

Empowering Disabilities Through Skills Batik In Center Griya Harapan Social Services for the Disabled, Social Services of West Java Province

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Abstract

People with disabilities often face challenges in fulfilling their rights, including the right to work and a decent living. This study aims to describe the empowerment of people with disabilities through batik skills at the Social Service Center. Home Hope Disabled Service Social Province Java West. Method study Which The method used was a qualitative approach with data collection techniques in the form of observation, in-depth interviews, and document studies. The results of the study indicate that batik training has a positive impact on increasing economic independence by providing opportunities for people with disabilities to produce products with marketable value, thereby increasing income and financial independence. Furthermore, the support provided in this empowerment helps build self-confidence and enables them to participate more actively in society. This empowerment also serves as an inclusive platform that supports the development of their potential. Empowerment is carried out with a comprehensive approach that involves improving skills, providing resources, opportunities, and knowledge, as well as strengthening individual capacity to overcome the social and economic inequalities they face. Through the provision of batik skills, people with disabilities are empowered to take control of their own lives, improve their economic well-being, and actively participate in society. In addition, they also receive various facilities such as additional training in computer training and *digital marketing training*, as well as support in the form of wages, food allowances, housing, and social guidance. With empowerment through batik skills, people with disabilities can more empowered in undergo life socialize. Empowerment This not only provide technical skills, but also create an environment that supports integration social And development self person with disabilities disability. Study This highlight the importance of ongoing support and inclusive empowerment programs to improve the welfare of people with disabilities.

Keywords: *Empowerment Disability, Skills Batik, Welfare Social*

1. Introduction

Humans are the most noble and extraordinary creatures created. Not all humans are born perfect; some are born with physical, mental, sensory, or intellectual limitations. Everyone has the right to human rights from the moment they are born; these rights apply to everyone, including those born with disabilities (Khasanah et al., 2023). People with disabilities have the same rights and not quite enough answer Which must filled by them as human beings. People with disabilities face challenges due to their conditions physique they, but they No There is a difference with people who do not have disabilities. Therefore, their rights and responsibilities are the same as other normal people (Az-Zahra & Hamid, 2022). *The World Health Organization* (WHO) states that of the total number of people with disabilities, approximately 80% live in countries develop. One of these developing countries is Indonesia, because Indonesia is part of from country develop in world at present (Islam et al., 2024). Data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2023, recorded the number of people with disabilities disability in Indonesia 22.97 million people. The increasing number of people with disabilities in Indonesia requires special attention to ensure their rights are fulfilled (Poerwanti et al., 2024). The Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia confirmed in the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) as of November 2024 that 1,071,969 people with disabilities received various

social support from the government, such as the Family Hope Program (PKH) and other basic food programs.

All aspects of life for people with disabilities have equal opportunities, including opportunities for employment and a decent living. To achieve this, matter the person with disabilities People with disabilities need a platform that can build and develop their abilities and creativity (Rachmawati & Muhtadi, 2020). Equal access to quality education, comprehensive health services, and full community involvement are components of implementing equality for people with disabilities. This aims to raise public awareness of the challenges faced by individuals with disabilities. Social welfare for people with disabilities can be implemented through empowerment to strengthen their ability to actively participate in society. Empowerment is not just about providing assistance but also facilitating process Study And develop so that they can use potential themselves optimally to live more independently. Facilitating them by providing basic abilities and relevant skills helps to increase their capacity and mobility. Conceptually, empowerment or power (*Empowerment*), originate From the word ' *power* ', which means power or empowerment. Empowerment refers to the ability of people, especially vulnerable and weak groups, to have the power or ability to meet their basic needs (Suharto, 2014).

Empowering people with disabilities can be achieved in several ways, including skills development and inclusive academic education. Despite their limitations, they can use these opportunities as capital to improve their lives. Without the cooperation and participation of various parties, empowerment initiatives will be thwarted. This No will walk well (Yenadin et al., 2024).

The Griya Harapan Social Service Center for the Disabled is a regional technical implementation unit (UPTD) of the West Java Provincial Social Service which carries out the main task and function of providing social rehabilitation services. to person with disabilities disability mental, sensory, visual, hearing, speech and physical. In carry out rehabilitation social The Griya Harapan Difabel social service center has several programs and activities to improve and develop the skills of people with disabilities, one of which is batik skills at Batik Griya Difabel.

Batik Griya Difabel started from the problem of the lack of a place for people with disabilities. disabilities in developing their potential and batik skills and gaining employment rights. Batik products from Batik Griya Difabel have unique value because they are made by community disability with High creativity. The motifs often reflect the stories and passions of their creators, combining traditional elements with modern innovations. Furthermore, purchasing Batik Griya Difabel products also supports social empowerment and inclusion for people with disabilities. improvement welfare social services for people with disabilities, especially physical disabilities And disability sensory can carried out through various activities oriented towards improving the quality of existing human resources owned by people with disabilities. In order to improve quality source Power Human rights are then empowered for people with disabilities. Empowerment is a step towards a better direction, providing and creating change from a powerless society to a more empowered one, leading to a better life than before.

This research is expected to provide a contribution and be a reference in preparing a program or activity for people with disabilities, especially people with physical disabilities and people with sensory disabilities from the aspect of science. Welfare Social. Study This It is also hoped that it will be useful for all parties in need and provide knowledge about Empowering People with Disabilities Through Batik Skills at the Griya Harapan Difabel Social Service Center, West Java Provincial Social Service.

2. Method

Qualitative research is defined as a method for exploring and understanding the meanings that individuals or groups ascribe to a social problem or issue. humanity. Process study This qualitative research involves important efforts, such as asking questions and procedures, gather data specific from the participants, analyzing the data inductively from specific themes to general themes, and interpreting meaning data (Creswell, 2015: 4-5). Griya Harapan Social Service Center for the Disabled Service Social Province Java West. In-depth interviews are a technique where researchers will find out more in-depth things about participation in interpreting situations. And phenomenon Which happen, in this case, obtaining information verbally from informants, through direct face-to-face interaction or by using media (such as telephone), with the aim of obtaining data that can answer research problems. Studies Document, is something collection techniques data Which done In this study, a document study was used. This data collection technique is directly aimed at the research

subjects, namely by collecting data through documents, articles, journals, websites, books, and other materials related to the research problem (Creswell, 2015: 263). This study used purposive sampling, with the aim of examining the empowerment of people with disabilities through batik skills at the Griya Harapan Difabel Social Service Center of the West Java Provincial Social Service. Purposive sampling was used to select samples appropriate to the research objectives.

3. Results and Discussion

A. Empowering People with Disabilities Through Batik Skills at the Griya Harapan Disabled Social Service Center, West Java Provincial Social Service

1. Process Empowerment

Empowerment is a way or process For developing individuals, groups and communities from a state of helplessness to empowerment. The implementation of empowerment is aimed at increasing a person's ability to meet adequate needs, carry out task and role social, and overcome problems in their lives. Empowerment can done on somebody Which it is said No empowered One of them is the vulnerable group, namely people with disabilities. People with disabilities are individuals who have limitations, whether physical, mental, or social, that affect their lives. they for participate in society. Specifically, the goal of empowerment is to create strength, quality, and independence in the community so that it can restore its social functioning.

The aim of empowerment can be said to be to improve welfare and also create a more independent life for individuals, groups and communities by being able to utilize the resources they have, plan useful activities and also implement programs. development to avoid dependence on external assistance. On the other hand, empowerment can also reduce poverty and social inequality by providing communities with knowledge and skills to improve their standard of living.

According to Jim Ife, empowerment theory has two main concepts: Power *and* Disadvantage . The research conducted shows that these concepts are consistent with the research results obtained, namely:

a) **Draft Power**

By providing skills, knowledge, and opportunities, empowerment empowers people with disabilities to control their own lives, improve their economic well-being, and actively participate in society. Within this concept, the Griya Harapan Social Service Center for the Disabled has implemented the following:

- Skills and Knowledge Enhancement: Providing wages, food allowances, accommodation, and bonuses to help batik makers meet their living needs and provide financial stability.
- Recognition and Awards: Empowering people with disabilities in all aspects to be independent and change society's view of disability.

b) **Draft Inequality (*Disadvantage*)**

This program aims to address the inequalities experienced by people with disabilities in terms of access to employment, income, and social integration. This concept reflects the efforts of the Service Center. Social Home Hope Disabled are:

- Access to Rehabilitation and Services: Providing rehabilitation social and guidance skills batik for alumni who often do not get adequate support from their surroundings.
- Improved Quality of Life: This program increases self-confidence, social skills, and provides additional skills such as computer and *digital marketing*.

Jim Ife explains the comprehensive meaning of empowerment, namely that empowerment is a process that provides resources, opportunities, knowledge and skills to individuals and groups to increase their abilities. they in determine future they Alone And participate in an effort to influence the lives of his group. This definition is in line with the results of research that has been conducted, including:

1) Giving Source Power

Providing resources for the empowerment process through batik skills at the Griya Harapan Social Service Center for the Disabled (Griya Harapan Disabled) of the West Java Social Service is a comprehensive effort to provide welfare for people with disabilities, particularly batik makers. The resources provided include:

- a. Training Skills Batik: The batik maker get training
The batik makers receive both basic and advanced training in batik making. The training covers various techniques such as pattern drawing, waxing, coloring, and finishing. This program aims to improve their vocational skills, enabling them to produce high-quality batik products with higher market value. basic and advanced in batik, improving their vocational skills .
- b. Social, Mental, and Spiritual Guidance: In addition to technical skills, they also receive guidance to improve their social, mental, and spiritual well-being. In addition to technical training, the batik makers are provided with social, mental, and spiritual guidance. These sessions help them build self-confidence, strengthen social relationships, maintain emotional resilience, and find balance in life. Spiritual guidance also supports them in maintaining motivation and well-being while working.
- c. Wages/Salary: Batik makers receive monthly wages of varying amounts according to their position and skills. The batik makers receive monthly wages, with the amount depending on their position, skill level, and contribution. This wage system not only provides financial support but also serves as motivation for continuous skill development and creativity.
- d. Facilities: The Social Services Department covers accommodation/mess costs, and the batik makers receive meal allowance. The Social Services Department covers accommodation costs by providing a shared dormitory (mess) for the batik makers. In addition, they also receive daily meal allowances to support their basic needs during the program.
- e. Additional Skills: Provided guidance on additional skills such as computers, *digital marketing* , *public speaking and customer service*. Beyond batik training, the makers are also equipped with additional skills such as computer literacy, digital marketing, public speaking, and customer service. These skills are designed to broaden their knowledge, increase their competitiveness, and prepare them for modern market demands, especially in promoting and selling batik through digital platforms.

The batik makers are equipped not only with basic and advanced batik training to enhance their vocational skills, but also with social, mental, and spiritual guidance to strengthen their well-being. They receive monthly wages according to their skills and positions, along with facilities such as accommodation and meal allowances provided by the Social Services Department. In addition, they are given opportunities to learn supplementary skills, including computer literacy, digital marketing, public speaking, and customer service, to prepare them for broader career and business opportunities in the modern market.

2) Giving Chance

The context of disability empowerment through batik skills at the Griya Harapan Difabel Social Service Center of the West Java Social Services Department reflects an effort to provide a space for people with disabilities to develop, become independent, and contribute to society. The opportunities provided include:

- a. Work and Create: They have the opportunity to work as batik makers and produce products that have economic value.
- b. Developing Yourself: In addition to batik skills, they also get the opportunity to develop other skills. useful in life everyday life and the world of work.
- c. Social Interaction: Work environment in Batik Home Disabled allows them to interact with others, build friendships, and reduce social isolation.

3) Improvement Knowledge

The knowledge-building at the Griya Harapan Social Service Center for the Disabled, West Java Social Services, is not just about teaching batik techniques. only trained become skilled in this traditional art, but also equipped with complementary knowledge and skills essential for their independence and career development. In fact, knowledge enhancement begins when the alumni are still students. client rehabilitation social. The knowledge improvements carried out include:

- a. Batik Techniques: They learn various batik techniques that allow they produce quality products.
- b. Business Management: Although not explained in detail, the presence of a management team and marketing efforts indicates that they also have knowledge about how to manage a business.
- c. Skills Digital: Training digital marketing helps them understand how to promote products online.

4) Improvement skills

In addition to increasing the knowledge of batik makers at the Griya Harapan Social Service Center for the Disabled, they are given various skills to maximize their potential. And prepare self facing the wider world of work. Knowledge enhancements undertaken include:

- a. Batik Skills: This is the main focus of the program, which allows they produce products of economic value.
- b. Skills Social: Through interaction with fellow, they improve social and communication skills.
- c. Computer and Digital Marketing Skills: These skills help they adapt with the development of technology and utilizing online platforms for promotion and sales.

5) Determine Time Front

In the process of empowering the disabled through batik skills at the Griya Harapan Disabled Social Service Center, the West Java Provincial Social Service, a batik maker who has been empowered can utilize.skills high have been given to determine their future. To determine the future, the following are carried out:

- a. Wider choices: They are no longer limited to the choices they had before joining the program, such as relying on others for assistance or being isolated from society. They now have the option to work, earn an income, develop self, and participate in social activities.
- b. Control over their lives: They have the skills, knowledge, and confidence to make decisions about their own lives, such as choosing the type of work they enjoy, managing their finances, and building healthy relationships.
- c. Ability to plan: They can plan their future better, such as setting career goals, saving For buy House, or continue education.
- d. Higher expectations: They have higher expectations for time front they, And they believe that they can achieve their goals.

6) Participate in influence efforts life group

The context of empowering the disabled through batik skills at the Griya Harapan Disabled Social Service Center Social Province Java West means people with disabilities disability No only not only receive benefits from the program, but also become active agents of change in their communities. This can be demonstrated in the form of:

- a. Be an Example and an Inspiration: Their Success in Developing Their batik skills , achieving economic independence, and improving their quality of life have inspired other people with disabilities in their community. They are proof of this. real that with opportunity and support that appropriately, people with disabilities can reach their full potential.
- b. Helping Other People with Disabilities: They can be mentors or volunteers for other people with disabilities who are just starting the program. or need additional support. They can share their skills and knowledge, provide emotional support, and help them overcome the challenges they face.
- c. Contribute to Program Development: They can provide input and suggestions to the management. Batik Home Disabled on how to improve the program and make it more relevant to the needs of people with disabilities. They can participate in the evaluation program, give feedback on the training and support they receive, and help design new activities.

Empowering people with disabilities through batik skills at the Griya Harapan Disabled Social Service Center of the West Java Provincial Social Service effectively applies the empowerment concepts according to Jim Ife. By providing skills, knowledge, chance, and resources, this program increases the power of people with disabilities to control their own lives and overcome the disadvantages that exist. they face it in matter access This program not only provides batik skills but also helps build self-confidence and self-esteem, and changes public perceptions of people with disabilities.

1. Stages Empowerment

Empowerment is an effort that must be planned and systematic to increase the capacity of individuals or groups. in manage life According to Isbandi Rukminto Adi, there are seven stages in the community empowerment process, including:

1. Stage Preparation (*Engagement*)
Stage This involving formation program implementation team, resource preparation, and establishing relationships with target clients. At this stage, batik makers are still clients of rehabilitation services. social with type different problems.
2. Stage Assessment (*Assessment*)
This stage aims to identify problems, needs, potential, And source Power Which owned by the target client. *Assessment* is conducted by identifying talents and potential (painting, drawing, batik) by social workers during the social rehabilitation process. However, at this stage, a *reassessment* is conducted to ensure suitability for the Batik Griya Difabel program. At this stage, batik makers who have become alumni are *reassessed* .
3. Planning Stage Alternative Programs or Activities
This stage involves formulating various alternative programs or activities that can be carried out to overcome the problem. problem or Utilizing existing potential. The existence of Batik Griya Difabel, a batik skills empowerment program for alumni of the social rehabilitation program, demonstrates the existence of alternative planning.
4. Action Plan Formulation Stage This involving planning action Which more details and concrete including the steps to be taken, the resources needed, And timetable implementation. Process making batik (sketches, canting, coloring, color locking/slipping, finishing) is a series of action Which planned to produce batik products.
5. Program or Activity Implementation Stage. This stage involves implementing programs or activities according to the established action plan. Batik skills training, batik production, and product marketing are implementations of the established action plan. This involving formation program implementation team, resource preparation, and establishing relationships with target clients. At this stage, batik makers are still clients of rehabilitation services. social with type different problems.

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9. Implementation stage Program or Activity
This stage involves implementing programs or activities according to the established action plan. Batik skills training, batik production, and product marketing are implementations of the established action plan.
10. Stage Evaluation
This stage involves assessing the success and effectiveness of programs or activities that have been implemented. Evaluations at this stage can be conducted directly or through routine discussions related to the empowerment process, depending on the situation.
11. Termination Stage (*Disengagement*) Stage This involving program termination or activity after the goal that has set achieved. This stage done when batik maker won't Again Work in Batik Disabled Home .

2. Strategy Empowerment

Disability empowerment strategy through batik skills at the Griya Harapan Disabled Social Service Center Social Province Java West involves various approaches aimed at improving economic well-being, sense of trust self, And independence for Batik makers. Based on interviews with informants, the strategies implemented include relationship building, marketing, product innovation, and collaboration with external parties. The following is a description of these strategies.

1. *Trust Building and Team Building* *Trust Building* with involving
The batik maker acts as a coordinator to build trust between management and the batik maker. This aims to create a harmonious and mutually supportive working relationship. *Team building* activities such as trips to tourist attractions are carried out to increase team cohesion among team members, thus created environment Work which is more solid and productive.
2. Establishing Communication with the Government and Private Sector
Active communication with the organization device area (OPD) and the private sector are the main strategies. The goal is to help market batik and gain support in the form of product purchases. Participation in exhibitions that held by government stage This involving formation program implementation team, resource preparation, and establishing relationships with target clients. At this stage, batik makers are still clients of rehabilitation services. social with type different problems.
3. Focus on Digital Marketing Optimizing marketing
Through social media, we regularly update engaging content. We develop batik designs that follow current trends to stay relevant in the market. We collaborate with companies to expand our marketing network.
4. Batik Design Innovation
Regularly introducing new batik designs to avoid consumer boredom. Prioritizing creativity in the production process to maintain product appeal in the market. In high-order situations, batik makers are willing to work overtime to meet demand. This empowerment strategy demonstrates a holistic approach that focuses not only on The program not only focuses on the economic aspect, but also on developing the interpersonal and creative qualities of people with disabilities. Through collaboration between the government, local communities, and the private

sector, this program aims to create a sustainable impact on the well-being of batik makers with disabilities.

3. Empowerment Results

This is evident from the provision of social rehabilitation services from the Griya Harapan Disabled Social Service Center of the West Java Provincial Social Service and continued empowerment by providing empowerment through batik skills at Batik Griya Disabled in empowering people with disabilities. These results can be seen from before they enter until after they are given further empowerment. The following are the results achieved by the Griya Harapan Disabled Social Service Center of the West Java Provincial Social Service, including:

1. This program provides wages or salaries to people with disabilities, enabling them to meet their daily needs and purchase desired items. This has a direct impact on their quality of life.
2. Increased Self-Confidence
This empowerment increases trust self people with disabilities with show their potential and abilities , while fighting against negative stigma in society about ability of the person with disabilities disability. This empowerment confirm that people with disabilities capable work and have role Which significant in society.
3. Adaptation Social
People with hearing and speech disabilities are able to adapt to each other, although the interaction process takes longer. Adapting between people with physical disabilities and those with hearing and speech disabilities requires a process of mutual understanding, such as learning sign language. Despite minor miscommunications, adaptation generally goes well.
4. Work Same External
Collaborations with external parties such as Café Le Braga and Uniqlo have been established, helping to introduce Batik Griya Difabel to the wider community. support from *Corporate Social Responsibility* like PLN provide support in the form of tools and Telkom helps For designing *showroom* .

B. Supporting and Inhibiting Factors in Empowering People with Disabilities Through Batik Skills at the Griya Harapan Difabel Social Service Center, West Java Provincial Social Service

1. Supporting Factors

- 1) Family Support
Support from parents, spouses, and families is crucial. Family permission allows people with disabilities to participate in programs and thrive.
- 2) Social Support
Support from friends, colleagues, social workers, and the management team at Batik Griya Difabel provides motivation and encouragement.
- 3) Support Government agencies
The Social Services Department provided moral and material support. High-ranking officials from the regional and central governments also provided support by visiting and providing care.
- 4) Support CSR
Assistance from *Corporate Social Responsibility* (CSR) very help.
- 5) Work Same External
Partnership with Uniqlo and Café Le Braga helps with product marketing.
- 6) Community Support
Purchase product by public wide Also is form support Which significant.

2. Factor Inhibitor

Process empowerment disability Through batik skills at the Griya Harapan Social Service Center for the Disabled, the West Java Provincial Social Service, in addition to receiving support from various parties, this empowerment process also faces various obstacles. Which hinder smoothness in the empowerment process. Some of these inhibiting factors include:

- 1) Physical Limitations and Communication Barriers
Physical limitations experienced by batik makers with disabilities, such as in the feet or hands, can slow down mobility and productivity, as well as making it difficult to communicate, especially with people with disabilities. deaf-mute disability due to limited sign language, is a problem main This

- often causing miscommunication between batik makers.
- 2) **Limitations Funds**
Batik Griya Difabel does not rely on the regional budget and operates with limited funds from sales. Law in lower cooperative KKBS also limits access to external investors.
 - 3) **Policy**
Policy Which Still is at in under the auspices of government agencies. This can lead to a lack of flexibility and autonomy in decision-making, as well as limitations in developing business strategies that are innovative and responsive to market changes.
 - 4) **Unstable Sales** Decrease in turnover can affect the ability For pay workers' salaries make wages Which given every month can changed depends on sales.
 - 5) **Legal Issues and Copyright Challenges** related legality business and protection right creation on design batik can hinder business development.
 - 6) **Location Which Less Strategic**
A hidden business location can reduce visibility And accessibility for customers.

These solutions require initiative, collaboration, and commitment from all parties involved. By overcoming these barriers, It is hoped that empowering people with disabilities through batik skills can be more effective and provide greater benefits for people with disabilities.

3. Solution overcoming obstacles

Based on the inhibiting factors mentioned above, the process of empowering the disabled through skills batik At the Griya Harapan Social Service Center for the Disabled, the West Java Provincial Social Service, various stakeholders are constantly seeking solutions to overcome these obstacles to prevent long-term impacts on the ongoing empowerment process. These solutions include the following:

- 1) **Request Understanding and Support**
Asking for understanding from friends regarding physical limitations and asking for help with certain tasks.
- 2) **Study Sign language**
Learn sign language to make it easier to communicate with deaf and mute friends.
- 3) **Managing Finances Wisely** Managing finance personal And business with wise, as well as look for creative solutions For overcome limited funds.
- 4) **Regulation policy Right Creation**
This process will provide legal protection for these works, prevent piracy, and provide an advantage. competitive in the market. In addition, by having IPR, you can obtain economic benefits from the license or sale design batik, and improve image And reputation they as manufacturer batik Which quality and innovative.
- 5) **Collaboration and Partnership**
Continue to collaborate with various parties to expand the marketing network and gain support as well as always follow events such as exhibitions to increase marketing.
- 6) **Proactive Initiative**
Taking proactive initiatives in addressing problems and seeking solutions, such as learning new skills or seeking additional resources.

C. Practical and Theoretical Implications of Social Workers in Empowering People with Disabilities Through Batik Skills at the Griya Harapan Social Service Center for the Disabled Service Social Province Java West

1. Social Services

A person who has limitations such as person with disabilities disability naturally must receive rights that must be fulfilled and are equal to those of other members of society. According to Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning persons with disabilities in Indonesia, it is explained that persons with disabilities must receive rights, protection, and active participation for persons with disabilities in various fields. aspect life without There is a distinction in the services provided. The following is an explanation of the social service rights provided by the Griya Harapan Social Service Center for the Disabled, West Java Provincial Social Services Office:

1. Social Guidance

Social guidance focuses on providing support and motivation to people with disabilities to improve their social well-being. In this context, social workers provide motivation both in a class-based and individual setting. This activity involves interacting with people with disabilities to understand their needs and provide solutions to the problems they face. Social guidance also involves assistance with daily activities, such as financial management and social interactions, and helping them overcome stigma and challenges in society.

2. Spiritual Guidance

Spiritual guidance aims to strengthen the religious and spiritual aspects of people with disabilities. This program includes regular religious studies and learning. For Muslims with disabilities, they are equipped with knowledge about the obligation of the five daily prayers and Quranic study activities. For those with special needs, such as those with visual impairments, there are additional hours for learning to read the Quran. This guidance aims to provide inner peace and build a strong spiritual connection.

3. Mental Guidance

Mental health counseling focuses on the psychological well-being of people with disabilities. In this program, they receive consultation sessions with psychologists to discuss the issues they are facing. These activities are conducted in groups or individually, depending on the needs of the participants. The goal is to help them accept themselves as people with disabilities, provide an understanding of their mental health, and motivate them to live a better life.

4. Vocational Guidance/Skills Vocational guidance or

Skills programs aim to improve the practical abilities of people with disabilities so they can become independent and contribute productively to society. The program includes skills training tailored to individual interests and talents. Social workers conduct assessments to determine each participant's interests and talents and then direct them to appropriate skills. These activities also include training in specific areas such as sewing, handicrafts, or other skills relevant to market needs.

Through these various forms of guidance, the Griya Harapan Difabel Social Service Center strives to provide holistic services for people with disabilities, helping them in physical, mental, social, and spiritual aspects to achieve independence and a better quality of life.

2. The Role of Social Workers

Social work, in general, is a professional activity aimed at helping individuals, groups, and communities overcome the problems they experience and experience. Furthermore, social workers play a crucial role in improving the functioning of clients, including people with disabilities. With their various characteristics, people with disabilities naturally face different challenges and obstacles. In the process of empowerment through batik skills, social workers have the following roles:

1. Facilitator

As facilitators, social workers are responsible for creating an environment conducive to the learning and skills development of people with disabilities. This means providing the necessary facilities and infrastructure, such as comfortable training rooms and tools. help, And access to information relevant information. Social workers also play a role in designing training programs tailored to their needs, so they can learn effectively and enjoyably. By creating a supportive environment, social workers help participants feel more comfortable and motivated to learn.

2. Educator

In his role as an educator, the worker social give education and necessary knowledge to people with disabilities. This includes teaching practical skills, such as batik making. or skills other vocational training, as well as providing information about their rights as people with disabilities. Social workers can also provide training on skills life everyday life, such as financial management or effective communication. By providing the right knowledge, social workers help participants better understand their potential and how to utilize it in their daily lives.

3. Broker

As brokers, social workers function as liaisons between people with disabilities disability with various resources and support needed. This includes identifying health services, education, job training, or psychological support that the client may need. Social workers help direct participants to other organizations or institutions that can provide further assistance.

With bridge In this relationship, social workers ensure that people with disabilities have access to resources that can improve their quality of life.

4. Companion

As companions, social workers provide continuous support throughout the rehabilitation process. This means they Social workers are not only present during training or mentoring sessions, but also ready to help participants navigate daily challenges. Social workers listen to the concerns and problems faced by people with disabilities and provide appropriate solutions or advice. This support is crucial for building participants' confidence and independence, as well as ensuring they feel safe on their rehabilitation journey.

By playing these various roles, social workers contribute significantly to the empowerment process of people with disabilities, helping them achieve independence and improve their overall quality of life.

3. Social Worker Methods

One of the challenges faced by people with disabilities, particularly in the process of empowering them through batik skills, is the need for social workers to provide alternative solutions and assist them in resolving their challenges. To address these individual and group issues, social workers employ two methods: *social casework* and *social groupwork*.

1. Social casework

Social casework, or the individual-focused social worker method, aims to help clients with disabilities find alternative solutions and help them overcome their feelings and problems. This social casework method is useful and highly suitable for addressing the problems of people with disabilities who are receiving social rehabilitation services or further empowerment. This allows a social worker to focus specifically on the needs of those with disabilities.

2. Social group work

Social group work, or the social work method with groups, is one method used by social workers to increase self-acceptance for people with disabilities. This method utilizes group dynamics to support the social rehabilitation and empowerment process of people with disabilities, with a focus on interaction, collaboration, and the development of individual potential within the group. In the context of empowerment through batik skills, social group work is applied to create an environment that supports learning and skills development. The groups formed consist of people with disabilities with a similar interest in batik. Interaction within the group allows members to support each other, share experiences, and learn batik techniques.

4. Conclusion

A. Conclusion

The results of research on the empowerment of people with disabilities through batik skills at the Griya Harapan Difabel Social Service Center of the West Java Provincial Social Service show that this program has succeeded in providing a significant positive impact on the empowered people with disabilities. Empowerment is carried out with a comprehensive approach that involves improving skills, providing resources, opportunities, and knowledge, as well as strengthening individual capacity to overcome the social and economic inequalities they face. This empowerment is based on Jim Ife's empowerment theory, which emphasizes two main concepts: power *and* inequality (*disadvantage*). Through the provision of batik skills, people with disabilities are empowered to control their own lives, improve their economic well-being, and actively participate in society. In addition, they also receive various facilities such as additional training in computer science and *digital marketing*, as well as support in the form of wages, food allowances, housing, and social guidance. Overall, this study highlights the importance of synergy between various parties in supporting the empowerment of people with disabilities through batik skills. This research also shows that this process involves various interconnected supporting and inhibiting factors. The main supporting factors come from family, social, government, CSR, external cooperation, and community support. Community participation in purchasing products is also a significant form of support for the sustainability of this program.

However, this empowerment is not without various obstacles that challenge its smooth running. Physical limitations and communication barriers are major challenges for batik makers with disabilities, especially for deaf and mute people who experience communication difficulties. Furthermore, limited funding, relying solely on sales revenue without support from the regional budget (APBD), and legal status under the KKBS cooperative limit access to external investors. Policies that remain under the auspices of government agencies also reduce flexibility in strategic decision-making. Other obstacles include unstable product sales, issues with the legality and copyright of batik designs, and less strategic business locations, which reduce customer visibility. Despite these complex challenges, the solutions

formulated offer hope that this program can continue to grow and have a positive impact on people with disabilities, both economically and socially. With a shared commitment from all parties involved, this empowerment program has the potential to become an inspiring model for similar programs in the future. This study reveals the important role of social workers in empowering people with disabilities through batik skills training at the Griya Harapan Difabel Social Service Center, West Java Provincial Social Services Office. This study highlights various forms of guidance provided to people with disabilities, such as social guidance, spiritual, mental, And vocational, which aim For increase quality their lives holistically. In this empowerment process, social workers play a central role, carrying out four main functions: *facilitator*, *educator*, *broker*, and *companion*. This study also describes the methods used by social workers in the empowerment process, namely *social casework*. And *social group work*. *Social case work* focuses on an individual approach to understand each client's specific needs and provide appropriate solutions. Meanwhile, social group work utilizes group dynamics to encourage interaction And collaboration in between people with disabilities. In the context of training batik, method This create a learning environment that supports collective skill development.

B. Suggestion

Based on the results of research that has been carried out by the researcher, the researcher wants to provide a number of recommendation And suggestions with the aim of improving understanding and providing input regarding empowering people with disabilities through batik skills without the intention of blaming, judging, or offending certain parties. The context of this research regarding the Empowerment of People with Disabilities Through Batik Skills at the Griya Harapan Disabled Social Service Center, West Java Provincial Social Service, found several suggestions for improvement that can be proposed as follows:

1. To batik makers with disabilities, continue to develop the self-confidence that has developed through this empowerment. Don't let feelings of inferiority or shame hinder your potential and seize the opportunity to continue learning. And increase Batik skills. Explore new techniques and motifs to improve the quality of your work.
2. To social workers and business management teams, conduct program evaluations. in a way periodically Identify the program's strengths and weaknesses and seek solutions to improve empowerment effectiveness. Innovate your products by creating more modern batik designs that meet market tastes. Consider developing derivative products based on batik, such as bags, wallets, or other accessories. Expand the market reach of Batik Griya Difabel products through more intensive promotions, both *online* and *offline*. Collaborate with various parties to expand your marketing network.
3. Relevant agencies are urged to continue providing ongoing support to Griya Harapan Difabel in implementing disability empowerment programs through batik skills. Support can take the form of funding, training, or other technical assistance, and advocate for policies that support disability empowerment in various sectors. Ensure that people with disabilities have equal access to education, employment, healthcare, and other public services.
4. Future researchers are expected to continue their research on empowering people with disabilities through batik skills at the Griya Harapan Disabled Social Service Center of the West Java Provincial Social Service in greater depth and detail, both at related institutions and other humanitarian organizations. Prior to conducting the research, initial observations and interviews are expected to be conducted, ensuring that the issue exists.

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