

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background

Law Number 19 Year 2011 regarding convention on the rights of persons with Disability, it emphasizes the principal of convention in the principal contents of the convention on the rights of persons with disability is

*“Setiap penyandang disabilitas harus bebas dari penyiksaan atau perlakuan yang kejam, tidak manusiawi, merendahkan martabat manusia, bebas dari eksploitasi, kekerasan dan perlakuan semena-mena, serta memiliki hak untuk mendapatkan penghormatan atas integritas mental dan fisiknya berdasarkan kesamaan dengan orang lain. Termasuk didalamnya hak untuk mendapatkan perlindungan dan pelayanan sosial dalam rangka kemandirian, serta dalam keadaan darurat”.*

Based on that principle, people with disability must have the same freedom and humanright as other society and also government must able to facilitate people with disability on every public service.

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 goverment 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 inclusion of village development is also support by the Government in Law Number 6 Year 2014 about village officially stamped in article 3 point A up to M that the setting of the village is based on recognize, subsidiarity, diversity, society, cooperation, family, deliberation, democracy, self-reliance, participation, equality, empowerment and sustainability. In addition, Article 4 point E also describes that the Village Government is obliged to explain the form of Government of its professional, efficiency and effectiveness, open, and accountability. With the explanation above, the village with all existing systems or policies must be able to improve public services for the villagers in order to accelerate the realization of common prosperity, including disability because the government is obliged to form an open village government. In addition, the disability is a village's potential that will be underestimated by public.

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.

**Table 1.1 List of Villages of Inclusion in DIY**

<b>Name of Village</b>	<b>Name of Regency/City</b>
Sedangtirto	Sleman
Sariharjo	Sleman
Bumirejo	Kulonprogo
Wahyuharjo	Kulonprogo
Jatirjeo	Kulonprogo
Sidorejo	Kulonprogo
Gulurejo	Kulonprogo
Ngentakrejo	Kulonprogo

Source : SIGAB Yogyakarta 2014

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. Below is the amount of disability there are :

**Table 1.2 Number of Disability of each Regency or City in DIY**

<b>Name of Regency/City</b>	<b>Number of disability</b>
Kabupaten Gunung Kidul	7.680
Kabupaten Bantul	5.437
Kabupaten Sleman	5.535
Kabupaten Kulonprogo	4.399
Kota Yogyakarta	1.819
Total	24.870

Source : Social Office DIY 2015

From the data above, it can be seen that 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 intresting 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. The following is the list of people with disabilities in Bumirejo village.

**Table 1.3 Number of Disability Based on Bumirejo Village of 2014**

<b>Disability From</b>	<b>Amount</b>
<i>Tuna Daksa</i> / Physically Disability	9
<i>Tuna Netra</i> / Blind Disability	12
<i>Tuna Wicara</i> /Speech Disability	18
<i>Tuna Ganda</i> / Double Disability	7
<i>Tuna Grahita</i> / Mentally Disability	10
<i>Kronnis</i> / Chronic	6
<i>Psikotik</i> / Psychotic	20
<i>Gangguan Jiwa</i> / Mental Disorders	22
Total	104

Source : SIGAB Yogyakarta 2014

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. There is explanation from Mr. Saputro Widodo

*“Setiap bulan selalu ada pertemuan di kantor desa,dari 45 anggota KDD tidak semua dari mereka mau untuk partisipasi.apalagi ketika mereka mempunyai kesempatan untuk menyampaikan pendapat mereka tidak mau untuk berbicara dan mereka juga kurang dukungan dari keluarga”*

“every month there is a meeting in the Office of the village. from 45 people who are members of the KDD where not all of them are willing to participate. Moreover when there are Activities where the disability can convey opinion, they are reluctant to speak, in fact people with disability receive lack of support from their family” (Mr. Saputro Widodo, 1 maret 2018)

Mr. Saputro Widodo is a person with disability in Bumirejo and he is the chairman of the Group of Disability Village (KDD). He has been an role in the life of society, he often serves as a representative of the people with disability in the level of Village, Regency and Province. He explained that there are only 45 people who are the members of group diffable in the village and not all people with disability are willing to participate fully in the activities that have been planned.

Although there are plannings, discourses, and other things there are many aspects hamper disability during the process. This is the sign that a lot of people out there still receive, either directly or indirectly. No one want to be disability in their lives. However, it can not be avoided as it happens since they were born or when they have accident.



Became a disability because of an accident makes them have internal issue and difficult to accept it. Thus the villages law has the aim to create an effective and democratic governance, the development of the village which objected to improve the quality of human rights, as well as poverty reduction and well-being, empowerment sustainable to build viable social-power that depending on the social capital of the village. 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.

## **1.2 Problem Formulation**

Based on the background , this study will focus on two matters, wich are:

1. How Participation of People with Disability in Inclusion Village Development in Bumirejo Village, Kulonprogo Regency ?
2. What are Obstacles of Participation People with Disability in Iclusion Village Development ?

## **1.3 Research Objectives**

The objectives to be achieved in research participation of people with disability in inclusion village development are :

1. Find out how participation of the people with disability in the implementation of inclusive village development.
2. Find out and describe what are obstacles of inclusion village development.

## **1.4 Benefits of Research**

This research is expected to provide the benefits following :

### **1.4.1 Theoretical Benefits**

This research is expected to become a means in joint development with attention to all components of society including people with disability. As well as future expectations for this research becomes a reference to being able to be modeled in the broader scope so that it will give a different impact in order to realize the people with disability.

### **1.4.2 Practical Benefits**

#### **1. Academics**

Expected future research into an analysis of good research to add to the scientific vocabulary, and can make this research to supplement the reference to real social Lawion for the disability. In addition to this, the expectation of this research could be a reference to supplement the intellectual insights for students whose future expected there will be a wider research in topics that are not much different.

#### **2. Village Government**

This research is expected can provide inputs or alternatives for the Government as the Village Government regarding to issues in the society to become a policy or program for people with disability disability.

## **1.5 Theoretical Framework**

### **1.5.1 Participation**

#### **1.5.1.1 Definition of Participation**

Participation in Indonesian Language dictionary that is participate in an activity, participation. While public participation according to Isbandi (in Deviyanti 2013:382) is a society participation in the process of identifying existing and potential problems in the society, the selection and decision making about alternative solutions to addressing the issue, implementation efforts address the issue, and society involvement in the process of evaluating the changes that occur.

Participation is person or society groups in the development process in the form of a statement and give input with the mind, energy, time, expertise, capital and material or join the harness and enjoy the results of development (I Nyoman S. 2010:46)

According to Patton (in Henryk Stepanus 2013: 613) positioned that "initiatives in participating could be derived from the bottom or the society itself and comes from the Government from top to bottom. Where in the development of the village or kelurahan form of self-help in the form of the initiative and the initiative is the starting point of society participation ".

#### **1.5.1.2 Classification of the Participation**

According to Miklesen Britha in (Nuryani e. 2016:7) who make a list of the classification from the viewpoint of development practical. *First*, participation

is defined as the way in society to enhance the ability of the receiving and the ability to respond to development projects. *Second*, participation is defined as a voluntary contribution from the society to the project without participating in decision making. *Three*, participation is a process of involvement in shared decision-making between society and the Government. *Fourth*, participation is defined as voluntary involvement by the public in the changes at their own. It is in the form of voluntary attitude of society to help the success of development programs that have been determined by yourself. *Fifth*, participation is society involvement in the development of the self in the life of their environment. In this case the Society claimed to be able to identify the problem on its own.

The thing that makes the views on participation. The possibility cannot be denied that the participation of the disability is indeed a little override by most of society, including in the development of the village. But this is precisely the member a good inclusion when properly indicated disability participation, not just being a follower but also become part of the development of the village.

But precisely this is the beginning of a good inclusion when participation House disability indicated properly, not just be a follower but also become part of the development of the village.

Cohen and Uphoff (in Dwiningrum, 2011:61) classified the participation into four types, namely:

1. Participation In Decision Making.

Society participation in decision making is related to the formulation of a problem and taking a deal for the sake of the common good. Public participation in decision making can be done by attendance in meetings and discussions. Thus, public participation in decision-making is an alternative selection process based on thorough and rational consideration.

## 2. Participation In Implementation.

Society participation in the implementation of the program is ugly needed the involvement of the various elements, in particular is relation with the Government in its position as the main source of development. Ndraha, Cohen, and Hoff (in Dwiningrum, 2011:62) States that the scope of participation in the execution of a program include: first, attendance Second, administration Third, coordination of programme. Society participation in the implementation of a program participation is a decisive element in the success of the program itself.

## 3. Participation in Taking of Benefits

In this participation is inseparable from the quality or quantity of the results of the implementation of the program could be achieved. In terms of quality, the success of a program will be indicated by an increase in output, while in terms of quantity, it can be seen how big a percentage of success of the program that was implemented, if appropriate target that has been set.

#### 4. Participation In Evaluation

This participation aims to find out if the program execution has been set out according to the plan or any irregularity. Participation need to be socialized as essential elements in all the activities to meet certain goals. Participation can not be separated with an important process in decision making so that its effectiveness depends very much with the level of involvement of elements related to each goal.

The society is the unity of humanity, society is always evolving an in its development will experience ups and downs (Suparto, 1987:121). There are many roles of a member of society can and indeed must play a role. Public participation should be something for everyone and the variation of the skills, talents and interests of the people must also be taken into account.

##### **1.5.1.3 Obstacles of Participation**

According to the opinion from some experts (in Hendrik, Doni 2010) there are some causes that hinder participation in politics, among others :

##### 1. Social and Economic Status

Social status is the position of a person in the society due to education, profession, and income. While the economic status is the position of a person in a society based on ownership of the wealth. Someone who has a high social status is estimated to have knowledge not only political, but also have the interest and attention on politics (Surbakti, 1992).

##### 2. Situation

According to Surbakti, the political situation was also influenced by the circumstances that affect the people directly, such as weather, family, society, the atmosphere of the group. (Surbakti, 1992)

### 3. Government

Government is an assessment of a person against the Government if he assesses the Government can be trusted and can be influenced or not, whether in the human resource and supervision (Hendrik, 2010).

## 1.5.2 Disability

### 1.5.2.1 Definition of Disability

Names of disability in Indonesia Actually have many changes until using “disability” to replace word “defect” and this term is actually not long known by the Society (r. h. Napitupulu 2013:1). at the beginning of this term is to refer to them is disability then the wearing of "tuna" with the suffix are tailored to his or her disability, but because of frequent misunderstanding so the unambiguous term disability so far ( Amalinda Sadewo W and s. 2015:1). The following are some definitions that describe how disability:

- a. According to the Indonesia Dictionary – *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (KBBI) disability is a deficiency that causes the value or quality of less good or less than perfect. Not perfect due to accident or congenital birth that cause limitations on him both physically and mentally. (KBBI, 1997)

- b. According to expert John C. Maxwell (in Napitupulu R. H. 2013 : 1) disability is having physical or mental disorders that can interfere with or constitute an obstacle for him to carry out activities in normal or decent.
- c. According to WHO, disability is the lack of abnormalities in either psychology, physical or structure or function anatomical (WHO.int / World Health Organization)
- d. According to the Law Number 4 year 1997 disability is any person who has a physical or mental abnormality and that can interfere with or constitute obstacles and barriers for her to perform in as, which consists of disabilities are physically disability, mentally handicapped, physically disability and mentally disability.

#### **1.5.2.2 Types of Disability**

The classification of persons with Disability according to the Law Number 4 of the year 1997, concerning the disability.

##### **1. Physical Disability**

- a. Disability, the body which is incomplete because of the innate, accidents, or due to diseases that cause disruption of mobility.
- b. Hearing defects, i.e. Disability as a result of the loss or disruption of the function of hearing and speech good or function caused by accident or illness and births. The disability impaired speech consists



of disability hearing, speech disability, defects of hearing and speech impaired.

- c. Blind person who hampered the mobility of motion caused by missing or reduced function of vision as a result of birth, accident or illness. Disability blind consists of total blindness, the perception of light and have the rest of the vision (low vision). Total blindness is not able to see the front side of the object at all (loss of vision functions). The perception of light that is someone who is able to distinguish the presence of light or not, but could not specify the object or objects of the front side. A person with low vision can see faint objects that are in front of it and cannot see the fingers in a movement within 1 meter.

## 2. Mental Disability

- a. Mental retardation is a mental development (IQ) is not in line with the growth of her biological age.
- b. Psychotic i.e. someone who have experienced psychiatric.

### **1.5.3 Village of Inclusion**

#### **1.5.3.1 The Village of Inclusion**

The village of inclusion is a village that values differences, comprehensive data of disability. Fulfillment of the fundamental rights of the society of the village, people with disability interaction, accessibility, guarantee equal well-being, tolerance, recognition of disability, the participation of the disability, organized in a diffable container organization inclusion, awakened perspective, regulation disability village, and social protection disability. Developing village of

inclusion, the parties select the initiator to initiate the embodiment of the village village of inclusion. Founded the Group of disability village build the groups of disability and members. Logging and analysis of the potential and the problems of disability also need to do and shared learning and related organizing disability through a forum of learning together (SIGAB 2016).

Law Number 6 year 2014 about Village explicitly seeks to transform the village into a village of inclusion. The village of inclusion means giving equal opportunities to all society to be able to gain access, participation, control and benefits of development. The law also explain the implement participatory development village apparatus. Participatory development is a system of management of development in village and rural area are coordinated by the village head. In the process of its construction should be put forward as a family, society, and collaboration. As for the goal is manifest peace and social justice. For the sake of achieving these goals, it should be guaranteed the presence of openness of space for people's participation in every stage of the planning process and the village this has guaranteed in Law.

Rules that guarantee the openness place of participation for society in the planning and budgeting, is article 23 regulation of village minister Number 2 Year 2015 about Guidelines of conduct and decision making of Village meeting :

- a. Village meeting open to the public and not confidential, any villagers are entitled to attend as a participant in the village meeting.

- b. Society who got the invitation information unofficially referred to in section 22 subsection (2) and wished to present as participants, concerned should register themselves to the Committee village meeting at least 7 (seven) days as of before the day and date of conduct of the Deliberations of the village.
- c. Society as a participant referred to in subsection (2) have the same voting rights with the villagers who invited formally in decision making.
- d. The society are present in the village meeting but did not inform his presence to the Committee meeting referred to in paragraph (2), against those concerned do not have voting rights in decision-making.

#### **1.5.3.2 Village Development Planning**

Village development planning process should be inclusion in every stage of the planning must involve the various elements of the village society. In the preparation of the planning of the village should also be based on the resources and potential of the village. Article 1 Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 114 Year 2014 About Guideline Development that it reads as follows "Village development planning is the process of phasing of the Activities organized by the Government of the village by involving the BPD and elements of society as a participatory to the utilization and allocation of resources of the village in order to achieve the purpose of the construction of the village ".

Law Number 6 of the year 2014 about village article 76 also explains that the village Government should devise appropriate its village development planning. Then in article 115 Government Regulation Number 43 Year 2014 Concerning the Regulations Implementing Law of village in village development planning into the guidelines for the Village Government in drawing up the draft RPJM village, RKP village, and a list of proposed RKP village.

Medium-term development plan - *Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah* (RPJM Village) Village is a plan of the village development Activities for a period of 6 (six) years. The village Government work plan – *Rencana Kerja Pemerintah* (RKP Village) is the elaboration of RPJM Village for a period of 1 (one) year. RPJM Village set in a time period of not longer than 3 (three) months since the appointment of the head of the village. Draft RPJM Village contains:

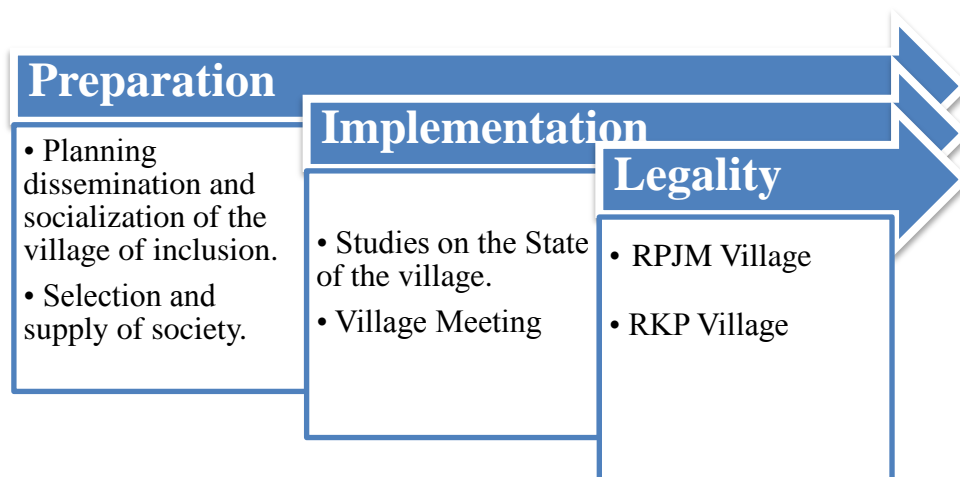
1. Vision and mission of the village head
2. Towards a policy of development of the village.
3. Plan of Activities that is:
  - Conducting Field Village Government
  - Implementation of the construction of the village
  - Coaching Society Village
  - Empowerment of village society.

The concept of village inclusion planning in principle is the realm of the village society empowerment expressly explanation by the regulations. In article 127 (2) Government Regulation Number 43 Year 2014 Regarding Regulations Implementing Law Village society empowerment village implementation with :

- a. Encourage society participation in the planning and construction of the village which was carried out in swakelola by the village.
- b. Develop programs and sustainable village development Activities by utilizing human resources and natural resources that exist in the village.
- c. Drafting of village development planning in accordance with the priorities, potential, and the value of Regional wisdom.
- d. Drafting of planning and budgeting in favour to the interests of citizens and the poor citizens of disability, women, children, and marginal groups.
- e. Develop a system of transparency and accountability in the conduct of the Government of the village and the construction of the village.
- f. Exploring civic institutions and indigenous institutions.
- g. Encourage public participation in the preparation of policy deliberation is done through the village village.
- h. Organized to improve the quality and capacity of the human resources society.
- i. Do the mentoring of community
- j. Conduct surveillance and monitoring of the conduct of the village government and the development of a participatory village by the villagers.

As for village development planning stage is simply divided into three stages, i.e. planning, execution and documentation/assignment. Preparation phase

include socialization and dissemination regarding the planning and budgeting of the development of the village of inclusion. Then do the selection and supply the society and next stage of implementation include the assessment of village circumstances (PKD) and conduct of the Deliberations of the village. Then the stage is the final stage of documentation that will give birth to the village planning document dalam format RPJMDesa and/or RKPDesa.



**Picture 1.1 Village Development Planning Stages**

### **1.6 Conceptual Definition**

Conceptual Definition is an attempt to explain the limitation of understanding between one concept with another concept in order to avoid misunderstanding or overthrow in understanding the concept which will be presented. Conceptual definitions of this research include:

- a. Participation is as an Law of participation or to join an accompaniment role as well as in performing within a single scope. In other words, participation is the Law of public participation in the

process of identifying the problem, the selection and decision making about alternative solutions to deal with problems and society involvement in the process evaluation of the changes that occur.

- b. Disability is a deficiency that causes the value or quality of less good and less than perfect beginning from innate or accidents that cause limitations with self physically. Disability also refers to a person who has the physical and or mental disorders that can interfere with or constitute an obstacle for him to implement properly or normal.
- c. The village of inclusion, is an approach or a way that intended to establish and develop an environment that is increasingly open, invite entry and include all people with different background, characteristics, ability, the status, conditions, ethnic, cultural, and others. Open in the concept of neighborhood inclusion, meaning everyone that lives, and Lawivity within the family, school or society feel safe and comfortable to get right and carry out its obligations.

### **1.7 Operational definition**

Operational definition is a research aspect that provides information on how to view, use and measure variables so that the research is really well directed and clear. The operational definition used in this research:

#### **1. Participation**

Society participation is attitude of openness from the society to make changes that will be generated by the construction of the village of inclusion. Society participation can be measured with variables:

**Table 1.4 Indicators of Participation**

<b>Variables</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Parameters</b>
Participation in Decision Making	<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. Village meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Attendance people with disability in village meeting</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Proses of village meeting</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
Participation in Implementation	<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. Attendance in Implementation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Attendance people with disability in implemetation program</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Administration of KDD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Administration in each program</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Coordination in implementation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Coordination of implementation by KDD with Village Government</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
Participation in the Taking of the Benefit	<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 in sucesfull implementation of the program</li> <li>2. Quantity in sucesfull implementation of the program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Goat livestock</li> <li>▪ Coaching and training</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
Participation in Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Involvement on evaluation of the overall program</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Participation people with disability on evaluation program</li> </ol>



**Table 1.5 Obstacles Factors Of Participation**

<b>Variables</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Parameters</b>
Social and Economic Status	<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. percentage of the people with disability education</li> <li>2. People with disability profession</li> <li>3. Average income of people with disability</li> </ol>
Situation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Family</li> <li>2. Society</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Family participation to suport people with disability</li> <li>2. Judgment society to people with disability</li> </ol>
Government	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Human Resource</li> <li>2. Supervision</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Human resource of village government who able to do coaching and communication to people with disability</li> <li>2. Supervision by village government to KDD in implementation</li> </ol>

## **1.8 Research Methods**

Understanding the method according to Winarno Surachmad was the main way used to achieve a goal. Using techniques of data and tools. The main ways that investigators obtained after taking account of or reviewed the investigator as well as of an inestigator.

### **1.8.1 Type of Reseach**

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. While according to Hadari Nawawi Descriptive method as a problem solving procedure investigated by describing and describing the state of research subjects (a person, institution,

group or society) based on the visible or as it is. The purpose of this study is to make description, picture, painting in a systematic, factual and actual facts, and the relationship between phenomena.

### **1.8.2 Location of the Research**

Bumirejo Village, District Lendah, Kulonprogo Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta.

### **1.8.3 Object of Research**

Objects in this research is participation people with disability in inclusion village development, that involved on it is Village Government, people with disability and society.

### **1.8.4 Method of Data Collection**

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:

#### **1. Interview**

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. The interview was conducted by two parties, namely the interviewer who asked questions, and the interviewee who provide answers to these questions. This reseach uses interviews with village Chief, staff of village government, consultative Body of Village, chairman group of disability

village, people with disability, manager program of inclusion from SIGAB and society.

**Table 1.6 Research Interviewees**

<b>NO</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>JOB DESK</b>
1	Mr. R. Edy Winarna S.E	Chief of Bumirejo Village
2	Mr. Rujiman S.sos	Secretary Consultative Body of Village
3	Mr. Widiyanta S.E	Head of Government devision of the Bumirejo Village
4	Mr. Sapotro Widodo	Chairman Group of Disability Village
5	Mrs. Supinah	Member of Group of Disability Village
6	Mr. Rohmanu sholikhin	Manager program of inclusion from SIGAB
7	Mr. Muzaedi	Society

## 2. Documentation

Documentation is a method undertaken by researchers by investigating written objects such as books, magazines, documents, regulations, photos, meeting minutes, diaries, and so on. Researchers will explore the Activities made by the Government, as well as policies and regulations made by the Government as follows:

1. Regent Regulation Kulonprogo regency Number 3 Year 2016 About organizing the protection of persons with Disability
2. Regional Regulations of DIY Number 4 Year 2012 on the protection and fulfilment of the rights of persons with Disability.
3. Law of the Republic Indonesia Number 6 Year 2014 About village

4. Regulation of the Minister of regional development of the village, Left, and transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia No. 2 year 2015

### 3. Data Analysis Technique

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 ( Bogdan and Biklen, 1992).

According to Nasution (2001), the stages through which analyze this data are :

1. Data collection, related search data on field research conducted by researchers by interview method.
2. Data Reduction, related the selection process, focusing attention on simplification and transformation of rough data obtained in the field.
3. Presentation of data, related description of collated information collection that allows to make inference of conclusions and taking action.
4. Conclusion and verification, from the data collection process, the researcher searches for the meaning of each of the symptoms obtained in the field, noting the regularity or pattern of possible explanations, the causal flow, and the proposition. The data obtained will be drawn a valid conclusion based on the data source.