

THE STRATEGY OF MIGUNANI DISABILITY COMMUNITY IN PLANNING INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (POSBINDU) FOR DISABILITIES IN SUMBERAGUNG, JETIS, BANTUL

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Abstrak:

This study aimed to analyze the planning strategies of the Integrated Development Post (Posbindu) program in Sumberagung Village. A descriptive qualitative method was employed to gather authentic, natural, and in-depth data through interviews. The results were presented narratively in a creative and detailed manner. The study describes the Posbindu program and analyzes its planning strategies by evaluating strengths and weaknesses, as well as exploring opportunities and threats using a SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) analysis. The findings indicate that the Posbindu KDK Migunani program in Sumberagung Village serves as a platform for individuals with disabilities to access health rights within development programs. The research also reveals that the planning strategies for the Posbindu program have been relatively successful, as evidenced by the increasing participation of individuals with disabilities in Posbindu activities. Additionally, the program features competent speakers who provide insights on inclusive education, the importance of health, and skills related to technological guidance. Overall, the Posbindu activities in Sumberagung Village have enhanced the motivation of individuals with disabilities towards achieving a better quality of life, greater health awareness, and an open mindset regarding inclusive insights.

Keywords: Strategies, Disabilities, Rights Fulfillment

1. Introduction

Indonesia ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in 2011 and enacted Law No. 8 of 2016 on Persons with Disabilities, which recognizes persons with disabilities as dignified human beings with equal rights to the general population (Hastuti et al., 2020). However, many groups of persons with disabilities continue to be marginalized in terms of access and facilities (Mukrimah & Widiastuti, 2019). Moreover, the current situation shows that persons with disabilities are generally more likely to be excluded from development benefits. This includes limited access to public facilities and fewer opportunities to participate in

activities (Sucipto & Sihombing, 2022). This suggests that the existing legislation is not being effectively implemented for persons with disabilities. Consequently, persons with disabilities are often perceived as unproductive and unable to work efficiently.

However, persons with disabilities also possess independence and potential that can be developed, particularly in the business and entrepreneurial sectors (Widiantoro et al., 2013). This is evidenced by groups of individuals with disabilities who actively create handicrafts, such as doormats, and those who excel in the health sector, such as massage therapy (Nurhafida & Setiaji, 2019). Adanya Potensi yang dimiliki penyandang disabilitas dapat dikembangkan sesuai kemampuannya. The potential of persons with disabilities can be nurtured according to their abilities. According to the ILO (2011), neglecting the productive potential of persons with disabilities in the workforce results in losses for both society and the nation. It is estimated that the productivity of persons with disabilities can impact the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by as much as 3 to 7 percent (Poerwanti, 2017). Therefore, persons with disabilities have significant potential and strengths that can be developed. However, access to public facilities remains inadequate.

In light of these challenges, it becomes imperative to pursue a form of development that caters to all segments of society, termed as inclusive development (Probosiwi, 2017). Inclusive development seeks to rectify existing disparities stemming from power imbalances, lack of voice, and limited influence among individuals and groups, including those with disabilities, within the development framework. Efforts must be directed towards bolstering economic and social structures to prevent the further marginalization of persons with disabilities (Hastuti et al., 2020). Consequently, through inclusive development, every member of society can avail themselves of public facilities, ensuring their rights as citizens are adequately upheld.

One form of inclusive development involves the implementation of the Integrated Development Post (Posbindu) program for Persons with Disabilities. This initiative aims to facilitate access to healthcare for persons with disabilities and

enhance their involvement in the prevention and early detection of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) risk factors. Various activities are conducted within the Posbindu program, including health examinations, fostering the spirit of persons with disabilities, education, and training. In the implementation of the Posbindu program for disabilities in Sumberagung, collaboration takes place with the SIGAB Institution and the Jetis Health Center. Significant changes have been observed in the program over the course of one year. Initially beginning with individual invitations to homes, the disabled community gradually began to show interest. Currently, the disabled group in Sumberagung has reached 50 members. Therefore, this research aims to elucidate the planning strategies behind the Posbindu program for disabilities in Sumberagung. This is undertaken to comprehend how the management of the disabled group realizes the program. The research is conducted in Sumberagung, Jetis, Bantul. The problem statement of this study is: "What are the Planning Strategies of the Disability Community in developing the Integrated Development Post program?" In line with the raised issue, the objective of this research is to describe the Planning Strategies of the Disability Community in developing the Posbindu program.

In this study, the researcher aims to compare the results with previous research to obtain clearer information and to anticipate similarities with earlier studies. The following are the research findings used for comparison and reference:

The study conducted by Astri Hanjarwati, Jamil Suprihatiningrum, and Siti Aminah in 2019, titled *Persepsi Penyandang Disabilitas Dan Stakeholder Untuk Mempromosikan dan Mengembangkan Komunitas Inklusif di DIY dan Sulawesi Tenggara*, examines the perceptions of persons with disabilities and stakeholders towards promoting and developing Friendly and Inclusive Communities in their respective areas. Despite certain shortcomings, such as limited knowledge about disabilities and inclusion, both persons with disabilities and stakeholders acknowledge the need to realize Friendly and Inclusive Communities. Respondents with disabilities also emphasize the importance of increasing participation and access to development

by and for persons with disabilities, both quantitatively and qualitatively. The research findings were derived from questionnaire data analyzed using descriptive statistics or quantitative methods (Hanjarwati et al., 2019).

Additionally, research conducted by Andayani and Muhrisun Afandi in 2016, titled *Pemberdayaan dan Pendampingan Komunitas Penyandang Disabilitas Dalam Mengakses Pendidikan Tinggi*, examines advocacy efforts for disabled communities in the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) province in accessing higher education. This service activity focuses on persons with disabilities who are within the age range for secondary and higher education. However, it is designed to reach the disability community on a broader scale, including policymakers and other relevant parties involved in fulfilling the educational rights of persons with disabilities. (Andayani & Afandi, 2019).

The research conducted by Syamsul Arifin and Utami Dewi, titled *Collaborative Governance Dalam Program Rintisan Desa Inklusif Di Desa Sendangadi Kecamatan Mlati Kabupaten Sleman* aims to describe and analyze collaborative governance and identify the inhibiting factors in the pilot program for inclusive villages in Sendangadi Village, Mlati District, Sleman Regency. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method and reveals that collaborative governance in the pilot program for inclusive villages in Sendangadi Village has not been effective. The analysis is based on the collaborative governance model indicators by Ansell and Gash, which include initial conditions, facilitative leadership, institutional design, and the collaborative process (Arifin & Utami, 2018).

From the three studies mentioned above, the researcher did not find exact similarities with the current research under consideration. Although there are similarities in one of the variables, the objects and locations differ. Therefore, the researcher believes that this study is highly worthy of examination.

Research Methodology

In this study, the researcher employs a descriptive qualitative method to obtain authentic, natural, and in-depth data and facts through interviews and observations. The findings will be creatively and comprehensively narrated while maintaining a naturalistic perspective. By using this descriptive strategy, the researcher does not aim to test specific hypotheses but rather to describe the variables as they are. The research is conducted in Sumberagung Village, Jetis, Bantul. Data collection techniques include interviews and observations. The validity of the data is verified through triangulation, ensuring accuracy by comparing results from interviews, observations, and other data sources. Data analysis is performed using an interactive technique that involves Data Reduction, Data Presentation, and Conclusion Drawing.

2. Results and Discussions

2.1 Posbindu Disability Program in Sumberagung

The Posbindu Disabilitas initiative serves as a comprehensive healthcare endeavor tailored for individuals with disabilities and their caregivers, encompassing promotive, preventive, curative, and rehabilitative measures. Its reach spans across diverse age groups, from children to the elderly, with activities conducted monthly during the gatherings of disability organizations (Agustina, 2018). The establishment of Posbindu Disabilitas in Sumberagung finds its impetus in the Solidarity Inclusion Program. This program, designed to advocate for and fortify the rights of individuals with disabilities and other marginalized cohorts in Indonesia, addresses the gaps in government services and social protection. A collaborative effort between the Indonesian Government and the Australian Government underpins this initiative, aimed at fostering an inclusive society characterized by parity in social, cultural, economic, and political realms.³

³ <https://sigab.org/solider/> accessed on 20th of December 2022.

Supportive factors for the program stem from the limited healthcare accessibility for individuals with disabilities, coupled with their heightened vulnerability to non-communicable diseases, such as hypertension, depression, and diabetes, in contrast to their non-disabled counterparts. Hence, the establishment of the Integrated Guidance Post (Posbindu) for disabilities serves as a manifestation of a Community-Based Health Effort (UKBM), devised and executed by the community of individuals with disabilities and their caregivers. This framework underscores the anticipation that the program's presence will streamline healthcare access for individuals with disabilities, particularly those residing in Sumberagung, and foster inclusivity, thereby ensuring equitable treatment within the broader community.

Observations reveal that the Migunani Disability Community (KDK Migunani) encompasses individuals spanning various age groups, ranging from children to the elderly, grappling with physical and sensory disabilities. The program has garnered participation from approximately 50 individuals and has been met with enthusiastic reception by individuals with disabilities, as articulated by Mr. Jayadi, the chairman of the Migunani Disability Community in Sumberagung.⁴

“Their enthusiasm is immensely palpable, mainly because they had never experienced a disability group like this before. They are overwhelmingly delighted that such a disability group exists in their village. Thanks to the establishment of this disability group in the village, their excitement knows no bounds. Consequently, with each meeting, the number of members keeps growing”

The interview findings underscore the eager anticipation among individuals with disabilities for the Posbindu Disabilitas program. Initially starting with a modest number of members, the program's meetings consistently witness a growing

⁴ Interview with Mr. Jayadi, the Chairman of the Migunani Sumberagung Disability Community, conducted on September 28, 2022.

attendance, thus serving as a pivotal driver behind its success. Additionally, the substantial involvement of human resources stands out as a crucial factor contributing to the program's sustainability. It is evident that without active community participation, efforts to advance the program would stagnate (Saraswati and Annisah, 2020). The remarkable level of engagement is attributed to the establishment of Posbindu Disabilitas in Sumberagung, marking it as the pioneering initiative of its kind in the Jetis area, Bantul, as articulated by Mrs. Kuni Fathonah, the Coordinator of Solidarity Inclusion at the SIGAB Institution.⁵

"Yes, indeed, this is the inaugural launch for the Bantul region thus far. The aspiration is for it to pave the way for the establishment of similar disability groups across the Bantul area."

The Posbindu Disabilitas program is supported by village officials, the SIGAB Institution, and the Jetis I Community Health Center. The aim of this program, as articulated by the involved parties, is to bridge the gap between individuals with disabilities and non-disabled individuals, allowing them to appreciate that they too can access healthcare services in Sumberagung Village. Despite SIGAB no longer being directly involved in the Posbindu program, the hope is that it will continue to operate effectively and sustainably.

Posbindu activities are conducted routinely every month on the first Wednesday by the Migunani Disability Community (KDK Migunani). The series of activities commences with soft skill development sessions such as training and seminars facilitated by experts from various universities and fields of expertise. During the seminars, speakers address critical issues concerning disabilities, including inclusive education, the importance of non-communicable disease (NCD) awareness, and motivation for individuals with disabilities to maximize their potential. Additionally,

⁵ Interview with Mrs. Kuni Fathonah, the Coordinator of Solidarity Inclusion at the SIGAB Institution, conducted on September 28, 2022.

training sessions on technology guidance are conducted to ensure that individuals with disabilities keep pace with technological advancements.

Following these sessions, health examinations are conducted, covering blood pressure, cholesterol levels, weight, height, and blood sugar levels. Apart from fostering camaraderie among members, this program serves as a platform for skill development and provides services to identify various health issues promptly and seek appropriate treatment solutions.

2.2 Planning Strategy for the Migunani Disability Community (KDK) in the Village

Planning strategy denotes the approach employed to formulate strategies or directions and allocate resources effectively to accomplish long-term objectives (Istiqomah, 2023). Within a community setting, strategic planning plays a pivotal role in translating formulated plans into action. In this study, the Sumberagung disability community adopted several measures to implement the Posbindu Disabilitas program, employing the SWOT Analysis Theory as a strategic framework.

The research also employed the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis framework to elucidate the alternative strategies embraced by the management of KDK Migunani Sumberagung in its program planning. The SWOT analysis delineates the interplay between internal factors, namely strengths and weaknesses, and external factors, specifically opportunities and threats. Strategies are devised to leverage strengths and opportunities while concurrently addressing or mitigating threats and weaknesses (Nurul and Arief, 2020).

The elucidation of the SWOT analysis strategy encompasses internal factors, encompassing strengths and weaknesses, and external factors, comprising threats and opportunities, formulated based on interview and observation results.

2.2.1 Strengths in Formulating Program Strategies:

- a) **Active Community Participation:** The robust support and active involvement of the local community, including both the disability and non-disability sectors, stand out as pivotal strengths in program implementation. This collective engagement fosters an inclusive environment for individuals with disabilities. Moreover, the assembly of the Sumberagung disability group significantly contributes to the establishment and sustenance of the Posbindu Disabilitas program.
- b) **Enhanced Healthcare Accessibility:** Facilitating improved access to healthcare services, education, and social support for individuals with disabilities is another notable strength. The initiation of the Posbindu Disabilitas program, marking a pioneering endeavor in the Jetis Bantul village, is poised to catalyze efforts toward realizing the rights and equality of both disabled and non-disabled individuals.
- c) **Cross-Sector Collaborations:** The program benefits from collaborative partnerships across various sectors, involving governmental bodies, non-governmental organizations like the SIGAB Institution, and the Jetis I Community Health Center. This collective effort fosters a comprehensive approach to addressing the needs of individuals with disabilities. Additionally, the involvement of experts serves as a source of inspiration for individuals with disabilities.
- d) **Promotion of Social Inclusion:** The program presents an opportunity to bolster social inclusion for individuals with disabilities within the Sumberagung Village community, facilitating their active participation and fostering a sense of acceptance within their surroundings.

2.2.2 Further elaboration on certain weaknesses in formulating program strategies includes:

- a) **Resource Limitations:** Constraints in human resources, budgetary allocations, or essential infrastructure, such as healthcare equipment, pose significant challenges to program activities. Consequently, there is a reliance on borrowing resources from the community health center, potentially limiting the program's capacity to extend its reach to a broader spectrum of individuals with disabilities in Sumberagung.
- b) **Insufficient Healthcare Facilities:** Inadequate healthcare equipment at the Posbindu site leads to suboptimal program activities, necessitating supplementary support from the community health center to facilitate their execution.
- c) **Transportation Accessibility Challenges:** Some members of KDK Migunani encounter difficulties in attending program events due to limited and inaccessible transportation options. Consequently, there arises a pressing need for transportation assistance to ensure their participation in the program's routine activities. This transportation barrier may impede individuals with disabilities from accessing service centers or guidance posts, consequently diminishing their engagement with the program.

2.2.3 Further insights into some opportunities within the formulation of program strategies include:

- a) **Development Funding:** Ongoing efforts are being made to secure funding for the expansion and enhancement of the Posbindu program in Sumberagung through collaborations with governmental entities, the SIGAB Institution, and other stakeholders. This initiative aims to broaden the program's coverage and ensure the provision of comprehensive services.
- b) **Skill and Expertise Enhancement:** There exists an opportunity to offer training and mentorship programs tailored for individuals with disabilities in

Sumberagung. Such initiatives are designed to cultivate skills and expertise that foster independence in both daily life and the professional sphere. Notably, recent training sessions, including Technology Guidance and Digital Marketing Training conducted during the disability group meetings in Sumberagung, have been attended by SIGAB DIY assistants, KDK Migunani Sumberagung members, disabled individuals, and their families.

- c) **Heightened Awareness and Community Education:** The program serves as a conduit for heightening public awareness regarding disability-related issues and disseminating education on fostering inclusive practices. Additionally, it serves as a platform for increasing public consciousness regarding the significance of preventive healthcare measures. This has been exemplified through the organization of small-scale seminars addressing health-related topics, motivational talks, and other pertinent themes preceding health check-up activities.

2.2.4 Further elaboration on certain threats in formulating program strategies encompasses:

- a) **Lack of Awareness and Inclusive Education in the Community:** A significant challenge arises from the insufficient understanding and acknowledgment within the Sumberagung community regarding the importance of integrating individuals with disabilities into non-communicable disease treatment initiatives. Moreover, there persists a low level of inclusive education or comprehension regarding the unique needs of individuals with disabilities. This deficit may diminish community support and involvement in the program. Additionally, it has the potential to perpetuate stigma and erect social barriers, hindering individuals with disabilities from accessing services and support offered by the program.

- b) **Limited External Support:** The program faces a threat stemming from the scarcity of support from governmental and non-governmental entities. This constraint poses a risk to the expansion and sustainability of the program, as the availability of external resources plays a pivotal role in its growth and effectiveness.

3. Conclusions

1. The Posbindu Disabilitas program initiated by the Migunani Disability Community (KDK) in Sumberagung represents a pioneering endeavor in the region. This program is dedicated to securing the rights and public amenities for individuals with disabilities, particularly within the healthcare domain. Evidenced by the burgeoning participation of disabled members in the Posbindu Disabilitas program at each meeting and the collaborative efforts from governmental bodies, the SIGAB Institution, and the Jetis I Community Health Center, the program has garnered widespread enthusiasm and support. Thus, it can be deemed a success by all standards.
2. The strategies devised by the management of KDK Migunani have yielded commendable results. This is evidenced by the tangible outcomes of the program, including the escalating involvement of individuals with disabilities in Posbindu activities and the integration of skill development initiatives, such as training and seminars, into the program's framework. However, challenges persist concerning the inadequacy of healthcare equipment and expertise for health examinations at the KDK Migunani Posbindu. Consequently, ongoing support from the Jetis I Community Health Center remains imperative for addressing these shortcomings effectively

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