

Implementation of Empowerment Program for Person With Disability in Indonesia

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Abstract- The increasing number of person with disability in Indonesia is of particular concern to governments, practitioners, and academics. Various programs are carried out to empower them. This literature review aims to examine empowerment programs that have been carried out in Indonesia for the disabled person and how to evaluate these programs. Review is carried out systematically using the Prisma Statement method. Search done on local publications includes Google Scholar, Neliti.com, and Garuda Portal. From the search results obtained 74 articles that meet search criteria

Keywords: disability, economic empowerment

Introduction

Empowering persons with disabilities in Indonesian economy has become one of the concerns for governments, practitioners, and academicians. This is related to the very large number of persons with disabilities which is still not economically established. Among people aged 15 years and over, there are 12,15 percent of people living with disabilities (around 22,8 million people). Considering the level of disability, there are 1,87 percent of people with severe disabilities and 10.29 percent of those with mild disabilities (OPI, 2017). Other data from the Social Protection Program Data Collection (PPLS) in 2011, there were 130,572 children with disabilities from poor families, consisting of: physically and mentally disabled (19,438 children); quadriplegic (32,990 children); blind (5,921 children); deaf (3,861 children); dumb (16,335 children); deaf and dumb (7,632 children); blind, deaf and dumb (1,207 children); deaf, dumb, and disabled (4,242 children); deaf, dumb, blind, and disabled (2,991 children); mental retardation (30,460 children); and former people with mental disorders (2,257 children). This data is spread throughout Indonesia with the highest proportion in Central Java, East Java, and West Java (Kemenkes RI, 2014).

Of the number of people with disabilities in Indonesia, the majority still live in poverty. BPS in 2008 conducted a survey on the situation of poverty of people with disabilities in Indonesia using expenditure indicators per person per month, with criteria: (1) not spending more than Rp. 350,610; (2) almost not poor with expenditure per head of Rp. 280,488 to Rp. 350,610; (3) almost poor with expenditure per head per head between Rp. 233,740 up to Rp. 280,488; and (4) poor with expenditure per head per head less or equal to Rp. 233,740. The results of the census are explained through Figure-1 (Kemenkes RI, 2014).

The results of the 2013 Riskesdas (Kemenkes RI, 2013) showed that the prevalence of the highest disabled people was in the group of people who did not work, namely 14.4% and the lowest among groups of people who worked as employees. This data is also supported by the results of a survey conducted by Pusdatin in Table-1 showing that the majority of people with disabilities are at a low level of participation in the field of work. Even though the government has established Law No. 4 of 1997 concerning Disabled Persons, which states that out of 100 people working in the company, there is one person from the disabled community.

Table-1. Number of Disabled in Indonesia in 2013 based on the type of work

Type of work	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Unemployed	525.214	513.365	1.038.579
Laborer	74.350	29.911	104.261
PNS/TNI/Polri	3.045	985	4.030
Farmer	111.720	40.518	152.238
Services	34.636	15.884	50.520
Private employees	4.831	1.490	6.321
BUMN / BUMD employees	298	59	357

Trader / Entrepreneur	20.014	9.416	29.430
Ranch / Fisheries	3.196	488	3.648
Total	777.304	612.116	1.389.420

In the midst of the growing economic crush and increasingly narrow employment opportunities for persons with disabilities, entrepreneurship is felt as the most effective way to revive their economic life. Various definitions state that entrepreneurship is the spirit, attitude, behavior, and ability of a person in handling business and activities that lead to efforts to find, create, apply work methods, technology and new products by increasing efficiency in order to provide better services or gain benefits that bigger for a business. Entrepreneurship is not only about activities that are commercialized in business but more about the right and superior spirit, attitude or behavior, which can make entrepreneurs improve their business performance in a broad sense through better service activities to customers and all stakeholders (Hisrich et.al., 2016).

In developing between entrepreneurship and innovation, entrepreneurs are people who innovate while people who are not innovating are considered not doing the role of entrepreneurs. Innovation itself has a slightly more specific understanding, namely an effort to create focused and intentional changes in the economic field or the social potential of an organization. The notion of entrepreneurship that emphasizes the creation of new things (innovation) is proposed by Schumpeter (Acs et.al., 2009) that entrepreneurship is an effort to do new things or do things that have been done in new ways, including the creation of products new with new quality, production methods, markets, supply sources and organizations. Schumpeter associates entrepreneurship with the concepts applied in the business context and tries to connect with a combination of various resources.

In addition to acting as an innovator who presents new things in the community, entrepreneurs also take and take account of risk (risk calculator). Hisrich et.al.(2016)defines entrepreneurship as the process of creating something new in value using the time and effort needed, bearing financial, physical, and social risks that accompany, receiving monetary rewards generated, as well as satisfaction and personal freedom. Wennkers & Thurik(1999)conclude that all entrepreneurial roles define entrepreneurship as the ability and real will of an individual, which comes from themselves, in teams inside and outside existing organizations, to find and create new economic opportunities that include products, production methods, organizational schemes and market-combination goods and to introduce their ideas to markets, in the face of other uncertainties and obstacles, by making decisions about the location, shape and usefulness of resources and institutions.

Seeing the relatively large challenges of becoming an entrepreneur, a proper training program is needed for people with disabilities. Such guidance certainly needs to be strengthened by supporting policies. In 2011 it was a milestone that gave the importance of persons with disabilities in Indonesia after more than three years, since March 30, 2007 Indonesia signed the Convention on Disability / Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), finally on October 18 2011 Indonesia has ratified the CRPD, and the following on 10 November 2011 a law was passed on ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD Ratification Act) No. 19 of 2011(BPHN, 2011). At the regional level as an example in the Special Province of Yogyakarta Regional Regulation of the Special Province of Yogyakarta has been issued No. 4 of 2012. This regional regulation refers to the CRPD Ratification Act. Various laws and policies indicate that there is a legal protectionfor persons with disabilities to obtain their rights, but the implementation of these policies is still a challenge.

Price &Takamine (2003, in Irvanto et.al., 2010)compiled lessons learned from the evaluation of the Decade of Persons with Disabilities in Asia Pacific form 1993 to 2002 praised Indonesia as one of the countries that had made progress in national coordination and made various Legal products. In the period studied, Indonesia not only has a special law regarding persons with disabilities but also the Republic of Indonesia Law No. 28 of 2002 concerning various ministerial regulations relevant to the needs of persons with disabilities. However, Munoz(2007)wrote that the Indonesian government lacked the political will to achieve the universal goals of inclusive education. Munoz observed that in the context of inclusive education there was a large gap between the existing normative framework and the resources provided to realize the rights of persons with disabilities in inclusive education. The same observation was carried out by Markus (2002 in Adioetomo S.M et.al., 2014) who conducted an evaluation of the rights of persons with disabilities to work for the ILO. He stated that Indonesia had its legal instruments but the implementation was very weak.

For this reason, it is necessary to study the programs that have been carried out to implement these policies. This literature review aims to examine the extent of the implementation of the empowerment program that has been carried out in Indonesia for persons with disability.

Methods

2.1 Literature Review

Literature search is done by using a systematic review with the PRISMA method (Figure 1). Literature search conducted on 1 to 11 May 2019 through electronic databases includes Google Scholar, Garuda Portal, and Neliti.com. The search on the database was carried out with consideration of the purpose of the search for an article on the empowerment of person with disability in Indonesia. Search is done by using the keyword "program pemberdayaanandisabilitas". Inclusion criteria included 1) research on person with disability empowerment programs, 2) empowerment in the economic field carried out in Indonesia, 3) empowerment aimed at encouraging disabled people to become entrepreneurs, 4) published in the form of research articles. Exclusion criteria include 1) literature review articles, 2) empowerment in fields other than economics and entrepreneurship, 3) program objectives not for disabled people. The search process starts with reviewing the title and abstract of the overall search results and comparing with the criteria that have been set.

From search using the keywords "program pemberdayaanandisabilitas", obtained 736 articles with details of 733 articles from Google Scholar, 2 articles from the Garuda portal, and 1 article from Neliti.com. Then after scanning the title, there are 7 articles in the same database. After that, matching the established criteria was done, and obtained 18 literature review articles, 576 articles did not discuss disability empowerment, and 68 articles discussed empowerment in other fields (health, education, regional head elections, etc.). Thus obtained a number of 74 articles that can be used in this literature review.

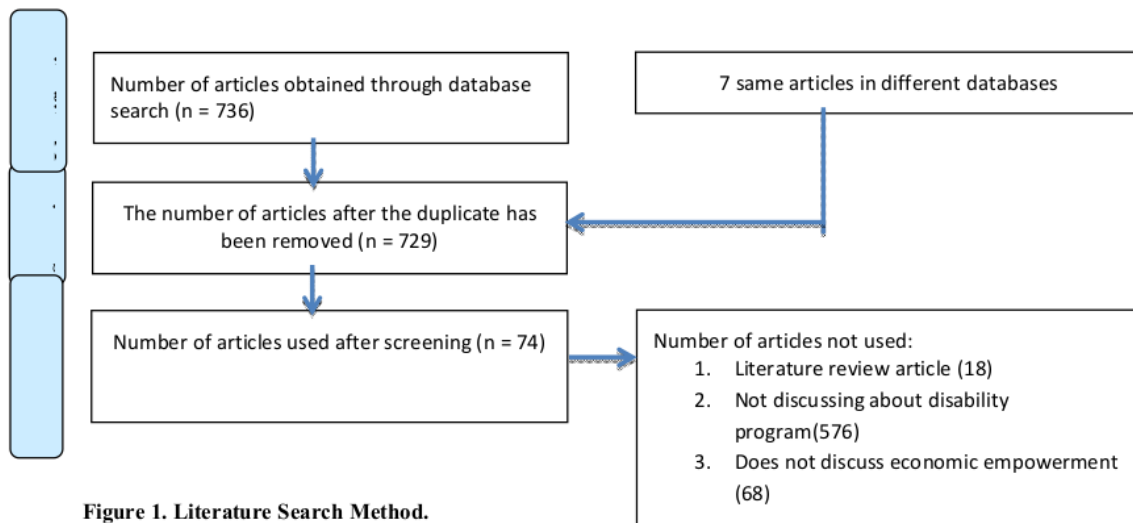


Figure 1. Literature Search Method.

2.2 Analysis

By adhering to the aim of knowing the implementation of empowerment programs for person with disability in the field of economics, all articles obtained from the initial selection process are concluded based on the form of economic empowerment efforts that have been implemented based on implementation, problems in program implementation, and factors that drive successful program implementation.

Results

3.1 Implementation of Disabled Economic Empowerment

Various economic empowerment efforts for person with disability have been implemented by various parties. Based on the search results, the parties implementing the program are the government, private sector, and NGOs which also consist of the Disabled People Organization (DPO)

1.1.1. Empowerment by the Government

Persons with disabilities are handled by the government through the Coordinating Ministry of People's Welfare in the Field of Coordination of Social Protection and Public Housing as the coordinator and Ministry of Social Affairs as a Leading Agent for Social Rehabilitation Services. Some other ministries, although not specifically, also provide opportunities for persons with disabilities to access economic empowerment programs. The ministries include the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Manpower & Transmigration. The Ministry of Education, and the Ministry of Manpower & Transmigration provide opportunities for persons with disabilities to participate in various skills training and capital assistance. According to Law No. 11 of 2009 concerning Welfare and the decision of the Minister of Social Affairs No. 82 / HUK / 2005 on the duties and work procedures of the Social Ministry stated that the focal point in handling the problems of persons with disabilities in Indonesia is the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. This task is more directed at social service and rehabilitation efforts, namely the refinalization and development process to enable persons with disabilities to be able to carry out their social functions appropriately in people's lives.

The economic empowerment program carried out under the social ministry can be divided into two, through institutions and non-institutions. Economic empowerment through nursing institutions includes programs (1) Social Services (The initial approach includes outreach, observation, identification, motivation and selection; Admission includes registration, administrative completeness, and ceremonies; Assessment includes review, disclosure and understanding of problems and potential) (2) Rehabilitation Social (Physical and health care and maintenance; Physical guidance, mental and social guidance; Guidance training on work skills in business independence; Resocialization and reintegration (work learning practices and living environment). Distribution, Continuing Development and Termination), and (3) Distribution or referral (Providing assistance for stimulant work for self-reliance business; Monitoring, consultation, assistance and stabilization; Termination of relations (able to live independently)).

The non-institution economic empowerment program, where persons with disabilities remain in the community and are followed by families and communities as supporting targets, including (1) Social Security, (2) Mobile Social Service Unit (3) LBK (Workshops) (4) Independent Business Development, (5) Empowerment for Persons with Disabilities Aimed at parents whose children cannot be empowered because they have severe stability. Awarded Rp. 300,000 for parents as a companion for parents who do not have a business, for parents who have a business given business capital, (6) Economic Empowerment for Scavengers of Lung and Leprosy. Conduct industrial food processing training for 20 people carried out for 17 days, the problem is those who have small children because they stay overnight, after the training is given tools and materials at home, (7) Empowerment of Psychotic Persons Psychotic people can also be empowered after health problems are carried out. This psychotic person is episodic, so the need for routine health care through the administration of drugs is very necessary. Economic empowerment that has been done by providing vocational training and providing business capital, (8) Empowerment by the Ministry of Manpower & Transmigration Republic of Indonesia, the Indonesian Ministry of Education also has economic empowerment programs for persons with disabilities through providing training and providing capital assistance in the form of business equipment.

1.1.2. Private Empowerment

Although not yet done routinely, several BUMN companies also play a role in empowering persons with disabilities, through providing capital loans with soft interest. Meanwhile at the regional level several small companies are involved in providing empowerment to persons with disabilities by providing skills assistance in improving skills and supporting the distribution of marketing for the production of persons with disabilities.

1.1.3. Empowerment by the Government

Disabled persons organizations are organizations in society that are established by persons with disabilities and work for the benefit of persons with disabilities. In the field of economic empowerment supported by funding institutions both at home and abroad, they also have a stake in doing economic empowerment of persons with disabilities. Some of the activities that have been carried out by DPOs, and NGOs include: covering data on persons with disabilities, motivational training, skills training, trade, entrepreneurship training and business management, business consulting, provision of facilities, and advocacy of regional regulations on employment of persons with disabilities in the formal sector.

The program for solving problems is (1) Empowering individuals through skills training, apprenticeship, business assistance, mentoring savings and loan / cooperative groups in Bantul, and on the job training; (2) Strengthening Community Resource Rehabilitation Groups is carried out to enhance the role of Community Resource Rehabilitation groups in order to carry out data updates, referrals, and advocacy in order to establish collaboration with government networks at the village level, the sub-district to the district guaranteed an inclusive community for persons with disabilities in all sectors both in the economic, social, political, educational and cultural and religious fields; (3) Special assistance for hearing impaired persons who still face communication and psychology problems and awareness for parents / families to provide support; (4)

Strengthening organizations in order to lead to the independence of institutions to ensure the sustainability of programs for persons with disabilities; (5) Making an example of "best practice" in agribusiness for sustainable livelihoods is expected to be implemented in other projects in the territory of Indonesia to meet the nutritional needs of target groups in need through the agribusiness sector; (6) Actively advocate to support the issuance of laws on persons with disabilities, regional regulations at the provincial and district levels, as well as socialization in order to implement UNCRPD.

Problems in Program Implementation

3.2.1 Implementation of Laws and Regulations

There are enough laws and regulations that have been implemented based on international agreements, which were then adopted at the national and regional levels regarding the provision of opportunities for persons with disabilities in an effort to provide opportunities for persons with disabilities in economic life. But at the implementation level it is still a challenge. Some things why this might be possible are because (1) a punishment system has not been implemented for violating various existing regulations; (2) There are still many parties involved who have not known and understood various laws and regulations concerning the protection and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities; (3) There is no ongoing monitoring system related to the implementation of the rules and regulations; (4) Not all provinces and districts have local regulations that protect and fulfill the rights of persons with disabilities.

3.2.2 Empowerment at the Institution

Problems related to empowerment in the institution for disabled person include: (1) unavailability of accurate data; (2) lack of parental support because they have to live separately from children with disabilities; (3) The requirements imposed become obstacles for persons with disabilities to be able to enter the institution, especially for people with severe disabilities; (4) the types of skills taught are less diverse, limited to conventional skills such as sewing, massage, carpentry, and workshop; (5) limited support for skills training; (6) limited capacity and seriousness of the teaching staff; (7) The absence of a standard curriculum in vocational education for persons with disabilities and a monitoring system by the government, so that they are still looking for formats, content and methods of learning; (8) The ratio of educators and students is still unbalanced, where in one class containing 20-30 children under the guidance of 1 (one) educator; (9) Motivation of people with low disabilities because most are cared for with permissive parenting by their families, have never socialized with the outside world, lack information so that not a few people with disabilities decide to return home before the end of their education period; (10) Budget constraints that are often partially empowered do not have sustainability; (11) The absence of a nursing home accreditation / certification system; (12) The network system to deal with persons with disabilities after attending education in the institution, whether it is with further education institutions, the labor market, or supporting institutions to run independent businesses, has not been well established; (13) Graduates' assistance has not been handled properly.

3.2.3 Empowerment Outside the Institution

Problems related to empowerment outside the orphanage include: (1) Less variety of types of skills taught; (2) The variety of forms of special needs and levels, so that persons with disabilities who have the opportunity to take part in the coaching program are still very limited to disability with mild forms and levels; (3) Facilities and support as well as the budget are still limited because most rely on assistance from the government or NGOs at the local, national and international levels; (4) The ability and courage to become entrepreneurs is still low; (5) difficulties in forming networks with various parties needed to run independent businesses, such as suppliers of raw material sources and distributors; (6) program sustainability that cannot be ascertained.

3.3 Factors Affecting Program Success

Some of the factors of the disabled person themselves and those from outside the disabled who influence the success of the program include: (1) Motivation of persons with disabilities to develop themselves; (2) Family support in providing motivation and providing support and facilitating persons with disabilities in developing themselves in order to achieve their increased welfare; (3) Conformity between the interests and capacity possessed in the selection of the field taken; (4) Facility and capital support; (5) Assistance in both marketing and product development; (6) Supporting networks in the community; (7) Availability of Career Development Assistance Institutions for persons with disabilities entering the labor market.

Conclusions

Based on the analysis, the results of this study indicate that the economic empowerment of persons with disabilities is still mostly carried out by the Ministry of Social Affairs. Interdepartmental and inter-institutional handling has been carried out, but coordination has not gone well. The role of the private sector, NGOs, DPOs also shows a very important role. The implementation of economic empowerment for persons with disabilities is based on existing laws and policies both at international, regional, national and regional levels. Handling of persons with disabilities can not only be done at the institution, but also outside the institution, therefore the role of the community is very much needed. Implementation of empowerment for persons with disabilities in Indonesia, there are still many problems that require improvement in various aspects of the success of economic empowerment efforts for persons with disabilities can be achieved if several obstacles, including the unavailability of valid data, lack of support from parents, lack of diversity skills, the diversity of conditions of persons with disabilities, lack of supporting facilities, inadequate ratio of educators and students, low quality of teaching staff, lack of motivation for persons with disabilities, low ability and courage in entrepreneurship, budget constraints, lack of networks, lack of follow-up the sustainability. The most dominant factor supporting the success of economic empowerment for persons with disabilities is the motivation of persons with disabilities; family support; there is a match between the interest and capacity possessed in the selection of the field taken; the existence of equipment and capital; assistance in marketing and product development; the existence of a supportive network in the community; the existence of career development assistance institutions in persons with disabilities entering the labor market.

Seeing these conditions, empowerment within the orphanage and outside the institution is still needed. Considering that the government budget is still concentrated in empowerment through institutions, it is necessary for the government to support DPO NGOs and strengthen the role of the community in participating in empowering persons with disabilities. The implementation of economic empowerment for persons with disabilities will deliver the results as expected, so that various parties who play a role in economic empowerment for persons with disabilities continuously evaluate and improve all empowerment programs that have been carried out, taking into account various factors that inhibit and support the success of the program economic empowerment for persons with disabilities.

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