



Continuity of Community-Based Empowerment at the Karya Barokah Sheltered Workshop Peduli to Support Disability Empowerment in Pucung Village, Kismantoro District, Wonogiri Regency

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Abstract. This article is to describe the Continuity of Community-Based Empowerment at the Karya Barokah Sheltered Workshop to Support Disability Empowerment in Pucung Village, Kismantoro District, Wonogiri Regency. Disability empowerment in a number of places sometimes lacks continuity and only stops with one activity. However, to support the empowerment of people with disabilities, there needs to be program continuity. Sustainability of empowerment programs needs to be carried out with various innovations and synergies with various parties. These efforts are steps to empower people with disabilities. This research uses Jim Ife's Community Development Theory to analyze the Continuity of Community-Based Empowerment at the Karya Barokah Sheltered Workshop. The research method used is qualitative with a descriptive approach. The research results show that the sustainability of empowerment at the Karya Barokah Sheltered Workshop also supports the empowerment of people with disabilities. The ongoing empowerment program is making splatter batik. To realize disability inclusion, joint commitment and cooperation from all parties is needed.

Keywords: Sustainability, Community Development, Disability Inclusion

1 Introduction

Community-based empowerment is an approach that emphasizes active participation in community planning and implementation of development programs, especially in the context of disability. Karya Barokah's Sheltered Workshop Peduli (SWP) is an example of implementing this concept in Pucung Village, Kismantoro District, Wonogiri Regency. This article aims to explore how Karya Barokah's Sheltered Workshop functions as an empowerment tool for individuals with disabilities and its impact on local communities.

Community-based empowerment is an approach that emphasizes the active involvement of community members in the decision-making process and implementation of programs that affect their lives. In the context of individuals with

disabilities, this empowerment is very important to improve their quality of life, independence and participation in society.

Novianti et.al (2024) described in their research that Mitra Masyarakat Inklusif (MMI) plays a significant role in economic empowerment by establishing DCM business units, including laundry services, Café Pojok PeDe, snack production, eco-print fabrics, and Kopi PeDe. These initiatives demonstrate the potential of persons with disabilities to be productive economic actors. Furthermore, MMI organizes skill development training to enhance entrepreneurial capacity and promote economic equality. These efforts not only improve economic well-being but also reshape societal and governmental perceptions of the capabilities of persons with disabilities, fostering greater inclusivity and equal rights in economic participation.

The other way, Sheltered Workshop is one service model designed to provide job training and employment opportunities for individuals with disabilities. Although the main goal of the Sheltered Workshop is to provide safe and structured employment, there are often challenges associated with social integration and full empowerment of the individual.

The problems faced in community empowerment include, firstly, limitations in independence and participation. Sheltered Workshops often face criticism for limiting the independence and social integration of individuals with disabilities. Although they provide a safe and predictable work environment, participants may not gain the skills or support necessary to transition to employment in the open job market. Second, lack of community involvement. One of the main problems is the lack of community involvement in the operation of the Sheltered Workshop. Without significant community support and involvement, Sheltered Workshops may operate in isolation from local communities, limiting opportunities for individuals with disabilities to integrate and participate in broader society.

Third, Limited Support for Skills Development. Sheltered Workshops often focus on providing routine and repetitive work without providing sufficient training for broader skills development. This can hinder participants' ability to develop and explore career opportunities outside the workshop environment.

Implementing a community empowerment model based on the Sheltered Workshop requires changes in managerial and operational approaches. This includes involving community members in program planning and implementation, as well as promoting the active participation of individuals with disabilities in decisions that affect their lives.

Disability refers to a condition in which a person experiences limitations in physical, mental, intellectual and sensory function that affect their ability to participate fully in daily activities and interact with their social environment. The definition of disability covers various dimensions and can involve various types of conditions, both congenital (from birth) and acquired due to accidents, disease or other factors. Disability is a condition that affects a person's ability to carry out certain activities or function normally in society. This can involve various aspects, such as: Physical, namely limitations in mobility or body coordination, such as paraplegia or amputation. Mental, namely difficulties in cognitive or emotional function, such as bipolar disorder or schizophrenia. Sensory is a difficulty in the senses such as vision or hearing, such as blindness or hearing loss. People with intellectual disabilities are those whose thinking

function is disturbed due to below average intelligence levels, including slow learning, mental disabilities and Down syndrome. (Haryanto & Iriyanto, 2021: 23)

1.1 The primary objectives of this paper are as follows

The main objective of this paper is to explain the community-based community empowerment efforts at Karya Barokah's Sheltered Workshop Peduli (SWP) in an effort to support Disability Empowerment in Pucung Village, Kismantoro District, Wonogiri Regency. This study explores how the efforts made at the Barokah Sheltered Workshop implement sustainable programs. One of the programs that is running until now is making splash batik.

1.2 Overview of the sections

The study of disability continues to attract the attention of various parties. Society's concern for people with disabilities is increasing. Disability empowerment continues to be pursued. Sustainable community-based empowerment is increasingly being intensified, including for people with disabilities, in order to support their empowerment. Sheltered Workshop Peduli Karya Barokah was established, among other things, to support the empowerment of individuals with disabilities in Pucung Village, Kismantoro District, Wonogiri Regency. This initiative aims to provide vocational training, skills development, and employment opportunities to improve the quality of life for people with disabilities.

This research examines the sustainability and effectiveness of community-based empowerment efforts at the Sheltered Workhsop Peduli Karya Barokah. The focus is on how these efforts support the empowerment of individuals with disabilities and assesses the sustainability of these initiatives in local communities.

2 Theoritical review

2.1 Empowerment

The word empowerment comes from the English word "empowerment" which refers to giving or increasing "power" to people who are less fortunate or in less favorable circumstances. The term consists of the basic word "daya" which is given the prefix "ber-", forming the word "berdaya" which means having power or strength. Even though there is a diversity of meanings in various references and fields, empowerment is generally translated as "empowerment". Empowerment refers to the process of making something empowered or powerful. This effort is a step to give individuals or groups of people the ability and control over their lives, so that they can overcome challenges and take advantage of opportunities more effectively.

The World Bank defines community empowerment as the process by which individuals and groups increase their access to control over the resources and decisions that affect their lives. Community empowerment expert, Robert Adams in Suryawan and

Mahagangga (2024) defines empowerment as a process by individuals and groups to increase their knowledge and skills and increase their capacity to make decisions and solve problems.

According to Chambers in Zubaedi (2016) community empowerment is an economic development concept that summarizes social values. This concept reflects a new development paradigm that is people-centered, participatory, empowering, and sustainable. The concept of empowerment is broader than just an effort to fulfill basic needs or just a mechanism to prevent the process of further impoverishment (safety net).

Jim Ife in Zubaidi (2016) states that the concept of empowerment has a close relationship between two main concepts, namely power and the concept of being disadvantaged (inequality).

2.2 Sheltered Workshop

Sheltered Workshop is a protected work facilitation activity for people with disabilities which is focused on simple economic activities so that they can earn income to meet their needs. A sheltered workshop is a community-based work workshop in the form of work facilitation activities for people with disabilities organized by the community in an inclusive manner within the community through active participation of individuals and groups and involving various parties to seek, assess and maintain their achievements.

The sheltered workshop focuses on guidance and training activities directed at developing physical, mental abilities and skills to carry out daily activities in productive economic activities. This sheltered workshop is a development of the Community Based Social Rehabilitation (RSBK) program which specifically focuses on providing employment opportunities for people with disabilities in the community after social rehabilitation. This is based on the fact that for people with disabilities, providing guidance and training during the rehabilitation period alone is not enough to help them achieve independence. Other opportunities and accessibility, both physical and non-physical, from the surrounding environment are no less important in helping people with disabilities develop their ability to be independent. The sheltered workshop program is the answer to providing accessibility so that people with disabilities can work in the community after they have undergone social rehabilitation.

Sheltered Workshop is a protected work facilitation activity for people with disabilities that focuses on simple work activities as an alternative to working in the world of work so that they can earn income to meet their needs. Empowering people with disabilities is one of the goals of the community-based sheltered workshop development model. The sheltered workshop wants to establish recognition and development of people with disabilities, increase self-confidence and independence. This empowerment includes the meaning of community development and development that is based on the community as agents of change. In this case, the people in question are people with disabilities.

2.3 People with disabilities

According to UN Resolution Number 61/106 dated 13 December 2006, disabled people refer to individuals who are unable to fulfill their normal individual needs independently, either partially or completely, as a result of physical or mental disabilities, both congenital and non-congenital. The definition of persons with disabilities based on Law no. 8 of 2016 are individuals who experience physical, intellectual, mental and/or sensory limitations for a long period of time and face obstacles and difficulties in participating fully and effectively with other citizens based on the principle of equal rights. Referring to article 4 paragraph (1) in Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning persons with disabilities, the types of persons with disabilities are divided into:

- a) People with Physical Disabilities
- b) Persons with Intellectual Disabilities
- c) People with Mental Disabilities
- d) People with Sensory Disabilities

In the poin (2) adds that a variety of disabilities can be experienced singly, multiplely, or multiplely over a long period of time as determined by medical personnel in accordance with statutory provisions.

Some previous research includes, first, the results of research by Ichwan & Pradana, (2022) entitled Social Rehabilitation for People with Intellectual Disabilities Through the Baskara Sheltered Workshop Peduli (SWP) in Gebyog Village by the Magetan Regency Social Service. The implementation of rehasos through SWP Baskara has had a positive impact both from a social and economic perspective.

Data was obtained through interviews, observation and documentation studies from secondary data related to the research topic. Data analysis was carried out descriptively qualitatively. This research describes the social rehabilitation process through SWP.

Second, the study by Istiqomah, Mafruhah, & Dewa (2020) with the title Sheltered Workshop Model on Social Protection and Empowerment of People with Disabilities (PwDs) to Prepare Competitive Human

Resources in the Era of the ASEAN Economic Community. The development model with the protected workshop policy connects various stakeholders, namely families, communities, central government, regional governments, agencies, private institutions and State-Owned Enterprises. The method used was a mixed method with Atlas.ti, Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP), in-depth interviews, and Focus Group Discussion (FGD). The Sheltered Workshop in this research is based on a training center.

Third, the study by Ismi Dwi Astuti Nurhaeni, Intan Sani Putri, Asal Wahyuni Erlin Mulyadi, Desiderius Priyo Sudibyo (2024) is entitled Penta Helix Collaboration in Developing Social Inclusion for Persons with Disabilities. This research is descriptive and qualitative in nature, collecting data through observation, focus group discussions and in-depth interviews. This research examines collaboration between government, society, academics, entrepreneurs and media, known as the 'penta helix', in developing social inclusion for people with disabilities (PwD) in Indonesia.

Fourth, research by Nurhaeni, Ismi Dwi Astuti; Wiratama, Prama; Daughter, Intan Sani; Nurdin, Asbiyal; Mulyadi, Asal Wahyuni Erlin; Haryani, Tiyas Nur; and Sudibyo,

Desiderius Priyo (2023) entitled *Defining Social Inclusion for People with Disabilities in Governance: Scoping and Thematic Literature Review*. Social Inclusion for People with Disabilities in Governance (SIPDG) is an effort made by parties (government institutions, non-governmental organizations, the community and people with disabilities themselves) to optimize the potential of people with disabilities by eliminating barriers (economic, structural, cultural and personal). The coding method was applied in thematic analysis to identify recurring themes in the definition of SIPDG and produce five main themes that describe SIPDG. The research is expected to be able to map out the operational definition of SIPDG.

3 Method

This research uses a qualitative approach with data collection techniques through in-depth interviews with Sheltered Workshop managers, program participants and community members. Field observations were also carried out to observe daily activities at the workshop. The data collected was analyzed to identify key themes related to empowerment strategies, challenges and results achieved.

The researchers collected data from managers in an effort to obtain primary data on the existence of the Karya Barokah Sheltered Workshop, both in terms of its presence and its development. In addition, primary data was also obtained through representatives of people with disabilities to obtain information on the benefits of the Karya Barokah Sheltered Workshop. In addition, researchers conducted observations to directly observe the existence of the sheltered workshop karya barokah and its activities. This study also uses other secondary data from books, articles and others.

Data analysis was carried out referring to the stages of Miles & Huberman (2014), namely, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The first stage of data reduction includes data collection, data reduction, and selection of relevant data. The second stage of data presentation includes the presentation of data in the form of images and narratives. The last stage of drawing conclusions involves data interpretation and drawing conclusions (Sugiyono 2017).

4 Result and Discussion

In 2017 there were 60 people with disabilities in Pucung Village, Kismantoro District who had minimal access to services, were marginalized, looked down upon and were a burden on their families and society.

The community empowerment initiative, especially people with disabilities, began in August 2018. The Pucung Village Government held activities to empower people with disabilities with batik skills training with a budget from the 2018 Fiscal Year APBDes.

The business focus of this activity is the production of splashed batik which is carried out by people with disabilities with assistance from cadres who come from community volunteers.

At the beginning of 2019 the Kartini Integrated Center in Temanggung provided assistance through community-based services, namely Sheltered Workshop Peduli (SWP). With this collaboration, the Karya Barokah Group changed to the Sheltered Workshop Caring for Karya Barokah. Assistance from the Kartini Integrated Center in Temanggung and the Wonogiri Regency Social Service has had a positive impact on the institutional development and business processes of SWP Karya Barokah. Partnership Network development activities with related stakeholders through the SWP Launching by presenting the Regent of Wonogiri and related OPDs to foster support from stakeholders in terms of facilitating infrastructure, capital, improving the quality and product variants of Ciprat Batik as well as product marketing.

The presence of SWP Karya Barokah aims to provide employment opportunities for people with disabilities to earn income, achieve independence, and create an inclusive society. Apart from that, socially the existence of SWP Karya Barokah aims to eliminate stigma, being marginalized, being a burden on the family, and being unable to compete in the world of work.

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Some of the programs at SWP Karya Barokah are:

- UEP Assistance Program in the form of 1 goat for 1 disabled SWP Karya Barokah member
- Ciprat Batik Training Program (Figure 1)
- Eco Print Training Program (Figure 2)
- Written Batik Training Program
- Wonogiren Cap Batik Training Program
- Training on making doormats from patchwork
- Training on Making Derivative Products (Figure 3)



Fig. 1. Ciprat Batik Training Program



Fig. 2. Eco Print Training Program



Fig. 3. Training on Making Derivative Products

4.1 Program Resources

The resources available to support the operations of the Karya Barokah Sheltered Workshop are:

- SWP Manager
- Persons with Disabilities (SWP members)
- Village Government to OPD
- Academics
- Resellers
- Public

Sheltered Workshop Peduli Karya Barokah received funding and support for its sustainability from

- Village Government
- District government
- CSR

— From the results of capital development

Since being fostered by the Kartini Integrated Center Temanggung, SWP Karya Barokah has been taught to continue building networks with all parties who can support the sustainability of the program.

4.2 Empowerment Strategy

Karya Barokah's Sheltered Workshop applies several main strategies in empowering people with disabilities:

- a. Always follow developments in the situation and conditions in society
- b. There must be creativity and innovation to face social and economic trends in society so that SWP Karya Barokah activities remain accepted
- c. Maintaining the cohesiveness of the SWP Karya Barokah management
- d. Continue to establish and increase networks with the community, groups, agencies, academics and related OPDs
- e. Establishing collaboration with companies and obtaining CSR funds to develop and maintain the sustainability of SWP Karya Barokah, which people in Sheltered Workshop are currently implementing with PT. PLN Persero.

4.3 Implementation, Impact and Sustainability of the Program

At the start of the activity there was a language barrier between the companion and the person with a disability. People with disabilities are quite difficult to direct, as time goes by and they understand each other, they become easier to manage.

One of the people with disabilities, Tnt. is currently able to participate in SWP Karya Barokah activities well and can be said to be independent:

- From 1 goat given, now there are 8 goats, some of which have been used to repair damaged houses
- Able to buy jewelry, own wardrobe from batik production
- Able to earn additional income from making batik
- No longer feel inferior in socializing

The social impact that I felt was that I felt that I was given equal rights in community activities, so that I did not feel embarrassed and awkward when socializing in the environment. In terms of economic impact, I get the results from activities at SWP Karya Barokah to help meet the daily needs of the family. (interview with Ttn)

The efforts made by SWP Karya Barokah to adapt itself to changing community needs or new challenges, namely by

- Continue to innovate to suit the needs of the community with new products from SWP Karya Barokah splashed batik
- Continue learning by participating in various kinds of training, product development and marketing.

In the future, the long-term plan for developing SWP Karya Barokah is to provide multiple services, not only to people with disabilities but also to other marginalized communities. Currently, there have been recent innovations or changes in the empowerment methods or approaches applied. SWP Karya Barokah multi-service activities, namely by inviting female heads of families to take part in training in making ecoprint products, inviting children who do not continue school with sewing training. The evaluation process is carried out to assess the effectiveness of the program carried out by means

- Meeting with SWP Management
- Meetings with Disability Companions
- Coordination via WA Group

I was invited to chat during activities at SWP Karya Barokah. I am also often directed at activities. I hope that activities like those at SWP Karya Barokah can be an example for other villages so that marginalized communities, especially people with disabilities, have access to services and are no longer looked down upon (Interview with Ttn, 32)

Another effort made to identify and correct deficiencies in the program is by looking at monthly activity reports so that deficiencies can be seen that can be corrected. Lessons learned from previous experiences that can be applied to improve program continuity are first, the enthusiasm and sincerity of the SWP management can be said to be the main driver for the continued existence of programs at SWP. Second, "Don't talk much but work a lot" is what really inspires people with disabilities.

5 Conclusion

SWP Karya Barokah in Pucung Village is a successful example of community-based empowerment in supporting disabilities. SWP Karya Barokah really involves people with disabilities and carries out program innovations for sustainable empowerment.

Some of the Sheltered Workshop Peduli Karya Barokah programs include: Ciprat Batik Training Program, Eco Print Training Program, Written Batik Training Program, Wonogiren Cap Batik Training Program, Training on making doormats from patchwork, Training on Making Derivative Products.

The efforts made by SWP Karya Barokah to adapt itself to changing community needs or new challenges, namely by first, continue to innovate to suit the needs of the

community with new products from SWP Karya Barokah splashed batik. Second, continue learning by participating in various kinds of training, product development and marketing.

People with Disabilities have felt the benefits of various activities from SWP Karya Barokah. Despite various challenges, the strategies implemented have shown a positive impact on participants and society. This research suggests the need for further support from the government and related institutions to expand and strengthen similar programs in other regions.

Based on research data, it was found that the presence of SWP Karya Barokah was able to play a role in empowering people with disabilities. Researchers recommend that local governments provide greater support for activities for people with disabilities. In addition, this form of empowerment of people with disabilities can also be applied in other areas in Wonogiri Regency by considering the existing potentials.

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