

INTISARI

Penelitian ini mengeksplorasi perubahan partisipasi sosial difabel setelah mengikuti program penguatan kapasitas Yayasan PINILIH di Sedayu, Bantul. Menggunakan pendekatan fenomenologi dan *Goal-Free Evaluation*, penelitian melibatkan enam difabel sebagai subjek utama dan 12 informan pendukung melalui wawancara mendalam dan observasi.

Temuan menunjukkan lima dari enam informan mengalami perubahan dari isolasi menuju keterlibatan bermakna, namun dominan terbatas dalam lingkungan PINILIH tanpa integrasi signifikan ke masyarakat luas. Difabel memaknai partisipasi sosial melampaui kehadiran fisik, mencakup lima dimensi: konektivitas, agensi, rekognisi, pembelajaran, dan transformasi. Penelitian mengembangkan tipologi berdasarkan dua dimensi yaitu keaktifan dalam program dan kualitas perubahan partisipasi sosial, yang menghasilkan empat tipologi *outcome*: *absent*, *marginal*, *established*, dan *transformatif*.

Program pelatihan penguatan kapasitas berkontribusi terbatas dibanding ekosistem PINILIH secara keseluruhan yang mencakup pemberian peran formal, pendampingan berkelanjutan, dan penyediaan *reasonable accommodation*. Namun dampak ekosistem ini sangat ditentukan oleh interaksi empat konteks. Konteks personal, khususnya motivasi internal dan stabilitas ekonomi, terbukti paling fundamental dalam membentuk *outcome*. Konteks keluarga menunjukkan dualitas dimana perspektif progresif memberdayakan sementara perspektif *charity* justru membatasi. Konteks lingkungan sosial yang tidak aksesibel dan diskriminatif memaksa difabel melakukan kompensasi individual, dimana mereka yang tidak mampu mengkompensasi hambatan tersebut tetap tereksklusi dari partisipasi sosial meski aktif dalam program. Konteks kebijakan hanya menciptakan *enabling conditions* tanpa mengubah sikap masyarakat.

Paradoksnya, program tanpa strategi transisi justru memperkuat segregasi dengan menciptakan zona nyaman eksklusif bagi difabel. Temuan mengindikasikan bahwa tanpa transformasi sistemik di level masyarakat, upaya pemberdayaan individual tidak cukup mencapai inklusi sosial.

Kata kunci: Partisipasi sosial, difabel, fenomenologi, *goal-free evaluation*, penguatan kapasitas

ABSTRACT

This study explores changes in social participation of persons with disabilities following the capacity-building program of PINILIH Foundation. Using a phenomenological approach and Goal-Free Evaluation, the research involved six persons with disabilities as main subjects and 12 supporting informants through in-depth interviews and observations.

Findings show five of six informants experienced changes from isolation toward meaningful involvement, yet predominantly limited within PINILIH environment without significant integration into broader society. Participants with disabilities conceptualized social participation beyond physical presence, encompassing five dimensions: connectivity, agency, recognition, learning, and transformation. The study develops a typology based on two dimensions: program engagement and quality of social participation change, resulting in four outcome typologies: absent, marginal, established, and transformative.

The capacity-building training program contributed minimally compared to the comprehensive PINILIH ecosystem, which includes formal role assignment, continuous mentoring, and the provision of reasonable accommodation. However, this ecosystem's impact is heavily determined by four interacting contexts. Personal context, particularly internal motivation and economic stability, proved most fundamental. The family context demonstrates a duality in which progressive perspectives empower while charity perspectives limit. The inaccessible and discriminatory social environment forces persons with disabilities to seek individual compensation, where those unable to compensate remain excluded despite program engagement. Policy context only creates enabling conditions without changing societal attitudes.

Paradoxically, programs without transition strategies reinforce segregation by creating exclusive comfort zones for persons with disabilities. Findings indicate that without systemic transformation at the societal level, individual empowerment efforts are insufficient to achieve social inclusion.

Keywords: social participation, persons with disabilities, phenomenology, goal-free evaluation, capacity building