

Implementation of a women-friendly and child-caring village program in Purbawinangun Village, Plumbon District, Cirebon Regency

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ABSTRACT

The Village Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) ensure inclusivity in village development by prioritizing the active involvement and benefit of all women and children. The aim of this study was to assess the implementation of the women-friendly and child-caring village program in Purbawinangun Village, Plumbon District, Cirebon Regency. The research adopts a qualitative approach, basing its analysis on field observations and utilizing relevant theoretical frameworks. However, it has been discovered that the Women-Friendly Village and Child-Care program in Purbawinangun Village, Plumbon District, Cirebon Regency is facing operational challenges. These challenges include inadequate socialization of the program, limited community participation, especially among women and children, inefficient management by the implementing agency, as well as a lack of discipline in the program development. These factors significantly impact the successful implementation of the program in Purbawinangun Village, Plumbon District, Cirebon Regency. The research indicates that enhancing collective dedication, enhancing the human resource capabilities of village officials, fostering a friendly environment for women and children's volunteers, and engaging the community are essential. It is crucial to incorporate a gender and children's rights perspective into village regulations, integrate gender and children's rights into village programs, empower women, safeguard the rights of children, and carry out periodic monitoring and evaluation.

Keywords: Implementation, Program, Village, Women, Children.

INTRODUCTION

Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages stated that one of the goals of village development is to create a better life for the community. This village, which is part of a total of 74,961 villages, plays an important role in preparing quality human energy sources and competing for the opportunity to host Indonesia's golden generation in 2045. Implementation Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017 concerning Implementation of the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals by localizing sustainable development goals into village development implemented by the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration. Village SDGs is the name given to efforts to localize these sustainable development goals. Village SDGs are designated so that development in villages must have an impact on improving the economy and quality of human resources in the village. Village SDGs are also intended so that the benefits of village development can be felt by all village residents without anyone being overlooked or known as no one left behind. In Indonesia, SDG Village is 74 percent of the way to achieving sustainable development goals. According to Subekti et al. (2018), national development heavily depends on village development. Therefore, strengthening village institutions and governance is crucial to achieving these ambitious goals.

In accordance with the general guidelines for village development and empowerment of village communities issued by the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration in 2020, village development policies and directions aim to

achieve 18 sustainable development goals. These goals provide a comprehensive framework for addressing various aspects of community well-being and environmental sustainability at the village level. The 18 goals are: 1) villages without poverty; 2) villages without hunger; 3) healthy and prosperous villages; 4) quality village education; 5) involvement of women in village; 6) village with clean water and sanitation; 7) villages with clean and renewable energy; 8) equitable village economic growth; 9) village innovation and infrastructure; 10) village without inequality; 11) safe and comfortable village; 12) environmentally conscious village consumption and production; 13) climate change responsive village; 14) village marine ecosystems; 15) village land ecosystems; 16) peaceful and justice village; 17) partnership for village development; and 18) dynamic village institutions and adaptive village culture.

Through the principles in the village development aspect, the benefits must be felt by all village residents without exception, in accordance with the principles of the village development aspect. This includes groups for children and women. The population of Cirebon Regency is 2,360,441 people, with 738,652 children and 1,164,906 women, around 63% of the population of Cirebon Regency consists of women and children (Cirebon Regency Central Statistics Agency, 2024) accounting for around 26% of the population, this large number will be a significant investment in achieving program policies and development activities, including sustainable village development goals. So that superior human resources can be created in villages, making village development friendly to women and children as the center of new development (Wibisana et al., 2020).

Villages that integrate gender and child perspectives in village governance, village development, and community development and empowerment in a planned, comprehensive, and sustainable manner are called women-friendly and child-caring villages. Villages must fulfill the right to protection from all forms of violence and discrimination, provide public facilities and infrastructure that are friendly to women and children, and provide a sense of security and comfort for their residents, especially women and children (Prasetyowati et al., 2022). These efforts ensure that the most vulnerable members of the community are supported and protected. Ten indicators of a village that is women-friendly and cares for children include: 1) organizing women and children so they can play a role in village/subdistrict development; 2) compiling disaggregated data; 3) village regulations and subdistrict policies that are women and child friendly; 4) availability of financing from village finances and empowerment of village assets to realize women's empowerment and child protection in villages; 5) women's representation in village/sub-district structures, BPD and Village Traditional Institution; 6) villages empower women in entrepreneurship with a gender perspective accompanied by a process of building women's critical awareness; 7) all children receive good parenting based on children's rights; 8) no violence against women and children and criminal acts of human trafficking; 9) no child labor; and 10) no child marriage. These indicators provide a comprehensive framework to ensure the well-being and empowerment of women and children in the village (Lwamba et al., 2022).

These ten indicators are key in a women-friendly and child-caring village development program, without exception being the responsibility of the community and related village parties. To build villages that are friendly, independent, and responsible, it is very important to include child protection and women's empowerment in village development. This inclusion ensures that development efforts are holistic and cater to the needs of all community members (Hemawati et al., 2023). One of the important components of village development that focuses on achieving village SDGs is the creation of women and child-friendly villages. The city has a good outlook and cares about children and upholds efforts to achieve the city's

SDGs, especially goal number 5, namely the inclusion of village women and supporting village SDGs (Fatimah et al., 2023). This goal aligns with broader national and global objectives for sustainable development and gender equality.

Implementation of women's and children's friendly villages based on a gender perspective through penta helix collaboration involving the roles of government, universities, media and communities so that the implementation of this activity can synergize with various aspects of the field that are able to support implementation, sustainability in accordance with program objectives and monitoring and evaluation (Rahman, 2023). On the basis of (Decree of the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Number 70 of 2021 concerning the Determination of Regency/City Model Village Areas that are Women Friendly and Caring for Children), to follow up on village policies and programs that are friendly to women and care for children, the Regent of Cirebon issued (Decree of the Regent of Cirebon Number 476/Kep.236-DPPKBP3A/2022 concerning Designation of a Model Village that is Women Friendly and Cares for Children in Cirebon Regency) development of programs and activities in an effort to empower women and care for children in Cirebon district. This research aims to determine the implementation of women-friendly and child-caring villages in Purbawinangun village, Plumbon sub-district, Cirebon district? What are the strengths and weaknesses in implementing the women-friendly and child-caring village program in Purbawinangun Village, Plumbon District, Cirebon Regency.

LITERATURE REVIEW

One of the studies that can be referred to in this present study is “Does Gender Equality, Women’s Empowerment in Entrepreneurship and Research Have an Influence on Development of Women-Friendly and Child-Caring Villages”, conducted by Winahyu (2024). The results of this study indicate that gender equality and women’s empowerment had a significant effect on entrepreneurship training. Gender equality and entrepreneurship training have a significant effect on the success of developing women-friendly and child-caring villages. However, women’s empowerment has no significant effect on the success of developing women-friendly and child-caring villages. This research used a quantitative research type with an associative research approach. The research population was all female entrepreneurs in Sumberjambe District, Jember Regency. The research sample was determined using non-probability sampling of as many as 95 people. For data analysis, Structural Equation Model (SEM) analysis was carried out using the Partial Least Square/SEM-PLS approach

The next research by Winahyu (2024) and Makmur et. al. (2023), discussed the concept of Women-Friendly and Child-Care Villages as a solution to the problems of maternal and infant mortality, stunting, illiteracy, violence against women, early marriage, and child labor. The first step that must be taken is to create regulations that become an umbrella for various related programs. So, the product of this service is a program design and formulation of village regulations that are women-friendly and care for children in Mining Village. Assistance is carried out by helping the village government identify the problems faced by women and children, following which gender analysis is carried out to find the prescriptions. Implementation of this service activity begins with building communication with the village government and community leaders by paying attention to the minimum proportion of 50% women. Following this, observations and focus group discussions (FGD) were carried out involving related parties to ensure problem identification and formulation of prescriptions by the Mining Village context.

In a different study, the process of gender mainstreaming in local development planning is examined, with an emphasis on the execution of programmes in villages that support women and children (Syukri et al., 2021; Astariyani et al., 2022; Firdaus et al. 2024). The study emphasises how crucial it is to incorporate gender viewpoints into development planning and execution at every level to guarantee inclusivity and cater to the particular needs of rural women and children. The study looks at the potential and problems associated with mainstreaming gender in local development practices and policies. The results indicate that although there has been progress in acknowledging the importance of women's empowerment and gender equality in village development, there are still gaps in putting these ideas into practice. This study emphasises how important it is to keep working to improve gender mainstreaming tactics and the efficiency of village programmes that support women and children in order to support sustainable rural development.

Judging from research conducted by Winahyu et al (2024) related to women-friendly and child-caring villages successfully implemented in the field of women's empowerment in Sumberjambe District, Jember Regency, it is not yet known that the implementation of the Women and Child-Friendly Village Program by the 10 indicators of Women Friendly and Child Caring Villages. However, research conducted by Makmur et al (2023) succeeded in designing programs and formulating village regulations that are women-friendly and care for children.

From several existing studies, researchers want to conduct research related to the Implementation of the Women-Friendly Village Program and Child Care in Purbawinangun Village, Plumbon District, Cirebon Regency. This is to determine the implementation of the program that has been carried out because Purbawinangun Village is an example village of the Cirebon Regency Women-Friendly and Child-Caring Village Program which will be followed by 411 other villages.

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach. By utilizing the theoretical basis that will be used as a guide, this research will focus on research that is in accordance with field facts (Muhammad et al, 2023). The search process to understand human or social phenomena by creating a comprehensive and complex picture that can be presented in words, reporting detailed views obtained from informant sources, and carried out in a natural setting (Walidin, 2015). Qualitative research has a descriptive nature and tends to use an inductive approach to analysis, so that processes and meanings based on the subject's perspective are more emphasized in this qualitative research (Fadli, 2021). By using the concept of program implementation by S. Smith Akib (2012), which includes the following indicators: 1. Idealized policy, 2. Target group, 3. Implementing organization, 4. Environmental factors. The informants for this research are 1. Head of Purbawinangun Village, Plumbon District, Cirebon Regency 2. Volunteer Friends of Women and Children 3. Village Consultative Body 4. Purbawinangun Village Community. Collection data through observation, interviews, documentation studies, literature studies, and questionnaires (Sugiyono, 2019). Qualitative analysis techniques using data reduction, data presentation, drawing conclusions and verification (Sugiyono, 2017). So using a qualitative descriptive approach, the aim of this research is to find out about the implementation of the women-friendly and child-care village program in Purbawinangun Village, Plumbon District, Cirebon Regency.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of Idealized Policies: Women-Friendly and Child-Caring Village Program in Purbawinangun Village

The interaction pattern initiated by the policy formulator with the aim of encouraging, influencing and stimulating the target group to implement it. A policy must be based on a binding legal basis as a guideline in carrying out national and state life (Kansil, 2020). In this research it was found that the Women Friendly and Child Care Village program in Purbawinangun Village, Plumbon District, Cirebon Regency has (Village Regulation Number 04 of 2022 concerning Women-Friendly and Child-Caring Villages) As a policy basis for program implementation, it is necessary to widely disseminate village regulations that are women-friendly and care for children to the community. Socialization of this policy can be carried out through Communication, Information and Education. By carrying out this activity it is hoped that the policy will be implemented to the people of Purbawinangun Village, Plumbon District, Cirebon Regency. Furthermore, in every policy formulation related to women and children, the village government must pay attention to and accommodate the opinions of women and children conveyed through the friends of women and children forum by taking into account the best interests of women and children. Meanwhile, the mechanism for establishing children's and women's forums will be determined by the village head's decision Puspaningrum & Sunartomo (2022).

The results of the research show that the idealized policy dimension has been implemented by the Purbawinangun Village Government, namely the first stage of communication and coordination carried out by the relevant parties has gone well, namely the Cirebon Regency Population Control, Family Planning, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service, which has carried out advocacy. in developing the Women-Friendly and Child-Care Village program by forming Women-Friendly and Child-Protection Village Regulations and then coordinating between the relevant parties in Purbawinangun Village who work together in implementing this program. The second stage of communication is established between policy makers and the target group, namely the Community, through Communication, Information and Education, implementing a women and child friendly village program in Purbawinangun Village, Plumbon District, Cirebon Regency for the community. Socialization of this policy is a form of communication to inform about a policy that will be implemented so that the target group has knowledge regarding women-friendly and child-caring village programs. Based on the results of this study, it was found that the socialization process of the implementation of the women-friendly and child-caring village program had not been carried out optimally because the socialization carried out by the implementor only covered part of the entire community and the socialization was not intensive, so there were still people who did not know about the existence of this women-friendly and child-caring village program.

Engaging the Target Groups: Women and Children in Purbawinangun Village

In implementing the women-friendly and child-caring village program, the target group is the community, especially women and children, to be committed to supporting women-friendly and child-caring villages in Purbawinangun Village, Plumbon District, Cirebon Regency. In an effort to improve the quality of life of children, the Village Government is obliged to guarantee child care that is based on children's rights, namely the right to a family environment and alternative care, basic health and welfare, education, use of free time and cultural activities, as well as special protection for children. Villages must create control mechanisms so that families are able to provide care for children, even if necessary, villages provide institutional-based care mechanisms that can be carried out in collaboration

with elements of society in the village. Riyadi et al. (2022) Based on this research, it was found that the women-friendly and child-caring village program was not implemented comprehensively in all target groups, namely the community, especially women and children, because the women-friendly and child-caring village program was not yet optimal and consistent. Even though community participation in being involved in this program has been very good, on this side there are also obstacles, lack of community understanding and awareness about gender and the rights of women and children, lack of support from the village government and community to commit to realizing a Women-Friendly and Child-Caring Village, lack of human resources and budget, limited availability of data and information to determine appropriate programs for the target group so that village programs that are women friendly and care for children in Purbawinangun Village, Plumbon District, Cirebon Regency are not yet optimal.

Realizing the various problems faced by women and children in Purbawinangun Village, efforts need to be made to increase the resource capacity of women and children through socialization, meetings and training in creating a Women-Friendly and Child-Caring Village Susanti et al., (2023). This research shows that important things influence the target group to get involved and want to adapt to the policy that will be implemented, one of which is intensive communication between the policy implementer (implementator) and the policy recipient (target group). Whether this communication process is smooth or not will be very influential and become determining factors in order to obtain effective results in program implementation.

In this case, it was found that the socialization of policy implementers to the community could be said to have not been optimal because the socialization was only an appeal carried out at the start of the program, and the socialization also did not cover all target groups, especially women and children. Then socialization also tends not to explain detailed program procedures, such as implementing women's empowerment and child protection in realizing gender equality. Because the community still does not understand this program well, it can also be concluded that the target group, some of the stakeholders, are not all able to adapt to the 10 reference indicators for the women-friendly and child-caring village program that was developed.

Executing the Women-Friendly and Child-Care Village Program: Organizational Dynamics

In the implementation of the Women-Friendly and Child-Care Village program in Purbawinangun Village, Plumbon District, Cirebon Regency, its implementation involves the Village Consultative Body, Village Head and village officials. In the implementation effort, it is necessary to formulate policies that can provide recognition and fulfillment of the rights of women and children in Governance of village government administration, village development and community development and empowerment carried out in a planned, comprehensive and sustainable manner Soeprapto et al. (2023).

The results of this research show that in the implementation they carried out their respective duties quite well at first, but there were several processes in the implementation of this program that did not go as expected, such as providing women's empowerment training and proposing village children's voices. However, the important thing that determines the success of this program is that it is implemented in the community, it also depends on the good performance of the implementer and of course the ability and understanding of the

group of friends of women and children as implementers to fully support the implementation of the women-friendly and child-caring village program.

Environmental Factors in Program Implementation

In the process of implementing policies, a conducive external environment is needed and this research shows the support of the regional government and related regional apparatus organizations to collaborate in developing integrated and complementary Women-Friendly and Child-Care Village programs and activities. Meanwhile, the capacity of the community and government of Purbawinangun Village to carry out socialization, training and technical assistance in the implementation of a Women-Friendly and Child Care Village, as well as mass media and information technology publications. It is hoped that these efforts can encourage the creation of an external environment that is conducive to the implementation of a Women-Friendly and Child-Care Village.

This research shows that environmental factors determine the implementation of the organization to support the implementation of the program, the need to involve the potential and resources owned with the participation of community groups, cadres, Family Welfare Empowerment administrators, Village Consultative Bodies and Local Governments are able to realize Women Friendly and Child Care Villages in Purbawinangun Village, Plumbon District, Cirebon Regency (Fitriyanti et al., 2023).

CONCLUSION

The implementation of the Women-Friendly and Child-Care Village program in Purbawinangun Village, Plumbon District, Cirebon Regency is quite good if viewed from the idealized policy dimension regarding communication and coordination between the Population Control, Family Planning, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Services, Cirebon Regency. while communication between the Purbawinangun Village Government and the community has not been optimal.

The implementation of the Women Friendly and Child Care Village program in Purbawinangun Village, Plumbon District, Cirebon Regency is seen from the target group aspect, namely the community, especially women and children in Purbawinangun Village as the policy target group, still needs to apply the discipline of the Purbawinangun Village Government in implementing the program.

The Program Implementing Body in the Purbawinangun Village Government, if viewed from the quality of performance, namely the ability and understanding in implementing the program has been well realized as well as the quality of the implementor's work to support the implementation of government programs.

Socio-cultural factors, namely those related to community participation to be directly involved and the success of the program, have basically fully supported the implementation of the Women Friendly and Child Care Village program in Purbawinangun Village, because this program can help involve the potential and resources they have with the participation of community groups, cadres, Family Welfare Empowerment, the Village Consultative Body and the Local Government are able to realize a Women-Friendly and Child-Caring Village in Purbawinangun Village, Plumbon District, Cirebon Regency, but the implementation of the program is still not optimal because the Purbawinangun Village Government is still unable to provide assistance to women's empowerment programs in Purbawinangun Village.

Economic and political factors related to the budget and government support and support from the Regional Government and Purbawinangun Village Government are still lacking, so that the implementation of the program which includes 10 Indicators of

Women-Friendly and Child-Caring Villages in Purbawinangun Village has not been fully maximized.

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