

Community Acceptance of Children with Disabilities in Medan City

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Abstract

This research is to see how the family and society accept the presence of children with disabilities in the family and society. This research was conducted in Medan Johor District, Medan City. This research uses qualitative research methods with a descriptive approach. Using data collection techniques from interviews, observation, and documentation studies and using qualitative data analysis. The informants in this study were parents who have children with disabilities, communities who have neighbors with children with disabilities, community leaders and the coordinator of children with disabilities in Medan. The results of the research conducted show that parents who have children with disabilities feel very sad at the start of knowing that their children have disabilities and have a great sense of concern for the child's future. As time goes by, parents' acceptance of children with disabilities gets better, especially when parents see children's talents that need to be developed. Family neighbors who have children with disabilities, community leaders are able to accept the presence of children with disabilities present in the midst of the environment. Public. Furthermore, the coordinator of children with disabilities stated that there are still children with disabilities who experience discrimination and there is no forum provided by Medan City Government as a place to practice and channel the talents of children with disabilities.

Keywords

children with disabilities, families, communities



I. Introduction

Children with disabilities are often referred to as Children with Special Needs (ABK). This can be seen from the many people who look at them with one eye. This was conveyed by the Coordinator of the ISADD Foundation (*Intervention Services for Autism and Developmental Delayed*) Melly Yusri to the analysis, Friday (9/12). He said, some people even consider children with disabilities or ABK to be strange figures. Many of them do not accept the presence of these children (Berita newspaper Analisa Medan December 2016).

Research conducted by Petra WB Prakosa, 2011 with the title "Social Dimensions of Mental Disabilities in the Semin Community, Yogyakarta. A Social Representation Approach". The fact experienced by persons with disabilities is based on the results of his research that persons with disabilities carry the stigma of imperfection, so that people with disabilities are marginalized from complete social acceptance. Persons with disabilities are still very far from being fair, there are still many people with disabilities who get discrimination related to the fulfillment of rights, education, employment, public facilities such as transportation, places of worship, entertainment places, and equal position before the law (Prakosa, 2011).

Research conducted by Sri Murwaningsih in 2019 with the title Community Acceptance of Persons with Disabilities. The results of the research conducted by researchers were that people with disabilities were able to join existing social groups in the community, especially supported by their families. People with disabilities also become motivation for group or community members to show gratitude and respect for time. The community does not object to the presence of people with disabilities in social groups (Murwaningsih, 2019).

Disability in children can prevent them from getting their rights. Law No. 35/2014 on Child Protection Article 12 states "every child with a disability has the right to receive rehabilitation, social assistance, and maintenance of a level of social welfare". Indonesia is currently still developing to realize the equal rights of children with disabilities with normal children so that children with disabilities can also function socially and receive their rights.

Children with disabilities are faced with problems they have to face, the problem begins with the need for children to be able to accept and adapt to disabilities, then children must deal with the reactions of the surrounding environment that are not impartial. Physical problems with disabilities, social psychological problems are serious problems that must be faced by children with disabilities, especially if social support from family and environment is not obtained by children.

According to the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which addresses the issue of International Integration, "every student's important and we are decompressing the learning crisis for students with disabilities" (Korea, 2020). The problems found in Indonesia are also not much different, many children with disabilities have not been able to access the education system. According to estimates by the Chairman of the Indonesian Association of Persons with Disabilities, only 10% of children with disabilities have access to the education system. 2009 Susenas data shows (43.87%) children with disabilities of school age (7-17 years) have never attended education, one third (35.87%) are currently in school, and around (20.26%) are no longer in school. According to the results of data collection by the Directorate of Social Rehabilitation for Persons with Disabilities, the Ministry of Social Affairs (2009) in 24 provinces, there are 65,727 children with disabilities, consisting of 78,412 children with mild disabilities, 74,603 children with moderate disabilities, and 46,148 children with severe disabilities (*Child Poverty and Social Protection Conference*, 2013:1).

Medan City, the capital of North Sumatra Province, also has residents with disabilities. The number of persons with disabilities (2014) in 21 sub-districts of Medan City was 2,011 people. Medan Johor District is the largest sub-district with people with disabilities, while Medan Baru District is the lowest sub-district with people with disabilities (Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, "Recapitulation of the Number of Persons with Disabilities Based on Types of Difficulty / Disturbance", [http // simcat.depsos.go.id](http://simcat.depsos.go.id) , 2014). Data released by the 2018 Medan City Social Service shows that the number of children with disabilities in Medan City is 203 people, consisting of 111 boys and 92 women. Data on the number of children with disabilities in Medan City is attached to the Family Hope Program.

Based on the background description, the formulation of the problem in this study is how the family and society accept children with disabilities in Medan Johor Kota Medan District. Each proposed research has a goal to be achieved or what is the research objective. A special research on empirical knowledge generally aims to find, develop and test the truth of science itself. The purpose of this research is to see how the family and society accept the presence of children with disabilities.

II. Review of Literatures

2.1 Acceptance Concept

Acceptance is the basis for everyone to accept the reality of life, all experiences good or bad. Acceptance is characterized by a positive attitude, recognition or appreciation of individual values but includes recognition of their behavior (Kubler Ross, 1969). According to Chaplin (1995), social acceptance is the recognition and appreciation of individual values. Someone who gets social acceptance feels that he / she gets recognition and appreciation from other individuals or groups as a whole (Aisyah, 2013). Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities Article 2 states: The implementation and fulfillment of the rights of Persons with Disabilities is based on:

1. Respect for Dignity; is an attitude of appreciating or accepting the existence of Persons with Disabilities with all inherent rights without diminishing,
2. Individual Autonomy; ethics of freedom, without having to be individualistic or egotistical, that everyone has the right to act or not act, and is responsible for their actions,
3. Without Discrimination; Discrimination is any distinction, exclusion of limitation, harassment or exclusion on the basis of disability which intends or impacts on limiting or negating the recognition, enjoyment or exercise of the rights of Persons with Disabilities,
4. Full Participation; are efforts made to fulfill, implement and realize the rights of Persons with Disabilities,
5. Human Diversity and Humanity,
6. Equal Opportunity; is a situation that provides opportunities and / or provides access to Persons with Disabilities to channel their potential in all aspects of state and community administration,
7. Equality; means appropriate and necessary modifications and adjustments to ensure the enjoyment or implementation of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for Persons with Disabilities on an equal basis,
8. Accessibility; means facilities provided for Persons with Disabilities to realize Equal Opportunities,
9. Evolving Capacity and Identity of Children; is an effort to strengthen the existence of Persons with Disabilities in the form of climate development and potential development so that they are able to grow and develop into strong and independent individuals or groups of Persons with Disabilities,
10. Inclusive; put himself into another perspective / other group of seeing the world, in other words trying to use the other person's point of view in understanding the problem,
11. Special Treatment and Overprotection: means conscious efforts to protect, protect and strengthen the rights of Persons with Disabilities.

2.2 Children with Disabilities

According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), people are defined as people who suffer (suffer) something. Meanwhile, disability is an Indonesian word derived from the English word for disability which means disability or disability. Disability is a term that includes disruption, activity limitations and restrictions on participation. The types of people with disabilities are as follows:

1. Blind

Blind people are individuals whose senses of sight (both) do not function as a channel for receiving information in daily activities like a visual person, but visually impaired are not only those who are blind, but also those who are able to see but are very limited and less able to use it for the benefit of everyday life, especially in the learning process.

2. Mentally Disabled

People who are mentally retarded are people who are mentally retarded so that they have a low level of intelligence below the average person. Retarded mental characteristics can usually be seen from physical abnormalities or from abnormal behavior that is often shown in everyday life. Mentally retarded children are less able to consider things, distinguish between good and bad, and distinguish right from wrong. This is all because of their limited abilities so that mentally retarded children cannot first imagine the consequences of an act (Somantri, 2007: 103).

3. Disability

Impairment means a condition that is damaged or disturbed as a result of deformity or obstruction in the bones, muscles and joints in their normal function. This condition can be caused by illness, accident, or it can also be caused by congenital nature. Withdrawal is often defined as a condition that inhibits individual activities as a result of damage or disorders of the bones and muscles, thereby reducing the normal capacity of individuals to attend education and to stand on their own. Those with physical disabilities cannot move the part of their body that is damaged or damaged at all (Somantri, 2007: 121).

4. Speech Impaired

A speech impaired is often called a mute person. A mute person is someone who can't talk to other people. People who are mute are usually caused by hearing problems from birth that go undetected, which makes it difficult for the child to learn to speak normally. A person can also experience selective mute which only becomes mute when faced with certain situations and conditions. Mute people usually say what they want through hand gestures or in sign language.

5. Deaf

According to Andreas Dwidjosumarto, someone who does not know or is less able to hear voices is said to be deaf. Deafness can be divided into two categories, namely deafness (deaf) and hearing impairment (low of hearing). Deaf are those whose sense of hearing has been damaged in such a way that hearing does not function anymore. Meanwhile, hearing aids are those whose hearing senses are damaged but can still function to hear, both with and without using hearing aids (Somantri, 2007: 93).

6. Tunalaras

Tunalaras are children who experience emotional and behavioral obstacles so that they are unable or have difficulty adjusting well to their environment and this will interfere with their learning situation (Somantri, 2007: 140). People who are handicapped are people who have difficulties in self-control such as emotional control problems, difficulty socializing, like to be alone, have low self-esteem, enjoy doing bad things, are ashamed of appearing in public, and so on.

7. Tunagannda or Combination Defects

A blind person is a person who has more than one disability. For example, for example, people who experience stumped hands and experience permanent blindness, or people who are mentally retarded (idiots) at the same time have hearing disabilities (deaf), and so on.

III. Research Methods

3.1 Research Form

In this study, the author uses a qualitative descriptive approach. According to Azwar (1999: 6), descriptive research analyzes only at the level of description, namely analyzing and presenting facts systematically so that they are easier to understand and conclude.

3.2 Research Sites

This research was conducted in Medan Johor City Medan District. Based on data from the 2018 Medan City Social Service, the number of children with disabilities in Medan Johor Subdistrict is more than other sub-districts in Medan City. The data is also based on the Recapitulation of the number of Persons with Disabilities based on the type of difficulty/disturbance issued by the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia.

3.3 Research Informants

In this study, the researcher determined the informants by using purposive sampling technique. This means that researchers select informants by looking at criteria such as expertise who knows in detail what the researcher wants to know. Maka the informants in this study are as follows:

1. Parents who have children with disabilities
2. Neighbors with children with disabilities
3. Public figure
4. Coordinator of persons with disabilities in Medan City

3.4 Data Collection Technique

In data collection techniques, researchers use multiple sources of evidence (triangulation), which means that researchers use different data collection techniques to obtain data from the same source. In this case, what is used is observation, interviews, and documentation for the same data source. The data collection techniques used by researchers are as follows (Sugiyono, 2012: 83):

1. Interview
2. Observation,
3. Documentation

3.5 Data Analysis Technique

In accordance with the research method, the data analysis technique used in this study is a qualitative data analysis technique. Qualitative data analysis techniques are carried out by presenting data starting with analyzing all the collected data, compiling it into one, which is then categorized at the next stage, and checking the validity of the data and interpreting it with analysis according to the researcher's reasoning ability to make research conclusions (Moleong , 2007: 247).

According to Miles and Huberman (in Sugiyono 2007: 243), there are several steps in conducting data analysis, namely as follows:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is done by summarizing, selecting the main things, and focusing on important things about the research by looking for themes with patterns that provide a clearer picture and make it easier for researchers to carry out further data collection and look for them if needed.

2. Presentation of Data / Data Display

Meaning as a set of organized information that provides the possibility of drawing conclusions and withdrawing action. After the first step is complete, the next step is to present the data in the study with narrative text, charts or tables.

3. Draw Conclusions

The initial conclusions presented are still provisional and will change if no solid evidence is found at the next data collection stage.

IV. Results and Discussion

4.1 Research Result

a. Overview of Medan Johor

Medan Johor District is one of the districts in Medan City which has an area of about 16.96 km². Medan Johor sub-district is led by a Camat. Currently, the Head of Medan Johor District is Mr. Zulfakhri Ahmadi. Medan Johor District is a residential area in Medan City in the South and is a water catchment area for Medan City. Medan Johor is divided into 6 sub-districts, namely Bekala Village, Johor Building, Kedai Durian, Duka Maju, Titi Kuning, and Pangkalan Masyhur.

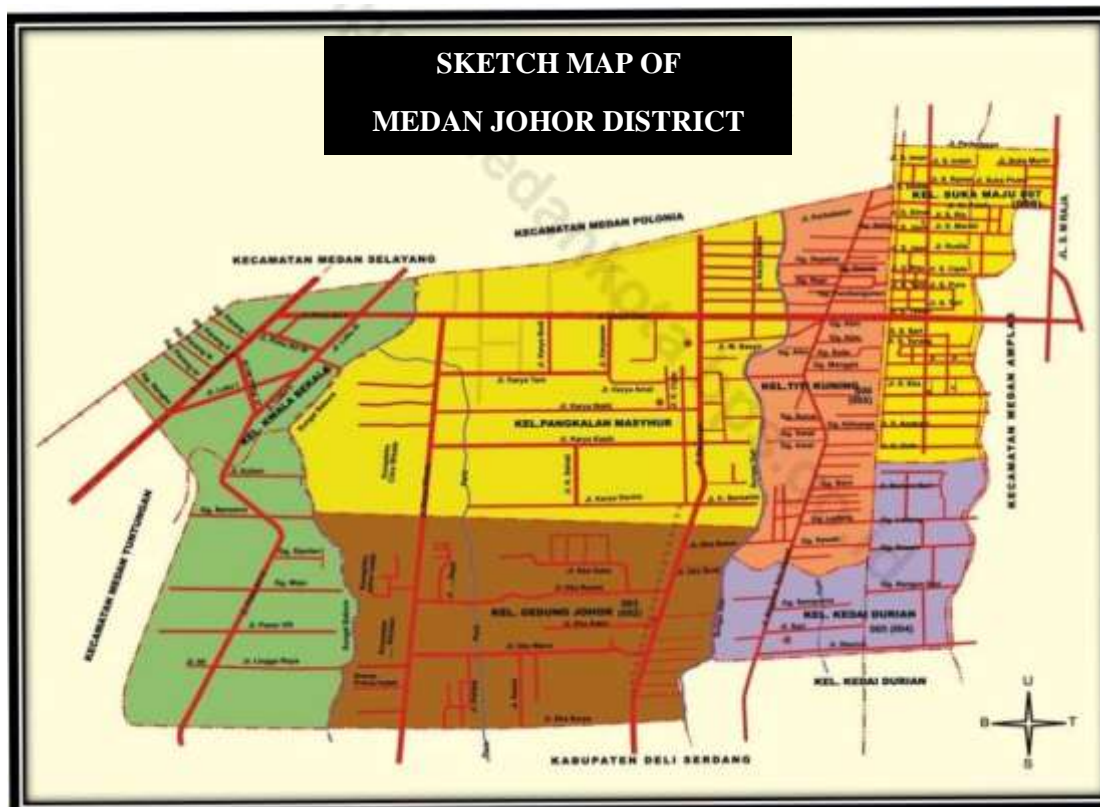


Figure 1. Map of the Medan Johor District 2019

b. Geographical Medan Johor

Medan Johor Subdistrict is geographically data from BPS Medan Johor District in Figures 2019 with north latitude 3.535611 North Latitude and East Longitude 98.676769 East Longitude The northern area of Medan Johor District is bordered by Medan Polonia District, the southern area of Medan Johor District is bordered by Deli Serdang Regency,

the East area of Medan Johor District is bordered by Medan Amplas District, and the West area of Medan Johor District is bordered by Medan Tuntung District.

c. Medan Johor Demographically

1. Total Population Medan Johor

Demographically, Medan Johor District according to data obtained from BPS Medan Johor District in 2019 Figures regarding the population of Medan Johor District. The population in Medan Johor District reaches 136,069 inhabitants. The total male population was 67,053 or 49.28%, the total female population was 69,016 or 50.72%. The largest population was in Kelurahan Kwala Bekala with 35,382 people, while the lowest population was in Kelurahan Kedai Durian with 7,251 people. When compared between population and area, Titi Kuning Village is the most densely populated sub-district, which is 12,582 people per km².

Table 1. Total Population of Medan Johor Subdistrict by Area and Gender

No.	Sub-district	Area (Km ²)	Male	Women
1	Kwala Bekala	5,50	17 052	18 330
2	Gedung Johor	3,15	12 554	13 082
3	Kedai Durian	0,98	3 673	3 578
4	Suka Maju	1,52	5 188	5 317
5	Titi Kuning	1,81	11 309	11 465
6	Pangkalan Masyhur	4,00	17 277	17 244
Amount		16,96	67 053	69 016

Medan City Statistics Agency in Numbers, 2019

2. Total population of Medan Johor Subdistrict by Livelihood

Table 2. Total Population in Medan Johor B Districtbased on Livelihoods

No.	Sub-district	Civil servants	Private employees	TNI / POL RI	Farmer	Fisherman	Traders	Retired	Entrepreneur / others
1	Kwala Bekala	1102	4913	0	533	0	2292	3585	487
2	Gedung Johor	780	3479	0	377	0	1623	2538	345
3	Kedai Durian	225	1004	0	109	0	468	732	99
4	Suka Maju	327	1459	0	158	0	680	106	144
5	Titi Kuning	709	3162	0	343	0	1475	2307	313
6	Pangkalan Masyhur	1057	4713	0	511	0	2199	3439	467
Amount		4201	18730	0	2031	0	8737	13665	1855

Medan City Statistics Agency in Numbers, 2019

Based on table 2, that the majority of community jobs in Medan Johor District are as private employees, namely as many as 18730.

3. Total Population of Medan Johor District According to Religion

Tabel 3. Total Population of Medan Johor District According to Religion

No.	Sub-district	Islam	Christian	Catholic	Buddha	Hindu	Konghucu
1	Kwala Bekala	24 186	6 531	1 229	3 220	148	0
2	Gedung Johor	16 123	4 624	8 70	2 286	105	0
3	Kedai Durian	4 941	1 334	252	660	0 30	0
4	Suka Maju	7 183	1 940	365	9 59	146	0
5	Titi Kuning	15 565	4 203	3 064	2 077	954	0
6	Pangkalan Masyhur	23 200	6 265	1 179	3 097	142	0
	Amount	92 199	24 897	4685	12307	564	0

Medan City Statistics Agency in Numbers, 2019

Based on table 3, that the majority of the largest religious adherents are Muslims and the smallest are Hindus, but the life of the people in Medan Johor District runs in harmony and mutual tolerance between religious communities.

4.2 Children with Disabilities

a. Basic Needs of Children

The basic needs for children's growth and development are generally classified into physical-biomedical (care) needs which include food or nutrition, basic health care, adequate housing, sanitation, clothing, physical fitness or recreation. Emotional needs or affection (Asih), in the first years of life, a close, intimate and harmonious relationship between the mother or the substitute mother and the child is an absolute requirement to ensure harmonious growth and development, both physically, mentally and psychosocial. The need for mental stimulation (Sharpening), mental stimulation is the forerunner in the learning process (education and training) in children. This mental stimulation develops psychosocial mental development including intelligence, skills, independence, creativity, religion, personality and so on (Damayanti, 2008).

b. Factors Causing Persons with Disabilities

Scientifically, people with disabilities can be caused by various factors, namely internal factors and external factors. Things that are internal factors (in children), namely factors that are closely related to the baby during pregnancy. Probably because of genes (hereditary characteristics), maternal psychological condition, malnutrition, drug poisoning, and so on. While things that include external factors include factors that occur at or after the baby is born. For example: accidents, exposure to syphilis which hit the eyes at birth, the influence of medical aids (pliers) during childbirth so that the nervous system is damaged, malnutrition or vitamins, exposure to toxins, trachoma virus, too high body heat, and eye inflammation due to disease, bacteria, or viruses (Somantri, 2007: 66-67).

4.3 Community Acceptance of Children with Disabilities

a. Family Acceptance (Key Informants) of the Presence of Children with Disabilities in the Midst of the Family



Figure 2. Informants with Children with Disabilities

The key informant in this study was the mother of a child with disabilities with the type of Tunaganda or a combination disability, namely Mrs. M. Ibu M, who works as a neighbor's house maid in the next hallway. Mrs. M has 1 child who has moderate mental retardation and speech impairment or it can be said with a retarded disability named SS aged 15 years and is the second child of the mother and SS also has twins. SS is a child with a type of disability, SS can take care of himself in everyday life, but still needs supervision from the people around him. SS can also do household chores such as sweeping, eating and drinking by themselves, SS can also protect itself from dangers such as sheltering from the rain, walking on the road. SS's daily life is just like any other normal child, SS never gets discrimination from his friends. This was conveyed by Ms. SS through interviews conducted by researchers.



Figure 3. Informant's Family

The same thing was also said by other key informants who have children with mental retardation types but this child has mild mental retardation and the child is a boy with the initials F, who is 10 years old. F can do homework such as sweeping the house and the yard. It's just that F does not have physical problems at all, F looks like any other normal child, but what distinguishes him F is not fluent in speaking and has difficulty learning.

When they find out that their child has a disability, they are very sad and afraid that their child will not be accepted in the community in the future. SS himself began to appear to experience disability at the age of 5 months, marked by stiff legs and arms and could not move. At that time, the family brought SS to the hospital, and SS was hospitalized for up to 2 months, not only that after bringing SS to the hospital, the family also took him to a healer, but SS's condition was still the same as before. SS's legs and arms were stiff and difficult to move until he was 5 years old, but he was able to walk after those 5 years. The condition of SS's hands and feet is still stiff until now he is 15 years old.

This is also in line with what key informant II said that they are very sad about the condition of their children like this, but they do not give up hope to keep fighting for their child to recover. F began to appear to experience disability at the age of several months marked by decreasing body weight and when he was examined at the hospital that F was malnourished. Parent F was confused because during pregnancy and at birth the child was always given a balanced nutrition.

The SS family itself always taught the SS to act or do something and to be responsible for their actions. For example in playing when SS accidentally breaks a friend's toy, SS is taught to apologize to his friend.

The SS family fully supports the talents possessed by the SS. SS itself has a talent for drawing and coloring. SS's parents always provide drawing books so that he can draw and provide paint pencils for coloring so that SS can also train his hands to develop his talents.

The community or neighbors around their house never differentiated SS from other children. SS is treated the same as any other child, just as SS is paid close attention to by neighbors or people around SS so that they are not discriminated against by other friends.

Children with disabilities have the right to access or facilities provided for persons with disabilities in order to realize equal opportunity in accordance with Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2016 concerning the implementation and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities. This means that families or communities provide schools so that children with disabilities can study and go to school like other normal children. However SS did not go to school because he did not want to go to school.

In contrast to the explanation given by F's biological mother, she said that her child learned by bringing in an outside tutor to teach F to recognize letters.

Children with disabilities are entitled to special treatment and more protection in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Indonesia of 2016 concerning the implementation and fulfillment of the rights of children with disabilities.

b. Community Acceptance (Main Informant) of Children with Disabilities

Social acceptance is the recognition and appreciation of individual values. A person who gets social acceptance feels that he/she has received recognition and appreciation from other individuals or groups as a whole (Aisyah, 2013). Based on research conducted by researchers, the community in Medan Johor City Medan District can be said to have accepted the existence of children with disabilities in their neighborhood. According to the informant, children are a gift from God whose existence must be protected.



Figure 4. Informant



Figure 5. Community leaders / heads of environment

Children with disabilities have the right to life, the right to be accepted in the community, the right to be respected for their presence. The rights of children with disabilities have been stated in Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning PwDs Article 2, which states that the implementation and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities is based on one of which is respect for dignity, is the attitude of respecting or accepting the existence of persons with disabilities with all inherent rights relieve themselves. This was also conveyed by the Head of Environment X, Titi Kuning Village, Medan Johor District, Mr. M Hafis Barus.

Children with disabilities have the right to get equal opportunities as stated in the 2016 Republic of Indonesia Law, that people with disabilities have the right to be given opportunities to channel their talents or potentials and be given support by the community.

Children with disabilities have the right without discrimination as stated in the 2016 Law of the Republic of Indonesia that persons with disabilities have the right not to be discriminated against in the form of discrimination, harassment or exclusion on the basis of disability which intends to limit or deny recognition.

Children with disabilities have the right to get equal opportunities in accordance with Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities, Article 2 which states that children with disabilities are entitled to equal opportunities in terms of providing opportunities for children with disabilities to channel their potential. persons with these disabilities.

The SS neighbor said that he provided equal opportunities for children with disabilities in channeling their potential.

Children with disabilities are entitled to capacity that continues to develop as an effort to strengthen the existence of children with disabilities in the form of potential development so that they can grow into strong and independent individuals in accordance with Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2016 concerning the implementation and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities.

This was also said by a neighbor from SS, he said that there is a need for cooperation between families and other communities to introduce their children in the midst of society so that these children become children who grow up to be independent children.

Children with disabilities are entitled to special treatment and more protection as an effort to protect and strengthen the rights of persons with disabilities in accordance with Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2016 concerning the implementation and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities.

The same thing was also said by F's aunt, that children with disabilities really need special treatment and more protection from various parties.

c. Government Acceptance (Additional Informants) for Children with Disabilities

The 1945 Constitution guarantees and respects the dignity of humans which is inherently universal, eternal, lasting, respected, defended and upheld by the Republic of Indonesia. Protection and guarantees of rights are not only given to citizens who have physical and mental perfection, but protection of the rights of vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities needs to be improved. Persons with disabilities are people who have physical, mental, intellectual or sensory limitations for a long period of time (Law No. 19 of 2011).



Figure 6. Coordinator of Children with Disabilities in Medan City

Law No. 19 of 2011 affirms that every person with a disability must be free from torture or cruel, inhuman, degrading treatment, free from exploitation, violence and arbitrary treatment, and have the right to receive respect for their mental and physical integrity. Based on similarities with others. However, the facts on the ground are that there are still people who still discriminate, such as insults, and there are still parents who hide and are ashamed to introduce their children who have disabilities in the midst of society. In this case the coordinator of persons with disabilities in Medan, Sister Karmila S. Br Barus, also confirmed this fact.

Facts in the field experienced by researchers also confirm that parents still hide children with disabilities in the family. At the time of the study, researchers found refusal from parents to be interviewed on the grounds that they did not have children with disabilities, even though from existing data and from information provided by the surrounding community that the family had children with disabilities with the type of Down Syndrome or often known as children with thousand faces (30 August 2020).

Children are gifts from God who are entrusted to parents or families whose existence should be grateful. There is no difference between one child and another. This was conveyed by the coordinator of persons with disabilities in Medan regarding the government's acceptance of children with disabilities in Medan City.

Children with disabilities are entitled to individual autonomy, namely in terms of acting and being responsible for their actions in accordance with Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2016 concerning the implementation and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities.

Children with disabilities have the right to receive recognition without discrimination in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2016 concerning the implementation and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities that children with disabilities have the right not to receive discrimination such as discrimination, harassment and exclusion on the basis of disability.

Children with disabilities have the right to get full participation in terms of the efforts made to fulfill and realize the rights of persons with disabilities in accordance with Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2016 concerning the implementation and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities.

Children with disabilities are entitled to human diversity and humanity in accordance with Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2016 concerning the implementation and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities.

In accordance with Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning the implementation and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities, persons with disabilities are entitled to equal opportunities, namely conditions that provide opportunities or provide access for persons with disabilities to channel their talents or potential.

Even though children with disabilities have physical or mental limitations, they have advantages in life. Many children with disabilities have talents or abilities beyond limitations, including SS and F, they have the ability to draw and color. Due to the relatively low economic capacity of the family, the parents of each child are unable to send them to the proper schools so that they can be trained to develop their talents. Families can only afford to send their children to Bimba or regular Tutoring, which they can still afford.

Accessibility is an facility provided by the government for persons with disabilities to realize equal opportunities based on Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2016 concerning the implementation and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities. The Medan City Government has not provided a forum or institution so that

children with disabilities can channel their talents. However, there are many private-led institutions, it's just that the costs are more expensive.

Based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2016 concerning the implementation and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities, persons with disabilities are entitled to a growing capacity and identity of children as an effort to strengthen the existence of children with disabilities so that they are able to develop their potential and grow into independent individuals.

Based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2016 concerning the implementation and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities, children with disabilities are entitled to special treatment and more protection in terms of conscious efforts to protect, protect, and strengthen the rights of persons with disabilities.

V. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research conducted, two informants, as parents who have children with disabilities, felt very sad at the beginning knowing that their children had disabilities. Furthermore, they also have a very big sense of concern for the future of the child. Over time, the acceptance of parents for children with disabilities is getting better, especially when parents see children's talents that must be developed and realize that this is an advantage of their children compared to other ordinary children who must receive support from parents. Other informants such as family neighbors who have children with disabilities, community leaders are said to have been able to accept the presence of children with disabilities present in the community. Furthermore, the coordinator of children with disabilities in Medan City stated that there are still children with disabilities who are discriminated against in the midst of society, their whereabouts are still hidden, especially when collecting data on children with disabilities. There is no place provided by the Medan City Government for a place to practice and channel the talents of children with disabilities.

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