



Community Empowerment Through Batik Training for Persons with Disabilities

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Abstract. Persons disability can develop necessary skills for increase capacity they in determine the future they themselves and participate fully in life society. Empowerment disabled disability refers to empowerment group disability as group social have potency as other people in general. Empowerment disabled disability built on the basis of adjustment environment, the potentials possessed by persons with disabilities disability that can be optimally actualized. Based on the study that has been done, the problems that have been identified are as follows: not yet maximum empowerment of persons with disabilities, there is no batik training for persons with disabilities, still low knowledge of persons with disabilities, funding is still low empowerment of persons with disabilities in Dolopo, there is no batik made by persons with disabilities in Dolopo. Empowerment of persons with disabilities through training in batik skills in Dolopo District is a solution to solve problems faced by persons with disabilities. This program needs to be managed effectively so that it aims at empowering persons with disabilities. Empowerment of persons with disabilities in Dolopo faces obstacles, namely the need for motivation and assistance to foster enthusiasm, persons with disabilities are very dependent on assistants (family), limited resources and information.

Keywords: Disabilities, Empowerment, Training.

1 Backgrounds

Empowerment of persons with disabilities refers to the empowerment of groups of persons with disabilities as a social group with the same potential as other human beings in general. Empowerment of persons with disabilities is based on environmental adaptations, the potentials of persons with disabilities that can be optimally realized. From an empowerment perspective, social interventions for persons with disabilities are closely related to the type and level of disability they experience. The empowerment of persons with disabilities can begin by identifying the anatomical, mental and social barriers that collectively impede the fulfillment of their social functioning in everyday

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A. Mustofa et al. (eds.), *Proceedings of the International Joint Conference on Arts and Humanities 2023 (IJCAH 2023)*, Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research 785,

https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-38476-152-4_33

life. The development of different forms and models of social intervention is highly dependent on the environment in which the intervention is to be used.

Disability needs to have social and life skills, modify one's social environment, reducing stress, lowering excessive demands on performance, involving family and caregivers in the in the treatment rehabilitation process, and providing community services that foster dignity, autonomy, and positive self-esteem while protecting human rights [1]. Person with disabilities face several unemployment problems: lack of adequate education and training, prejudice against people with disabilities, communication problems, lack of accessible infrastructure, lack of adequate transportation, need for personal assistants [2]. People with disabilities mostly come from families with low social, economic and health status; generally have low levels of education and skills; have relatively low human resource productivity due to lack of opportunities for vocational training; still face psychological problems such as shyness, lack of confidence or fear of leaving the house. There are still social and cultural barriers; discrimination from family and neighborhood as well as physical barriers i.e. unavailability of accessible public facilities; difficulty in accessing capital; inability to sell products[3]. Persons with disabilities can develop the skills necessary to increase their ability to determine their own futures and participate fully in society. Opportunities that can be provided to persons with disabilities include education, employment, vocational rehabilitation, and the provision of services/funding. The empowerment approach emphasizes the importance of persons with disabilities as a system that is capable of organizing itself [4].

Research Persons with disabilities in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Province have not been prosperous, There are four aspects of protection and empowerment efforts, namely providing accessibility, equalization of opportunities, rehabilitation and social assistance. The inhibiting factors of these efforts are; the availability of invalid data on persons with disabilities; human resources for social welfare workers are still low; provincial APBD budget support, especially in dealing with persons with disabilities, is still limited and synergy and synchronization of programs are not as expected [4]. Research on the influence of strategies on the empowerment of persons with disabilities in Embu District shows that family support has the greatest influence on the empowerment of persons with disabilities. Persons with disabilities need better access to basic education, vocational training relevant to the needs of the labour market and employment according to their skills, interests and abilities, with adaptations where necessary. This requires a more accessible physical environment, providing information in a variety of formats, and challenging inaccurate attitudes and assumptions about people with disabilities. The research also concluded that people with disabilities are particularly vulnerable to shortages of services such as health care, rehabilitation and support and assistance.[5]

Persons with disabilities must be involved in the planning and implementation of empowerment programs for the successful implementation of the program and increase the level of fulfillment of social welfare for them. Empowerment of persons with disabilities must pay attention to the potential of persons with disabilities. policies related to the empowerment of groups of persons with disabilities must be placed in a respectable position. The role of the state is optimal in recognizing the obstacles that

prevent persons with disabilities from having a decent social and personal life in Dolopo. Based on the study that has been done, the problems that have been identified are as follows:

- a. Not yet maximum empowerment of persons with disabilities
- b. There is no batik stamp training for persons with disabilities.
- c. Still low knowledge of persons with disabilities
- d. Funding is still low empowerment of persons with disabilities
- e. There is no batik stamp made by persons with disabilities in Dolopo

The purpose of this article is to describe stages of empowering people with disabilities in Dolopo, Madiun through the provision of batik training for people with disabilities.

2 Literature Review

Isbandi Rukminto Adi said that community empowerment has 7 (seven) aspects of empowerment which are as follows [4]:

- a. The preparation stage is the determination of community empowerment personnel, namely the community of workers involved in the community empowerment program. Furthermore, the preparation of activities in the field is carried out in a way that minimizes work orders.
- b. Assessment stage: At this stage, the assessment process can be carried out individually or in groups in the community, which includes identifying felt needs and resources.
- c. Alternative Program or Activity Planning Stage: At this stage, the facilitator's role is to involve residents in a participatory way to think about the problems they face and how to solve them. community empowerment personnel help formalize their ideas into written form, especially if it has to do with making proposals to funders.
- d. In an effort to implement community empowerment programs, the role of the community as cadres is expected to maintain the sustainability of the programs that have been developed. Collaboration between officials and the community is important at this stage because sometimes something that has been well planned goes wrong in the field.
- e. Evaluation Stage: This is the process of monitoring by residents and officers of the ongoing community empowerment program, which is carried out by involving residents.
- f. The Closing Stage is the stage of formally terminating the relationship with the target community.

3 Method

This research on Community Empowerment through Batik Training for Persons with Disabilities uses qualitative methods with the aim of seeking an in-depth understanding

of a symptom, fact or reality about the community through Batik Training for Persons with Disabilities. Researchers focus on efforts to understand the meaning of the information provided by informants related to research problems. The research focus includes the empowerment stage through batik training for people with disabilities in Dolopo and the obstacles in empowering people with disabilities in Dolopo. The researcher will interpret what is known from the collected data. Data collection is done through in-depth interviews with informants who know the ins and outs of Community Empowerment through Batik Training for Persons with Disabilities.

4 Results and Discussion

4.1 Stage of Disability Empowerment

Efforts to empower people with disabilities have been made in Dolopo through various empowerment activities from both the central and local governments. The number of persons with disabilities displaced outside social institutions based on gender according to district:

Table 1. Table of the number of people with disabilities in Madiun Regency.

District Name	Man			Woman		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Kebonsari	234	179	274	195	203	270
excited	338	275	427	245	251	378
Dolopo	195	175	250	166	167	223
Trade	188	122	251	196	121	268
Wungu	199	203	273	211	207	278
Curry	123	131	174	108	122	166
excited	141	206	203	150	206	217
Saradan	216	339	247	158	304	227
Pilangkenceng	183	142	242	184	185	296
table	145	210	168	136	225	205
Wonoasri	154	132	202	137	109	207
Balerejo	229	130	273	213	132	284
Madison	153	138	171	164	125	214
Sawahan	96	85	140	101	89	164
Soul	191	112	218	175	113	273

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the number of people with disabilities in Dolopo for three years, namely 2020, 2021, and 2022, shows an increasing number. In the preparation stage, disability empowerment in Dolopo is carried out by identifying

the parties involved in empowerment activities. The figure 1 shows the stakeholders involved in the empowerment of persons with disabilities in Dolopo:

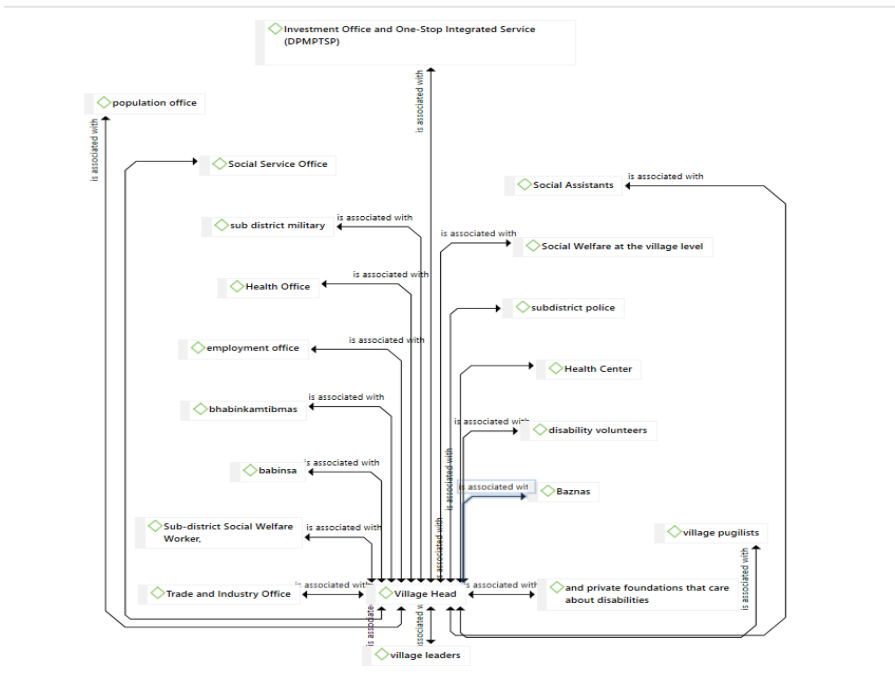


Fig. 1. Stakeholders involved in the empowerment of persons with disabilities in Dolopo.

The parties involved in the disability empowerment program include the Sub-district Social Welfare Worker, Social Welfare at the village level, Social Service Office, Trade and Industry Office, Health Office, Manpower Office, Dispendukcapil, Investment Office and One-Stop Integrated Service (DPMPSTP), Baznas and private foundations that care about disabilities, Village Head, Social Assistants, Health Center, subdistrict police, sub district military, village pugilists, village leaders, bhabinkamtibmas and babinsa, disability volunteers. Each party is tasked independently according to the tasks that are their authority. Especially volunteers, in the field, provide assistance or help disabilities on their own initiative without waiting for orders/directions. This is intended to obtain information in order to determine the appropriate empowerment program for disabilities.

In the alternative planning stage of disability empowerment programs or activities, officers involve disabilities to participate in thinking about the problems they face and how to overcome them. Disabilities are expected to be able to participate in thinking

about several alternative programs and activities that can be carried out to be more empowered and improve their quality of life, alternative choice on batik stamp training

The formalization stage is carried out by officers in order to assist the implementation of empowerment programs including formulating technical operations such as preparing activity proposals, seeking funding, seeking networks and other resources needed. Collaboration with UNESA community service team to give batik stamp training.

The program or activity implementation stage: in an effort to implement the empowerment program, people with disabilities are treated as subjects who are expected to maintain the sustainability of the program that has been developed. Training participants follow the practice of making batik for two days.

The evaluation stage is carried out through supervision. Supervision can be carried out internally involving officers and disabilities so that there is a process of coordination and assistance in the context of the success and usefulness of the program. Evaluation was carried out to see the sustainability of the batik training results.

The termination stage is the final stage of the empowerment program that has been carried out through formal termination of relations with the Dolopo disability community. Termination stage to see the potential for batik product development and batik marketing

Empowering persons with disabilities through training in batik skills in Dolopo District is a solution to solving problems faced by persons with disabilities. This program needs to be managed effectively so that the goals of empowerment for persons with disabilities.

The empowerment stage of persons with disabilities in Dolopo includes, analysis of needs for activities to empower persons with disabilities through training in batik skills in Dolopo. Problems Which faced by persons with disabilities in the District Dolopo needs empowerment to increase its competitiveness and independence Form Activity Accompaniment Identification of batik training needs for persons with disabilities Implementation batik skill training for persons with disabilities in Dolopo. There are 2 (two) main activities, namely batik training assistance to persons with disabilities. The stages of mentoring activities include: methods and materials used and evaluate implementation to determine the extent to which the training and mentoring program has been successfully implemented.

4.2 Barriers to Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities

Empowerment of persons with disabilities in Dolopo faces obstacles, namely the need for motivation and assistance to foster enthusiasm, persons with disabilities are very dependent on assistants (family), limited resources and information. Training showed many benefits and produced a range of positive outcomes which included details on transitioning from training to employment, marketing, proving competence, managing chronic pain while working, possible risks and complexities around respect from the community. Improvements to training include disability awareness training, communicating, making training more accessible and deliberate support networks. barriers remain a lack of capacity in terms of financial literacy, capacity to build skills and skills in innovative technology building skills and skills in innovative

technologies[7]. Disability needs to have social and life skills, modify one's social environment, reducing stress, lowering excessive demands on performance, involving family and caregivers in the in the treatment rehabilitation process, and providing community services that foster dignity, autonomy, and positive self-esteem while protecting human rights[8]. Another empowerment programme for person in with disabilities in USA such as an entrepreneurship program for people with disabilities in order to counteract these barriers, promote empowerment and facilitate economic self-sufficiency for people with disabilities. The model includes a course on how to write a business plan, one-on-one business mentoring, technical assistance, start-up business grants, and assistance from a business incubator[9]. So, after batik Training for person with disabilities, an entrepreneur programme to promote their product like batik etc. Economic Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities is a four-year activity that will empower persons with disabilities to gain equal access to employment. The activity will improve their access to a labor market that is open, inclusive, and accessible; and help make their voices heard by the government and society. By improving the equity of disadvantaged communities, this activity will increase equitable prosperity, such as[10] :

- a. Provide psycho-social support, career guidance, vocational training, and internships for youth with disabilities to help them secure jobs.
- b. Pilot a variety of mechanisms and funding options to foster entrepreneurship among persons with disabilities.
- c. Build the capacity of employers to support inclusive employment of persons with disabilities.
- d. Develop a network of employers who offer job opportunities to persons with disabilities.
- e. Support both employers and persons with disabilities in the recruitment process.
- f. Implement an outreach campaign to help raise awareness about the issues facing persons with disabilities in the labor market and highlight positive examples.

5 Conclusion

Stages Empowerment of persons with disabilities in Dolopo including needs for activities to empower persons disabilities through training in batik skills in Dolopo. Problems Which faced by persons with disabilities in the District Dolopo needs empowerment to increase its competitiveness and independence Form Activity Accompaniment Identification of batik training needs for persons with disabilities Implementation batik skill training for persons with disabilities in Dolopo. There are 2 (two) main activities, namely batik training assistance to persons with disabilities. The stages of mentoring activities include: methods and materials used and evaluate implementation to determine the extent to which the training and mentoring program has been successfully implemented. Empowerment of persons with disabilities in Dolopo faces obstacles, namely the need for motivation and assistance to foster enthusiasm, persons with disabilities are very dependent on assistants (family), limited resources and information. Follow-up after batik training can be done through :

- a. training and mentoring by both teachers and batik makers.
- b. Support the availability of tools for making batik
- c. Development of batik product variations
- d. Marketing of batik products

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