

CULTURAL VIEWS ON PHYSICAL DISABILITIES BEFORE AND AFTER FULFILLING ACCESSIBILITY

Dwi Rahayu NURMIATI^{1*}, Nurliana Cipta HAPSARI², Budi Muhammad TAFTAZANI³

^{1,2,3}Social Welfare, Padjadjaran University, Indonesia

Abstract:

Yakkum Emergency Unit (YEU) is a non-governmental organization focusing on emergency disaster response. YEU also has a mandate to provide protection and provide for the needs of vulnerable groups, including people with physical disabilities. One of the programs designed is to provide household-level accessibility for people with physical disabilities. It includes providing emergency lights, installing handrails, making ramps, and repairing bathrooms. This research aims to identify cultural views towards physical disability before and after compliance with accessibility. It compares society's views towards physical disability before and after the action, including accessibility by the YAKKUM Emergency Unit. It includes evaluating how stigma, perception and handling of individuals are carried out. Physical disabilities change or do not change over time. This research uses qualitative methods. Qualitative research is suitable for cultural research because it uses data collection techniques such as reduction and concluding. Previously, society had a stigma or negative perception towards individuals with physical disabilities, but after this intervention, there was an increase in social acceptance and inclusion for them. The role of the YAKKUM Emergency Unit in meeting accessibility needs in Ciputri Village is very important. Concrete steps such as building accessibility infrastructure impact the quality of life for individuals with physical disabilities in the community.

Keywords: Cultural Perspectives, Physical Disabilities, Accessibility Provision, YAKKUM Emergency Unit, Community Perception. Page: 54-62

Article History:

Received: 2025-01-04

Revised: 2025-02-02

Accepted: 2025-03-15

Vol 2 Issue 2 2025

Corresponding Author*

(dwi23018@mail.unpad.ac.id)



INTRODUCTION

From a cultural perspective, disability is often seen as an inherent physical or mental characteristic of individuals rather than an indicator of their status or capabilities (Goffman, 2009; Oliver, 2018). Cultural views about disability often create major obstacles to efforts to achieve independence for people with disabilities. It can be explained through several perspectives. First, the perspective of stigma and discrimination. Culture can create a stigma against people with disabilities, viewing them as less capable or even useless individuals in society. It can result in discrimination in various aspects of life, including social interactions. Second, Perception of limitations Culture that does not understand or accept.

Cultural norms often shape perceptions of disability, which can either perpetuate stigma or promote inclusivity. In some contexts, disability is seen as a deficit, leading to social exclusion and marginalization. For example, traditional views may regard individuals with disabilities as incapable of full participation in societal activities, thereby reinforcing structural inequalities. Conversely, cultures recognizing and celebrating diversity often advocate for policies and practices enhancing inclusivity. Such shifts are necessary to challenge deeply ingrained biases and to foster a society that values all individuals.

Infrastructure accessibility directly affects the ability of individuals with disabilities to participate fully in society. Accessibility, defined as the extent to which environments and services can be utilized by all individuals, is crucial for physical mobility and breaking social barriers (Imrie & Hall, 2003). When accessibility measures, such as ramps, handrails, or adapted facilities, are integrated into the built environment, they act as catalysts for changing societal perceptions of disability. For instance, the

visibility of inclusive infrastructure can normalize the presence and participation of individuals with disabilities in public life, thereby promoting acceptance and reducing stigma (Shakespeare, 2006).

Physical and mental diversity tends to see disabilities as limitations that cannot be overcome. This view can hinder efforts to empower people with disabilities and encourage them to reach their maximum potential. Third, lack of accessibility, a culture that does not pay attention to the accessibility needs of people with disabilities, can directly hinder their ability to become independent. It includes access to the structures needed to live independently. Fourth, social norms in certain cultures often do not take into account the needs or perspectives of people with disabilities. For example, expectations to participate in certain activities or meet certain standards can be barriers for those with physical or mental disabilities. Lastly, structural forces and social and political systems in a culture can strengthen or hinder the independence of people with disabilities. When policies, regulations, or institutional practices do not consider their needs, it can hinder their ability to live independently. Overall, a cultural view that is less inclusive and a limited understanding of disability can be a major obstacle to efforts to achieve independence for people with disabilities. A more inclusive cultural shift, a deeper understanding of human diversity, and policies and practices that support full participation and independence for individuals with disabilities are needed. The importance of accessibility is clear in creating an inclusive and supportive environment for all individuals, including those with physical disabilities.

Accessibility for people with disabilities is prioritized regarding the availability and suitability of disability-friendly facilities (Mumpuni & Zainudin, 2017). Referring to research conducted by Mumpuni & Zainudin (2017), In the home context, the importance of accessibility for individuals with disabilities cannot be underestimated. The accessibility in question is the convenience provided specifically for people with disabilities to achieve social equality in various aspects of life (Pasciana, 2020). Accessibility for people with disabilities is an effort to achieve equality in society in general. By providing easy access for people with disabilities, service providers aim to remove obstacles they may face in daily life. Accessibility at the household level is crucial in determining society's quality of life, especially in rural areas. It involves three main aspects: the location of households or settlements, the location of facilities or services, and the transportation system that connects the two.

The importance of household-level accessibility refers to several things. The first is independence and quality of life. Household-level accessibility includes easy access for people with disabilities to carry out daily activities in their homes. It includes access to basic facilities such as a suitable bathroom, wide enough doors or other household facilities that can be adapted to individual needs. Second, family and community participation. When households are designed and organized to consider the needs of people with disabilities, they can live independently and participate in family and community life. It creates an inclusive environment where all family members can interact and participate equally. Apart from that, mental and emotional health also has an influence. Household-level accessibility can also affect the mental and emotional health of people with disabilities. Feeling comfortable and safe in their home environment can improve overall well-being and reduce stress caused by accessibility barriers. By paying attention to household-level accessibility, we can help ensure that people with disabilities can live independently and with dignity in an environment that meets their needs and supports their overall well-being. It is an important step in achieving equality and inclusion for all members of society.

Cultural attitudes and accessible infrastructure are mutually reinforcing elements in the drive for social change. Positive cultural perspectives can accelerate the adoption of inclusive infrastructure, while visible accessibility measures can reshape cultural attitudes towards disability. As Shakespeare (2006) argues, a dual approach—where cultural education aligns with infrastructural development—is essential to achieving sustainable societal change. This perspective is supported by Oliver (2018), who highlights that while infrastructure provides the foundation for inclusion, cultural shifts ensure its effective utilization.

Yakkum Emergency Unit (YEU) is a non-governmental organization focusing on emergency disaster response. YEU is also mandated to provide protection and fulfill the needs of vulnerable groups,

including people with physical disabilities. When an earthquake occurred in Cianjur in November 2022, after providing emergency response and starting the rehabilitation and reconstruction phase, YEU designed programs to support the protection and fulfillment of rights for people with physical disabilities. One of the programs designed is to provide household-level accessibility for people with physical disabilities. It includes providing emergency lights, installing handrails, making ramps, and repairing bathrooms. This program was implemented in 5 villages, assisted by YEU, with support from AWO International. The village that received the most accessibility support was Ciputri Village, Pacet District.

This research aims to identify cultural views towards physical disabilities before and after fulfilling accessibility. It compares society's views towards physical disabilities before and after the implementation of accessibility measures by the YAKKUM Emergency Unit, including an evaluation of how stigma, perception and handling of individuals with Physical disabilities change or do not change over time. The YAKKUM Emergency Unit also identifies accessibility fulfillment. Focus on the role of the YAKKUM Emergency Unit in meeting accessibility needs for individuals with physical disabilities in Ciputri Village. It could include concrete steps such as building physical accessibility, outreach and advocacy programs. The research location is Ciputri Village in Pacet District, Cianjur Regency. The focus on local communities provides an important context for how the impact of accessibility changes is felt at the community level. Thus, this research aims to evaluate the concrete impact of efforts to fulfill accessibility by the YAKKUM Emergency Unit on cultural views towards physical disabilities in the Ciputri Village community before and after the intervention. It can provide valuable insight into the effectiveness of such programs and how practical changes can influence the perception and treatment of individuals with physical disabilities in local cultural contexts.

Oliver (2018) states, "Culture has a strong influence on how society views disability and interacts with individuals with disabilities. In some cultures, disability might be considered a condition that should be hidden or avoided, while in other cultures, there might be greater acceptance of different abilities. These cultural perspectives can affect policies and practices for developing inclusive infrastructure." However, other views emphasize that proactive policies and education should drive changing cultural perspectives. According to Barnes & Mercer in Joseph (2007), "To change negative cultural views toward disability, strong policy interventions and continuous education programs are needed to change social stigma."

Imrie and Hall (2003) reveal, "Infrastructure accessibility refers to the extent to which public facilities and spaces can be accessed and used by everyone, including those with disabilities. Non-accessible infrastructure can exacerbate social isolation and discrimination experienced by individuals with disabilities. Conversely, infrastructure designed with inclusive principles can help reduce the physical and social barriers faced by people with disabilities." However, some experts argue that merely creating accessible infrastructure is not enough without changes in cultural perspectives. Shakespeare (2006) argues, "While accessible infrastructure is important, without changes in societal cultural views, such infrastructure might not be fully utilized or appreciated by the community."

Furthermore, Shakespeare (2006) highlights, "The combination of inclusive cultural perspectives and adequate infrastructure accessibility can drive positive social change. For example, in communities that have positive views towards disability and support inclusivity, there is a greater likelihood of seeing the development of accessible infrastructure. Accessible infrastructure, in turn, can change societal perceptions of disability by demonstrating that people with disabilities can fully participate in social and economic life." However, more skeptical views also state that sustainable social change requires more time and effort. Oliver (2018) adds, "While there have been advancements in the design and implementation of accessible infrastructure, changes in cultural and social views take longer and require continuous effort."

In disability studies, the intersection of cultural perspectives and infrastructure accessibility offers a nuanced framework for understanding social change. By addressing the systemic roots of exclusion, interventions such as those implemented by the YAKKUM Emergency Unit demonstrate the

transformative potential of aligning cultural re-education with infrastructural improvements. The case of Ciputri Village exemplifies how inclusive policies and accessible environments can dismantle stigma and foster greater social integration for individuals with disabilities.

METHODS

The study adopts a qualitative descriptive approach to provide an in-depth understanding of the cultural views on physical disabilities in the community. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews and direct observations. Interviews were conducted with various stakeholders, including individuals with disabilities, family members, community leaders, and members of the YAKKUM Emergency Unit, to capture personal experiences, perceptions, and changes in attitudes towards physical disabilities. Direct observations were made in public spaces and community gatherings to observe interactions and accessibility practices, providing real-time insights into the community's behavior and attitudes toward individuals with disabilities.

Before data collection, the researchers conducted a preliminary study to understand the existing conditions and cultural context of Ciputri Village by reviewing existing literature and previous reports on disability and accessibility in the region. Interview participants were selected using purposive sampling to ensure a diverse range of perspectives, including individuals with direct experience or involvement with disability and accessibility issues. The researchers conducted in-depth interviews with participants in their homes or community centers, ensuring a comfortable environment for open discussion and using interview guides for consistency while allowing flexibility to explore new topics that emerged during conversations. Observations were carried out over several weeks, with researchers attending community events, visiting public facilities, and spending time in common areas to observe interactions and accessibility.

The data collected from interviews and observations were transcribed and analyzed using thematic analysis to identify key themes, patterns, and differences in cultural views on physical disabilities before and after the implementation of accessibility measures. To ensure the credibility and reliability of the findings, the researchers employed triangulation by comparing data from interviews and observations and conducted member checks by sharing preliminary findings with participants to confirm accuracy and relevance. The final step involved compiling the findings into a comprehensive report, highlighting the changes in cultural views and the impact of accessibility measures, including direct quotes from participants and detailed descriptions of observed interactions to provide a rich narrative of the community's experience.

According to social research experts, these stages are appropriate for social research. Creswell & Poth (2016) emphasize that a thorough preliminary study helps understand the context, while purposive sampling ensures that diverse perspectives are captured. He also points out that semi-structured interviews and direct observations are effective methods for gathering detailed qualitative data. Validating findings through triangulation and member checks enhances the credibility and reliability of the research. These steps align with best practices in qualitative research, ensuring a robust and comprehensive analysis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Providing accessibility compliance by the Yakkum Emergency Unit (YEU) through a series of planned and structured processes. According to Hepworth et al. (1990), the stages of social work practice are Engagement, Intake, Contract, Assessment, planning, intervention, evaluation and termination. The following are the stages of the process of providing accessibility compliance by YEU:

Engagement, Intake, and Contract. At the Engagement, Intake, and Contract stages, the Yakkum Emergency Unit (YEU) made introductions to the village government. It includes explaining to the village government who YEU is, its mandate, and the purpose of YEU's presence in the village. YEU openly explains that they are an institution with a mandate to respond to disasters, provide protection and fulfill the rights of vulnerable groups. After explaining this, a commitment letter to cooperation was

signed between YEU and the five assisted villages, including Ciputri Village, as a form of agreement and commitment to work together in the accessibility fulfillment program.

Assessment. Data collection and analysis of accessibility needs is an important first step in understanding how all residents can properly access existing services or facilities without exception. It involves collecting data on the types of barriers faced by various groups, such as people with physical disabilities, the elderly, children, or other vulnerable groups. By understanding existing accessibility needs, YEU can design programs or policies that are more inclusive and responsive to the needs of all citizens. It could mean improving physical infrastructure, adopting more friendly technology for special needs, or providing additional services to ensure no one is marginalized from appropriate access to available opportunities and services. YEU carries out an assessment or evaluation of the existing situation or conditions. They analyze specific accessibility needs and seek the information necessary to plan effective interventions. In providing accessibility support, recognizing the value of attachment between families, especially between children and parents, can be an important basis for designing more effective and inclusive programs or services by YEU. Knowing that attachment between children and parents is a valued value in society, YEU can ensure that their services include and strengthen those relationships. It could mean providing services that enable children and parents to interact in beneficial activities actively.

Planning. Based on the assessment results, YEU plans the actions to be taken to provide accessibility compliance. They develop strategies and measures that suit the needs of the targeted community.

Intervention. This stage involves implementing previously prepared plans. YEU provides accessibility assistance in accordance with the agreed plan, such as emergency lights, installing handrails, building ramps, or repairing bathrooms.

Evaluation and Termination. After the intervention is carried out, YEU evaluates to evaluate its effectiveness. They check whether the goals have been achieved and whether the desired changes have occurred. If so, then the program can be ended. However, YEU can return to the planning or intervention stage if there are still unmet needs. Through these stages, YEU can provide effective accessibility assistance and ensure that the needs of people in need are met appropriately and on time. YEU's use of the PDM (Post Distribution Monitoring) questionnaire at the monitoring and evaluation stage is very important to ensure the program's effectiveness and impact. The following are some of the main purposes of using the PDM questionnaire:

Ensure Quality. The PDM questionnaire helps YEU evaluate the quality of the program or distribution it has carried out. By collecting input from beneficiary companions, YEU can determine whether the distribution was done well, whether the goods or services provided were high quality, and whether the process ran smoothly.

Providing Control to the Community. Through the PDM questionnaire, YEU gives the public the opportunity to provide direct input about the programs or distribution they receive. This gives people control to convey their views, needs and experiences so that programs or distribution can be better suited to their needs.

Evaluate the extent of the benefits. The PDM questionnaire helps YEU to evaluate the extent of the benefits of the program or distribution that has been carried out. By collecting data about the companion's experiences and perceptions of Beneficiaries, YEU can assess whether the program achieves the expected goals and provides the desired benefits for society.

Check Usage. The PDM questionnaire can also help YEU check the extent to which distributed goods or services are used by beneficiaries. This is important to ensure that distribution does not end at the reception stage but truly provides sustainable benefits to society.

Measuring Appreciation. The PDM questionnaire can also be used to measure the level of community appreciation and satisfaction with the program or distribution carried out. It provides valuable feedback to YEU about the extent to which society values and accepts the program. By using the PDM questionnaire in the monitoring and evaluation phase, YEU can obtain important information

to improve and optimize their programs or distribution and ensure that the services they provide are in line with community needs and expectations.

The theory of social equality, which Fourie et al. (2015) define as treating someone equally according to social aspects of social equality, is then used to approach the architectural issue by applying some of its formal elements. The inclusive design approach emphasizes understanding the user's response to a variety of activities in a building. The discussion below supports how the researchers analyzed (Lugasbaskoro et al., 2023).

According to Gillin & Gillin in Indraddin & Irwan (2016), social change is a transformation experienced in human life that involves changes in geographical conditions, cultural materials, population composition, ideology, and the spread of discoveries. Davis in Peters (2023) argued that social change is intrinsically linked to cultural evolution. This perspective underscores the dynamic interplay between cultural norms, values, and societal structural transformations. By framing social change as an evolutionary process, Davis in Peters (2023) highlights how shifts in cultural frameworks drive societal adaptation, ensuring that institutions and social systems remain relevant in the face of emerging challenges and opportunities. The situation in Ciputri Village, which tends to hide the presence of disabilities, does not involve them in community activities, and makes them objects of pity, illustrates several mistakes and aspects that need to be changed. Changes are needed in society's attitudes and awareness towards people with disabilities. Society needs to understand that people with disabilities have the same rights as other individuals and deserve to be recognized and included in community activities. Changes are also needed to ensure social inclusion for people with disabilities. They must be recognized as an integral part of society and given equal opportunities to engage in social, economic and cultural activities.

According to Max Weber, social change in public opinion is related to the progress of human rationality (Kalberg, 1980). Weber and Kalberg (1980) saw that the evolution of human rationality was the key to objectively examining the interests and reasons behind various types of social activity. Thus, Weber identified two types of human assertion: (means) and closures (closes). Based on Weber's theory of social change (Kalberg, 1980), events in which society begins to change its view of disability after accessibility support reflects a concept of social change known as "rationalization." Weber considered rationalization the process by which human actions and social structures become increasingly governed by rational values, carefully calculated goals, and systematic knowledge. In this context, the change in society's attitude towards disability from a negative view to being more inclusive and paying attention to diversity reflects an increased rationality in social values and norms.

Modernization and Rationalization. Changes in society's attitudes towards disability reflect a process of modernization and rationalization in which society increasingly accepts more inclusive and rational values. The introduction of the concept of inclusion and inclusion of disabilities in decision-making for accessibility support carried out by YEU shows a shift from traditional norms based on stigma and discrimination towards norms that are more rational and inclusive.

Bureaucratization. Weber in Kalberg (1980) considered bureaucracy to be technically the most efficient organization for human life. According to Santoso & Apsari (2017), the view towards disability has changed, where disability is no longer seen as an individual problem but more as an environmental problem that fails to provide equal access and inclusivity for everyone. Persons with disabilities are also recognized as having the right to the same freedoms and responsibilities as citizens. Including disabilities in providing accessibility also reflects a process of bureaucratization, where decisions and activities are organized more systematically and structured. It reflects the adoption of modern management principles where decisions and actions are based on rational and measurable considerations.

Individualization. According to Max Weber, individualization refers to individual social actions that have meaning and goals for themselves, aimed at other people. Weber in Kalberg (1980) also emphasizes individualization as part of the rationalization process, where individuals become more autonomous and control their own lives. By involving people with disabilities in decision-making and

providing them with appropriate accessibility, society recognizes these individuals as an integral part of the community rather than objects of pity. Changes in norms, values, and behavioral patterns that support the inclusion and participation of people with disabilities following accessibility support are very important and significantly impact their lives. The following are some of the changes that have occurred in behavioral patterns and their relationship to values and norms.

Acceptance and Acknowledgement. Society is starting to recognize people with disabilities as integral parts of their community. They are no longer seen as a burden or an object of pity but rather as individuals who have equal rights to participate in social, economic and cultural life.

Inclusion in Social Activities. People with disabilities are increasingly accepted and invited to participate in various social and community activities. They are no longer isolated or ignored but integrated into activities such as village disaster preparedness teams, social activities, cultural events, and so on.

Recognition of Potential and Ability. When accessibility support is adequate, society begins to recognize the potential and abilities of people with disabilities. They are no longer seen only by their physical or mental limitations but also by their talents, skills and the contribution they can make.

Collaboration and Cooperation. Society is starting to see people with disabilities as partners in development and decision-making. They are involved in decision-making processes that concern their interests and in the planning and implementation of programs aimed at increasing inclusion and accessibility.

Influence on Norms and Values. Changes in people's behavior also affect the norms and values that apply in society. Society is beginning to appreciate inclusion, diversity and equality as important values in shared life and is realizing the importance of ensuring that all individuals, including people with disabilities, have equal opportunities to develop and participate. These changes reflect a broader transformation in society's views and attitudes towards people with disabilities, from attitudes that are exclusive and discriminatory to inclusive and supportive. It is a positive step towards a more inclusive and just society for all individuals.

Increasing accessibility significantly impacts the social interactions and social integration of people with disabilities in society. Here are some of the positive impacts:

Active Participation. With adequate accessibility facilities, such as emergency lights, handrails, ramps and adapted bathrooms, people with disabilities can more easily participate in various social and community activities. They no longer feel limited or hindered by physical barriers, allowing them to engage in everyday life actively. For example, several beneficiaries of ramps find it easier to socialize with their neighbors because they have safe access to carry out activities in front of their yards.

Increased sense of appreciation. When society considers their accessibility needs, people with disabilities are acknowledged and valued. This gives them confidence and increases their self-esteem, an important factor in social integration.

Improved Interindividual Relations. Improved accessibility facilities also enable people with disabilities to interact more easily with others in society. They no longer feel isolated or ignored but can interact more naturally with others, expand their social circles, and build stronger relationships with each other.

Changes in public attitudes and perceptions. The presence of adequate accessibility facilities and recognition of the potential of people with disabilities are gradually changing society's view of them. Society is starting to see people with disabilities as contributing members and having equal rights to be involved in social and economic activities.

Better Social Integration. The social integration of people with disabilities is also increasing. They become a more integrated part of community life, are involved in various activities, and have greater opportunities to develop and contribute according to their potential. Overall, improved accessibility not only facilitates the active participation of people with disabilities in society but also helps change society's views and attitudes towards them, thereby increasing social integration and strengthening their involvement in community life.

Change agents, including institutions such as the YAKKUM Emergency Unit, are very important in influencing community views and creating a more inclusive environment for people with disabilities. Some of the key roles played by change agents in this regard are as follows:

Provide Support and Understanding. YAKKUM Emergency Unit provides practical support through accessibility facilities such as emergency lights, handrails, ramps and bathroom repairs. They also play a role in understanding the community about the importance of inclusion and the rights of people with disabilities. Through outreach, training, and awareness campaigns, change agents help change society's view of disability.

Implementation of the Inclusion Program. YEU, as an agent of change, is involved in designing and implementing inclusion programs that enable people with disabilities to actively participate in various social, economic and political activities. These programs ensure that people with disabilities are recognized as an integral part of society and have equal opportunities to contribute.

Advocacy and Policy. YEU is also involved in advocating for policies that support the rights of people with disabilities and create a more inclusive environment. YEU works with governments, disability organizations, media and other stakeholders to champion policies that promote accessibility, equality and inclusion for people with disabilities. Through this role, change agents such as the YAKKUM Emergency Unit not only help improve the quality of life of people with disabilities directly but also play a role in changing the views of society as a whole to create a more inclusive and supportive environment for all individuals.

Changes in the social structure that supports the participation of people with disabilities following accessibility support include several important aspects:

Inclusion in Social Activities. With accessibility support, society is starting to recognize the existence of people with disabilities and involve them in various social activities. They are no longer considered objects of pity or isolated from society but are recognized as valuable and accepted parts of the community.

Recognition of Potential and Contribution. People with disabilities who were previously considered incapable or of no value in society are now recognized as having potential and valuable contributions. Society is starting to see them as individuals who can contribute to various aspects of life, whether in work, social activities or decision-making.

Participation in the Alert and Decision-Making Team. With the introduction of the concept of inclusion and involving people with disabilities in decision-making, they are starting to be recognized as an important part of alert teams and various decision-making forums in society. This allows them to actively participate in planning, implementing and evaluating programs that impact their lives.

Adequate Accessibility. Accessibility facilities such as emergency lights, handrails, ramps, and bathroom improvements enable people with disabilities to have easier and more comfortable access to various public places and facilities. It allows them to participate more actively in daily activities and improves their overall quality of life.

Self-Development and Independence. Changes in social structures also support the self-development and independence of people with disabilities. They are encouraged to develop their potential, improve their skills, and become independent in overcoming their various obstacles and challenges. Overall, changes in the social structures that support the participation of people with disabilities following accessibility support are an important step towards a more inclusive and just society. By ensuring that all individuals, including people with disabilities, have equal access to opportunities and resources, we can build a more diverse, empowered and just society.

CONCLUSION

There has been a significant change in cultural views towards physical disabilities after efforts to fulfill accessibility by the YAKKUM Emergency Unit. Previously, society had a stigma or negative perception towards individuals with physical disabilities, but after this intervention, there was an increase in their social acceptance and inclusion. The role of the YAKKUM Emergency Unit in meeting

accessibility needs in Ciputri Village is very important. Concrete steps such as building accessibility infrastructure have impacted the quality of life for individuals with physical disabilities in these communities. The study location in Ciputri Village provides valuable insight into how practical changes in accessibility can influence cultural views of physical disability. It shows that efforts to fulfill accessibility have an impact at the individual level and significantly influence social and cultural dynamics at the community level. Thus, the results of this research show the importance of efforts to fulfill accessibility in creating a more inclusive society and reducing stigma towards individuals with physical disabilities.

REFERENCES

- Creswell, J. W., & Poth, C. N. (2016). *Qualitative inquiry and research design: Choosing among five approaches*. Sage publications.
- Fourie, C., Schuppert, F., & Wallimann-Helmer, I. (2015). *Social equality: What does it mean to be equal?* Oxford University Press.
- Goffman, E. (2009). *Stigma: Notes on the management of spoiled identity*. Simon and Schuster.
- Hepworth, D. H., Larsen, J. A., & Rooney, R. H. (1990). *Direct social work practice: Theory and skills*. Wadsworth Belmont, CA.
- Imrie, R., & Hall, P. (2003). *Inclusive design: designing and developing accessible environments*. Taylor & Francis.
- Indraddin, & Irwan, I. (2016). *Strategi dan Perubahan Sosial*. STKIP PGRI Sumbar Press dan Magister Sosiologi FISIP UNAND.
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/349009416_Strategi_dan_Perubahan_Sosial
- Joseph, K. A. (2007). Implementing the social model of disability: Theory and research. *International Sociology*, 22(2), 247–250. <https://doi.org/10.1177/026858090702200231>
- Kalberg, S. (1980). Max Weber's types of rationality: Cornerstones for the analysis of rationalization processes in history. *American Journal of Sociology*, 85(5), 1145–1179. <https://doi.org/10.1086/227128>
- Lugasbaskoro, N. R., Hayati, A., & Dinapradipta, A. (2023). An Inclusive Design Criteria: Traditional Market Design for Social Equality. *Indonesian Journal of Disability Studies*, 10(2), 141–153. <https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.ijds.2023.10.02.2>
- Mumpuni, S. D., & Zainudin, A. (2017). Aksesibilitas Penyandang Disabilitas Dalam Pelayanan Publik di Kabupaten Tegal. *Jurnal Komunikasi Pendidikan*, 1(2). <https://doi.org/10.32585/jkp.v1i2.24>
- Oliver, M. (2018). *Understanding disability: From theory to practice*. Bloomsbury publishing.
- Pasciana, R. (2020). Pelayanan Publik Inovatif Bagi Penyandang Disabilitas. *Sawala: Jurnal Administrasi Negara*, 8(2), 192–204. <https://doi.org/10.30656/sawala.v8i2.2857>
- Peters, F. (2023). The Soul: A Psychological Enquiry. *Journal of Cognition and Culture*, 23(5), 477–521.
- Santoso, M. B., & Apsari, N. C. (2017). Pergeseran paradigma dalam disabilitas. *Intermestic: Journal of International Studies*, 1(2), 166–176.
- Shakespeare, T. (2006). *Disability rights and wrongs*. Routledge.