

## Actualizing Disability Rights Under Law Number 8 of 2016: An Inclusive Development in *Lheu Eu Village*

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### Abstract

Desa sebagai konstruksi hukum, terdiri dari badan pemerintahan dan anggota masyarakat di dalamnya. Namun, inisiatif pembangunan di desa-desa ini sering gagal memenuhi kebutuhan individu penyandang disabilitas. Pengawasan ini mengarah pada marginalisasi penyandang disabilitas, memaksa mereka untuk hidup terisolasi di lingkungan pedesaan. Menanggapi hal tersebut, Pemerintah Indonesia telah menerapkan Undang-Undang No. 8 Tahun 2016 tentang Penyandang Disabilitas. Undang-undang ini bertujuan untuk meningkatkan status penyandang disabilitas menjadi sesama warga negara, memastikan hak dan kesempatan yang adil untuk partisipasi aktif mereka dalam pembangunan desa. Penelitian ini menggunakan metodologi yuridis normatif, menganalisis data dari dokumen hukum dan literatur, dilengkapi dengan pendekatan empiris melalui wawancara dengan pemangku kepentingan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan hak-hak penyandang disabilitas dalam konteks pembangunan desa dan untuk memahami perspektif pemerintah desa tentang inklusi mereka. Upaya pembangunan harus berputar ke arah model yang berpusat pada masyarakat yang mengintegrasikan kepentingan kelompok penyandang cacat. Oleh karena itu, kesejahteraan penyandang disabilitas di Desa Lheu Eu, Kabupaten Darul Imarah, Aceh Besar, harus didasarkan pada prinsip-prinsip kemanusiaan. Upaya kolaboratif antara Pemerintah Desa, sektor bisnis, akademisi, dan advokat disabilitas sangat penting untuk mewujudkan mandat hukum dan kerangka peraturan yang mengatur inklusi penyandang disabilitas dalam pembangunan desa.

**Keywords:** Pembangunan Inklusif; Pedesaan Indonesia; Hak Disabilitas

### Introduction

The Republic of Indonesia, as a sovereign state, endorses initiatives to guarantee the realization of human rights following legal principles enshrined in the 1945 Constitution. Furthermore, the Indonesian government has affirmed its commitment to international legal frameworks that advocate for protecting and recognizing the rights of individuals with disabilities. Initially, the government implemented Law Number 4 of 1997 for Persons with Disabilities; however, this legislation has since been superseded by Law Number 8 of 2016, which currently governs the rights of persons with disabilities (Maftuhin: 2016).

According to Law No. 8 of 2016 on Persons with Disabilities, disabilities are classified into five distinct categories: physical, intellectual, mental, sensory, and multiple disabilities. Concurrently, the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) data from

2020 indicates that the population of individuals with disabilities in Indonesia constitutes approximately 22.5 million people, accounting for nearly five percent of the total populace (<https://kemensos.go.id>). The prevalence of disability within Indonesia presents a multifaceted challenge, with a national distribution encompassing 22.97 million individuals. Of these, 6.1 million are classified under the severe category, which includes 1.2 million with physical disabilities, 3.07 million with sensory impairments, 149 thousand with mental disabilities, and 1.7 million with intellectual disabilities, as reported by the Ministry of Social Affairs in 2021 (Kemensos RI. 2021). In the province of Aceh, the demographic breakdown of disabilities is as follows: 2,509 individuals with physical disabilities, 928 with visual impairments, 1,290 with hearing impairments, 1,684 with mental health conditions, 572 with combined physical and cognitive disabilities, and an additional 960 individuals, as documented by the Aceh Provincial Social Office in 2020 (Dinsos Provinsi Aceh. 2020).

In light of the escalating prevalence of disabilities, it is imperative to adopt a collaborative approach that unites the efforts of the government and the community. This strategy aims to supplant the village governance paradigm, which often prioritizes self-interest and exhibits inconsistent stances between governmental interactions and societal engagements. A comprehensive approach that encompasses the entire community remains elusive, particularly at the village level. Moreover, the persistence of discrimination impedes equal access to government services and hinders the realization of communal unity within the same societal framework.

Community participation in village development as stated in Article 68 Paragraph (1) letter c of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages states "Village communities have the right to express aspirations, suggestions, and oral or written opinions responsibly about the implementation of Village Government activities, the implementation of village development, village community development, and village community empowerment". The rights of rural communities are a form of community participation in the human-oriented development process as a subject because, in the end, it is the community that enjoys the results of the development.

A village represents a fundamental community entity, demarcated by legal territorial boundaries, which serves to administer local governance and address communal interests. These entities play a pivotal role in bolstering developmental endeavors that align with the aspirations of the Indonesian nation-state. Nonetheless, it is observed that the developmental processes orchestrated by village authorities, in collaboration with the community, often overlook the inclusion of persons with disabilities.

A person with a disability is defined as an individual who, over an extended duration, contends with physical, intellectual, mental, and/or sensory impairments. Such conditions can impede their ability to interact with their surroundings, thereby

presenting barriers that hinder their capacity to participate fully and effectively alongside fellow citizens on an equal footing. It is essential that development initiatives not only recognize but actively integrate the unique perspectives and needs of persons with disabilities to foster an inclusive and equitable society (Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities).

In Indonesia, individuals with disabilities often find themselves relegated to the role of passive recipients within the policy-making arena, where the emphasis predominantly lies on welfare, compensation, and healthcare services. This approach fails to align with the fundamental principle of equality, thereby significantly curtailing the scope for these individuals to secure equal rights and opportunities for active participation. Such a restrictive environment is a direct consequence of a deep-seated paradigm that views persons with disabilities through a lens of pity and dependency, warranting only care and compensation rather than empowerment.

This issue is further exemplified by preliminary research conducted in *Lheu Eu Village*, located in the Darul Imarah District of Aceh Besar Regency, which reveals that persons with disabilities are conspicuously absent from participating in activities pertinent to village development. This is despite the undeniable fact that their lives and existence are inextricably linked to the broader community. The principle of equal opportunity should be foundational, ensuring that persons with disabilities are afforded the means and access to harness their potential across all facets of state and communal governance, thereby fostering an inclusive society that values and leverages the contributions of all its members. This is described in Article 1 Number 2 of Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities. The active engagement of individuals with disabilities in the process of village development represents a crucial step towards ensuring equitable opportunities.

This allows them to effectively contribute their unique abilities and articulate their specific needs. Such inclusion is not only a matter of social justice but also a strategic approach to harnessing diverse perspectives that can lead to more innovative and sustainable outcomes in community growth. In a significant move, the Indonesian government has demonstrated its commitment to upholding the rights of persons with disabilities by ratifying the International Covenant on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities through Law Number 19 of 2011. This ratification stands as a testament to the government's pledge to safeguard, advance, implement, realize, and honor the inherent rights of persons with disabilities. It underscores the state's role as a guardian and promoter of inclusivity and equality for all its citizens, particularly those who are most vulnerable.

The marginalization of persons with disabilities in village development initiatives often stems from entrenched stereotypes and prejudicial behaviors prevalent among the general populace, governing authorities, and intellectual circles. Such detrimental mindsets, especially when held by those in positions of power, can

lead to biased decision-making. This, in turn, perpetuates systemic discrimination, effectively barring individuals with disabilities from escaping a cycle of exclusion and inequality. These attitudes must be challenged and reformed to pave the way for policies that are just and inclusive, ensuring that every member of society has the opportunity to participate fully and fairly in the development of their community (Fajri. 2015).

Participation, in its essence, is a deliberate choice signifying an individual's active involvement across various dimensions of development. This encompasses economic growth, political processes, socio-cultural advancements, and religious activities. Such engagement is pivotal in securing equitable opportunities that facilitate the expression and realization of the potential inherent in persons with disabilities. As elucidated by Febriantato (2019), participation is not merely a passive state but a conscious decision that propels an individual towards active contribution to goal attainment and fosters a sense of collective accountability.

The spectrum of challenges faced by persons with disabilities can be categorized into two distinct types: permanent and temporary limitations, as identified by Anzari (2018). These limitations underscore the critical need for comprehensive accessibility. Accessibility is indispensable for individuals with disabilities, as it enables them to navigate and interact with their environment, thus empowering them to pursue their aspirations and engage in activities of their choosing, as highlighted by Thohari (2014) and Propiona (2021).

The provision of appropriate facilitation is a cornerstone in ensuring that persons with disabilities can exercise autonomy and engage fully within society. This is enshrined in Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities, specifically in Article 1 Number 2, which articulates that equality of opportunity is an essential condition. It mandates the provision of opportunities and access for persons with disabilities to express their potential in all facets of state and societal governance.

From this standpoint, it becomes clear that the active participation of persons with disabilities is not merely a token gesture but a profound expression of respect and acknowledgment of their existence within the fabric of village life. It is a commitment to recognizing their unique contributions while also ensuring that their specific needs are met with tailored support throughout the process of village development.

The integration of persons with disabilities into these developmental initiatives catalyzes empowerment, fostering an environment where their abilities can be nurtured and their potential fully realized. This inclusive approach is pivotal in cultivating a society that values diversity and upholds the dignity of every individual, thereby enriching the collective progress of the community.

## **Literature Review**

The foundation of this research is built upon a comprehensive review of existing literature, which provides critical insights and contextual background. The studies that precede this work offer a multifaceted understanding of the issues at hand, contributing significantly to the depth and breadth of the analysis presented herein. The following scholarly investigations have been instrumental in shaping the theoretical framework and empirical considerations of this study:

The study titled “Social Inclusion in Village Development,” authored by Prima Putra Buda Gutama represents a comprehensive inquiry into the mechanisms of social inclusion within the context of village development. The research aims to dissect and understand the intricacies of policy formulation and its subsequent impact on the realization of community rights, economic advancement, participatory governance, and the empowerment of local communities. Despite the noble intentions and potential benefits of such policies, the research identifies significant impediments that hinder progress. These include the sluggish pace of reconstructing essential facilities and infrastructure, coupled with a lack of innovation within the domestic industry sector. Such challenges underscore the need for a more dynamic approach to policy implementation and community engagement to ensure the successful integration of all societal segments into the developmental agenda (Gutama, Widiyahseno. 2020).

The scholarly work by Eufrasia Nadia Larasati, entitled “Implementation of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages Related to the Implementation of Inclusion Villages in the Fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Sukoharjo Regency,” delves into the practical application of inclusive villages within Sukoharjo Regency. The research assesses the effectiveness of these inclusion efforts in safeguarding the rights of persons with disabilities, emphasizing aspects such as participation, accessibility, and the eradication of stigma. While the study acknowledges the progress made, it also highlights that the realization of full inclusion is yet to be achieved. This shortfall is attributed to the absence of contemporary legislative frameworks explicitly mandating such inclusion. Furthermore, the local government’s limited awareness of disability issues and the exclusion of related activities from the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan are cited as contributing factors to the suboptimal state of inclusion. The research underscores the necessity for informed policy-making and strategic planning to enhance the inclusivity and empowerment of persons with disabilities in regional development. (Madalina. 2020).

The scholarly investigation undertaken by Ratih Probosiwi, entitled “Inclusion Village as a Manifestation of Sustainable Development for People with Disabilities,”

provides a critical analysis of the burgeoning initiatives aimed at establishing inclusive villages. These initiatives have surfaced in various regions, propelled by a growing consciousness of the need to enhance the actualization of the rights of persons with disabilities. The research underscores the importance of such initiatives, particularly in fostering the active participation of persons with disabilities in developmental processes. It posits that a robust community commitment and a transformative shift in societal paradigms regarding disability are essential for successfully establishing inclusive villages. The study advocates for these changes as fundamental to achieving sustainable development that is truly inclusive and equitable for persons with disabilities (Probosiwi. 2017)

In the scholarly research titled "The Right to Obtain Inclusive Education for Persons with Disabilities," authored by Mudhafar Anzari, the findings reveal that the Banda Aceh City government's efforts in managing, developing, and enhancing the quality of inclusive education have not reached their full potential. The study highlights the government's imperative role in elevating education standards and fortifying inclusive educational institutions. These schools are instrumental in accommodating children facing a myriad of challenges, thereby ensuring that every child has access to quality education. The research calls for a concerted effort from the government to fulfill its obligation to nurture an educational environment that is accessible, equitable, and supportive for all learners, regardless of their circumstances (Anzari. 2018).

### **Research method**

This study was conducted in *Lheu Eu Village* Darul Iman District, Aceh Besar Regency. The method used in this study is a normative juridical review of data sources from legal literature in legislation, books, and legal writing journals, combined with an empirical approach to interviews with respondents. Legal data in the field is in the form of populations that are the area in this study. The research conducted by the author focuses on the urgency of people with disabilities in village development and how the village government perceives people with disabilities. Therefore, participation empowers people with disabilities to strengthen their existence during community life.

### **Result and discussion**

In this pivotal section of the research, we delve into the results and engage in a thorough discussion of the findings. The data collected through meticulous study and analysis are presented here, offering a clear depiction of the outcomes. This segment serves as a critical juncture where empirical evidence meets analytical interpretation, providing a comprehensive understanding of the implications of the research.

The discussion that follows the presentation of results is not merely a reiteration of the data but a deeper exploration of its significance. It is here that we interpret the nuances, draw connections with the existing body of literature, and consider the practical applications of the study. The insights gained from this research are scrutinized, and their relevance to the broader context of disability rights and inclusive development is contemplated.

Through this synthesis of results and discussion, we aim to contribute meaningfully to the ongoing discourse on the inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities. The findings are poised to inform policy decisions, shape future research directions, and inspire transformative actions that align with the principles of equality and accessibility.

### **A. Participation of Persons with Disabilities in Village Development**

Participation is the right of citizens to advance and fight for their rights to build society, nation, and state. This is the will of the 1945 Constitution to build society, nation, and state implemented collectively without any part left behind from the elements of culture (Tamba, 2017). According to the Big Dictionary Indonesian, "Participation is participating in activities; Participation. Meanwhile, what is meant by participants is people who participate in an activity (KBBI. 2008)

Persons with disabilities are part of the village community who have the same rights and obligations as other communities as stated in Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, namely:

Article 68 paragraph (1) village communities have the right to:

- a. Request and obtain information from the Village Government and supervise the implementation of the Village Government, the implementation of Village development, village community development and village empowerment;
- b. Obtaining equal and fair service;
- c. Conveying aspirations, suggestions, and oral or written opinions responsibly about the implementation of village government activities, the implementation of village development, and the empowerment of village communities;
- d. Select, selected, and/or assigned to:
  - e. Village Head;
  - f. Village Apparatus;
  - g. Members of the Village Consultative Body;
  - h. Member of Village Community Institution.

i. Obtain protection and protection from disturbances of peace and order in the Village.

Article 68 paragraph (2) the village community is obliged to:

- a. Build yourself and maintain the village environment;
- b. Encourage the creation of village government implementation activities, the implementation of village development, village community development, and the empowerment of good village communities;
- c. Encourage the creation of a safe, comfortable, and serene situation in the Village;
- d. Maintain and develop the value of consultancy, consensus, kinship, and cooperation in the Village;
- e. Participate in various activities in the Village.

It is undeniable that most of the time in social life there is still social exclusion that reduces minority groups in the community, one of which is people with disabilities, as well as village development carried out in *Lheu eu* Darul Imarah Village, Aceh Besar Regency.

To find out the factors of people with disabilities minimally participating in the village development process, the author interviewed respondent Ifwan Sahara with physical disabilities stated that there are several problems with people with disabilities not being involved in village development, namely 1) in general the community does not view people with disabilities as a unit in community life, thus impacting the confidence of people with disabilities to participate in participating in village development, 2) from this view, in the absence of basic services for persons with disabilities even though these basic services serve to complement the needs of persons with disabilities in village public access, 3) because of minority community groups, it is necessary to have an association forum that plays a role in advocating for the rights of persons with disabilities, plays a role in increasing community awareness through disability-based education (Ifwan, 2021).

With the various limitations that people with disabilities have should be supported by their environment so that they can develop independently, such conditions are not possible as long as the community still considers the disability group as a problem. Participation is a choice of attitudes to declare itself involved in various aspects of development, be it economic, political, socio-cultural, and religious development, to obtain equal opportunities in channeling the potential of people with disabilities. Thus, this choice of attitude will encourage individuals to play a role in achieving goals and be collectively responsible (Febriantato. 2019).



The Government of Indonesia has ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities through Law Number 19 of 2011, giving birth to Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities providing affirmation for persons with disabilities to be free from various forms of negative stigma and providing more open space for persons with disabilities to be actively involved in various forms of village development efforts. Active participation in village development is further emphasized through Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages where development in a community, state, and nation starts from the village government unit with various elements in the community that make the village an inclusive village (Ratih, 2017).

Therefore, in principle, persons with disabilities are said to be no longer disabled if persons with disabilities have obtained various rights of accessibility in various aspects of life. If this is realized and carried out properly, then the existence of people with disabilities in community life is no longer placed as an object of development.

Access for people with disabilities is needed in the form of facilities and infrastructure that can encourage their independence to be more prosperous, and the involvement of people with disabilities is not only limited to representation. (Bharata, Rani, Novitaningstyas. 2021)

In terms of village development, the participation of persons with disabilities is directed at inclusive development, namely the integration of the community as actors of village development. It starts during the planning, budgeting, organizing, monitoring, and evaluation stages. Thus, the benefits of development can be felt by all eight communities.

## **B. Persons with Disabilities Village Government Perspectives**

We explore the extent to which the village government's policies and actions align with the national legal standards set forth for the empowerment and welfare of persons with disabilities. This exploration is critical in assessing the effectiveness of legislation at the grassroots level for identifying areas for improvement to foster a more inclusive and equitable society. Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities Article 23 states the right to live independently and be involved in society, including:

1. Personal mobility with the provision of tools and ease of access
2. Getting the opportunity to live independently in society
3. Get training and mentoring to live independently
4. Self-determining or obtaining assistance from the Government and Local Government to establish the place and/or care of a surrogate family or family

1. Gain access to a wide range of services, whether provided at home, in settlements, or the community

2. Obtaining reasonable accommodation to participate in people's lives

The Village Government is the smallest unit in the government structure in Indonesia that organizes village government affairs and the interests of village communities to create a prosperous village so that it can develop through village empowerment efforts.

Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages Article 54 states:

subsection (1)

Village Deliberation is a consultative forum attended by the Village Consultative Body, Village Government, and elements of the Village community to discuss strategic matters in the implementation of Village Government.

subsection (2)

Strategic matters as referred to include:

1. Village Arrangement;
2. Village Planning;
3. Village Cooperation;
4. Investment plans that go into the Village;
5. Establishment of Village BUM;
6. the addition and disposal of Village assets;
7. extraordinary events.

Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages Article 67 paragraph (2) Villages are obliged to:

1. Protecting and maintaining the unity, unity, and harmony of the village community in the context of national harmony and integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.
2. Improving the quality of life of the village community.
3. Developing a democratic life.
4. Developing village community empowerment
5. Providing and improving services to the village community.

Article 68 paragraph (1) of the rights of the village community are:

1. Requesting and obtaining information from the Village Government and supervising the implementation of the Village Government, the implementation of Village Development, Village Community Development, and the empowerment of the Village community.
2. Obtaining equal and fair service.
3. Conveying aspirations, suggestions, and oral or written opinions responsibly about the implementation of village government activities, the implementation of village development, village community development, and village community empowerment.

Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Number 13 of 2020 concerning Priorities for the Use of Village Funds in 2021 states that national priority programs according to village authority include inclusive village development, namely:

1. Basic service activities for marginalized and vulnerable groups are: women, children, the elderly, remote indigenous tribes and communities, believers, people with disabilities, poor people, and vulnerable groups;
2. Organizing citizen forums for the preparation of proposals for marginalized and vulnerable groups;
3. Providing legal assistance to marginalized and vulnerable groups;
4. Strengthening religious values and local wisdom to form social piety in the village; and
5. Other activities are to realize inclusive villages that are under the authority of the village and are decided in village deliberations.

The implementation of the priority scale for persons with disabilities to participate in village development is not carried out as it should be, such as the provision of tools that make it easier for people with disabilities to get access to services for themselves by obtaining these access opportunities to live independently in the community. The ability of persons with disabilities to interact in the village development process is impossible to achieve if adequate facilities are not available.

Interview with *Lheu Eu Village* Secretary, Darul Imarah District, Aceh Besar Regency, some of the obstacles faced by the village government, so that persons with disabilities are not involved in the village development process, namely:

1. Persons with disabilities are still used as objects in village development;
2. The minority population of Persons with Disabilities;
3. The Village Apparatus does not yet know the provisions of the laws and regulations governing the rights of persons with disabilities related to village development;
4. Access to assistance services obtained by persons with disabilities such as wheelchairs, and braille writings, is provided directly from the Aceh Besar Regency Social Service through data submitted by the Village Government (Setiawan. 2021)

The total population of persons with disabilities spread across *Lheu Eu Village*, Darul Imarah District, Aceh Besar Regency, can be seen in the table below:

Table 1. People with Disabilities in Lheu eu Village

No.	Gender	Type of Disabilities
1.	M	Physical disability
2.	F	Mental disability
3.	M	Physical disability
4.	F	Mental disability
5.	M	Physical disability
6.	F	Mental disability
7.	M	Physical disability
8.	M	Physical disability
9.	M	Mental and physical disabilities
10.	M	Physical disability
11.	M	Physical disability
12.	F	Physical disability
13.	M	Deaf

From this data, the *Lheu Eu Village* Government, Darul Imarah District, Aceh Besar Regency, still uses the old paradigm, namely people with disabilities as applicable to Law Number 4 of 1997 concerning Persons with Disabilities, even though this term has been replaced with designation for people with disabilities which puts it more in the aspect of similarity of degrees as human beings.

With a small population, people with disabilities in *Lheu Eu Village*, Darul Imarah District, Aceh Besar Regency, are not a common concern in the development carried out in the village. So the issue of

persons with disabilities is not a shared responsibility, especially for the *Lheu Eu Village* government, this can be seen from the task of the village government which only provides the necessary data to obtain assistance and benefits from the Aceh Besar Regency Social Service.

For a development to be felt equally, it demands the role of all citizens. Disability groups themselves often experience barriers to access and control of development, family, and community resources. These barriers lead to injustice for people with disabilities leading to discrimination (Demartoto. 2005). The inclusive

development orientation leads to 1) Social dimensions that include social justice, and gender equality; 2) Economic dimension in the form of economic growth for the fulfillment of basic needs or welfare economy; 3) Environmental dimension in the form of environmental and environmental balance for current and future generations (Sudarno dan Utomo. 2018).

Social exclusion can lead people into poverty which results in difficulty in getting out of the circle of poverty, besides being faced with the deprivation of various rights and opportunities increasingly leading to low social status, limited access to employment opportunities and basic services, and the absence of involvement in joint decision-making (Ra'is. 2017). There are three efforts to protect, the first is the philosophical aspect; which is a protection for people with disabilities in terms of the value of their dignity as human beings, both juridical aspects; the existence of legality to guarantee legal protection from various discriminatory elements, the three sociological aspects; the basic value in state and society that human life needs each other (Arie. 2017).

The realization of the rights of individuals with disabilities necessitates a collaborative synergy among various stakeholders, including the National Government, Municipal/Regional Authorities, the Private Sector, Environmental bodies, and the Community at large, as highlighted by Nanda and Herawati (2021). Village governments are integral to this alliance. Individuals with disabilities are entitled to autonomy and community participation, and in adherence to legal statutes, village governments maintain a pivotal role in safeguarding and honoring the human rights of all citizens, irrespective of disability status. This commitment is imperative even though persons with disabilities may constitute a minority and are part of other vulnerable groups within the community.

This synergy effort is important considering that persons with disabilities have a special treatment that is justified by law to fulfill their disabled rights, it requires continuous efforts so that the village government obtains good information and understanding of the position and role of persons with disabilities in village development.

## Conclusion

The role of persons with disabilities in the village development process has no boundaries to the extent to which disability plays a role. Therefore, to realize the equality of opportunities in the development process in *Lheu Eu Village*, Darul Imarah District, Aceh Besar Regency, it must involve persons with disabilities as stated in the provisions of the laws and regulations. Such development can only be carried out if persons with disabilities become subjects of development collectively with the community

The Village Government is the smallest unit of the Indonesian Government structure, the development perspective used refers to the provisions of laws and regulations, however, at the implementation stage it is not carried out as it should be so persons with disabilities are not actively involved in village development through village deliberations. It needs joint and continuous efforts between the Village Government, the business world, academics, and observers of persons with disabilities to be able to complement each other.

This strategic step is a form of social analysis mapping the existing social conditions and situations, so that the Village Government does not run independently in determining various village policies and the most important thing is that the village government continues to play a role in protecting, respecting, and fulfilling human rights.

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