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Strengthening Entrepreneurial Skills to Support Economic Rights of Women with Disabilities in Digital-Based MSMEs in Cirebon City

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Abstract

Women with disabilities often face multiple layers of discrimination that limit their economic roles and participation. A qualitative approach through a descriptive explanatory case study method was carried out to understand the dynamics of the social context, the subjective experiences of participants, and practices surrounding the entrepreneurial activities of women with disabilities. Thematic data analysis of Miles and Huberman's interactive model with the hope of: first mapping the profile and challenges so that the expected research results are able to map the profile and specific challenges faced by women with disabilities as digital MSME actors in Cirebon City; second, identifying the form and effectiveness of skill improvement programs; third describing the mechanisms and results of strengthening economic rights: increased income, independence and market access. The amount of participant in this study is about 30 participants. Novelty, on the integration of disability perspectives, digital entrepreneurship and strengthening of economic rights in the local context of Cirebon City which has not been widely discussed comprehensively. Outcome: increasing the economic capacity of women with disabilities, expanding access to digital markets, and strengthening sustainable economic independence.

[Perempuan penyandang disabilitas sering kali menghadapi berbagai lapisan diskriminasi yang membatasi peran dan partisipasi ekonomi mereka. Pendekatan kualitatif dengan menggunakan metode studi kasus deskriptif-eksplanatori diterapkan untuk memahami dinamika konteks sosial, pengalaman subjektif para peserta, serta praktik-praktik seputar kegiatan kewirausahaan perempuan penyandang disabilitas. Analisis data tematik menggunakan model interaktif Miles dan Huberman. Jumlah peserta dalam studi ini sekitar 30 orang. Keunikan penelitian ini terletak pada integrasi perspektif disabilitas, kewirausahaan digital, dan penguatan hak ekonomi dalam konteks lokal Kota Cirebon suatu wilayah yang belum dibahas secara komprehensif. Hasil yang diharapkan: peningkatan kapasitas ekonomi perempuan penyandang disabilitas, perluasan akses ke pasar digital, dan penguatan kemandirian ekonomi yang berkelanjutan.] © The Authors.

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1. Introduction

Women with disabilities in Cirebon, as in other cities in Indonesia, face multiple challenges (multiple discrimination) due to gender or disability, particularly in the economic sector. In 2023, BPS data showed that the labor force participation of people with disabilities was below 50%. Women with disabilities are in a critical position in the era of digital transformation, a strategic opportunity to increase the independence of this marginalized community. Cirebon, a trading city, is a regional economic center in West Java with significant potential for digital MSME development, although women with disabilities' access to the digital entrepreneurship ecosystem remains limited. Barriers lie not only in technological and physical aspects but also in entrepreneurial capacity, which includes skills in management, finance, product development, and digital marketing [1].

This research is related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) including: SDG 4 Quality Education and Lifelong Learning supports improving skills and access to education including technical vocational education for all groups such as: people with disabilities so that the relationship consists of digital entrepreneurship training as part of non-formal education that improves practical skills and job readiness, entrepreneurship education helps women with disabilities understand the field of digital business, online marketing, business development strategies and financial management; SDG 5 Gender Equality or gender equality and women's empowerment targets the elimination of discrimination against women and the empowerment of women in the socio-economic field, access to employment opportunities, asset ownership and full participation in the formal economy, women with disabilities are vulnerable groups to barriers to access and equality of opportunity so that the SDGs support equal opportunities for all women without discrimination including entrepreneurship, education and training so that the relationship is that improving entrepreneurial skills helps reduce gender barriers to access to markets and resources, training for women with disabilities strengthens their position in the formal and informal economic arena; SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth prioritizes the creation of productive, decent, and inclusive employment for all groups in society, including women and people with disabilities, with the following targets: promoting policies that encourage the realization of micro, small, and medium enterprises, entrepreneurship, equal employment opportunities including access to capital and technology, having a link to digital entrepreneurship skills improvement programs that provide opportunities for disabled women MSMEs to participate productively in the digital economy, and digital and entrepreneurial skills that open access to decent employment, including new business opportunities; SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities targets reducing disparities within and between countries, including supporting the socio-economic inclusion of vulnerable groups of women and people with disabilities, with links to increasing digital literacy and entrepreneurship, helping to reduce the gap in economic opportunities between disabled and non-disabled groups, and between women and men. Equal access to digital markets strengthens the economic rights of marginalized groups. The role of improving entrepreneurial skills in the context of the SDGs includes: strengthening the economic rights of disabled women, increasing the productivity and resilience of MSMEs, economic empowerment and inclusiveness, increasing the economic resilience of local communities, convergence of SDGs and local policies in Cirebon.

The legal basis is Law Number 8 of 2016 with its derivative instruments, especially Presidential Decree Number 68 of 2022 concerning the empowerment of entrepreneurship for people with disabilities. Law Number 8 of 2016 is related to the basic foundation of economic rights where as a law that affirms the principle of equality including the determination of state obligations in efforts to fulfill the rights of people with disabilities in all fields, although in Article 11 of the Marriage Law, Article 11 guarantees the rights of people with disabilities in all fields, with key articles: as the main law with key articles related to the physical field including the rights not to be dismissed at work and the right not to be dismissed for reasons of disability [2]. Articles 53 to 57 specifically provide regulations on the right to work, entrepreneurship and cooperatives including the obligations of the government and the private sector to provide fair employment opportunities, access to funding, training and marketing. Various programs are implemented to anticipate challenges by strengthening the role of women with disabilities including intensive training, mentoring and network access such as SheAblepreneur (National Commission on Disabilities, Alunjiva, Unilever) which provides offline and online training related to business model canvas, digital marketing and finance; difabelpreneur (Holding BUMN Danareksa and Alunjiva) as an ongoing program since 2022 for MSMEs for women with disabilities in various cities; SisBerdaya & DisBerdaya (Dana and Ant Internasional) oriented towards empowering women, including women with disabilities, through technology training [3].

Entrepreneurship skills development is an important catalyst for strengthening the economic rights of women with disabilities. Economic rights include the right to work, the right to a decent

standard of living, and the right to participate in development in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), which Indonesia has ratified in Law No. 8 of 2016 [4]. This research is important in revealing how capacity-building interventions can transform obstacles into opportunities so that women with disabilities are not only objects of development but also empowered economic actors. In West Java Province, data related to women with disabilities include: population administration of 30,432 people out of a total of 72,565. Employment data in 2024 showed that there were 348 people out of a total of 944 placed disabled workers. Student data in October 2025 showed that there were 38,100 students with disabilities who had not been separated by gender. Data on disability categories and cities or districts from the West Java Population and Civil Registration Service details the types of disabilities: physical: 9,262 people, blind: 2,436 people, speech or hearing: 2,306 people [5].

The analysis of the urgency and significance of this research holds significant theoretical, policy, and practical significance, particularly in the context of inclusive and sustainable development. The theoretical urgency of this research addresses an opportunity in science because there has been no comprehensive study of three key conceptual areas: first, entrepreneurship and digital competence. Generally, digital MSME-oriented research still ignores the dimension of equal access for disabled groups, particularly from a gender perspective; second, the economics of disability and human rights; and second, feminism and intersectionality, which demonstrate that studies of women's empowerment still treat women in homogeneous categories, failing to accommodate the specific experiences of women with disabilities who experience intersectional discrimination. This research encourages linking these three aspects by developing an integrative conceptual framework related to skills development that serves as a mechanism for economic empowerment for marginalized groups [6].

From a policy perspective, this research emerges at an opportune moment to support the implementation of appropriate regulations, including, first, the implementation of Law No. 8/2016 concerning persons with disabilities, which guarantees the right to do business and capacity building, although its effectiveness at the regional level still needs to be assessed; Second, Cirebon City Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2024 concerning the Protection of Women from Violence and Discrimination, in which the Regional Government shows concern for the issue of women's vulnerability, although protection policies must be balanced with proactive economic empowerment policies; and third, the Cirebon Smart City and UMKM Go Digital regional programs still need to be ensured to be inclusive so as not to leave out the disability community [7]. Therefore, without this research, policies and programs run the risk of being patchwork or misdirected, thus failing to address the root causes of the economic disparities faced by women with disabilities.

Social and practical urgencies include providing concrete solutions for: the disabled women's community by identifying real barriers and opportunities for accessing the digital economy, including recommendations for accessible and effective training programs to increase independence; and the Cirebon City MSME ecosystem by uncovering untapped economic potential and supporting the creation of a more complex, sustainable, and inclusive entrepreneurial ecosystem.

The research gap analysis indicates that although related research exists, none specifically addresses the proposed research area. The gap mapping is based on three relevant literature domains. No studies have specifically explored the causal relationship between improving digital entrepreneurship skills and strengthening economic rights, positioning women with disabilities as the primary subject of MSMEs in Cirebon City [8]. This is because previous research has tended to be partial and has not considered the three elements: skills, economic rights, and the specific local digital context as a unified system. The novelty of the research does not lie in the discovery of a completely new theory but in the combination, contextualization, or unique in-depth study that produces an original contribution with novelty consisting of: contextual novelty or locus and subject where the specific subject makes women with disabilities as a group at the intersection of two marginalized identities as the center of analysis to become an intersectional approach that is still rare in MSME studies in Indonesia. The specific locus, takes the setting of Cirebon City as a social laboratory with unique characteristics as one of the MSME center cities with a strong culture while also being transformed into a digital and inclusive city so that an in-depth case study on this locus will produce findings that are contextual and applicable [9].

Conceptual novelty or an integrative framework connects skills with rights. The research goes beyond measuring technical skill development, such as through Instagram, to exploring how these skills translate into power to claim economic rights or control over income, access to assets, and participation in economic decision-making, utilizing theoretical perspectives such as the

capability approach. Digital empowerment, as a medium, not only examines technology as a business tool but also as a medium capable of transforming power relations. Does digital marketing provide opportunities for women with disabilities to interact with the market without dominant intermediaries? Do online platforms give them a voice with new agency?

Methodological and practical novelty: the method of giving voice through a qualitative, participatory case study approach demonstrates that this research was designed to elevate the voices, experiences, and subjective perspectives of women with disabilities, who are often underrepresented in program planning. Actionable recommendations demonstrate that the research findings are designed to go beyond general academic recommendations. The research creates a model and principles for designing inclusive and gender-responsive digital entrepreneurship training, including a policy brief, that can be directly used as a reference by relevant agencies. This research is very important, novel, and must be carried out because it addresses the challenges of the times for sustainable inclusive development. By filling academic gaps and providing practical solutions based on real evidence in the field, this research has the potential to make a good contribution to science, improving regulations, and improving the quality of life of women with disabilities in Cirebon City.

2. Method

Through this research utilized a qualitative method with a case study approach through a constructivist paradigm. Social reality was embodied by participants, integrating critical disability studies to examine issues of empowerment and agency. The research sample was purposive sampling with the following criteria: women with disabilities, domiciled in Cirebon, owning or operating an active or semi-active digital-based MSME, having participated in entrepreneurial skills training, and operating a business: a sample of 30 respondents, 15 key informants using a qualitative approach (in-depth interviews), including: 30 female MSME owners with disabilities, 2 MSME mentors, 3 service representatives, and 2 empowerment program managers [10].

Three steps of data procedures and analysis were carried out: pre-field stage, permission, initial mapping of participants with disability services and organizations, data collection stage implementing simultaneous and interactive or repeated data collection techniques, data recorded with permission and footnotes, thematic data analysis stage (thematic analysis model Brau and Clarke consisting of transcription and familiarization, namely taking notes by repeatedly reading interview data and FGDs, coding labeling interesting data pieces, searching for themes grouping codes into themes of training accessibility, agency improvement, digital infrastructure barriers, reviewing and naming themes, namely clarifying the scope and boundaries of each theme and giving representative names and writing analytical narrative reports supported by direct quotes from participants.

The qualitative approach was chosen because it can explore the meanings, perspectives, and social realities faced by the research subjects in a contextual and humanistic manner, particularly regarding improving entrepreneurial skills as a means of strengthening economic rights. The case study design in this research is oriented towards specific phenomena in the environment of women with disabilities who are digital MSMEs, thus enabling researchers to comprehensively examine the relationship between entrepreneurship training programs, individual capacity and economic opportunities opened up through the use of digital technology.

Data collection was carried out directly in the field through observation, in-depth interviews and documentation studies involving women with disabilities who are digital MSMEs and related parties such as training providers and local government agencies [11]. The data obtained were then analyzed using qualitative descriptive analysis with a systematic process of data reduction, categorization, interpretation and drawing conclusions so that this approach allows the research not only to describe empirical conditions but also analytically how improving entrepreneurial skills can contribute to strengthening economic matters, business independence and increasing social participation of women with disabilities in the digital MSME ecosystem in Cirebon City [12].

3. Results

The key of this study is summarized in table 1, highlighting the role of entrepreneurial skills in strengthening economic right and business development:

Tabel 1. Research Finding on Entrepreneurial Skill Improvement and Economic Rights

No.	Aspect	Finding
1	Entrepreneurial skills	Improved managerial skills, financial management, digital marketing and product innovation
2	Before training	Businesses were managed conventionally with limited financial records
3	After Training	Respondent could create bookkeeping, set selling prices and manage inventory better
4	Digital Technology	Market expansion
5	Market expansion	Product reached consumers beyond Cirebon City
6	Product Branding	Improved packaging design and promotional content awareness
7	Economic Rights	Entrepreneurial skills strenghtened economic rights
8	Socio Psychological Impact	Increased self confidence in business activities
9	Challenges	Limited technology access, low digital literacy, weak internet and limited capital support

Based on research conducted among women with disabilities operating digital-based MSMEs in Cirebon City, it was found that improving entrepreneurial skills plays a significant role in strengthening their economic rights. First, based on entrepreneurial skills, most respondents demonstrated improved competency in several business indicators, including business managerial skills, simple financial management, digital marketing, and product innovation. Prior to training and mentoring, most respondents were still conducting their businesses conventionally and lacked systematic financial records [13]. After the training intervention, significant changes emerged, characterized by the ability to prepare simple bookkeeping, determine selling prices based on costs, and manage inventory more efficiently. Second, regarding the use of digital technology, the research results showed that skills in utilizing social media, including marketplaces, Instagram, and WhatsApp Business, were essential for marketing products. This has significantly increased market reach, extending beyond the local area to consumers outside Cirebon City, including those in Majalengka, Indramayu, Sumedang, and Kuningan. Furthermore, respondents also began to understand the need for product branding with more attractive packaging designs and promotional content. Third, improved entrepreneurial skills have had direct implications for strengthening the economic rights of women with disabilities. Fourth, the study also shows changes in socio-psychological aspects that encourage the strengthening of economic rights. Women with disabilities, who previously had low self-confidence, have now shown increased confidence in running their businesses and interacting with customers. Fifth, however, this research also identified several obstacles still faced by respondents, including limited access to technological devices, low digital literacy in the early stages, and unstable internet connections in several research locations. Furthermore, structural barriers persist, including limited access to capital and a lack of ongoing mentoring programs.

Holistically, the results of this research demonstrate that improving digital-based entrepreneurial skills plays a crucial role in strengthening the economic rights of women with disabilities in MSMEs in Cirebon City. These skills not only enhance individual capacity in managing businesses but also open up opportunities for broader market access, increase income, and strengthen their position as independent and productive economic actors.

The research results are compiled based on empirical findings from Mandala interviews, observations, and documentation of women with disabilities operating digital-based MSMEs in Cirebon City. The empirical findings focus on three main aspects: improving entrepreneurial skills, utilizing digital technology, and strengthening economic rights [10].

First, the improvement in entrepreneurial skills showed significant improvements after respondents received mentoring and training, evident in managerial skills, financial management, product innovation, and business decision-making.

Table 1. Average Entrepreneurship Skills Score (Scale 1-5)

Number	Skill Aspect	Before	After	Increase
1.	Business Management	2.3	4.1	+1.8
2.	Financial Recording	2.0	3.9	+1.9
3.	Product Innovation	2.5	4.2	+1.7
4.	Decision Making	2.4	4.0	+1.6

The data in the table above shows that all indicators increased, with an average increase of over 1.5 points. This demonstrates the effectiveness of the training program in improving respondents' entrepreneurial capacity. Second, the use of digital technology in MSMEs has increased significantly, particularly in the use of social media and marketplace platforms as marketing and transaction tools, as shown in the following table:

Table 2. Percentage of Digital Platform Utilization

Number	Platform Digital	Before (%)	After (%)	Increase (%)
1.	WhatsApp Business	35	88	+53
2.	Instagram	28	76	+48
3.	Marketplace	12	64	+52
4.	Payment Apps	20	70	+50

The increase above indicates a relatively rapid digital adaptation, which has resulted in expanded market access and increased transaction efficiency. Strengthening the economic rights of women with disabilities demonstrates that improving skills and digital utilization have a direct impact on strengthening economic rights, particularly in terms of income, independence, and economic access, as shown in the table below:

Table 3. Changes in Respondents' Income Indicator Number

Number	Indicator	Before (Rp)	After (Rp)	Prosentase
1.	Average Income	1.250.000	2.750.000	+120%
2.	Maximum Income	2.200.000	4.800.000	+118%
3.	Minimum Income	600.000	1.300.000	+116%

The data in the table above shows a significant increase in income, with an average increase of over 100%. This supports the argument that digital-based entrepreneurial skills directly contribute to improving economic well-being. In addition to the economic impacts outlined above, additional findings include social impacts, including positive changes such as increased self-confidence and participation in MSME communities, as shown in the table below:

Table 4. Changes in Social Aspects (Scale 1-5)

Number	Social Aspect Number	Before	After	Increase Salary
1.	Self-Confidence	2.6	4.3	+1.7
2.	Community Participation	2.2	4.0	+1.8
3.	Social Independence	2.4	4.1	+1.7

4. Discussion

4.1. Improving Entrepreneurial Skills as Capital for Economic Empowerment

Research results show that improving entrepreneurial skills is a key foundation for strengthening the economic capacity of women with disabilities. This finding aligns with the perspective of Human Capital Theory, which emphasizes that investing in individual skills and knowledge will increase productivity and economic opportunities. In the context of digital-based MSMEs in Cirebon City, skills such as business management, financial management, and product innovation have been shown to improve operational efficiency and business competitiveness.

Women with disabilities, who were previously marginalized in the formal economy, now have greater access to participate in the MSME ecosystem. Therefore, entrepreneurial skills can be positioned as an enabling factor in reducing economic and social disparities. Research results show that improving entrepreneurial skills plays a key role in the economic empowerment of women with disabilities. These findings are supported by the following comparison table of conditions before and after skill improvement:

Table 5. Changes in Entrepreneurial Skills of Women with Disabilities

Number	Skill Aspect	Before Training	After Training
1.	Business Management	Unstructured	Planned and Systematic
2.	Financial Recording	No Bookkeeping	Uses Simple Bookkeeping
3.	Product Innovation	Monotonous Products	Increased Product Variety
4.	Decision Making	Dependent on Others More	Independent and Rational

Table 1 illustrates the changes in entrepreneurial skills among women with disabilities before and after training interventions. The findings indicate improvements in business management,

financial recording, product innovation and decision making abilities. The data above shows significant improvements in all skill aspects, indicating that entrepreneurship training interventions can improve individual capacity, including strengthening the economic position of women with disabilities as MSME actors.

4.2. Digital Transformation of MSMEs and Expanding Economic Access

The use of digital technology in MSME activities is a key factor in expanding economic access for women with disabilities. Research shows that the use of digital platforms, including social media and marketplaces, can increase market reach and marketing efficiency. This finding reinforces the concept of digital entrepreneurship, which prioritizes the need for technology integration to generate new business opportunities [14]. The use of digital platforms is a strategic factor in expanding economic access for women with disabilities [15]. Social media and marketplaces, among others, have been shown to increase marketing reach and transaction efficiency. The digital transformation flowchart for MSMEs for women with disabilities is shown below: Digital training: social media mastery, online marketing, increased market reach, increased sales, and economic independence [16]. Furthermore, empirical data related to digital platform utilization can be seen in the table below:

Table 6. Level of Digital Platform Utilization

Number	Digital Platform Number	Before (%)	After (%)
1.	WhatsApp Business	30	85
2.	Instagram	25	75
3.	Marketplace	10	60

Table 2 presents the level of digital platform utilization among women with disabilities before and after the training program. The finding show a significant increase in the use of whatsapp business, instagram and marketplaces for business and market activitis [17]. The table above shows a significant increase in digital platform utilization after participating in the training. This strengthens the argument that digitalization acts as a catalyst in expanding market access and reducing the physical barriers experienced by the majority of women with disabilities [18].

4.3. Strengthening Economic Rights and Social Implications for Women with Disabilities

The use of digital technology in MSME activities is a key factor in expanding economic access for women with disabilities. Research shows that the use of digital platforms, including social media and marketplaces, can increase market reach and marketing efficiency. This finding reinforces the concept of digital entrepreneurship, which prioritizes the need for technology integration to generate new business opportunities [19]. The use of digital platforms is a strategic factor in expanding economic access for women with disabilities. Social media and marketplaces, among others, have been shown to increase marketing reach and transaction efficiency. The digital transformation flowchart for MSMEs for women with disabilities is shown below [4]: Furthermore, empirical data related to digital platform utilization can be seen in the table below:

Table 7. Level of Digital Platform Utilization

Number	Digital Platform Number	Before (%)	After (%)
1.	WhatsApp Business	30	85
2.	Instagram	25	75
3.	Marketplace	10	60

Table 3 shows the level of digital platform utilization before and after the training intervention. The results indicate a considerable increase in the use of digital platforms, particularly, whatsapp business, instagram and marketplaces, to support business activities and expand market reach. The table above shows a significant increase in digital platform utilization after participating in the training. This strengthens the argument that digitalization acts as a catalyst in expanding market access and reducing the physical barriers experienced by the majority of women with disabilities [20].

The finding table 1 until 3 indicate that entrepreneurial training and digital-based mentoring contributed positively to improving entrepreneurial skills, increasing digital platform utilization, and strengthening business apacity among women with disabilities in digital based MSMEs.

5. Conclusion

The conclusion of this research is that improving entrepreneurial skills plays a strategic role in strengthening the economic rights of women with disabilities in digital-based MSMEs in Cirebon City. Skills in business management, financial management, product innovation, and digital marketing have been proven to increase individual capacity to run businesses more adaptively, effectively, and sustainably.

The use of digital technology is a key factor in expanding market access and addressing various physical limitations that were previously major obstacles. Digitalization provides opportunities for women with disabilities to participate more actively in economic activities, increasing marketing reach, and driving significant income growth. Integrating entrepreneurial skills and digital technology effectively creates more inclusive economic opportunities.

In addition to the economic impact, this research also found strengthening social and psychological aspects, including increased self-confidence, independence, and social participation among women with disabilities in the MSME community. Holistically, this research confirms that improving digital-based entrepreneurial skills is a crucial instrument in strengthening the economic rights of women with disabilities and contributing to the realization of inclusive and equitable economic development.

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Informed Consent

The researcher's ethical commitment demonstrates their commitment to respecting the dignity, autonomy, and rights of women with disabilities as participants. Prior to data collection, all respondents were thoroughly explained the purpose of the study, the procedures to be undertaken, the expected benefits, and any potential risks. This information was delivered through an accessible and inclusive approach, aligning with participants' communication needs so they could fully understand the study's content before providing informed consent.

In the next stage, consent to participation was obtained voluntarily without pressure, coercion, or negative consequences if respondents chose not to participate or withdrew during the research process. The researcher also ensured that each participant had the capacity to give informed consent, including by providing companions and translators if needed. Furthermore, the protection and confidentiality of personal data were an integral part of informed consent in this research [21]. Participants' identities were strictly protected and kept confidential using codes and

pseudonyms, and all collected data was used solely for academic purposes and scientific development. Researchers also guarantee that research results will be presented in aggregate without disclosing information, can identify specific individuals so that the implementation of informed consent not only meets research ethics standards but also strengthens participants' trust in the research process being carried out.

Ethical Approval

Ethical approval for this research was obtained as a form of compliance with the ethical principles of social research involving human subjects. Prior to the research, the research proposal was submitted and reviewed by the Ethics Committee, which has authority within the researcher's academic institution. This assessment process included an evaluation of the research objectives, methodology, potential risks, and stages of protection for participants, especially women with disabilities who are considered vulnerable groups in economic and social contexts [22]. The ethics committee granted approval after ensuring that the research met ethical standards, including the principles of respect for human autonomy, benefit, and justice. The researcher implemented data collection specifically in the context of digital-based MSMEs in Cirebon. In addition, this research was designed to minimize potential psychological, social, and economic risks often faced by respondents. As part of the implementation of ethical approval, the researcher consistently strived to adhere to established ethical guidelines throughout the research process. Any changes to research procedures that have the potential to affect participants are first consulted through the ethics committee so that this research not only focuses on scientific validity, but also upholds ethical integrity and the protection of the rights of women with disabilities as the main subjects of the study

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