

Abstract

Too much emphasis on economic growth in development has unintended consequences, including unemployment, poverty, and social inequality. Thus, inclusive development is essential to eliminate these inequities, particularly in rural areas. DFAT and The Asia Foundation were among the organisations that demonstrated the global significance of the concept of the inclusive village, which was first adopted and then replicated in other locations. This study uses the Gupta et al. framework to analyse the appropriation process for inclusion communities in Sidorejo Village and Bedahlawak Village. The active participation and engagement of the practical communities, social movements, epistemic communities, and interactive governance influenced the two villages' adoption of the inclusion idea. It was also discovered that Gupta's concept of inclusive development was realised in the two villages despite certain hindrances that slowed down the process of reaching it. These included structural barriers, such as the tendency of people with disabilities to be 'hidden' by their families and the program's reliance on the government's 'budget.' This study suggests that long-term government intervention should incorporate the 'local wisdom' component into its initiatives to make social inclusion widely understood. In addition, the community needs to have a legal framework in place to guarantee the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities, and other marginalised groups. The utilisation of grey literature and the limits of secondary data sources acknowledge the limitations of this research. It is advised that more grounded research be done in the future to gauge the degree of inclusive development achieved in villages accurately.

Keywords: inclusive development, *desa inklusi*, Gupta's Framework