

The determinants of integrating women and children-friendly village programs with Anti-drug programs and Stakeholder-Based inclusive village programs

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Abstract

Purpose: Considering the recent phenomenon, there has been an increase in the types and sources of village programs, but program implementation often needs improvement. The cause of failure is thought to be that the ministry designed and implemented the program unilaterally, running partially without stakeholder involvement. Therefore, the objectives of this research are (1) to explain stakeholder involvement and (2) to identify critical factors for the success of village program integration.

Research methodology: To the research objectives, the method used is a micro-qualitative method through social mapping as an instrument for community development models.

Results: The results obtained are research findings, which consist of (a) the village government's initiation through discussion forums succeeded in equalizing stakeholder perceptions and (b) initiation becomes a way for program integration and an arena capable of encouraging the development of program democratization.

Limitations: The research limitation is that the research area only covers one village, so the conclusions obtained are micro. The scope of the substance and area must be expanded to obtain a more comprehensive picture and more in-depth formulation of the findings.

Contribution: The research explains that program integration supports improving the socio-economic conditions of village communities, strengthening collaboration, sharing resources, responsibility, innovation, and program expansion.

Keywords: *Essential factor, Integrative, Village program*

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1. Introduction

Indonesia is a member country that signed the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the 1990 Convention on the Rights of a Child, and the 2006 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and is a member of the United Nations (UN) with the United Nations. The Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) supported resolution 42/112 on December 7, 1987, against the abuse and illicit trafficking of drugs. Thus, Indonesia is committed to continuing efforts to minimize the socioeconomic impact of the crisis on this vulnerable group. Nevertheless, this remains a challenge, as illustrated by the high prevalence index of drug users in 2021, with the highest number of users in rural areas. Furthermore, the inclusivity and gender inequality indices in Indonesia are still inferior to those in other ASEAN countries (Zakaria & Simarmata, 2017).

Several implementation programs were launched by various ministries and supported by the local government to the village government, including 1) a women-friendly and child-protecting village from KPPPA RI; 2) an inclusion village from the Ministry of Village PDDT; and 3) Shining Village (clean from drugs) from BNN/P RI. Each character program still relies on government capacity factors, and environmental factors are not critical (Duadji & Tresiana, 2021; McCausland, Luus, McCallion, Murphy, & McCarron, 2021). Support for factors such as gender equality, social energy production, social capital, local/local champion lenses, and partnership/collaboration, especially stakeholders (Tresiana & Duadji, 2021). On the other hand, existing programs still need to be integrated with government policies and programs from various ministries/units in the village. This led researchers to think about finding critical factors for successfully integrating the three existing village schemes to be sustainable based on stakeholder needs.

The study conducted Zakaria and Simarmata (2017) attempted to fill a new space for the successful integration of the village model through social capital, which contributes to the provision of values and a system of norms and determines which direction an image of civil society will move. A study conducted by Robert Putnam and Francis Fukuyama said that social capital is a vital proponent that reinvents the roles of these essential elements of human life in contemporary affairs. The original energy from the community has never been used as capital for modernization (Brown & Livermore, 2019; Nasir, 2021). Meanwhile, the critical role of the gender local champion (Nicholls, 2008) in the context of the village model and village community empowerment is an important issue to study given the lack of public education and limited social facilities in rural areas. Existence must be able to create common goals and mobilize the community to take collective action to achieve these goals. Local champions carry out dynamics and maintain relationships between leaders and followers so that at least local champions will act as mediators, facilitators, and also as mobilizers (Tresiana & Duadji, 2019).

Therefore, this study aims to map the critical factors of integrating women-friendly village development programs, shining villages (drug-free), and stakeholder-based inclusive villages.

The urgency of this research is to provide alternative main factors as priorities for policy formulation for local governments (partners) to protect and prosper women, children, girls, persons with disabilities, and other marginalized groups through the integration of women and children-friendly village programs, anti-drugs, and functionally inclusive villages with stakeholders. This research is included in the focus of research on child welfare and gender mainstreaming.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Integration of Women-Friendly Villages and Caring for Children, Anti-Drugs, and Fulfillment of Disability Rights in a Sustainable manner

Social inclusion in village development is strongly relevant. A study conducted by Tresiana and Duadji (2018) and Ra'is (2018) found that social inclusion is one of the goals enshrined in Village Law, which aims to end poverty, encourage community togetherness in prosperity, and stimulate the involvement of all villagers in community life. Meanwhile, Zakaria and Simarmata (2017) and Razavi (2016) found that Village Law still has obstacles and weaknesses in bringing social inclusion, including not making social inclusion as a perspective that applies as a whole, confirming the coverage of marginalized groups, and affirming and expanding guarantees aimed at marginalized groups. This shows how vital social inclusion is (Langdon, Lazar, Heylighen, & Dong, 2014) in village development to eliminate exclusion in the community, so that the goals of village development, as indicated in the Village Law, can be achieved for all levels of village society.

Women Friendly Villages and Caring for Children (Hwang & Stewart, 2017; Tranggono, Nuryananda, & Putra, 2021) is a model village developed by the Indonesian Ministry of PPPA to 1) increase women's empowerment in the field of entrepreneurship from a gender perspective, 2) increase the role of mother/family in the care/education of children, 3) reduce violence against women and children, 4) reduce child labor, and 5) prevent child marriage. This village model is expected to reduce the gender gap and increase the active role of women, especially in politics, decision-making, and the economy. The implementation scheme integrates a gender perspective and children's rights into the governance

of village administration, village development, and the development and empowerment of village communities in a planned, comprehensive, and sustainable manner. The village must provide a sense of security and comfort for the community, especially for women and children, fulfill the right to protection from all forms of violence and discrimination, and provide public facilities and infrastructure that are friendly to women and children (McGhee, 2020).

Clean and Anti-Drug Villages (Hwang & Stewart, 2017; Tranggono et al., 2021), Shining Villages are regional units at the sub-district/village level that have specific criteria where there is a massive implementation of the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Trafficking (P4GN) program. The shining village scheme is carried out by aligning activities to prevent and deal with drug abuse through Village Planning in the form of 1) RPJMDes, 2) RKPDes, and 3) APBDes.

Inclusive Village and Fulfillment of Disability Rights [16, 18 Paten & Burra (1998)], one form of accommodation for persons with disabilities listed in Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities, is an inclusive life in various aspects. The realization of an inclusive life from the lowest government can start in the village environment. Indonesia has nine indicators (Harmadi, Suchaini, & Adji, 2020) for realizing or building inclusive villages. The nine indicators of an inclusive village are: 1) building a disability perspective in community and village life; 2) organizing disabled persons and forming village disabled groups or KDD to build the disabled's self-confidence; 3) building independence and dignity for people with disabilities in the village; 4) village disabled groups are expected to be able to empower persons with disabilities, both in the political, economic, and other sectors; and 5) building accessibility, infrastructure, and village public services while providing an understanding of interacting with people with disabilities. One of the non-physical aspects is understanding disability ethics; 6) Prepare village regulations relating to the protection and empowerment of persons with disabilities as the basis for legalizing village disabled groups through a village head decree; 7) Prepare a village development plan with a disability perspective using the village budget to run a disability empowerment program; 8) Development of a village information system as a basis for preparing plans, especially the availability of data on persons with disabilities. These data include the number and variety of disabilities, daily life, vulnerabilities, and empowerment of families with disabilities. 9) Establish a villagers' forum and revive the spirit of inclusivity in the village, including developing the learning process of inclusive village development and spreading influence on surrounding villages.

2.2 Social Inclusion in the village multistakeholder approach

Stakeholders (Nicolescu & Nicolescu, 2022) are groups or individuals who can influence and be affected by achieving specific objectives. Stakeholders are often identified on a certain basis, namely, in terms of the relative power and importance of stakeholders on issues or in terms of their essential position and influence. Based on stakeholders' power, critical position, and influence on an issue, they can be categorized into several groups. 1) The main stakeholders are those who have a direct interest in a policy, program, or project. They must be placed as the primary determinant in the decision-making process; for example, the community, community leaders, and public managers; 2) supporting (secondary) stakeholders are stakeholders who do not have a direct interest in a policy, program, or project, but have concerns and concerns so that they also have a voice and influence on community attitudes and government legal decisions; and 3) key stakeholders (McGrath & Whitty, 2017) have legal authority in terms of decision making. The key stakeholders in question are the elements of the executive, according to the level, legislature, and agencies. Ordinary stakeholder groups are also classified according to socioeconomic aspects such as income level, employment group, employment status, degree of formal involvement in the decision-making process, group cohesion, and formal or informal structure. The identification of stakeholders was relatively early. Stakeholders are (Freeman, Harrison, Wicks, Parmar, & De Colle, 2010) categorized into five categories: government (policymakers and legislative bodies), private sector (business people and donor agencies), community leaders, non-governmental organizations, and other social organizations, as well as experts and professionals. Furthermore, this category is divided into four levels of stakeholders (level of continuum): national, regional, local off-site, and local onsite.

Table 1. Previous research

No	Author's research title	Author, Research Year	Research result
1	Public Service delivery models (National Research)	2014-2015	Governance is soundly based on customary institutions that can increase public participation, starting from local institutions, local figures, and local values.
2	Failure of Local Government (Deliberative policies and multi-stakeholders governance in musrenbangdes) (National Research)	2015-2016	Musrenbangdes as media for deliberative policies (democratization, deliberative policies, citizen forums, power sharing)
3	Community-based tourism management model (National Research)	2017-2018	Women's social entrepreneurship is the fourth local sector (Gender local champions and women entrepreneurs, women's assistants)
4	Cluster model in home industry development (National Research)	2019-2021	Home industry village Business clustering Women's economic equality (Women and gender equality, women's home industry villages, village clustering, women's group social entrepreneurship)
5	Building child-friendly village based on deliberative democracy (Democartic deliberative and civic education in musrenbang) (National Research)	2019-2021	Child-friendly villages and strengthening children's character in decision-making, child protection
6	Social engineering model of sustainable tourism development in South Lampung Regency (Faculty Research)	2022	Implementation of local champion-based social engineering models
7	Mapping the potential for culture-based tourism in the South Sumatra region, Indonesia (Faculty Research)	2022	Using the mapping method to identify the potential for megalithic tourism
8	Improving the management of natural resources and the coastal and marine environment: Study of the effectiveness of the implementation of cantrang and mangrove policies (Faculty Research)	2021	Governance and policy adaptive models

3. Research Methodology

This study aims to describe the roles and involvement of stakeholders and the process and contribution of program integration. The long-term goal is to formulate critical factors for successfully integrating village programs. The specific targets to be achieved are recommendations for critical factors for the success of program integration in villages, as guidelines for the government at a macro level. For this reason, the micro-qualitative method uses social mapping as a part and instrument of the community

development model to support findings related to the design of integrative concepts and ideas for village programs (Miles & Huberman, 1994).

4. Results and Discussions

In this section, we provide a logical and scientific analysis of the study's findings by presenting pieces of evidence and matching them with previous research work and existing theory.

4.1 Brief Description of Research Locations

This research was conducted in Bandar Sakti Village, Terusan Nunyai District, Kab. Lampung, Lampung province. The history of the founding of this village is inseparable from transmigration activities, from the Dutch colonial era to the era of Indonesian independence until the 1990s.

Due to the strong will and encouragement from the government to accelerate the availability of human resources to advance the development of Lampung Province, the regional government provided the opportunity for the Central Implementing Command (KOLAK) I to create and form new settlements for transmigration communities who come from families of retired army officers. Through the Lempuyang Bandar Project in Kampung (Village) Lempuyang Bandar, Terusan Nunyai District, Central Lampung Regency, Lampung Province until one day, the Bandar Sakti Village was established as it is today.

The following is the initial history of Bandar Sakti Village on December 1, 1973, based on Warrant Ka: BABINTRANJA TNI AD number: Kep-40/XI/1973 dated November 23, 1973; the construction of Bandar Sakti Village/Kampung began, which was named the Lempuyang Bandar Project at that time. Second, based on the DANKOLAK I PUSAT Warrant number: DRIN-61/X/1974 dated October 5, 1974, concerning village administration/composition of staff, village government affairs, and their welfare were gradually taken care of by the village itself. Third, based on the ORDER AND KOLAK I CENTER number: SKEP:-67/XII/1974, dated 30 November 1974, the Lempuyang Bandar Project was changed to Bandar Sakti Village, which was already standing on its own, a preparatory village that was still under the supervision of DAN KOLAK I CENTER. Fourth, according to MENPANGAD Warrant No. SKEP-04/11/19/PANGAD/1978, on February 24, 1978, the preparatory village government was handed over to the local civilian government. As for the form of preparation, administrative development still needed to be organized at that time, but after one year, a new RK was held, consisting of 7 (seven) RK, RK A, and RK G, with a total of 570 KK. Based on the AND KOLAK Order Number: SKEP- 008/11/1976, two RKs, namely RK F and RK G of residents and their inventory, were handed over to or moved to Tanjung Anom Village so that the number of RKs became five RKs. With the number of households at that time, there were 440 households of retired TNI AD.

4.2 Integration of Child-Friendly Village Programs, Anti-Drugs, and Stakeholder-based Inclusion

Similar to other regions in Indonesia, the purpose of integrating the Child-Friendly Village, Anti-Drug, and stakeholder-based inclusion programs in Bandar Sakti Village, Terusan Nunyai District, and Central Lampung Regency is to protect, prosper, and create a village environment that is safe, comfortable, and free from drug abuse for groups of women, children, persons with disabilities, and other marginal groups.

The implementation of program integration has provided an overview that contributes to accelerated protection, increased security, and environmental comfort from drug abuse, and contributes to an increase in the indirect magical welfare of the people of Bandar Sakti Village. The Village Head said that in terms of content, process, and achievement of program objectives, it provided significant benefits, not only in terms of achieving program objectives for the community but also in terms of the transformation and learning dimensions of governance that were closer to the community and reduced egocentricity between government agencies. Furthermore, social organizations that care and pay attention to public issues are reflected in the following interview descriptions.

"Several years ago, this village/village received a national program from several ministries, such as the PAPP ministry in the form of the Child-Friendly Village (DRA) program, from the National Narcotics

Agency (BNN) through the Lampung Province BNN, and the Lampung Regional Government in the form of outreach, health checks, and establishment of a forum for law-aware society and anti-drug trafficking and drug abuse movements; then from the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Lampung Province Vocational Training Center (BLK) in the form of assistance with mobility equipment for persons with disabilities, skills training, and cash assistance. Such programs benefit village communities, but there needs to be more clarity about sustainability and provide the main role to program providers. The village community is not directly involved; the government determines the content, process, and parties, meaning that the village community is the only beneficiary of the program. In the last two years, at the initiative of village community officials and leaders, the providers of national programs (ministry and agencies/agencies) have responded well that village discussion forums have become a medium for discussion of apparatus, leaders, and representatives of village residents with delegates from each program provider (ministry/institution/agency) providing the program). Initially, each K/L/B program was running partially (on its own) and successfully synchronized and integrated. This provides great learning for each party, raises awareness, and mutually reinforces priority sequences of the factual needs of the village community, both in terms of content, funding, and human resources as executors and the success of the program is a shared responsibility."

In the last three years (2020-2022), the Head of Bandar Sakti Village explained that national programs from ministries/agencies/agencies have provided many benefits. First, this program has helped the village government expand its reach and variety of services for village residents, whom the yet-to-be capabilities have not reached. Second, although only for some residents, some residents directly felt the benefits. Third, it provides new learning that cooperation is essential for residents, community leaders, village governments, intergovernmental organizations, and other parties. Program integration through joint discussions between stakeholders is a priority that must be put forward (Shrestha, 2015). This gives togetherness, an awareness of responsibility, cooperation, and the active role of all parties who strengthen each other and provide the necessary resource support to facilitate the needs and address the problems villagers face. Such conditions have positive implications that place networking and democratization in governance, especially at the village (village) government level. Orientation will be more flexible towards services, needs, and solutions to residents' problems; the gap caused by ego between government agencies and social institutions is weakening. This means that, in the context and content of revitalization, there is a focus on togetherness, participation, and goal achievement. This change in values and perspectives has placed the public at the forefront, followed by the reform of the government's internal bureaucracy.

Table 2. National Program of Ministries/Institutions/Agencies in Bandar Sakti Village for 2020-2022

Year	Ministry of PPA	Ministry of Social Affairs	Provincial Vocational Training Center	National Narcotics Agency
2020	Assistance with Children's Education Park & Kindergarten facilities	Mobility equipment for the disabled (2 wheelchairs)	Skills training for high school dropouts and high school graduates (10 people)	Outreach to illicit trafficking and drug abuse
2021	Home-based business capital assistance for groups of housewives	Household resilience assistance for poor and food insecure households (40 families)	Sending Labor to Japan and Taiwan (6 teenagers graduated from high school)	Free health check Counseling and Formation of law-aware community units & groups and the anti-drug movement
2022	Child care and education facilities in collaboration	Fostering value-added production of home-based businesses & business management	Carpentry and welding skills training, machinery, and	Volunteer training for victims of drug distribution and abuse.

with schools and residents	(markets and packaging). Development of language and introduction to the culture of other countries	electricity for unemployed residents.	Formation of an anti-drug mass organization unit (Cooperation between BNN Lampung Province and DPD Lampung Province)
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Village forum discussions discussing the K/L/B national program to integrate the Child-Friendly Village Program, Anti-Drugs, and Stakeholder-Based Inclusion in Bandar Sakti Village based on the research team's investigation are described below.

The first is Bandar Sakti's village government apparatus. The village government initiated the integration of national programs from ministries/agencies/agencies that were accepted by the village. The village government certainly has a lot of information, data, and an understanding of environmental issues and its people. For the village government, this program is beneficial, both in terms of expanding government services and in terms of the direct benefits received by village communities. On this basis, it is natural for the village government to be seen as the primary stakeholder. In the village discussion forum, the village government conveyed the factual conditions of the village and the need for synchronization and integration efforts between the programs for the progress of the village and the benefit of its residents. The village government also conveys village policies/programs that support program integration as a forum for learning, sharing resources, coordination, and communication between units of government agencies and social institutions, which will positively contribute to the village scope (Tresiana & Duadji, 2021).

Second, public and private schools in Bandar Sakti. Tracing through observation and explanation revealed that the school stated its commitment and support for program integration in Bandar Sakti Village. According to the manager, all schools in the village have prepared daycare areas and unique rooms for necessary activities. The school also prepared related human resources to support the program through assistants from among teachers. Companion personnel are intended for special activities, namely handling issues of care, education, and assistance for children affected by the problems of their parents, as well as for children who need special needs handling. The school responded that program integration in this village had progressed in the areas of synchronization, increased affordability, and quality of education. Program integration also provides positive aspects in reaching and supporting access to inclusion for children who need exceptional support and early training to prevent illicit trafficking and drug abuse. The School for the Future has also proposed the need for collaborative efforts to integrate antidrug components into curriculum formulation and school activities. Thus, all the schools in this village have a critical position and role as supporting stakeholders in program integration.

Third, the villagers are the target group that receives direct benefits. Each agency owns the program, and the village community is the direct beneficiary subject of the program. Parents of students, specifically mothers, have many benefits. Homemakers assist with assisting, educating, and protecting the growth and development of their children. This program provides financial support and skills to homemakers to develop home-based businesses. With free time and support for the growth and development of their children, homemakers in this village can conduct productive business activities to increase income and family economic resilience. Village officials explained that children, youth, youth, and heads of households of young couples also benefited directly. Of course, village children are the direct target of this program, especially in assisting growth and development, providing the necessary learning facilities through schools, and obtaining support from a conducive environment. Teenagers gain knowledge about the dangers of illicit trafficking and drug abuse so that they become a generation that is healthy and responsible for themselves and their environment, obtain skills guidance as a provision to find a job, and develop a business so that life is better in the future.

Meanwhile, the groups of youth who have dropped out of school and young couples who have not had an adequate life, through program support from the Lampung Province Occupational Training Center (BLK), provide exceptional training and guidance on carpentry, machinery, electricity, metal, and foreign language guidance, including cultural knowledge of other countries. The BLK manager further explained that dozens of workers from Bandar Sakti village have been successfully sent to Japan and Taiwan over the last three years. In the coming year, it will increase again to improve the socioeconomic conditions of the villagers. Information obtained from the social ministry's program manager stated that this program had made a positive contribution, mainly by providing assistance with mobility equipment for persons with disabilities and financial support to public services (schools and village government) to expand access to services for persons with disabilities. Furthermore, the program provided business capital support and training financing for homemakers. This means that the position of the village community is the leading target group (main target group) (Mykola, Vadym, Anatoliy, Yurii, & Nataliia, 2020).

Fourth, there are Health Institutions, particularly Village Health Centers. The manager responded that program integration in Bandar Sakti Village helped his party improve access to and quality of public health services. The Puskesmas received facilities and directions from the National Narcotics Agency and police in handling and rehabilitating medical treatment for victims of drug abuse. The Puskesmas also assists in providing and expanding routine health services for children through schools, health services for pregnant or breastfeeding women, health services for persons with disabilities, and other health services needed through collaboration, coordination, and maintained communication with the village government, schools, police, BNN, and related ministries/agencies/agencies with program integration. Moreover, at some point, an increase in the frequency, scope, and extent of program integration between parties will positively contribute to improving the status and quality of services at village health centers.

Fifth, Community Leaders, and Non-Governmental Organizations provide statements that they have been active in helping the problems faced by villagers. This commitment is realized through efforts to form foundations and non-governmental organizations— a concern for community leaders to participate in education by establishing general education foundations and Islamic boarding schools. Through schools and Islamic boarding schools that have been established every month, they hold lectures and recitations that are open to all people to shape the morals of more religious citizens to avoid disgraceful acts, including drug crimes. Meanwhile, to fortify the community in criminal acts and drug problems, community leaders formed law-aware groups and anti-drug movements from youth and students, fostered and guided by the Grenades of Lampung Province. This program means that the position of community leaders and NGOs is as 'supporting stakeholders.' To increase the range and quality of citizen services in the future, the integration and variety of programs will need to broaden the involvement of many parties, especially the private sector (companies) concerned with social issues in the community, to provide adequate infrastructure and financial support through the CSR program.

Sixth, BNN and Police. The BNN is one of the institutions that provides programs, and the police is an institution that has a position and plays an essential role in the affairs of Kamtipmas. These two institutions are very interested in creating a social environment that is comfortable and safe from the disturbances of illicit trafficking and drug abuse. It was explained that program integration positively affected the village community. The collective understanding and awareness of residents is more sensitive and responsive to fortifying their village environment from this drug crime. Villagers strongly support the integration of this program by forming law-aware community elements and anti-drug movements in their environment, assisted by Granat as an anti-drug activist at the regional and national levels. This activity greatly assisted the BNN and the police. Important information was obtained through intense communication with anti-drug volunteers, the village government, community leaders, and other parties. Such patterns contribute positively to reducing the abuse rate and suppressing and narrowing the space for illicit drug trafficking. It was also explained that in the future, there would be a joint effort to design a broader and more varied program, especially for preventive measures (Irianto et al., 2022). No longer an emphasis on curative actions, Indonesia has no drug abuse.

Furthermore, in implementing alternative empowerment activities to expand the range and scope of services for 2024, the Lampung Province National Narcotics Agency has coordinated audience activities with stakeholders. The aim is to harmonize alternative empowerment programs in all areas of Lampung Province, starting at the village/Kelurahan, sub-district, and district/city levels. The Lampung Province National Narcotics Agency team will cooperate with the Lampung Province Grenades, Associate Expert Drug Extensionists, academics, and students from several universities, and leaders and representatives of government agencies (village/Kelurahan, sub-district, district/city, the Lampung Province Industrial Job Training Center, and the Provincial Government Lampung) will hold an FGD to synergize the BNN program and related agencies so that the process of alleviating drug-prone areas can be carried out effectively and efficiently, both in terms of financing, organization, coverage, and access to community empowerment.

Based on the observations and studies of the research team presented in the FGD forum, it can be explained that the integration of the Bandar Sakti village program combines various contexts, substances, and program processes within the village stakeholders. The FGD forum agreed that the integration of this programme had several positive aspects.

First, collaboration among divisions/units/stakeholders has increased. This means that each division/unit/stakeholder no longer works independently or repeats programs, repeats, or overlaps processes and includes administrative matters as supporting documents for the program to achieve its goals and reduce the risk of making mistakes.

Second, facilitating access to real-time data to facilitate the detection of program process constraints, which facilitates the adaptation of actions that need to be taken for improvement (the occurrence of program flexibility and connectivity to all stakeholders).

Third, program integration impacts resource optimization in various stages and program processes; resource sharing between stakeholders contributes to efficiency, helps simplify and facilitate routine tasks of leading sector programs, and increases program performance. Program integration can make all processes run shorter and more straightforward, because of the support of the collective authority of all stakeholders as a single team. Such an environment also encourages the creation of social learning and technical skills as a consequence of interaction and group dynamics at work, which guarantees program capacity.

Fourth, the stakeholder interface. As has happened so far, no race exists; when the leader changes, the vision and division also change. As a result, each stakeholder takes extra time to adapt to and familiarize themselves with various new rules related to their duties and responsibilities. Such conditions are known as the 'user interface,' making running the program complicated, causing losses, and ineffective. Processes, substances, and program actors vary without the availability of standard measures or the occurrence of program and actor inconsistencies. Program integration will change the user interface to become a stakeholder interface that guarantees the distribution and collectivity of authority to contribute to the consistency and sustainability of the program.

Fifth, guaranteeing program efficiency as a result of resource sharing, integration, distribution, and accessibility of data and information accelerates and simplifies problem solving and has implications for reducing operational maintenance costs.

Sixth, the integration of stakeholder-based programmes makes them more accessible. It accelerates taking steps and corrective actions, encouraging innovation and opening up space for expanding future programs to be more varied in terms of substance, stakeholders, processes, and resources. Program integration links and unites all processes in an extensive system from upstream to downstream to build a deliberation civilization of programs and policies in local governance arrangements.

5. Conclusion

The initiative of the Bandar Sakti village government through village discussion forums has succeeded in aligning the perceptions of each K/L/B national program owner in the village regarding the importance of program integration involving stakeholders. Initiation opens the door for program democratization and progress, and expands the scope of involvement, support, and cooperation between parties.

Implementing program integration in Bandar Sakti has positively contributed to the progress of village development, especially regarding the village community's social, health, educational, and economic conditions. Specifically, program integration creates several things.

1. Collaboration across divisions/units/stakeholders becomes more enhanced, their work becomes integrative, no longer partial or individual, and overlapping processes, administration, and programs are avoided.
2. Facilitate access and real-time data to facilitate detection of program-process constraints.
3. Optimizing resources through resource sharing
4. The stakeholder interface fosters commitment and a fully active role in the distribution of authority, responsibility, togetherness and support.
5. Efficiency, strengthening, and expanding program reach among stakeholders.
6. The integration of stakeholder-based programmes makes them more accessible. This accelerates the process of taking steps and corrective actions, encouraging innovation, and opening up space for program expansion, which can ultimately encourage self-sufficiency and program sustainability at the community level as the value of daily interactions.

5.1 Suggestion

Based on the research findings, there are several suggestions for government agencies to consider.

1. The process of integrating programs across agencies and community groups so that program democratization is realized as a core part of democratic governance.
2. Discussion forums between stakeholders in program planning, implementation, and evaluation must be encouraged in all social, national, and state-life aspects.
3. The concrete steps for program integration must be strengthened through proposals for strategic regulations and technical implementation as a formal reference for all levels and between stakeholders.

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