

## INTISARI

Difabel netra merupakan salah satu kelompok masyarakat marginal yang masih terperangkap dalam belenggu perlakuan diskriminatif. Marginalisasi terhadap difabel menyebabkan hak – hak mereka seringkali terabaikan seperti hak hidup, hak memperoleh pelayanan publik baik akses pendidikan, kesehatan, dan fasilitas umum. Pemerintah yang seharusnya dapat memberikan perlindungan dan kesejahteraan bagi kaum difabel netra ternyata belum mampu mewujudkan hal – hal tersebut. Oleh karena itu dibutuhkan peran serta masyarakat untuk mendukung dan membantu pemerintah dalam mengembangkan kapasitas dan pendidikan inklusif bagi kaum difabel. Salah satunya melalui kehadiran Komunitas Braille'iant yang berkontribusi mengembangkan kapasitas dan memperjuangkan pemenuhan hak pendidikan bagi difabel netra melalui berbagai upaya pemberdayaannya.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui secara mendalam bagaimana upaya pemenuhan hak – hak difabel netra dalam konsep *citizenship* melalui Komunitas Braille'iant Indonesia. Untuk menganalisis permasalahan, peneliti menggunakan teori *citizenship* dari Cogan dan Kubow (1997) yang terdiri dari 1) Identitas bersama, 2) Hak dan kepemilikan, 3) Tanggung jawab, kewajiban dan tugas, 4) Aktif dalam partisipasi public, dan 5) Penerimaan nilai – nilai sosial dasar. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus. Sumber data penelitian diperoleh melalui data primer dari observasi partisipatif dan wawancara mendalam dengan pendiri komunitas, ketua komunitas, tenaga pengajar atau relawan, dan teman difabel netra serta data sekunder melalui studi literatur.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa praktik *citizenship* yang ditinjau dari konsep Cogan dan Kubow belum sepenuhnya terpenuhi secara ideal. Penerapan komponen *citizenship* berupa identitas bersama menjadi aspek yang paling kuat dan mendekati praktik kewarganegaraan meskipun pelaksanaannya masih perlu peningkatan. Secara garis besar, program dan kegiatan yang dilaksanakan merupakan bentuk upaya pemberdayaan berbasis komunitas. Pemenuhan *citizenship* kepada teman difabel netra melalui Braille'iant masih didominasi oleh upaya – upaya pemberdayaan yang diinisiasi oleh pihak komunitas. Sementara praktik *citizenship* yang ideal seharusnya mendapatkan dukungan dari lembaga pemerintah dan masyarakat luas secara konsisten dan permanen. Dengan demikian, pemenuhan hak – hak difabel netra dalam konsep *citizenship* melalui Komunitas Braille'iant masih berada dalam tahap proses internal komunitas saja sehingga praktik *citizenship* belum tercapai secara menyeluruh.

**Kata kunci** : difabel netra, pemberdayaan, *citizenship*, organisasi sosial

## ABSTRACT

People with visual disabilities constitute one of the marginalized social groups that continue to experience discriminatory treatment. Such marginalization often results in the neglect of their fundamental rights, including the right to life and the right to access public services such as education, healthcare, and public facilities. Although the government is expected to provide protection and welfare for people with visual impairments, these obligations have not been fully realized. Therefore, active community participation is needed to support the government in developing inclusive education and capacity-building initiatives for people with visual disabilities. One such effort is carried out by the Braille'iant Community, which contributes to capacity development and advocates for the fulfillment of educational rights for people with visual impairments through various empowerment programs.

This study aims to examine in depth the efforts to fulfill the rights of people with visual disabilities within the concept of citizenship through the Braille'iant Indonesia Community. The analysis employs the citizenship theory proposed by Cogan and Kubow (1997), which consists of five components: (1) sense of shared identity, (2) rights and ownership, (3) responsibilities, obligations, and duties, (4) active participation in public life, and (5) acceptance of basic social values. This research adopts a qualitative method with a case study approach. Primary data were collected through participatory observation and in-depth interviews with the community founder, community leader, teachers or volunteers, and members with visual disabilities, while secondary data were obtained through literature review.

The findings indicate that the practice of citizenship based on Cogan and Kubow's framework has not yet been fully achieved in an ideal manner. The component of shared identity appears to be the strongest aspect and most closely reflects citizenship practices, although it still requires further development. Overall, the programs and activities implemented represent community-based empowerment efforts. The fulfillment of citizenship rights for people with visual disabilities through the Braille'iant Community remains largely driven by initiatives from within the community itself. Ideally, citizenship practices should be consistently and sustainably supported by government institutions and the wider society. Thus, the fulfillment of the rights of people with visual disabilities within the concept of citizenship through the Braille'iant Community remains at the internal community level, and comprehensive citizenship practices have not yet been fully realized.

**Keywords:** *visual disability, empowerment, citizenship, social organization*