Publik (Jurnal Ilmu Adminsitrasi)
Vol. 14 No. 1 Tahun 2025
DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.31314/pjia.14.1.96-108.2025
Copyright © 2025, Publik (Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi)
Under The License CC BY-SA 4.0
ISSN: 2301-573X E-ISSN: 2581-2084

Achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in The Village Through Good Governance: Inclusive Perspective

Nita Anggraini[1*], Ana Kumalasari[2], Junadi[3], Dilbarova Malika Rahimjon[4]
[123]Universitas Bojonegoro, Indonesia
[4]Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies, Uzbekistan
Email: nitaanggraini702@gmail.com , anakumala30@gmail.com , junadiunigoro2017@gmail.com , dilbarova.kizi@uiii.ac.id

Abstract. This research aims to analyze application of good governance pronciples in supporting the inclusion of people with disabilities in the villages of Bojonegoro Regency to acvhieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Even though various social assistance programs have been distributed, there are still gaps in accessibility for people with disabilities in vilages, which indicates a lack of inclusive governance. This research uses a qualitative Approach with a case study method in several villages in Bojonegoro, Which were selected based on the relevance and diversity of regional characteristic. Data wa collected through in depth interviews. Research informants included village heads, village offocials, and people with disabilities. The research results show that the application of good governance principles such as transparency, accountability, and participation in the distribution of social assistance is not optimal, so access for people with disabilities remains low. This research provides is not optimal, so acces for people with disabilities remains low. This research provides practical contributitions that support regional policies to strengthen inclusive governance that supports the achievement of SDGs at the local level.

Keywords: SDGs; Disability; Good Governance; Social Assistance; Inclusive Perspective

***Received:**10-12-2024* ***Revised**:29-05-2025* ***Accepted**:22-06-2025*

INTRODUCTION

Inclusive development is the main principle in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which have been adopted by countries around the world, including Indonesia. in 2015 as a universal agenda to overcome various development challenges. Consisting of 17 goals and 169 targets, the SDGs aim to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all. In recent years, efforts have been made to achieve these goals, but major challenges still lie ahead. Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is one of the global foundational agendas for sustainable and inclusive development. Village SDGs cover various aspects of development, starting from alleviating poverty, and increasing welfare, to preserve the environment (UNESCO, 2020)

Bojonegoro is one of the districts with the highest Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) in East Java, which should be a large capital to support inclusive development. However, inade (Thejatim, n.d.) quate government governance is still a major obstacle in

Email Correspondence:
nitaanggraini702@gmail.com

providing equitable public services, especially for people with disabilities in villages. Based on the latest data, the number of people with disabilities in Bojonegoro has reached 5,237 people, but many of them still have difficulty accessing basic services such as education, health, and social protection programs. One example is the distribution of social assistance programs (bansos) which often do not take into account the specific needs of disability groups. Many people with disabilities are not properly recorded in the village administration system, so they do not benefit from the program.

Although there are several social assistance programs in Bojonegoro Regency, not all people with disabilities have the same opportunity to get the help they need. One of the main problems is the lack of implementation of good governance principles that ensure that everyone is welcome and fair when providing services and assistance. This shows that there is a significant difference between the social inclusion goals proclaimed by the SDGs and the situation on the ground. For years, many people with disabilities have felt neglected in decision-making processes at the village level, resulting in them not having equal access to various government services. Another main obstacle is that village officials do not understand the rights of people with disabilities. In addition, village governments cannot create inclusive policies.

This problem is a serious challenge in the context of achieving SDGs in villages, especially goals such as eliminating poverty, gender equality, reducing inequality, and sustainable community development. Villages as the smallest government unit are at the forefront of implementing the SDGs, but if inclusiveness is not prioritized, vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities will continue to be left behind. In practice, the lack of disability-friendly public facilities, the lack of specific data on the needs of vulnerable groups, and the lack of awareness of village stakeholders about the importance of inclusiveness are the main obstacles.

Bojonegoro has great potential to lead in creating inclusive villages, especially with significant APBD support. However, to make this happen, concrete steps are needed, such as ensuring the distribution of social programs that are more targeted, increasing the accessibility of public facilities in villages, and building the capacity of village officials to understand and prioritize the principle of inclusivity. Without these steps, development in villages will continue to leave behind disabled groups, which means that the SDG goal of leaving no one behind will be difficult to achieve. SDGs emphasize inclusivity as the basis for sustainable development, but in Bojonegoro villages, governance that is not yet fully optimal causes gaps in access to resources and decision-making, especially for people with disabilities.

Bojonegoro Regency, which has one of the highest APBDs in East Java, should be able to provide equitable public services. However, in reality, the distribution of programs such as social assistance (bansos) often does not reach people with disabilities due to a lack of specific data and inclusive approaches at the village level. These challenges reflect fundamental problems in achieving the SDGs in villages, especially related to goals such as eliminating poverty, reducing inequality, and developing sustainable communities. The lack of disability-friendly facilities, lack of representation in decision-making, and low awareness of inclusivity at the village government level exacerbate this inequality.

This research focuses on how the governance framework in Bojonegoro can be more inclusive to ensure that people with disabilities have equal access to development programs, in line with the principles of good governance which emphasize inclusivity, transparency, accountability, and active participation of all stakeholders. By using a data-based approach and policy analysis, this research aims to provide concrete recommendations that include improving the distribution of social programs in an accountable manner, increasing the transparent accessibility of village facilities, as well as integrating the principle of inclusivity in every stage of development planning in the village through the active participation of people with disabilities. This approach supports the implementation of good governance to ensure that no group is left behind, in line with the objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially in creating a just, equal, and inclusive society.

Although previous research has largely focused on the inclusivity of people with disabilities in urban contexts, there is a significant gap in understanding the challenges of inclusivity in rural areas. Village governance, which has a key role in ensuring the distribution of public resources and services, is often under-explored in the context of inclusive development. (Propiona, n.d.). This research seeks to fill this gap by highlighting rural governance mechanisms in Bojonegoro, a district with a high regional budget that should be able to become a model of inclusive development but still faces obstacles in supporting people with disabilities.

The scientific reason for choosing Bojonegoro is based on data that shows that this district has a large village population and a significant number of people with disabilities will be recorded in 2023, there will be more than 5,000 people with disabilities in this area (Ulfadari, 2023). This is an important concern because the inclusiveness of public services in Bojonegoro villages still faces many challenges, even though this district has one of the highest APBDs in East Java. This large budget has not been fully optimized to address the needs of vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities, especially in access to social assistance programs (bansos) and other

basic services. However, the distribution of social programs such as social assistance (bansos) and access to education, health, and public facilities is often uneven due to the limitations of an inclusive governance framework. This research is different from previous studies because it focuses on villages as the smallest government units, which have a unique and strategic role in achieving the SDGs, especially the goals of eliminating poverty, reducing inequality, and building inclusive communities.

By focusing on the challenges of village governance in the context of inclusiveness, this research not only contributes to academic literature but also offers practical solutions for local governments to improve policies and systems that support people with disabilities in villages. This is important to ensure that the principle of "leaving no one behind" in the SDGs can be realized, even in rural areas which have received little attention so far (Anisa, n.d.). This approach is also emphasized in Law No. 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities, which encourages accessibility and equality for persons with disabilities in all aspects of life, including in development and governance in villages (Dewi et al., n.d.). Through an inclusive perspective, village development can be more just and equitable and ensure that all village residents benefit from every development policy and program.

This research brings a new approach by examining the interaction between inclusive governance principles and the needs of people with disabilities in a rural context, which has been less explored in previous studies. The main focus is on how the village government in Bojonegoro can integrate the principle of inclusiveness in the management of public services, especially in the distribution of social programs such as social assistance (bansos) and the provision of accessible infrastructure. With this approach, this research not only identifies challenges but also offers actionable strategies to advance rural inclusivity under the SDGs framework.

The potential impact of this research includes direct contributions to the formation of more inclusive, data-driven policies, especially at the local level. These findings can help local and village governments to better understand how policies and programs designed with vulnerable groups, such as people with disabilities, can improve the efficiency of aid distribution and access to basic services. Apart from that, this research can also be a reference for other districts with similar characteristics in improving inclusiveness-based governance that contributes to achieving the SDGs, especially related to reducing inequality and alleviating poverty (OECD, 2020).

METHODS

This research uses a qualitative descriptive approach with the research location in Bojonegoro Regency. This approach was chosen because it allows researchers to describe

factual conditions in the field more specifically, transparently and in depth regarding inclusive governance for people with disabilities in obtaining social assistance. As said by (Ana Kumalasari, 2024) Descriptive research is not intended to test certain hypotheses but is based on a postpositivist philosophy which researchers use to study the state of primary natural objects (not experiments).

The focus of this research is to analyze the principles of inclusive governance based on aspects of accountability, transparency, participation, responsiveness and inclusivity, as formulated in the concept of good governance by the UNDP (United Nations Development Program). Data collection was carried out through direct observation and interviews with stakeholders, including village officials and people with disabilities who did not receive social assistance. Apart from that, this research also uses secondary data obtained from official publications, previous research results, as well as policy documents related to social assistance programs in Bojonegoro. Data analysis was carried out using interactive analysis techniques from Miles and Huberman, which included stages of data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. With this method, it is hoped that research can provide a clear and comprehensive picture of inclusive governance in the distribution of social assistance for people with disabilities in Bojonegoro Regency, as well as identify the challenges that are still faced in implementing this policy.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Inclusive Governance for persons With Disabilities In Achieving SDGs

Inclusive development by villages is important and cannot be separated in Bojonegoro, as one of the districts in East Java which has its challenges in terms of inclusivity for people with disabilities. Inclusive governance for people with disabilities in Bojonegoro Regency is an important component of this effort. Inclusive development by villages is important and cannot be separated in Bojonegoro, as one of the districts in East Java which has its challenges in terms of inclusivity for people with disabilities.

Inclusive governance for people with disabilities in Bojonegoro Regency is an important component in efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially goals related to reducing poverty, and inequality and improving the quality of life for all individuals. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency, the number of people with disabilities in Bojonegoro Regency is quite significant, and they often experience obstacles in accessing public services, education, and employment. To fulfill the principles of inclusivity, local governments need to commit to creating responsive and accountable policies, as well as involving people with disabilities in program planning and implementation.

Achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially goals related to reducing poverty, and inequality and improving the quality of life for all individuals. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency, the number of people with disabilities in Bojonegoro Regency is quite significant, and they often experience obstacles in accessing public services, education, and employment. To fulfill the principles of inclusivity, local governments need to commit to creating responsive and accountable policies, as well as involving people with disabilities in program planning and implementation.

Inclusive governance is an important foundation for achieving sustainable development goals (SDGs), especially in rural areas such as Bojonegoro. However, the gap between village government governance and inclusiveness efforts towards people with disabilities reflects complex and multidimensional challenges. This research identifies several underlying factors that are the main causes of this gap. The main factor is social stigma that is rooted in local culture where people with disabilities are often seen as a group that only depends on assistance, without making a significant contribution to society (Siregar & Purbantara, 2020). This perspective limits them from actively participating in decision-making at the village level, even though the SDGs require the inclusion of all groups, including vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities.

The persistent gap in inclusive governance between village governments and residents with disabilities can be explained by several scientific reasons that are also rooted in cultural factors. Social stigma against disability plays an important role in creating this gap. In many village communities, including in areas such as Bojonegoro, people with disabilities are often considered a group that is dependent on assistance and cannot actively contribute to development. This understanding often stems from traditional norms that view disability as the result of “fate” or “punishment,” thereby reinforcing their exclusion from decision-making at the village level (Asiva Noor Rachmayani, 2015)

From a governance perspective, inadequate training of village officials is another significant factor. Many village officials do not yet have in-depth knowledge about the rights of people with disabilities or how to integrate the principles of inclusivity in policy planning. This has an impact on the lack of prioritization of the special needs of vulnerable groups, such as the development of disability-friendly infrastructure or the allocation of special funds for their empowerment. This limited knowledge shows that there are gaps in the implementation of good governance, especially in the aspects of participation and transparency, which should ensure the involvement of all community groups in the development process.

Good Governance in the Context of Inclusivity for People with disabilities

Implementing good governance is the key to overcoming the governance gap between village government and people with disabilities. One of the main principles of good governance is transparency, which requires the government to provide information that is open and easily accessible to all parties, including vulnerable groups (Darmi, 2016). However, in the village context, there is often a lack of transparency in the management of social assistance programs or budget allocation for the needs of people with disabilities. This not only causes public distrust but also widens the gap between community needs and implemented policies.

The lack of transparency in social assistance programs found in the field indicates a deviation from the principles of accountability and transparency of good governance, as explained in the UNDP framework. These principles require openness of information, involvement of all stakeholders, and clear communication. However, in many villages, people with disabilities often do not receive sufficient information regarding recipient criteria, distribution mechanisms, and supervision of social assistance programs. This creates distrust and exclusion of vulnerable groups in the development process. When compared with the theory of inclusive governance, the non-involvement of people with disabilities in planning and implementing policies in villages shows a violation of the principle of participation. Based on the results of an interview with FA, one of the people with disabilities. *"I have been registering for social assistance for a long time, but until now I have never received assistance, other neighbors have received assistance such as wheelchairs, hearing aids, necessities, and money, but all this time I have tried to register for social assistance in the village but never got it."* (Interview with FA's mother. 31 October 2024)

Based on the interview excerpt. Apart from the problem of access to information, transparency in the selection process for aid recipients is also often an issue. Many people with disabilities complain that they do not receive assistance for no apparent reason, even though they belong to the vulnerable category of society. The absence of information regarding the criteria used in this assessment creates distrust and dissatisfaction among people with disabilities. Transparency in the selection process means that the village government must be able to explain the criteria used clearly and fairly, as well as provide opportunities for those who feel they meet the requirements to apply or question the decision if they are rejected (Majid et al., 2020).

Budget management for social assistance also needs to be more transparent, people with disabilities and the general public have the right to know the allocation of aid funds and the

number of aid recipients in their villages. With this openness, the public can ensure that the budget provided by the government or donors is used according to the specified goals. This budget transparency can also reduce the risk of misappropriation of funds because the public can monitor the process and report any discrepancies (Wulandari et al., 2022), (United Nation, 2018) States that inclusive governance requires all community groups, including the vulnerable, to actively contribute to decision-making. However, deep-rooted social stigma, as found in the data, prevents people with disabilities from being fully engaged. They are often seen as passive recipients of aid rather than actors who can contribute to village development. On the other hand, minimal training for village officials regarding the rights of people with disabilities also shows weak implementation of the principle of responsiveness. Within a good governance framework, responsiveness means that policies and programs must reflect the needs of all groups in society. However, village officials' limited knowledge about disability rights creates irrelevant or inadequate policies, such as the unaffordability of public facilities for people with disabilities or unfair budget allocations.

One other finding in the field is that there are villages that have succeeded in increasing inclusiveness, but only because of the initiative of individual village heads or local leaders, not because of systemic changes. This goes against the principle of structural accountability, where good governance must ensure that inclusive policy change and success can persist regardless of the existence of a particular leader. In this case, institutional mechanisms at the village level do not yet support the sustainability of inclusive policies on a systemic basis. Limited resources are also a major obstacle. Villages often face budget constraints that cause them to prioritize needs that are considered more urgent, such as physical development, and over-inclusive programs (Iin Rohmatul Marfu'ah et al., 2024). This imbalance in budget allocation reflects a lack of understanding of the importance of investing in inclusiveness as part of sustainable development. The principles of good governance, such as efficiency and fairness, are not fully reflected in this practice. Based on the results of interviews with the Head of Margomulyo Village.

"Margomulyo village has quite a lot of people with disabilities. But unfortunately, not all of them receive assistance from Social Services. This made us feel the need to act. Therefore, together with the village officials, I took the initiative to set aside a portion of the village budget to help poor people and people with disabilities who have not received this assistance by preparing the village budget more carefully, ensuring that there is a special allocation for these needs. Apart from that, we also involve the community in village meetings to ensure this program receives full

support. *"Our goal is that every aid is truly on target and eases the burden on those in need."* (Interview with Mr. AN. 31 October 2024)

Culturally, many rural communities still rely on traditional leadership structures, where decisions are often influenced by the preferences of village leaders rather than involving broad consultation with the community, including people with disabilities. This has led to a top-down approach to decision-making, which often ignores the needs of vulnerable groups. In Bojonegoro, for example, limited institutional support further exacerbates these challenges, as inclusive initiatives often depend on the success of individual village leaders rather than systemic change. To overcome this gap, strategic steps are needed, such as mandatory training for village officials on inclusive governance, increasing public awareness through community-based campaigns, and strengthening institutional capacity to support inclusive programs. By integrating cultural aspects and good governance principles, villages can reduce social stigma, increase accountability, and create a more inclusive environment for people with disabilities.

Lack of training and understanding of village officials regarding the needs and rights of people with disabilities is a serious obstacle. Based on interviews with village officials, many of them do not have specific guidance or training in implementing good governance principles such as accountability, transparency, and inclusive participation. This lack of understanding has direct implications for the implementation of policies that often ignore the needs of vulnerable groups. For example, social assistance programs are often designed without consultation or direct involvement of people with disabilities. As a result, the program does not suit their needs, both in terms of coverage and distribution mechanisms and limited resources are also the main challenges in realizing inclusive governance.

Even though Bojonegoro is known as one of the districts with the highest APBD in East Java, budget distribution does not always reflect priorities for inclusive development. Basic infrastructure such as roads, public facilities, and accessibility for people with disabilities is often minimal. This condition is exacerbated by limited human resources, where the number of village government staff who are competent in inclusiveness issues is very limited. Villages located in remote areas face greater challenges, due to the lack of access to training or support programs from the district government, and local culture also plays an important role in shaping the dynamics of inclusive governance in Bojonegoro.

In many villages, the leadership structure tends to be hierarchical, with key decisions up to the village head or other local elites. While on the one hand, village heads who have an inclusive vision can encourage positive change, on the other hand, many village heads have no concern

for issues of inclusivity. This creates an imbalance between villages that are proactive and villages that still ignore the needs of vulnerable groups. In addition, the existence of traditional norms that tend to be conservative often hinders the adoption of innovative policies needed to support people with disabilities.

Theoretically, the principles of good governance emphasize the importance of accountability, transparency, and inclusiveness in every stage of development. However, this research found that in many villages in Bojonegoro, the implementation of these principles is still far from ideal. For example, the lack of transparency in the implementation of social assistance programs reflects failure to fulfill the principle of accountability. In some cases, people with disabilities reported that they had never received clear information about the criteria for receiving benefits or the mechanism for distributing aid. This is contrary to the UNDP framework which emphasizes the importance of clear communication and stakeholder engagement in ensuring the success of inclusive governance. However, several findings show success at the level of certain villages, especially those led by village heads who have an inclusive vision. In these villages, village heads took the initiative to involve people with disabilities in village deliberations and provide support for economic empowerment programs. However, these findings appear to be isolated cases that depend more on the individual qualities of local leaders than systemic change. This shows that the success of inclusive programs is highly dependent on leadership factors, which is a big challenge in creating sustainable inclusive policies.

This research also notes that there are inconsistencies in policy implementation between regions. Villages closer to the district center tend to have better access to training and program support from the district government, while villages in remote areas are often overlooked. This inequality shows that the district government needs to adopt a more strategic and equitable approach to support inclusiveness in all villages. Based on these findings, several policy recommendations can be implemented to overcome the gap in inclusive governance in Bojonegoro. 1. District governments need to provide mandatory training for village officials regarding the rights of people with disabilities and the principles of inclusive governance. This training should be designed to provide an in-depth understanding of how to design and implement inclusive programs. 2. The government needs to develop a centralized database that includes detailed information about people with disabilities in each village. This data will be the basis for more targeted and evidence-based planning. 3. Village budget allocations need to be directed towards improving accessibility infrastructure, such as roads, public facilities, and disability-friendly transportation services. 4. Village governments must ensure the active involvement of

people with disabilities in village deliberations and other decision-making processes. This can be achieved through the formation of special working groups or participatory forums that involve people with disabilities directly. 5. District and village governments need to develop innovative programs that support the economic empowerment of people with disabilities, such as job skills training and access to business capital (Octaviani et al., 2015)

Through more focused and strategic policy implementation, Bojonegoro has the potential to become a model for implementing inclusive governance in rural areas. However, this change requires joint commitment from all parties, including the district government, village government, community, and people with disabilities themselves. By overcoming social stigma, increasing the capacity of village officials, and allocating resources effectively, inclusive and sustainable governance can be realized, in line with SDGs principles.

CONCLUSIONS

The conclusion that can be drawn from the results of the research and discussions that have been carried out is that the principles of inclusive governance for people with disabilities in Bojonegoro Regency have been pursued through various policies and social assistance programs. However, implementation in the field still faces a number of significant challenges that need to be addressed immediately. One of the main challenges is the lack of open information regarding the mechanisms and distribution of assistance, which causes low levels of public trust, especially people with disabilities, in existing programs. Apart from that, obstacles are still found in the accountability of program implementation, such as weak monitoring and evaluation of aid distribution, as well as the lack of active participation of people with disabilities in the planning and decision-making process. This shows the need for increased collaboration between local governments, villages and community groups, including people with disabilities, to create more inclusive and sustainable programs. As a recommendation, strategic steps are needed to increase transparency in the data collection and aid distribution process, strengthen the government's responsiveness to the needs of people with disabilities, and involve them actively in every stage of the program. In this way, it is hoped that good governance can be achieved, in line with Bojonegoro Regency's efforts to meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets which prioritize reducing disparities and empowering vulnerable groups.

REFERENCE

Ana Kumalasari, B. T. R. (2024). Collaborative Governance Dalam Pengentasan Kemiskinan Ekstrem Di Kabupaten Bojonegoro. *JIAN - Jurnal Ilmiah Administrasi Negara*, *8*(1), 133–145. https://doi.org/10.56071/jian.v8i1.840

Anisa, B. (n.d.). *Wujudkan Kabupaten Insklusif, Pemkab Bojonegoro Gelar Musrenbang Perempuan*. https://daerah.sindonews.com/read/1053285/97/wujudkan-kabupaten-insklusif-pemkab-bojonegoro-gelar-musrenbang-perempuan-1679461399

Asiva Noor Rachmayani. (2015). *Survei Kebutuhan Hukum Bagi Kelompok Rentan*.

Darmi, T. (2016). Penerapan Prinsip Good Governance Untuk Layanan Publik. Jurusan Administrasi FISIP Universitas Muhammadiyah Bengkulu. *Jurnal Administrasi Pembangunan*, *4*(2), 87–156.

Dewi, R. K., Pramana, R. P., Sadaly, H., Dewi, R. K., Pramana, R. P., & Sadaly, H. (n.d.). *Kendala Mewujudkan Pembangunan Inklusif Penyandang Disabilitas*.

Iin Rohmatul Marfu'ah, Dicken Naluraning Yasmara, & M. Noer Falaq Al Amin. (2024). Analisis Program Pendidikan Inklusif bagi Disabilitas di Kota Kediri dengan Perspektif Problem Tree Analysis. *ARIMA : Jurnal Sosial dan Humaniora*, *1*(4), 178–189. https://doi.org/10.62017/arima.v1i4.1100

Majid, J., Islam, U., & Alauddin, N. (2020). *Perwujudan Nilai Transparansi, Akuntabilitas dan Konsep Value For Money dalam Pengelolaan Akuntansi Keuangan Sektor Publik (Studi Pada Kantor BAPPEDA Sulawesi Selatan)*. *September 2018*. https://doi.org/10.33096/atestasi.v1i1.39

Octaviani, N. P. E., Erviantono, T., & Purnamaningsih, P. E. (2015). Penerapan Governance dalam Implementasi Perda Penyandang Disabilitas di Kota Denpasar (Studi Kasus Implementasi Peraturan Daerah Provinsi Bali Nomor 9 Tahun 2015 Tentang Perlindungan Dan Pemenuhan Hak Penyandang Disabilitas). *Fisipol Univ. Udayana*, 1–8.

OECD. (2020). *What Does "Inclusive Governance" Mean? Clarifying Theory and Practice*. *27*, 1–34. Propiona, J. K. (n.d.). *The 4th ICODIE*.

Siregar, N. A. M., & Purbantara, A. (2020). Melawan Stigma Diskriminatif: Strategi Pemberdayaan Penyandang Disabilitas di Desa Panggungharjo. *Jurnal Pemberdayaan Masyarakat: Media Pemikiran Dan Dakwah Pembangunan*, *4*(1), 27–50. https://doi.org/10.14421/jpm.2020.041-02

Thejatim. (n.d.). *10 Besar APBD Kabupaten/kota di Jawa Timur 2023*. https://thejatim.com/ini-dia-10-besar-apbd-kabupaten-kota-di-jawa-timur-2023-siapa-terkaya/2/

Ulfadari, B. (2023). BPS Kabupaten Bojonegoro dalam Angka 2023. *Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Bojonegoro*, *35220.2306*. https://bojonegorokab.bps.go.id/id/publication/2023/02/28/288ab3140857799a210104b2/kabupaten-bojonegoro-dalam-angka-2023.html

UNESCO. (2020). Monitoring Human Settlements Indicators Sustainable Development Goals. In *Sustainable Development Goals*.

United Nation. (2018). *The 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals An opportunity for Latin America and the Caribbean Thank you for your interest in this ECLAC publication*. https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/40156/25/S1801140_en.pdf

Wulandari, S., Kartono, D. T., Ilmu, F., Politik, I., & Maret, U. S. (2022). *Desentralisasi Penyediaan Program Pendidikan Inklusif Bagi Penyandang Disabilitas di Indonesia : Systematic Literature Review terlepas dari pemerataan pendidikan bagi berorientasi hanya pada pencapaian target-*. *7*(2).