

Analisis strategi pemberdayaan penyandang disabilitas: Studi kasus Desa Inklusi Sendangtirto, Kecamatan Berbah, Kabupaten Sleman = Strategy analysis for the empowerment of persons with disabilities: A case study in the inclusion Village of Sendangtirto, Berbah District, Sleman Regency.

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Abstrak

Adanya Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 tentang Desa memungkinkan Desa merencanakan, mengatur dan mengelola anggaran dan program pembangunan secara mandiri untuk kemajuan desa itu sendiri serta meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat. Salah satu syarat kemajuan desa adalah keterlibatan dan partisipasi seluruh masyarakat. Di sisi lain, selama ini penyandang disabilitas yang ada di desa menghadapi permasalahan seperti kemiskinan, kualitas sumber daya manusia yang rendah hingga stigma negatif dari lingkungan sekitar. Konsep desa inklusi kemudian dipandang sebagai solusi masalah para penyandang disabilitas tersebut sekaligus pendukung pembangunan desa. Penelitian ini dimaksudkan untuk mengeksplorasi konsep serta implementasi desa inklusi disabilitas dan mengetahui strategi pemberdayaan warga penyandang disabilitas di Desa Sendangtirto, Berbah-Sleman. Metode penelitian yang digunakan kualitatif deskriptif dengan instrumen pengumpulan data melalui observasi, wawancara, serta kajian literatur. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa implementasi desa inklusi cukup efektif memenuhi kebutuhan warga penyandang disabilitas, meningkatkan kepercayaan diri dan kemandirian, serta menjadikan mereka lebih aktif terlibat dalam pembangunan di Desa Sendangtirto. Strategi pemberdayaan warga penyandang disabilitas dilakukan pemerintah desa dengan memberikan layanan optimal kepada warga penyandang disabilitas, berupa penyediaan fasilitas umum yang aksesibel, pemberian pelatihan keterampilan serta melibatkan mereka dalam musyawarah desa. Namun, penelitian juga menemukan masih adanya permasalahan berupa data penyandang disabilitas yang tidak ter-update serta penanganan penyandang tuna grahita yang menjadi mayoritas warga disabilitas di Desa Sendangtirto belum dilakukan dengan tepat. Implikasi hasil penelitian ini adalah bahwa data warga penyandang disabilitas perlu dikelola dengan baik oleh KDD (Kelompok Difabel Desa) dan pemerintah desa dan melakukan penguatan keluarga penyandang tuna grahita. Untuk itu pemerintah desa dan KDD perlu bekerja sama dengan lembaga sosial atau panti sosial untuk mengatasi perawatan warga tuna grahita tersebut.

.....The existence of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages allows villages to plan, regulate and manage budgets and development programs independently for the progress of the village itself and improve community welfare. One of the conditions for village progress is the involvement and participation of the entire community. On the other hand, so far people with disabilities in the village face problems such as poverty, low quality of human resources to negative stigma from the surrounding environment. The concept of an inclusive village is then seen as a solution to the problems of persons with disabilities as well as a supporter of village development. This research is intended to explore the concept and implementation of a disability inclusion village and to find out strategies for empowering people with disabilities in Sendangtirto Village, Berbah-Sleman. The research method used is descriptive qualitative with data collection instruments through observation, interviews and literature review. The results showed that the

implementation of inclusive villages was quite effective in meeting the needs of people with disabilities, increasing self-confidence and independence, and making them more actively involved in development in Sendangtirto Village. The village government has implemented a strategy of empowering people with disabilities by providing optimal services to residents with disabilities, in the form of providing accessible public facilities, providing skills training and involving them in village meetings. However, the research also found that there were still problems in the form of data on persons with disabilities that were not updated and the handling of mentally disabled people who were the majority of people with disabilities in Sendangtirto Village had not been carried out properly. The implication of the results of this study is that data on people with disabilities needs to be managed properly by the KDD (Village Disability Group) and the village government and to strengthen families of people with mental disabilities. For this reason, the village government and KDD need to work together with social institutions or social institutions to address the care of these mentally disabled people.