

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini melihat bagaimana tubuh barista *down syndrome* mengalami dan menjalani ruang kerja inklusif di Kopi Kamu Jakarta Selatan. Selama ini disabilitas kerap dipahami dari sisi medis sebagai kekurangan, sehingga akses kerja bagi penyandanganya masih sulit. Padahal, hambatan sebenarnya lebih banyak muncul dari lingkungan sosial yang belum terbuka. Penelitian ini ingin melihat bagaimana representasi sosial barista *down syndrome* terbentuk, bagaimana budaya kerja di Kopi Kamu memaknai kemampuan dan produktivitas, serta bagaimana tubuh mereka merasakan ruang kerja yang inklusif. Dengan pendekatan kualitatif dan konsep *embodied space* dari Setha M. Low (2017). Data diperoleh melalui observasi dan wawancara dengan barista *down syndrome*, barista *non-down syndrome*, dan pelanggan. Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa representasi barista *down syndrome* terbentuk lewat keterlibatan aktif mereka dalam pekerjaan sehari-hari, bukan melalui label. Kemampuan dan produktivitas juga tidak diukur dengan standar yang kaku, tetapi melalui proses belajar dan pendampingan. Ruang inklusif di Kopi Kamu terbentuk dari tiga lapisan yaitu, pengaturan ruang fisik, interaksi sosial yang memberi makna, dan pengalaman tubuh yang nyata. Melalui konsep *embodied space*, ruang fisik (*space*) berubah menjadi tempat bermakna (*place*) lewat penyesuaian sistem kerja dan penerimaan sosial. Inklusivitas terbentuk bukan hanya dari label melainkan adanya proses sosial secara terus-menerus ikut membantu kemampuan manusia.

Kata Kunci: *Embodied Space*, *Down Syndrome*, Ruang Kerja Inklusif, Kopi Kamu, Disabilitas

ABSTRACT

This study examines how the bodies of baristas with Down syndrome experience and navigate an inclusive workspace at Kopi Kamu, South Jakarta. Disability has long been understood through a medical lens as an individual deficit, creating significant barriers to employment access. However, the primary obstacles often stem from social environments that remain unsupportive. This research aims to analyze how the social representation of baristas with Down syndrome is constructed, how the work culture at Kopi Kamu defines ability and productivity, and how their bodies sense and experience an inclusive workspace. Employing a qualitative approach and Setha M. Low's (2017) concept of embodied space, data were gathered through observations and in-depth interviews with baristas with Down syndrome, non-Down syndrome baristas, management, and customers. The findings indicate that the representation of baristas with Down syndrome is formed through their active involvement in daily work tasks rather than through labeling. Ability and productivity are not measured by rigid standards, but rather develop through continuous learning and mentorship. The inclusive space at Kopi Kamu is structured across three layers: physical spatial arrangements, meaningful social interactions, and lived bodily experiences. Through the lens of embodied space, the physical space (space) is transformed into a meaningful place (place) via workplace system adaptations and social acceptance. Ultimately, this study demonstrates that obstacles in the workplace stem from unsupportive environments rather than individual physical conditions. Inclusivity is proven to be more than a mere label; it is a continuous social process that actively embraces the diversity of human capabilities.

Keywords: *Embodied Space, Down Syndrome, Inclusive Workspace, Kopi Kamu, Disability*