

Strengthening Social Inclusion and Empowerment for People with Disabilities through the Malang Inclusion Forum

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Abstract

Persons with disabilities constitutionally have the same rights and status before the law and government. But unfortunately, legal issues, the implementation of Law No. 8/2016 is considered not optimal. The Malang Inclusion Forum as a miniature inclusive society will continue to act as a motor for the disability social movement and control government policies. This research includes qualitative descriptive research and case study research. Data were collected through observation, interviews, documentation and literature study. Determination of sources of information (informants) in this study is purposive sampling with the snowball method. The data that has been obtained were analyzed using the interactive analysis technique of Milles and Huberman. The results of this research are the strengthening of social inclusion for people with disabilities through the Malang Inclusion Forum in the form of disability awareness, disabled people are aware of advocacy, and disabled people are aware of regulations. Meanwhile, empowerment for people with disabilities is in the form of awareness raising and capacity training as well as network development and development.

Keywords

social inclusion;
empowerment; disabilities



I. Introduction

In Indonesia, disability problems are very complex, covering aspects of education, health, economy, social, culture, politics and so on. Physical and non-physical deficiencies that are considered abnormal have resulted in social backwardness, accessibility barriers, stigma and discrimination.

Considering that disability as a legal and social subject has the same and equal rights as other citizens, it is the responsibility of the government, citizens and elements of the nation to protect the rights of persons with disabilities.

Through the spirit of reform and democracy that relies on strengthening the basic joints of human rights, persons with disabilities are essentially social beings with the potential, so they have the opportunity to contribute and play an optimal role in all aspects of the life of the nation, state and society. People with disabilities even have great potential to become change of social agents for development in all fields and have the opportunity to appear to make brilliant achievements in a multidisciplinary manner at the local, regional, national and international levels.

According to the Social Service, the number of people with disabilities in Malang in 2016 reached 1,397 people (BPS, 8/8/2017). The number of blind people in Malang Regency has crossed 1,000 people. According to Sudarmaji as Chair of the East Java Indonesian Blind Association (Pertuni) during the celebration of the 52nd Anniversary of Pertuni in Pakis in 2018, among some of the problems faced by blind people are that they have not received adequate facilities, the difficulty of easy access for blind people to vote in local elections and general elections. In addition, blind people are still discriminated

against. Like not many companies are willing to accept people with disabilities to work. In fact, according to the rules, each company is required to employ as much as one percent of people with disabilities. Including having to accept work for the blind. In addition, the government has not provided broad access to skills training for persons with disabilities.

The Malang Inclusion Forum (FOMI) is an organization formed by the Indonesian Social Circle in 2016. The Malang Inclusion Forum was initiated by the founder of the Social Circle, Kertaning Tyas and the Director of the Disability LBH, Hari Kurniawan, to organize cross-organizational social movements for a mission towards a disability-friendly Greater Malang. Under the banner of FOMI, cross-organizational members mingle with each other in one activity. The current focus of the FOMI movement in Malang Regency is on the proposed Disability Perda, to strengthen the implementation of the 2016 Disability Law and the fulfillment of accessibility rights.

In 2018 this social movement was quite rapid and significantly brought about positive changes in Malang. The Malang Inclusion Forum is an umbrella for cross-organizational movements to fight for their rights. In the political field, FOMI coordinates with Malang City KPU for the involvement of people with disabilities in Volunteer Democracy. It is also planned that these cross-organizations will make political contracts with the three candidates for the 2018 Malang Pilwali to ensure that the rights of people with disabilities are guaranteed in the upcoming city administration.

Persons with disabilities constitutionally have the same rights and status before the law and government. Therefore, increasing the role of respect, protection, and fulfillment of the rights and obligations of persons with disabilities in national development is very urgent and strategic. The Malang Inclusion Forum as a miniature inclusive society will continue to play a role as a motor for the disability social movement and control government policies. In accordance with his vision of realizing an inclusive society in Greater Malang towards an Inclusive Indonesia.

This paper will discuss strengthening social inclusion, opportunities and barriers and empowerment for people with disabilities through the Malang Inclusion Forum.

II. Research Method

This research includes qualitative descriptive research and case study research, namely the Malang Inclusion Forum. This research also includes the type of case study research. In general, a case study is a more suitable strategy when the main question of a research relates to how or why, when the researcher has little opportunity to control the events to be investigated, and when the focus of the research lies on contemporary (present) phenomena within the context of the study. real-life context (Yin, 2006: 1)

The primary sources in this research are places and events related to strengthening social inclusion for people with disabilities through the Malang inclusion forum (Case Study of the Indonesian Blind Association (Pertuni) Malang City). Data were collected through observation, interviews and documentation. While secondary data is related to indirect sources which are usually in the form of documentation data and official archives. The data is like library data related to literature and other supporting data.

Determination of sources of information (informants) in this study is purposive sampling with the snowball. The data that has been obtained through the process of collecting data from primary and secondary data sources, then the data that has been collected and grouped are analyzed using interactive analysis techniques (Interactive Analysis). The interactive analysis technique consists of three activity lines, namely data reduction, data presentation (Data Display), and conclusion drawing (Verification).

III. Results and Discussion

The Malang Inclusion Forum (FOMI) was established on September 15, 2016, attended by 10 organizations located at Wisata Petik Madu Lawang, is a cross-organizational forum for persons with disabilities, social and humanitarian organizations that agreed to build an inclusive Greater Malang, namely a community environment that accommodates all diversity and rights. The rights of all citizens, including persons with disabilities, aims to prevent public awareness in an inclusive and comprehensive manner in seeking to optimize the role and support for persons with disabilities.

What is meant by an inclusive society is a society that is able to accept various forms of diversity and difference and accommodate it into various arrangements and infrastructures that exist in society. Diversity here includes: religion, culture, language, gender, race, ethnicity, economic strata, including physical or mental differences or called disability. This means that people with disabilities must be given respect and appreciation and not be treated in a discriminatory or arbitrary manner.

Efforts to make Indonesia inclusive have actually been going on for several years, but not all elements of society support this effort. Ordinary people do not understand much about inclusiveness. There are several things that show that the government, the private sector and the community have not fully supported inclusiveness, including:

There are still many public facilities and infrastructure that are not yet disability friendly. Regarding human resources, there are several companies and governments that have accepted persons with disabilities, but many companies have not done so. Regarding the right to speak, to voice opinions, to be facilitated to achieve achievements, it has not been fully supported to the fullest.

While the background of the founding of Fomi is an effort to unite the mission of the struggle and the direction of the inclusion movement across organizations of persons with disabilities in Malang. Currently, Fomi has networked with 25 OPDs and communities in Malang Raya.

Vision: Realizing an Inclusive Community Order in Greater Malang towards an Inclusive Indonesia. To realize this vision, Fomi's missions include:

1. First Fight for the fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities according to the law. No. 8 of 2016, concerning Persons with Disabilities
2. Second, Preventing partnerships with various competent parties on issues of persons with disabilities
3. Third, Conducting public awareness and understanding of persons with disabilities as equal human beings
4. Fourth, Encouraging public policies with a disability perspective
5. Fifth, Providing assistance in the context of fulfilling the rights of persons with disabilities.

3.1 Strengthening Social Inclusion and Empowerment for People with Disabilities through the Malang Inclusion Forum

a. Malang Inclusion Forum, Disability Awareness

What is meant by awareness disability is a society that is aware of and able to accept various forms of diversity and is able to accommodate it into various arrangements and infrastructures that exist within the community itself. Diversity here includes: religion, culture, language, gender, race, ethnicity, economic strata, including physical and mental differences, or called disability.

If this diversity can be well received and considered something natural, then the community will build a system of services, interactions and facilities that make it easier for everyone, including people with disabilities and special needs. Or in other words, awareness of disability makes conditions more favorable. It is easy for persons with disabilities and the community to develop empathy for one another.

According to Miss. Siswinarsih, disability awareness includes: understanding disability, the variety of disabilities, disability rights (there is respect, fulfillment, and protection) and interests and needs. Awareness will teach acceptance and tolerance, steps to break barriers and encourage change. If this awareness has been built in the community and government officials, it is hoped that it will increase support and accelerate the realization of an inclusive society.

This awareness effort is carried out through routine broadcasts with the theme of disability awareness through the RRI PRO 1 FM 91.5 MHz channel. In addition, FOMI also holds seminars and workshops to raise awareness of disability in the community. In addition, FOMI conducts hearings with the government to voice aspirations and accessibility, and fulfill the rights of people with special needs.

b. Disabled Awareness Advocacy

What is meant by advocacy is ways to encourage a person or group to take an action or policy that defends a group of people or groups in a systematic and organized manner to influence and push for changes in public policy by carrying out various kinds of persuasive communication patterns. As social beings, persons with disabilities also need good knowledge of advocacy to guard and protect them from various legal problems that support them.

Regarding this advocacy awareness, Ibu Sri Winarsih explained that things that must be known about advocacy for people with disabilities include knowledge of Basic Advocacy Preparation, Advocacy Principles, Advocacy Levels, Strategies to Influence Policies or Regulations, Who is the Target or Target of Advocacy, Criteria Advocacy Targets or Goals, Advocacy Planning, Key to Advocacy Success. So that persons with disabilities can focus on policy advocacy for the fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities.

Among the efforts to educate people with disabilities awareness of advocacy is in the form of regular broadcasts with the theme of disabled people being aware of advocacy through the RRI PRO 1 FM 91.5 MHz channel. In addition, FOMI held a discussion agenda with persons with disabilities regarding advocacy training for persons with disabilities. In addition, FOMI is also trying to make political contracts. With the local government.

c. Disabled Aware of Regulations

Regarding the urgency of regulatory knowledge for persons with disabilities, Ms. Siswinarsih stated that it is time for persons with disabilities to be aware of regulations, namely that persons with disabilities as interested parties should equip themselves with knowledge and understanding of several existing regulations that regulate their interests and needs and can encourage the birth of regulations by examining issues that need to be regulated by regulation. This will make people with disabilities as qualified individuals and able to contribute to development.

To control humans or society with certain limitations. Government officials are kind and caring is not enough, there must be regulations that ensure or guarantee the fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities. One of the efforts to educate people with disabilities who are aware of regulations is through regular broadcasts with the theme of

people with disabilities being aware of regulations through the RRI PRO 1 FM 91.5 MHz channel. In addition, FOMI also cooperates with the government to educate persons with disabilities regarding the rights they can get in the context of the role and contribution of persons with disabilities in development such as involvement in general elections and soon.

d. Awareness and Capacity Training

Among FOMI's missions is to raise awareness and understanding of people with disabilities as equal human beings and provide assistance in the context of fulfilling the rights of persons with disabilities.

According to Mrs. Siswinarsih, encouragement and support are important elements that must be given to people with disabilities so that people with disabilities have the motivation and confidence to live a good and independent life. Independence as an indicator of empowerment and self-confidence is an indicator of empowerment. Therefore, self-confidence is important to develop to be able to control themselves and others around them. He stated:

In addition, according to FOMI, increasing awareness of persons with disabilities on their rights is also very important so that they feel as a whole part of a society that has equal and equal rights. Among the forms of training for people with disabilities through the Malang Inclusion Forum is

(1) Speech computer training. for the blind

Talking computer training for the blind, which is held by the Adi Gunawan Institute independently and in collaboration with FOMI and the Batu City Social Service Office, in this case is to facilitate the training venue.

According to Miss. Siswinarsih, there are many blind people who are educated in the field, but because of the lack of accessibility, they experience difficulties in developing their abilities. So urgently needed training they need.

What is meant by a talking computer is an ordinary computer that is not equipped with braille letters but with the use of a JAWS for Windows software that can change writing that is converted to sound. By utilizing the voice technology of the blind, it is possible to access computer screens. With the help of a scanner, blind people can also access books read by software. Thus, the training held by FOMI with competent parties for the blind is very important and has a positive effect in equipping the blind skills to facilitate daily activities.

(2) Patchwork and mask craft

Training Periodically FOMI and related parties conduct patchwork training for persons with disabilities who are members of FOMI and the Social Circle. Even though they have limitations, the blind can still access this training by touching. According to Mrs. Siswinarsih, people with disabilities in these difficult economic times must remain resilient with good economic resilience. Among the training that blind friends can do is patchwork training. This patchwork is transformed into various valuable handicrafts such as bags, tissue holders, tablecloths, handkerchiefs and so on. This is very beneficial for their economic sustainability.

e. Network Development and Development

Through Fomi, various organizations of persons with disabilities who have a dream of realizing equality, fighting for disability rights and their empowerment efforts towards a prosperous life are interconnected and form networks to make it easier to connect with private and government elements

Mrs. Siswinarsih stated that empowerment for people with disabilities is the main agenda of FOMI in addition to realizing an inclusive society in Greater Malang towards Inclusive Indonesia. And Empowerment for people with disabilities is in line with Fomi's mission, namely: Preventing partnerships with various parties who are competent with issues of persons with disabilities, Carrying out awareness and understanding to the public about persons with disabilities as equal human beings, Encouraging public policies with a disability perspective and Providing assistance in to fulfill the rights of persons with disabilities.

3.2 Opportunities for Strengthening Social Inclusion and Empowerment for People with Disabilities through the Malang Inclusion Forum

a. Malang Inclusion Forum, Collaboration between the Malang Inclusion Forum (FOMI) and the Government persons with disabilities

As stated by Mr. Kertaning tyas that the relationship between FOMI and the Government, in March 2017 for the first time the Malang Inclusion Forum participated in the Malang Regency Musrenbang. On that occasion, FOMI asked about the absence of special data collection for people with disabilities and inaccurate data. They also suggested that the government should pay attention to accessibility rights. The FOMI survey shows that none of the public infrastructure meets the applicable accessibility standards. “

In addition, in the field of regulation or legislation, FOMI also oversees the Malang Regency DPRD to strengthen the implementation of the 2016 Disability Law. In addition, FOMI also cooperates with the government to fulfill other rights of persons with disabilities, such as the proposed SIM D for deaf people. In addition to Malang Regency, another progress is the Malang Inclusion Forum in collaboration with the government and related parties in the city of Malang in the fields of health and politics. Meanwhile in Batu City, FOMI also approached and collaborated to voice the rights of persons with disabilities.

b. Awareness of Persons with Disabilities to Advance and Develop

With all the shortcomings and limitations, people with disabilities have the desire to advance, socialize and improve their standard of living. According to Mrs. Siswinarsih, it is time for people with disabilities to have the awareness to progress and develop and it needs to be done as early as possible to reduce the obstacles that faced as adults in order to build independence, physical-mental-social-work skills, inclusion, and participation of persons with disabilities in development. As he stated that in the midst of negative stigma against persons with disabilities, of course there is a positive side to people with special needs. The government under the leadership of President Joko Widodo and Vice President Ma'ruf Amin, appointed several names such as Surya Tjandra, Deputy Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning (ATR) and Anggie Yudistia as special staff to the President representing the millennial generation. Where the two figures are persons with disabilities:

High enthusiasm for disability, discipline and seriousness in learning, are advantages that are sometimes not possessed by normal humans. They study without complaining, following a full schedule encouraging people with disabilities to have the spirit like the leaders who succeeded in making the Indonesian nation proud and active in government, even though they have limitations.

They are often ridiculed, and are associated with nothing but "trash", useless and create an "unpleasant" view of the social order formed by "normal" people.

In addition to the lack of public awareness, high intolerance towards persons with disabilities is suspected as an inhibiting factor in strengthening social inclusion in society.

In this case, Ms. Siswinarsih stated that among the forms of intolerance towards persons with disabilities that are commonly found in society are: there are no specific village/kelurahan regulations that protect the rights of persons with disabilities, there are still restrictions on the participation of persons with disabilities in village/kelurahan activities, the difficulty of persons with disabilities accessing village/kelurahan government assistance, cases of shackled persons with mental disorders and hate speech is still found directed at persons with disabilities in houses of worship or other public places.

Thus, discriminatory actions against people with disabilities that are still commonly found in society, such as the lack of awareness and intolerance of the community towards the rights of persons with disabilities are one of the inhibiting factors for realizing an inclusive and disability-friendly society. Discriminatory culture erodes a potentially bad sense of empathy in the treatment of the rights of persons with disabilities as well as ethics and procedures in interacting with various persons with disabilities. Meanwhile, the low attitude of acceptance and intolerance is also one of the inhibiting factors in accelerating the realization of an inclusive society.

c. The Government's Lack of Attention to Persons with Disabilities

The government is considered to still have minimal attention to the fulfillment of disability rights, in this case Kertaning tyas as the chairman of FOMI stated that the legal problem is the implementation of Law No. 2016 is considered not optimal. Likewise, the implementation of the Malang City Disabled Regulation Number 4 of 2014 which is considered still half-hearted.

In addition, in terms of accessibility, the government is also considered indifferent, namely the ease of various facilities in realizing disability independence and welfare. In addition to accessibility, people with disabilities are also bumped into by labor regulations which still retain their rights. In this case, Ms. Siswinarsih stated that lastly, there was still company discrimination against applicants with disabilities. Even though Law no. 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities clearly stipulates that the government, both BUMN and BUMD, are required to employ persons with disabilities at least two percent of the total employees, while the private sector is at least one percent. There are still many companies that have not been included.

There are still government policies that are in fact still half-hearted, such as the absence of data on residents with special needs that are always updated in the Village/Kelurahan government, the absence of assistance programs from the village/kelurahan government specifically aimed at persons with disabilities and the absence of persons with disabilities representing them to voice his opinion in the village/kelurahan government.

d. The Unevenly Realized Inclusive Education Program

According to Mrs. Siswinarsih, one of the inhibiting factors for the realization of an inclusive society is that the inclusive education program has not been realized evenly, namely the implementation of learning that is in accordance with disability infrastructure and has been mandated by law, but in fact it is still has not been applied. For example, there are still rejections from regular school institutions for persons with disabilities. So it is not directed to the appropriate school.

Just a note, that the Ministry of Education and Culture initiates inclusive schools in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of National Education (Permendiknas) No. 70 of 2009 concerning Inclusive Education for Students with Disabilities and Potential Intelligence and/or Special Talents.

The students referred to in the ministerial regulation include blind students; deaf; speech impaired; mentally disabled; quadriplegic; tunalaras; learning difficulties; slow learner; autism; have motor impairments; victims of drug abuse, illegal drugs and other addictive substances; as well as double disability.

Permendiknas Number 70 of 2009 requires that district/city governments appoint at least one elementary school, and one junior high school in each sub-district. And one secondary education unit to organize inclusive education which is obliged to accept students with special needs.

With regard to government regulations regarding the implementation of inclusive education, in this case Mrs. Siswinarsih stated that although the regulations were clear, there were still rejections of children with disabilities in regular schools on the grounds that disabled access facilities were not available and the lack of special assistant teachers. The mandate of the inauguration of Malang City as a Pioneer City for Inclusive Education by the Director of Special Education Development for Special Services of the Ministry of Education and Culture in 2012 is still far from what was expected. To achieve this requires the seriousness of the government and the active role of the community.

IV. Conclusion

Based on the problems posed and the results of the study and analysis carried out, it can be concluded:

- a. Strengthening Social Inclusion for People with Disabilities Through the Malang Inclusion Forum (Case Study of the Indonesian Blind Association (Pertuni) Malang City)
 - 1) Disability
 - 2) Awareness
- b. Includig for People with Disabilities through the Malang Inclusion Forum (Case Study of the Indonesian Blind Association (Pertuni) Malang City) includes:
 - 1) Awareness raising and capacity training
 - 2) Development and Development of
- c. Opportunity Networks for Strengthening Social Inclusion and empowerment for People with Disabilities through the Malang Inclusion Forum (Case Study of the Indonesian Blind Association (Case Study of the Indonesian Blind Association (Pertuni) Malang City)
 - 1) There is Cooperation between the Malang Inclusion Forum (FOMI) and the Government
 - 2) Awareness of Persons with Disabilities to Advance and Develop
- d. Barriers to Strengthening Social Inclusion and Empowerment for People with Disabilities through the Malang Inclusion Forum (Case Study of the Indonesian Blind Association (P) ertuni) Malang City)
 - 1) Lack of Public Awareness and Tolerance
 - 2) Lack of Government's Attention to Persons with Disabilities
 - 3) Not yet Realized Equitable Inclusive Education Program

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