faculty of UIN Ar-Raniry. These capacity-building activities led to full awareness among the village apparatus and KSM regarding the disability qanun as an essential need to support Gampong Miruek Taman in becoming an inclusive disability village.

The capacity-building activities on legal legitimacy are part of the empowerment process where the awareness phase plays a vital role in determining subsequent actions to achieve the goals of empowerment. From the awareness and desire to understand legal products and strengthen capacity to realize an inclusive disability village in Miruek Taman, the legal product awareness and its substantive discussions were carried out through socialization and substantive dialogues with the Social Service and the Village Community Empowerment Office (DPMG) as resource persons, as depicted below:

¹⁰Haryanti, T. Hukum dan Masyarakat. *Jurnal Tahkim*, 10(2), 2014: 160-168.

¹¹Interview with Ulyani, July 17, 2024, in Gampong Miruek Taman, Aceh Besar.

¹²Interview with Khairun Nidham, July 18, 2024, in Gampong Miruek Taman, Aceh Besar.



Figure 1. Interactive Dialogue on Awareness and Capacity Building of KSM and Village Apparatus Regarding Legal Legitimacy.

The activity above is part of the support provided to Gampong Miruek Taman to realize an Inclusive Village. In this case, the strengthening efforts are not only directed at persons with disabilities but also at village apparatus and KSM as the technical implementers at the village level. Internally, the mission of strengthening the village apparatus in realizing an inclusive village is also greatly influenced by the potential of the persons with disabilities themselves, as their motivation and desire to participate will significantly support the needs and rights of persons with disabilities.

1. Capacity Building on Legal Structure

Legal structure refers to the institutions created by the legal system with various functions to support the operation of that system. This component allows us to observe how the legal system provides services to the preparation of legal materials systematically. The existing legal system continuously monitors processes to determine whether the law is being effectively implemented.¹³

Based on Figure 1, the researcher attempted to bridge the need for drafting the qanun based on input from the Social Service. According to the Head of the Social Service of Aceh Besar, the drafting of the legal structure for the disability qanun must involve legal institutions at the village level. Therefore, it is necessary to align the national laws with the legal institutions in Gampong Miruek Taman.¹⁴ The implementation of the legal structure in Gampong Miruek Taman cannot be separated from the role of village apparatus or law enforcement officers, as the legal structure serves as the institution that supports the existing legal system at the village level, consisting of legal forms, legal institutions, legal devices, and the performance of law enforcers. The existence of the legal structure in the process of legal drafting in Gampong Miruek Taman is vital to ensure that the law produced is effective, just, and in line with applicable legal principles.¹⁵

¹³Suyatno, S. S. (2023). *Kelemahan Teori Sistem Hukum Menurut Lawrence M. Friedman Dalam Hukum Indonesia. IUS FACTI: Jurnal Berkala Fakultas Hukum Universitas Bung Karno*, 2(1 Juni), 2023: 197-205.

¹⁴Interview with the Head of the Social Service of Aceh Besar, May 24, 2024, in Aceh Besar.

¹⁵Interview with Nurul Asyura CO of FBA Institution, June 2024, at the FBA Office, Aceh Besar.

2. Capacity Building on Legal Substance

Legal substance refers to the output of the legal system, such as regulations and decisions used by both the regulators and those regulated. Legal substance determines whether the law can be implemented.¹⁶ According to the Head of the Legal Division of Aceh Besar, the desire to create a legal product must be based on mutual consensus among all village apparatus. Therefore, it is also necessary to assess the compatibility between the qanun to be created and the village regulations and customary law that apply in Gampong to ensure the legal substance aligns with existing values and norms.¹⁷

3. Capacity Building on Legal Culture

Legal culture consists of values and attitudes that influence the functioning of the law, or what Friedman refers to as legal culture. Legal culture acts as a bridge that connects legal regulations with the legal behavior of all citizens.¹⁸

Through the interactive dialogue conducted, it was found that before the draft disability qanun was prepared, the village had already indirectly provided special attention to persons with disabilities. The village apparatus considers that providing attention to persons with disabilities is an obligation to ensure their rights and equal services. Starting from the need to be recognized and live a dignified life like other community members, the legal product to be implemented in specific programs must be formulated and firmly established. This legal determination will, of course, adjust to how the legal culture has evolved in Indonesia, specifically in the Aceh province.¹⁹



Figure 2. Interactive Dialogue on Capacity Building of Legal Structure, Legal Substance, and Legal Culture.

¹⁶Kongres Advokat Indonesia, *Mengenal 3 Elemen Hukum, Substansi, Struktur dan Kultur*, 2022. <https://www.kai.or.id/berita/20228/mengenal-3-elemen-hukum-substansi-struktur-dan-kultur.html>

¹⁷Interview with the Head of the Legal Bureau of Aceh Besar Regency.

¹⁸Lesmana, T. *Pokok-Pokok Pikiran Lawrence Meir Friedman; Sistem Hukum Dalam Perspektif Ilmu Sosial*. Universitas Nusa Putra, 2021. <https://nusaputra.ac.id/article/pokok-pokokpikiran-lawrence-meirfriedman-sistem-hukum-dalam-perspektif-ilmu-sosial/>

¹⁹Interview with the Head of the Legal Bureau of Aceh Besar Regency.

The capacity-building activities on legal structure, legal substance, and legal culture represent the first step in strengthening the apparatus of Gampong Miruek Taman in realizing an Inclusive Disability Village. Through the knowledge gained, the process of drafting the qanun can be systematically carried out, involving the participation of all parties, including persons with disabilities themselves. Through these community service activities, it is hoped that they will motivate Gampong Miruek Taman and its apparatus to become active in realizing an inclusive village, as shown in the figure above. Furthermore, the commitment to building an inclusive village is expected to be fostered through these capacity-building activities.²⁰

From the above, it is clear that legal structure, legal substance, and legal culture are interconnected elements that play a crucial role in understanding how the legal system functions and is applied. Overall, legal structure governs how laws are made and enforced, legal substance concerns the content of the law itself, and legal culture reflects how laws are understood and practiced in society. These three elements work synergistically to form an effective legal system responsive to the needs of the community.²¹

B. Actor Capacity Building (Village Apparatus and KSM) in the Formulation of Qanun and Its Implementation

1. First Cycle: The Spiral Empowerment Cycle

a. Preparation (Engagement)

In this context, preparation refers to the alignment of perceptions towards the feasibility goal. Participatory perception alignment is an effort to ensure that an activity leads to a common objective. The first step in preparation is field preparation. This preparation is conducted through a feasibility study of the area to be developed via formal channels to obtain the necessary permits from relevant authorities. During the field preparation, the researcher formulates a framework to hold meetings with institutions related to disabilities. These institutions include the Forum Bangun Aceh (FBA), the Legal Bureau of the Aceh Besar Regional Government, the Social Service, and the DPMG.

The involved institutions, such as the Social Service, DPMG, and the Legal Bureau of the Aceh Besar Regional Government, have distinct roles. FBA is included because it is a partner institution with the PMI study program, and Gampong Miruk Taman is one of FBA's fostered villages, providing an opportunity to help the community by applying an inclusive empowerment concept through self-help groups. The primary goal of FBA is to assist in the economic and educational empowerment of the community, particularly for persons with disabilities, which is why FBA is engaged as a partner in this service program.²²

b. Preliminary Mapping (Preliminary Assessment): Identification of Assisted Groups

At this mapping stage, the most urgent issue is the assistance in drafting the Gampong Qanun on disabilities. In addition to capacity limitations, financial constraints also pose a challenge for the Gampong Apparatus of Miruk Taman.

²⁰Capacity Building Material for Village Apparatus and KSMI Miruk Taman by Dr. Rasyidah (Program Chair).

²¹Capacity Building Material for Village Apparatus and KSM Miruk Taman by the Head of the Legal Bureau of Aceh Besar.

²²Minkler, M., & Wallerstein, N. (Eds.). *Community-based participatory research for health: From process to outcomes*. John Wiley & Sons, 2021.

Based on the mapping results and meetings with the Aceh Besar Legal Bureau, a Qanun on disabilities is seen as a legal product that can serve as a reference for developing disability-based programs in the village. This Qanun will also guide the design of programs for people with disabilities. Recognizing that the lack of funding is not an excuse for inaction, it is noted that resources are not solely financial but also include existing equipment. In fact, the true capital lies in persistence and strong will. The assessment process also aims to build awareness about the challenges faced by people with disabilities, emphasizing their rights to all services and needs.

This mapping is part of self-examination to understand the challenges and strategic actions to overcome them. This awareness is reflected in their hopes regarding the potential they possess. Below is an initial outline of the process for drafting the Miruk Taman Gampong Qanun and the assistance provided to KSM and the Gampong Apparatus. There are three regulatory roles at the village level: 1. Formalizing customs and traditions, which have been in practice within the village to ensure continued enforcement. 2. Formalizing village authorities, such as regulations on development, budgets, etc. 3. Formalizing initiatives from the community, such as strengthening the KSM group. Positive initiatives may not necessarily continue with subsequent village heads if they are not formalized in regulations.

The initial groundwork for the Qanun formulation began with a program to form the KSM. On one hand, Miruk Taman village is one of the villages with the highest number of persons with disabilities, totaling 17 individuals. This led to support for drafting the Qanun on disabilities. With the potential within the village and the networking through Tuha Peut, an initiative was undertaken. Thus, a Qanun draft was created through a workshop involving relevant stakeholders.



Figure 3. Strengthening and Assisting the Formulation of a Qanun for Persons with Disabilities in Miruk Taman.

c. Drafting and Ratifying the Qanun on Persons with Disabilities

The assessment results revealed several issues that need to be addressed for the formation of the Gampong Qanun on disabilities in Miruk Taman, including: 1) The lack of specific assistance allocated for persons with disabilities. 2) The absence of special

policies for persons with disabilities in providing services, due to passive regulations. 3) The limited capacity of Gampong Apparatus to support the establishment of an inclusive Gampong for persons with disabilities in Miruk Taman.

Based on these three issues, the village head, village apparatus, and the community worked together to formulate and draft the Qanun on disabilities, with the assistance of FBA. This was discussed in a workshop for drafting the Qanun, following the guidelines provided by meetings with related institutions. Thus, a flexible timeline for the drafting process was agreed upon. The result of the meetings was the formulation of steps for planning the Qanun draft, as illustrated in the following scheme:



Figure 4. Scheme for Drafting the Qanun on Disabilities.

Based on the scheme above, the initial stage involves the formation of a Qanun Drafting Team, which consists of FBA as the Partner Institution of the PMI Study Program, 17 persons with disabilities, Gampong Apparatus, and KSM members totaling 31 people. The next stage involves conducting a survey on the needs of persons with disabilities in Miruk Taman. Following that, initial meetings are held to discuss the objectives and analyze the existing regulations and policies on disabilities, the scope, and the outline of the Qanun on disabilities. The next step is to identify the gaps between local needs and existing regulations.

The next stage is the Drafting of the Qanun, which is based on survey results, data collection, and analysis conducted in Miruk Taman. This initial draft undergoes a review of key aspects such as accessibility, inclusive education, employment opportunities, and social participation of persons with disabilities. This review is done through meetings with various community groups, including persons with disabilities of various types, the Legal Bureau, the Social Service, FBA, and DPMG to gather input and suggestions for improvements from the community.

Next, in the Networking stage, the PMI Study Program researchers and the Gampong Apparatus of Miruk Taman networked with related institutions such as the Legal Bureau, the Social Service, DPMG, and Forum Bangun Aceh (FBA) by holding a series of meetings to specifically discuss the Qanun draft on disabilities, involving various community groups, particularly persons with disabilities. After the networking stage, the research team moved to the legal stage, where the Qanun draft was presented in a formal meeting with the Gampong apparatus and discussed and approved by *Tuha Peut*, leading to its ratification by the village head.

This Qanun drafting process is an integral part of the efforts to establish an inclusive Gampong. It will serve as a solid legal foundation at the village level to protect the rights of persons with disabilities and ensure their participation in all aspects of village life.

d. Assessment of Opportunities and Challenges in Realizing an Inclusive Gampong for Persons with Disabilities

Following the mapping, a subsequent assessment was conducted to map out the support that could be provided. The results of the SWOT assessment related to internal and external factors are shown below:

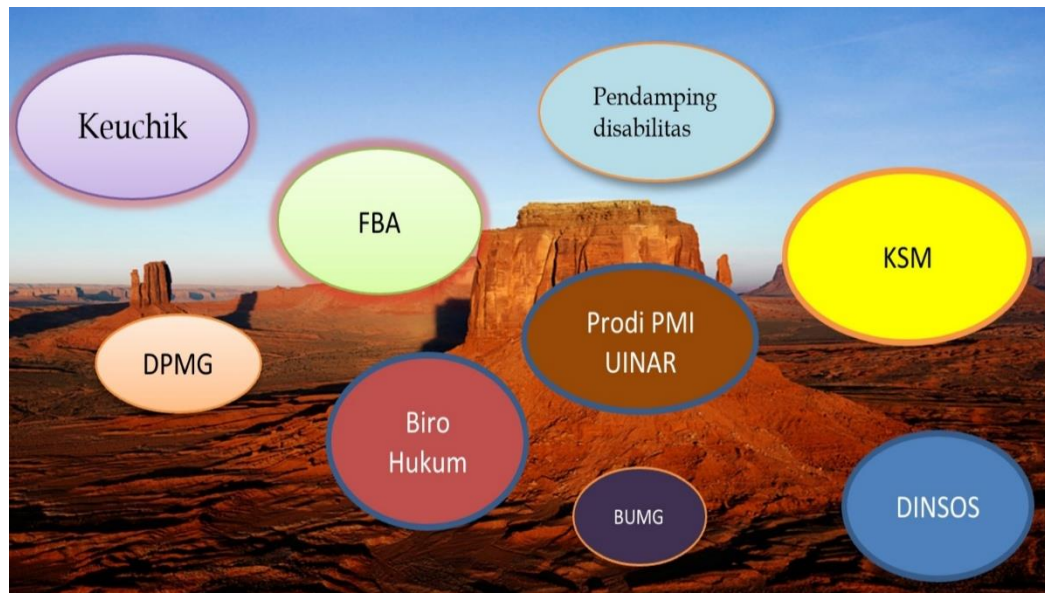
Table 2.
SWOT Analysis of Internal and External Factors in Creating an Inclusive Gampong for Persons with Disabilities.

SWOT	Strengthening KSM and Gampong Apparatus in Realizing an Inclusive Gampong	Drafting the Qanun on Disabilities
<i>Strengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specific discussion topic - Initiative from FBA, the village head, and village apparatus - Motivation and support for persons with disabilities - Increased education about disabilities for the entire community - Presence of KSM members with disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support from many parties such as FBA, the Legal Bureau, the Social Service, and DPMG - Strong integration and communication between village apparatus and persons with disabilities
<i>Weakness</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The assisted group is inconsistent and not continuous - Limited understanding of disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some persons with disabilities still do not participate in drafting the Qanun on disabilities
<i>Opportunities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commitment of village apparatus to support - Availability of practicum students every year - Existence of the Qanun on disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review and improvement from the assistance providers - Involving persons with disabilities in drafting the Qanun on disabilities - Becoming a model for other villages
<i>Threats</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The limited participation of persons with disabilities in village activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of legality for the Qanun draft on disabilities - Time constraints

Source: Analysis Results, 2024.

The SWOT results above illustrate the real situation regarding the strengthening of KSM and the Gampong Apparatus, as well as the drafting of the Qanun on disabilities. Although some persons with disabilities feel that they are not needed in the community, the Gampong apparatus has involved persons with disabilities in various activities. (Ulyani,

Interview, July 2024). In the process of realizing an inclusive Gampong for persons with disabilities, Gampong Miruk Taman connects various stakeholders. Below is an analysis of stakeholders using a Venn diagram.



Source: FGD Results with Stakeholders, 2024.

Figure 5. Venn Diagram of Stakeholder Interconnections.

From the Venn diagram above, it can be seen that the most connected network in realizing an inclusive Gampong for persons with disabilities is the village head. The village head plays an active role in realizing an inclusive Gampong and has significant potential in connecting other stakeholders. Meanwhile, DPMG and BUMG hold substantial bargaining power at the village level. Additionally, the PMI Study Program and FBA play an equally important role as facilitators and brokers that can connect the Gampong to external stakeholder relations. Then, the disability assistants, KSM, and village apparatus form a large network with considerable influence in realizing an inclusive Gampong for persons with disabilities. This is followed by the involvement of the Social Service and the Legal Bureau, which have the authority, resources, and responsibility to support the realization of an inclusive Gampong. Furthermore, BUMG is expected to allocate village funds to develop the Gampong towards becoming an inclusive Gampong for persons with disabilities.

2. Second Cycle: Forum Group Discussion (FGD)

a. FGD with the Head of the Legal Bureau of Aceh Besar

According to the results of the FGD held with the Head of the Legal Bureau of Aceh Besar Regency, it was stated that the Mechanism for the Preparation of Village Legislation grants authority to village governments to form village qanun and regulate customary issues further through village qanun, village regulations, and village head decisions.²³ The Head of the Legal Bureau of Aceh Besar Regency also mentioned that in the process or mechanism of preparing a Village Qanun, especially concerning Persons with Disabilities, it is essential to consider several important components such as the principles in forming

²³Interview with the Head of the Legal Bureau of Aceh Besar Regency, May 2024.

the Village Qanun, the appropriate institutions, the material suitability of the qanun, its relevance, its effectiveness, and the involvement of other publics in the formulation of the qanun.

The information above is in line with previous research conducted by Fuadi et al. (2020) on the authority and process of forming Village Qanun carried out by village governments, involving the village's Tuha Peut. Tuha Peut is an institution that embodies democracy in village governance as part of village administration. A Village Qanun is a regulation created by Tuha Peut together with the village head (Keuchik). Village head regulations are legislative measures set by the village head that regulate the implementation of the Village Qanun and higher regulations.²⁴

In the formation of a qanun, a village head and the village government, along with Tuha Peut, must ensure that the qanun being drafted does not contradict Sharia law, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) of Helsinki dated August 15, 2005, the Aceh Government Law, and other higher laws. Furthermore, it must not violate Acehnese customs and should be based on public interest.²⁵

b. FGD with the Aceh Besar Regency Community and Village Empowerment Service

The Head of the Aceh Besar Regency Community and Village Empowerment Service also shared during the FGD that the content of the Village Qanun is crucial to consider. The content of the Qanun covers all matters related to village governance, village development, and community empowerment, as well as a further elaboration of higher legislation. The content of Village Head Regulations is the implementation of Village Qanun that is regulatory and decisional. Therefore, the content of the Village Qanun concerning persons with disabilities must be in accordance with the regulations and decisions of the village head.²⁶

The draft that has been agreed upon is then submitted by the village head (Keuchik) to the Regent of Aceh Besar for submission to the legal bureau for review of its compliance. The evaluation of the Draft Qanun on Persons with Disabilities will be submitted by the Regent/Mayor within 20 working days from the receipt of the regulation draft. In this case, the Regent/Mayor, after giving the evaluation result, must make the necessary revisions. The village head must revise the draft Qanun within 20 days from receiving the evaluation results from the legal bureau of Aceh Besar Regency.

The revised draft Qanun is then submitted back to the village head for final ratification as a qanun within a maximum of 7 days from the agreement and re-submission via the legal bureau. The Village Qanun must be signed by the village head no later than 15 days from the receipt of the qanun draft. Once the qanun is completed, it is then ratified and takes effect, having binding legal force.

c. Strengthening Village Apparatus and KSM through the Disability Inclusive Village Declaration

Asnawi, the Program Manager at FBA, stated that Miruk Taman Village is one of the villages in the Aceh Besar area that fulfills the indicators of an Inclusive Village. This is

²⁴Suriyani, M., & Sahara, S. Pelatihan Pembentukan Qanun Gampong Dalam Upaya Menuju Good Governance. *Global Science Society: Jurnal Ilmiah Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 2(1), 2020: 260-269.

²⁵FGD with the Head of the Social Service of Aceh Besar, May 24, 2024, in Aceh Besar.

²⁶FGD with the Head of the Department of Community Empowerment in Aceh Besar, May 2024.

based on indicators such as community participation, enthusiasm, access to public services at the village level, and the readiness of the community at the implementation stage. Therefore, FBA, as a facilitator and mentor for Miruk Taman Village, currently requires involvement from various parties, including academics, to make Miruk Taman a truly inclusive village. At present, there is a significant need for external involvement, especially to strengthen the capacity of village apparatus.²⁷



Figure 6. Preparation for the Disability Inclusive Village Declaration in collaboration with FBA, Village Head, and Village Chief.

d. Miruk Taman Disability Inclusive Village Declaration as the Moment of the Enactment of the Disability Qanun in Miruk Taman Village

The declaration is a significant moment conducted with the aim of marking the beginning of the inclusive village movement in Miruk Taman. This declaration event was held in collaboration with FBA, the partner institution that has worked alongside the village in various stages, including capacity building, qanun drafting, facilitation, FGDs, and finally the Declaration. Specifically, the declaration activity was an action to encourage meaningful participation based on awareness and independence, particularly for persons with disabilities.



Figure 7. Moment of the Announcement of the Draft Qanun Ratification and the Miruk Taman Inclusive Village Declaration.

The direct involvement of persons with disabilities in the declaration of Miruk Taman as an Inclusive Village is a joint initiative to eliminate the stigma of disability as a marginalized group. The Declaration of the Disability Inclusive Village of Miruk Taman can be seen as the village apparatus and KSM's preparedness in addressing the needs and

²⁷ FGD with the FBA Program Manager, May 2024.

issues faced by persons with disabilities at the village level. Through the Declaration event, it is hoped that mutual interest can be fostered among the parties in overcoming the social barriers that have long been problematic in the disability issue. Several officials from Aceh Besar Regency also attended the declaration of the Inclusive Village, including the Head of the Legal Bureau, who had been involved from the early stages of the qanun preparation to its final approval.

CONCLUSION

The capacity-building model for legal products, assistance with legality, and implementation through empowerment programs for disabilities are efforts that can promote the successful implementation of an inclusive village model for persons with disabilities. Support provided through awareness and the provision of inclusive social services is expected to encourage the involvement and active participation of persons with disabilities as members of the community. Encouraging the participation of persons with disabilities is something that needs to be planned and targeted with the right approach through concrete actions, which can be carried out through raising awareness of the existence and needs of persons with disabilities, capacity-building for stakeholders as implementers, and assistance in implementing programs that can be done together through cross-sectoral collaboration.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Amalia, A. D., & Syawie, M. (2015). *Pembangunan Kemandirian Desa melalui konsep pemberdayaan: Suatu Kajian dalam perspektif sosiologi* [Building Village Independence through the empowerment concept: A sociological perspective study]. *Sosio Informa*, 1(2).
- Agusta, I. (2006). *Penerapan Riset Aksi dalam Pemberdayaan dan Pelaksanaan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat* [Application of Action Research in Empowerment and Community Service Implementation]. Paper presented at the Workshop for Community Service Extension Workers at UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta.
- Ali Imron, A., Dewie Brima Atika, D. W., & Eko Budi Sulistio, E. B. (2019). *Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Pesisir Melalui Pengembangan Klaster Ikan di Pulau Pasaran Kota Bandar Lampung* [Empowerment of Coastal Communities Through Fish Cluster Development in Pasaran Island, Bandar Lampung].
- Ansori, L. (2017). *Reformasi Penegakan Hukum Perspektif Hukum Progresif* [Reform of Law Enforcement in Progressive Legal Perspective]. *Jurnal Yuridis*, 4(2), 148-163.
- Barbour, R. (2018). *Doing Focus Groups* (2nd ed.). SAGE Publications.
- Baum, F., MacDougall, C., & Smith, D. (2006). *Participatory action research* [Journal of Epidemiology & Community Health, 60(10), 854-857]. <https://doi.org/10.1136/jech.2004.028662>
- Bergold, J., & Thomas, S. (2012). *Participatory Research Methods: A Methodological Approach in Motion* [Forum Qualitative Sozialforschung / Forum: Qualitative Social Research, 13(1)]. <https://doi.org/10.17169/fqs-13.1.1801>
- Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2006). *Using thematic analysis in psychology* [Qualitative Research in Psychology, 3(2), 77-101]. <https://doi.org/10.1191/1478088706qp063oa>
- Burns, D., Howard, J., & Ospina, S. M. (Eds.). (2021). *The SAGE Handbook of Participatory Research and Inquiry*. SAGE Publications.

- Chevalier, J. M., & Buckles, D. J. (2019). *Participatory Action Research: Theory and Methods for Engaged Inquiry* (2nd ed.). Routledge.
- Coghlan, D., & Brannick, T. (2014). *Doing Action Research in Your Own Organization* (4th ed.). SAGE Publications.
- Cornwall, A., & Jewkes, R. (1995). *What is participatory research?* [Social Science & Medicine, 41(12), 1667-1676]. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0277-9536\(95\)00127-S](https://doi.org/10.1016/0277-9536(95)00127-S)
- Creswell, J. W., & Creswell, J. D. (2018). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches* (5th ed.). SAGE Publications.
- Documentation of best practices in drafting Qanun in other villages in Aceh.
- Fadli, M. R. (2021). *Memahami desain metode penelitian kualitatif* [Understanding the design of qualitative research methods]. *Humanika, Kajian Ilmiah Mata Kuliah Umum*, 21(1), 33-54.
- Finch, H., Lewis, J., & Turley, C. (2014). *Focus Groups* [In J. Ritchie, J. Lewis, C. McNaughton Nicholls, & R. Ormston (Eds.), *Qualitative Research Practice: A Guide for Social Science Students and Researchers*]. SAGE Publications.
- Greenwood, D. J., & Levin, M. (2006). *Introduction to Action Research: Social Research for Social Change* (2nd ed.). SAGE Publications.
- Haryanti, T. (2014). *Hukum dan Masyarakat* [Law and Society]. *Jurnal Tahkim*, 10(2), 160-168.
- Hennink, M. M. (2014). *Focus Group Discussions*. Oxford University Press.
- Irawati, E. (2021). *Peningkatan Kapasitas Desa Berdasarkan pada Undang-Undang No. 6 Tahun 2014* [Improving Village Capacity Based on Law No. 6 of 2014]. *Jurnal Inovasi Penelitian*, 2(2), 635-642.
- Ichsani, A. N., & Yuanjaya, P. (2024). *Modal Sosial Komunitas Difabel Desa Dalam Gerakan Desa Inklusi* [Social Capital of Disabled Community in Village Inclusion Movement]. *Journal of Public Policy and Administration Research*, 2(3).
- Irfan, M. (2022). *Pelaksanaan Pemberdayaan Hukum Bagi Masyarakat Tidak Mampu* [Implementation of Legal Empowerment for the Underprivileged]. *Private Law*, 2(3), 783-788.
- Jainah, Z. O. (2021). *Budaya Hukum Penegak Hukum dalam Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Narkotika* [Legal Culture of Law Enforcement in the Eradication of Narcotics Crimes]. *Rajawali Pers*. PT. RajaGrafindo Persada.
- Julijanto, M. (2019). *Politik Hukum Disabilitas: Studi Kasus Perda No. 8 Tahun 2013 di Wonogiri* [Disability Law Politics: A Case Study of Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2013 in Wonogiri]. *INKLUSI: Journal of Disability Studies*, 6(1), 127-150.
- Khairuddin, K. (2020). *Pendidikan Inklusif Di Lembaga Pendidikan* [Inclusive Education in Educational Institutions]. *Tazkiya: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*, 9(1).
- Kementerian Desa, Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal, dan Transmigrasi. (2020). *Panduan Teknis Pengembangan Desa Inklusi* [Technical Guide to Developing Inclusive Villages].
- Kementerian Sosial RI (2018). *Panduan Penanganan Penyandang Disabilitas bagi Petugas Layanan Masyarakat* [Guide for Handling People with Disabilities for Community Service Officers].
- Kemmis, S., McTaggart, R., & Nixon, R. (2014). *The Action Research Planner: Doing Critical Participatory Action Research*. Springer. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-4560-67-2>

- Kitzinger, J. (1995). *Qualitative Research: Introducing focus groups* [BMJ, 311(7000), 299-302]. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.311.7000.299>
- Kongres Advokat Indonesia. (2022, August 2). *Mengenal 3 Elemen Hukum, Substansi, Struktur dan Kultur* [Understanding the 3 Elements of Law: Substance, Structure, and Culture]. Kongres Advokat Indonesia. <https://www.kai.or.id/berita/20228/mengenal-3-elemen-hukum-substansi-struktur-dan-kultur.html>
- Krueger, R. A., & Casey, M. A. (2014). *Focus Groups: A Practical Guide for Applied Research* (5th ed.). SAGE Publications.
- Lesmana, T. (2021). *Pokok-Pokok Pikiran Lawrence Meir Friedman; Sistem Hukum Dalam Perspektif Ilmu Sosial* [Lawrence Meir Friedman's Key Ideas; Legal System in the Perspective of Social Science]. Universitas Nusa Putra. <https://nusaputra.ac.id/article/pokok-pokok-pikiran-lawrence-meir-friedman-sistem-hukum-dalam-perspektif-ilmu-sosial/> Accessed 12.
- Liamputtong, P. (2011). *Focus Group Methodology: Principles and Practice*. SAGE Publications.
- Lutfil Ansori. (2017). *Reformasi Penegakan Hukum Perspektif Hukum Progresif* [Reformation of Law Enforcement from the Perspective of Progressive Law]. *Jurnal Yuridis*, 4(2), 148-163.
- MacDonald, C. (2012). *Understanding Participatory Action Research: A Qualitative Research Methodology Option* [Canadian Journal of Action Research, 13(2), 34-50].
- Maftuhin, A. (2017). *Mendorong Lahirnya Perda Penyandang Disabilitas di Daerah* [Encouraging the Birth of Disability Regulations in the Region]. *Inklusi: Journal of Disability Studies*, 4(1), 1-24.
- McIntyre, A. (2007). *Participatory Action Research*. SAGE Publications.
- Mertokusumo, S. (2007). *Penemuan hukum: Sebuah pengantar* [Legal discovery: An introduction].
- Minkler, M., & Wallerstein, N. (Eds.). (2008). *Community-Based Participatory Research for Health: From Process to Outcomes* (2nd ed.). Jossey-Bass.
- Morgan, D. L. (1997). *Focus Groups as Qualitative Research* (2nd ed.). SAGE Publications.
- Murni, R., & Astuti, M. (2015). *Rehabilitasi Sosial Bagi Penyandang Disabilitas Mental Melalui Unit Informasi Dan Layanan Sosial Rumah Kita* [Social Rehabilitation for People with Mental Disabilities Through Information and Social Services Unit Rumah Kita]. *Sosio Informa*, 1(3).
- Mustanir, A., Sellang, K., & Ali, A. (2018). *Peranan Aparatur Pemerintah Desa Dan Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan Di Desa Tonrongnge Kecamatan Baranti Kabupaten Sidenreng Rappang* [The Role of Village Government Apparatus and Community Participation in Village Development Planning Deliberation in Tonrongnge Village, Baranti District, Sidenreng Rappang Regency]. *Jurnal Clean Government*, 2(1), 67-84.
- Nartin, S. E., Faturrahman, S. E., Ak, M., Deni, H. A., MM, C., Santoso, Y. H., ... & Eliyah, S. K. (2024). *Metode penelitian kualitatif* [Qualitative research methods]. Cendikia Mulia Mandiri.
- Novianti, R. (2016). *Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dalam Meningkatkan Pemenuhan Kebutuhan Pendidikan Anak dengan Disabilitas* [Community Empowerment in Improving Education Needs for Children with Disabilities]. *INCLUSIVE: Journal of Special Education*, 2(1).

- Nugroho, W. S. (2021). *Pemetaan Anak Berkebutuhan Khusus Pada Sekolah Inklusi Melalui Program Identifikasi Dan Asesmen* [Mapping Children with Special Needs in Inclusive Schools Through Identification and Assessment Program]. *Jurnal Pendidikan Dasar Flobamorata*, 2(1), 111-117.
- Nur, I. (2019). *Implementasi Kebijakan Pemenuhan Hak Penyandang Disabilitas di Aceh* [Implementation of Disability Rights Fulfillment Policy in Aceh]. *Jurnal Transformasi Administrasi*, 9(2), 147-162.
- Nurdin, A., & Syahputra, M. (2020). *Collaborative Governance dalam Pemberdayaan Penyandang Disabilitas di Aceh* [Collaborative Governance in Empowering People with Disabilities in Aceh]. *Jurnal Transformasi Administrasi*, 10(1), 21-36.
- Pattiro. (2015). *Panduan Advokasi Kebijakan Partisipatif* [Guide to Participatory Policy Advocacy].
- Pekka & Pattiro. (2017). *Panduan Membangun Desa Inklusif* [Guide to Building Inclusive Villages]. Jakarta: Yayasan PEKKA.
- Pradana, F. D. S. (2015). *Implementasi Peraturan Daerah Nomor 8 Tahun 2013 Tentang Kesetaraan dan Pemberdayaan Difabel dalam Pelaksanaan Pemberian Kesempatan Kerja Bagi Penyandang Disabilitas di PT Deltomed Wonogiri* [Implementation of Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2013 on Equality and Empowerment of Disabilities in the Implementation of Employment Opportunities for People with Disabilities at PT Deltomed Wonogiri].
- Qanun Aceh No. 11 Tahun 2013 tentang Kesejahteraan Sosial [Aceh Qanun No. 11 of 2013 on Social Welfare].
- Ramadhani, D. (2024). *Peran Aparatur Dalam Mewujudkan Gampong Inklusi Bagi Penyandang Disabilitas (Studi Di Gampong Miruek Taman Kec. Darussalam Kab. Aceh Besar)* [The Role of Apparatus in Realizing Inclusive Villages for People with Disabilities (Study in Gampong Miruek Taman, Darussalam District, Aceh Besar Regency)] (UIN Ar-Raniry Faculty of Da'wah and Communication).
- Ramadhani, M. M., Hartati, A., Jiwantara, F. A., Amane, A. P. O., Muharam, R. S., Bagenda, C., ... & Lopulalan, J. E. (2022). *Pengantar Ilmu Politik* [Introduction to Political Science].
- Reason, P., & Bradbury, H. (Eds.). (2008). *The SAGE Handbook of Action Research: Participative Inquiry and Practice* (2nd ed.). SAGE Publications.
- Said, A. R. A. (2015). *Pembagian kewenangan pemerintah pusat-pemerintah daerah dalam otonomi seluas-luasnya menurut UUD 1945* [The Division of Authority Between Central and Regional Governments in Broad Autonomy According to the 1945 Constitution]. *Fiat Justisia: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 9(4).
- Salim, I. (2015). *Perspektif Disabilitas dalam Pemilu 2014 dan Kontribusi Gerakan Difabel Indonesia bagi Terbangunnya Pemilu Inklusif di Indonesia* [Disability Perspectives in the 2014 Election and the Contribution of the Indonesian Disability Movement to Building an Inclusive Election in Indonesia]. *The POLITICS: Jurnal Magister Ilmu Politik Universitas Hasanuddin*, 1(2), 127-156.
- Simbolon, D. S., Sari, J., Purba, Y. Y., Siregar, N. I., Salsabila, R., & Manulang, Y. (2021). *Peranan pemerintah desa dalam pembangunan infrastruktur* [The Role of Village Government in Infrastructure Development]. *Jurnal Kewarganegaraan*, 5(2), 295-302.
- Setiawan, B. (2018). *Penerapan Hukum Progresif Oleh Hakim Untuk Mewujudkan Keadilan Substantif Transendensi* [The Application of Progressive Law by Judges to Achieve

- Substantive Transcendental Justice]. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional & Call for Papers Hukum Transendental*.
- Stewart, D. W., & Shamdasani, P. N. (2014). *Focus Groups: Theory and Practice* (3rd ed.). SAGE Publications.
- Sulaiman, A. (2018). *Strategi Pengembangan Desa Inklusif di Aceh* [Strategies for Developing Inclusive Villages in Aceh]. *Jurnal Pemberdayaan Masyarakat*, 5(2), 45-60.
- Suriyani, M., & Sahara, S. (2020). *Pelatihan Pembentukan Qanun Gampong dalam Upaya Menuju Good Governance* [Training for the Formation of Village Regulations in the Effort to Achieve Good Governance]. *Global Science Society: Jurnal Ilmiah Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 2(1), 260-269.
- Surwanti, A., & Puspitosari, W. A. (2019). *Peran Masyarakat Dalam Mendorong Pemenuhan Hak Penyandang Disabilitas* [The Role of Society in Promoting the Fulfillment of Disability Rights]. In *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Program Pengabdian Masyarakat*.
- Suyatno. (n.d.). *Kelemahan Teori Sistem Hukum Menurut Lawrence M. Friedman Dalam Hukum Indonesia* [Weaknesses of Lawrence M. Friedman's Legal System Theory in Indonesian Law]. *Fakultas Hukum Universitas Bung Karno*. Retrieved from <https://www.ejurnal.ubk.ac.id>
- Syahputra, M. Y. (2020). *Participatory Action Research dalam Pengembangan Masyarakat* [Participatory Action Research in Community Development]. *Jurnal Antropologi: Isu-Isu Sosial Budaya*, 22(1), 31-41.
- Taqwaddin, A. H. K. D. M. (2011). *Hukum Adat Di Indonesia* [Customary Law in Indonesia]. Yogyakarta: Intan Cendikia.
- Lesmana, T. (2021). *Pokok-Pokok Pikiran Lawrence Meir Friedman; Sistem Hukum Dalam Perspektif Ilmu Sosial* [Core Ideas of Lawrence Meir Friedman; Legal Systems in the Perspective of Social Sciences]. Retrieved from <https://nusaputra.ac.id/article/pokok-pokok-pikiran-lawrence-meir-friedman-sistem-hukum-dalam-perspektif-ilmu-sosial/>
- UN ESCAP. (2016). *Disability at a Glance 2015: Strengthening Employment Prospects for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific*.
- UU No. 11 Tahun 2006 tentang Pemerintahan Aceh [Law No. 11 of 2006 on Aceh Government].
- UU No. 12 Tahun 2011 tentang Pembentukan Peraturan Perundang-undangan [Law No. 12 of 2011 on the Formation of Legislation].
- UU No. 8 Tahun 2016 tentang Penyandang Disabilitas [Law No. 8 of 2016 on Persons with Disabilities].
- Wahyuni, S. (2019). *Qualitative Research Method: Theory and Practice* (3rd ed.). Salemba Empat.
- WHO. (2011). *World Report on Disability*.
- World Bank. (2019). *Disability Inclusion in Indonesia – What Can We Learn from What's Worked*.