



The Government's Efforts in Fulfilling the Accessibility of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities through Social Rehabilitation in East Java

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ABSTRACT

One of the benchmarks for democracy in a government is considering the state's ability to fulfill and guarantee the rights of its citizens. The East Java Provincial Social Service carries out rehabilitation regularly, both inside and outside the orphanage through program activities carried out by the Social Rehabilitation Division of East Java Province. The purpose of this research is how the government's efforts to fulfill the accessibility of the rights of persons with disabilities through social rehabilitation in East Java. This research uses qualitative research with a case study approach. This study uses 2 data sources, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data was obtained through interviews with the Social Service of East Java Province regarding the Government's Efforts in Fulfilling Accessibility of Rights of Persons with Disabilities through Social Rehabilitation in East Java, while secondary data was obtained through journals for persons with disabilities, journals on the role of the government towards persons with disabilities, operational instructions for the work of the social services of the Java province. East Java, books or documents about persons with disabilities as references and supporting elements relevant to fulfilling the accessibility of persons with disabilities in East Java. In general, several programs have had a very positive impact on people with disabilities, but several things made the program less effective, such as the uneven distribution of programs in various districts/cities in East Java due to the limited number of targets, and inadequate follow-up after the program implementation monitored.

INTRODUCTION

Of all the rights that are ideally obtained by society or humans, the right of accessibility is one of the rights that cannot be negated. Starting from the provision of public transportation facilities to community services as a whole without discrimination from one another (Nasir & Jayadi, 2021). When talking about accessibility, in our minds it is intended for everyone or all citizens without exception, including for persons with disabilities, this is reinforced in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 8 of 2016 Chapter 1 (GENERAL PROVISIONS) article 1 paragraph 2 concerning "Equal Opportunity" (East Java Provincial Government Social Service, 2016d).

Persons with disabilities are also classified as one of the vulnerable groups. Vulnerable groups are groups that most often receive discriminatory treatment and their rights are often not fulfilled. This is not without reason, because people with disabilities are often considered people with disabilities who receive the most discrimination treatment and there are still many other rights that have not been fulfilled for people with disabilities (Ndaumanu, 2020).

One of the factors that have become the main problem to date for people with disabilities is related to the access provided. One of the things we look at when we talk about accessibility, which until now cannot be denied that it is difficult for persons with disabilities to get access to the fields they want, one of which is in the work area where almost all companies in Indonesia want their employees to be normal and not In certain limitations, the difficulty of access has an impact on the majority of people with disabilities who are unemployed or not empowered. We cannot deny that persons with disabilities must receive special attention in various matters.

The Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia respects and upholds human dignity. Human rights as basic rights that are inherently inherent in humans are universal and lasting, are also protected, respected, and maintained by the Republic of Indonesia, so that the protection and promotion of human rights, including for vulnerable groups, especially persons with disabilities, also needs to be improved (Itasari, 2020). The existence of this law is important as a legal umbrella to realize the obligations of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia in realizing the rights contained in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Sca, 2013).

One of the benchmarks for democracy in a government is to consider the country's ability to fulfill and guarantee the rights of its citizens (Thohari, 2017). This means that the state is fully responsible as a provider as well as a protector of the rights of its citizens. This means that every Indonesian citizen has the same rights, obligations, and opportunities without any distinction. Stipulation of Law No. 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities has guaranteed formally all the equal rights and positions of persons with disabilities with other Indonesian citizens (East Java Provincial Government Social Service, 2016b).

When we discuss the State and the responsibilities it has, it is less interesting if we don't discuss the government, which in general terms the government is a group of people who fill an institution or public body in a certain area that has the duty and function to make efforts to achieve goals. from a country. With the authority it has, the government is expected to be able to present conditions that cannot be carried out and handed over to each individual, meaning that apart from the duties and

functions of the government for the welfare of its citizens, the government is also more capable of seeing the condition of society with the eyes of justice. which one without discriminating from one another (Kwan et al., 2013).

The results of a survey conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) in the last update on October 4, 2019, as many as 47,649 people (East Java Central Statistics Agency, 2019). The report from BPS confirms that the majority of people with disabilities in East Java are dominated by the weak economic class (East Java Central Statistics Agency, 2018). Their social conditions are generally in vulnerable condition, both in terms of economy, education, skills, and social relations.

Persons with disabilities have complex problems, such as physical and mental health problems, livelihood problems, empowerment, and social relations problems (Pure Ruaida, 2015). On the other hand, they have the same right to obtain welfare, from this the government is questioning its role to its citizens, if we see how complex the problems experienced by persons with disabilities are, especially in East Java.

Rehabilitation for persons with disabilities is an effort to help ease the burden of achieving their welfare. Empowering persons with disabilities is an effort to increase the dignity of persons with disabilities who are in a weak condition or the process of enabling and becoming independent with disabilities themselves by relying on their abilities (East Java Provincial Government Social Service, 2019b). The key is equal rights and equal opportunities, there is no difference between humans in general and people with special needs or who are often familiar with people with disabilities.

Social rehabilitation activities are carried out through various continuous and gradual guidance (MUZAKI, 2015). Basically, in carrying out rehabilitation, it cannot only be done once or twice but it must be done periodically so that the resulting development can be optimal. In its implementation, the East Java Provincial Social Service carries out regular rehabilitation both inside and outside the orphanage through several program activities carried out by the REHSOS Division of the East Java Province section for persons with disabilities.

Table 1. Data for Persons with Disabilities in East Java

Variety of Disabilities	Month/ Year			
	May 2019	June 2019	July 2019	October 2019
Autism	215	214	224	4388
Daksa	3752	3853	4041	6112
Down syndrome	197	204	221	242
Former Leprosy	88	92	336	1211
Doble/Mul	3979	4081	4133	4075
Grahita	1215	1229	1258	6360
Slow	362	372	330	321
Low Visio	232	239	257	3256
Mental	2391	2472	2611	741
Deaf	386	405	407	4512
Totally Blind	784	818	863	5900
Speech Impaired	267	282	288	5021

Source: (East Java Provincial Government Social Service, 2019a)

From the table for the last three months above, it can be seen that the number of Persons with Disabilities continues to increase every month, whether it is due to the time they were born or due to certain factors that cause individuals to become persons with disabilities.

Considering a large number of people with social welfare problems, including people with disabilities in East Java Province, it is necessary to have synergistic and sustainable handling that is realized through various forms of real actions from the government, especially in terms of access provided by the government for people with disabilities, both it is in the aspect of work, education, and guarantees of other rights like normal people in general because basically the government is the leading sector.

The efforts made by the Social Service of East Java Province, especially in the field of Social Rehabilitation, are in the form of programs that are run in several areas of East Java with the aim of the welfare of persons with disabilities to obtain rights according to their needs. However, so far, several program activities carried out by the Social Service for Social Rehabilitation in East Java are still considered to be less than optimal, because there are indeed several influencing factors, such as the unequal distribution of activity programs to all districts/cities in East Java, so only there are several cities/districts that are the target of the program, and also the limited number of persons with disabilities to be able to

experience some of the programs organized by the Office of Social Affairs for Social Rehabilitation.

There are several references related to previous or previous research which are in the big theme of disability and in particular related to the accessibility of the rights of persons with disabilities, including: Educational Rights of Persons with Disabilities in East Java (Wiwik Affiah, 2018), Implementation of the Fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Blindness) in Accessing Public Facilities According to Bondiwoso Regent Regulation No. 53 of 2018 concerning Protection and Fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Bondowoso Regency (Fatahillah, 2020), Skills Improvement Program for People with Blind Disabilities (Study at Bina Netra Rehabilitation Center Malang, East Java, Indonesia) (Sukmana, 2020), Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Accessibility of Public Spaces in the City of Surabaya (Amelia Puspita Sari, 2022), Accessibility of Public Service Facilities in Several Regions and Implementation of Laws in Fulfilling the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Syifa Salsabila, 2021).

Regarding some of the previous studies presented above, the outputs are almost the same, namely regarding the fulfillment of the Rights for Persons with Disabilities, the difference is that some of the titles or research above only focus on one aspect that is examined and the method of handling them is also what distinguishes this article, which in this article is somewhat broader, whether it is about the accessibility of public facilities,

accessibility of health, accessibility of education, accessibility of social security, and so on, which in its method or implementation is using the social rehabilitation method carried out by the Social Service of East Java Province.

To encourage the achievement of SDG's targets and the achievement of social welfare development in East Java in general, increasing service accessibility is still a problem. Therefore, efforts to improve social service infrastructure and expand community participation and develop community-based development models must be a priority. Based on the results of the handling of PMKS in East Java in 2018 it reached 1,301,775 PMKS or 26.09% of the total poor population in East Java and the number of other PMKS. On the other hand, the capacity of the 29 UPTs of the Social Service of East Java Province can only serve as many as 4,880 PMKS (East Java Provincial Government Social Service, 2019c).

So it can be said that access to the fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities that is accommodated by the East Java Social Service is still not optimal, especially in terms of getting accessibility in the shutter of work, be it in the Government Bureaucracy, State-Owned Enterprises, Regional-Owned Enterprises, as well as in companies. Private Companies, this is by what is stated in Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities Article 53 Paragraph 1-2 "The Government, Regional Governments, State-Owned Enterprises, Regional-Owned Enterprises are required to employ at least 2% of Persons with Disabilities of the total number of employees or workers, and private companies are required to employ at least 1% of Persons with Disabilities from the total number of employees or workers" (East Java Provincial Government Social Service, 2016a). In practical conditions in the field, there are still many business entities or companies that are still reluctant to employ persons with disabilities because they do not want to take risks when employing persons with disabilities.

In this case, the role of the government is very much needed in being a liaison or bridge for people with disabilities to get accessibility in fulfilling their rights, especially in the aspect of getting a job, it is also stated in Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities Article 18 paragraph 2 "Getting accommodation as a form of Accessibility for Individuals" (East Java Provincial Government Social Service, 2016c). From the description of the problems above, the purpose of this research is how the government's efforts to fulfill the accessibility of rights for persons with disabilities in East Java, which has been mandated in the 1945 Constitution, which is confirmed by the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities.

METHOD

This research is a type of qualitative research with a case study approach. According to Creswell, a case study is an exploration of bounded systems or cases (Creswell, 2016). The case study approach emphasizes the deepening of a particular case through the collection of various sources of information. This study uses 2 data sources, namely primary data sources and secondary data sources. Primary data was obtained through interviews with resource persons, namely the Social Service of East Java Province regarding the Government's Efforts in Fulfilling the Accessibility of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities through Social Rehabilitation in East Java, then what are the efforts to fulfill the rights of persons with

disabilities in East Java, and what forms of rehabilitation are provided. applied. Then for secondary data obtained through journals of persons with disabilities, journals on the role of the government or government efforts against disability, operational instructions for the work of the social services of the province of East Java,

In completing this paper, the author explores data through the Social Rehabilitation Division of the East Java Provincial Social Service as the maker and person in charge of the work program, and the RBM Cadre as a team under the auspices of the Social Rehabilitation Division of the East Java Province Social Service which is engaged in handling persons with disabilities outside the orphanage. In the process of extracting data, the researcher took approximately one-year (1 year) and targeted three (3) employees in the Social Rehabilitation Section of the Social Service Section of the East Java Province. Some of the data needed and which will be used as material for analysis are; documents related to program descriptions or operational instructions for rehabilitation of persons with disabilities, data on monitoring and evaluation of social rehabilitation programs for persons with disabilities,

Data collection techniques used are interviews, observation, and documentation. Data analysis techniques according to Creswell (Creswell, 2016) divided into several stages, namely, filtering and managing the data used, at this stage the data obtained through interviews and documents such as on integrated governance are then sorted to be synchronized and processed to make it easier to analyze.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Accessibility Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Accessibility is the convenience provided for everyone, including persons with disabilities, to realize equal opportunities in all aspects of life and livelihood (Andriani Vianto & Farid Makruf, 2018). Accessibility itself is a measure of comfort or convenience regarding the method or use, as for other things accessibility is an important need for people with disabilities. Therefore, people with disabilities can carry out their mobility to various places they want (Thohari, 2017). Especially in terms of public facilities, where it is hoped that all people can feel it, there are no exceptions, including persons with disabilities who are minorities or groups who must be supported in terms of facilities so that they can also feel comfortable in carrying out their activities.

Table 2. Accessibility Assessment Categories

No	Category	Information
1.	Full facilities and according to standard	Available
2.	Facilities, but not full and not up to standard	Less flexible
3.	No facilities	Not available

Source: (Thohari, 2017)

The reference and accessibility standard that we use in measuring accessibility is the Minister of Public Works Regulation number 30 of 2006 concerning Technical Guidelines for Facilities and Accessibility in Buildings and Buildings and the Environment. This category is measured by the presence of facilities that are considered important for persons with disabilities, so indeed in determining the parameters, it is not

only seen from how many facilities or spaces are available but also several standards have been regulated to measure accessibility.

Regulation of the Minister of Public Works Number 30/PRT/M/2006/2006 concerning Technical Guidelines for Facilities and Accessibility in Buildings and the Environment ([PermenPU30-2006%20\(2\).pdf, 2006](#)):

- 1) Minister of Public Works Number 468/KPTS/1998 concerning Technical Requirements for Accessibility in Public Buildings and the Environment.
- 2) Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2013 East Java regarding the protection and services of persons with disabilities.
- 3) Decree of the Minister of Transportation No. 71 of 1999 concerning Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities and Sick People in Transportation Facilities and Infrastructure

The PERMEN of Public Works Number 30/PRT/M/2006/2006 seeks to create an environment that is friendly to persons with disabilities and the elderly, be it buildings or other public facilities so that they can be accessed and utilized by everyone, including persons with disabilities which are essentially necessary. special attention.

However, with the PERMEN, it has not become a beautiful dream for people with disabilities to be able to enjoy public facilities like normal people in general, because in practice in the field, both nationally and regionally in East Java, the existing facilities cannot be said to be disability-friendly. public places that do not provide access for persons with disabilities.

However, what needs to be considered is not only the aspect of access to public facilities that is a concern or need for people with disabilities, there are many aspects that to this day become

a problem for people with disabilities, especially accessibility in obtaining rights in general, of which below are several programs from the Java Social Service. East to seek people with disabilities to get their rights.

Social Campaign Program in Fulfilling the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

To improve the quality of life of persons with disabilities, they need services and social rehabilitation efforts, both through the beach and non-home systems. This is an important effort to help restore the social function of persons with disabilities. Thus, a planned, directed, and integrated effort is needed so that persons with disabilities will be able to socialize and can encourage them to be more independent.

To realize this, the East Java Provincial Social Service has a role that is expected in the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) for 2014-2019 to be able to improve the level of social welfare of the community, especially people with disabilities through efforts to empower PMKS (People with Social Welfare) and PSKS. (Potential Source of Social Welfare) as well as encouraging the improvement and expansion of the implementation of social welfare development by the government and the community ([East Java Provincial Government Social Service, 2019b](#)).

Considering a large number of PMKS including persons with disabilities in East Java Province, synergistic and sustainable management is needed which is embodied through the Social Campaign activity program in the Fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

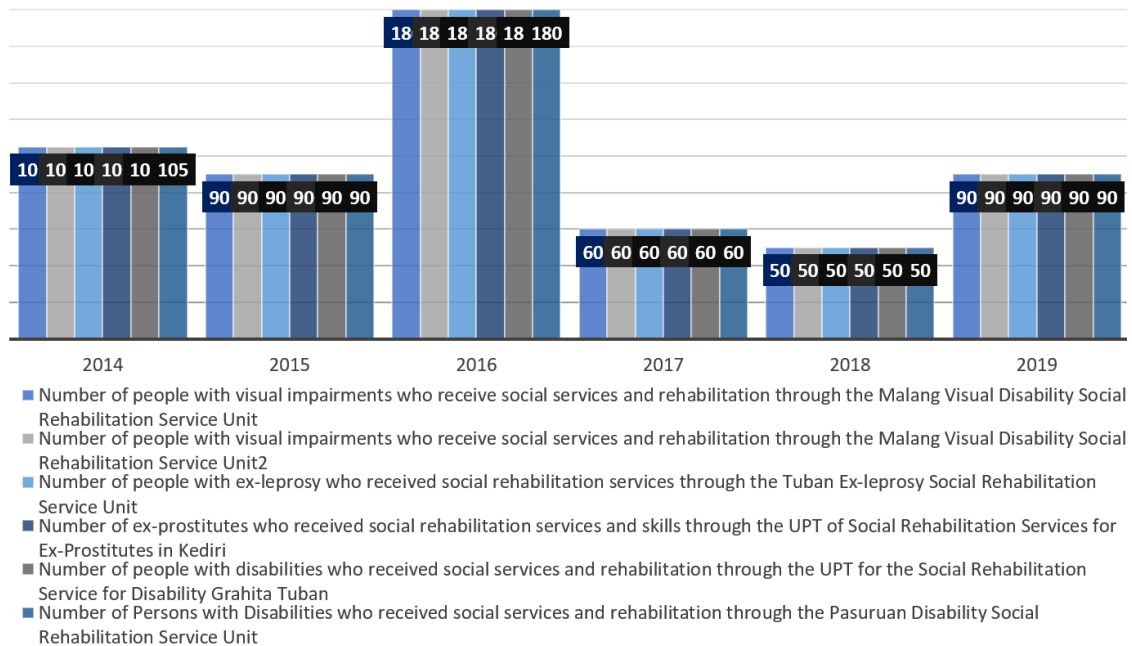


Chart 1. 2014-2019 Social Services and Rehabilitation
 Source: ([East Java Provincial Government Social Service, 2019c](#))

The graph above is an achievement made by the REHSOS Sector regarding social services and rehabilitation in 2014-2019, in this activity the social service set a target in the form of the number of people with disabilities who were targeted; Targeted Blind Persons (105 disabilities per year) and their achievements (105 disabilities per year) from 2014-2019, Persons with ex-

leprosy, targets (90 disabilities per year) and achievements (90 disabilities per year) from 2014-2019 Ex-Prostitutes, targets (180 disabilities per year) and achievements (180 disabilities per year) from 2014-2019, Persons with Deaf and Speech Disabilities, targets (60 persons with disabilities per year) and achievements (60 disabilities per year) from 2014-2019, Persons with

Disabilities Grahita, targets (50 disabilities per year) and achievements (50 disabilities per year) from 2014-2019, Physical Disabilities,

In general, in terms of the number of achievements of social services and rehabilitation programs from 2014-2019, they almost met the targets that had been drafted by the REHSOS Division of the East Java Provincial Social Service, but if we talk about whether it is evenly distributed? Of course not, because it is only in terms of numbers that are almost in line with the target, we haven't talked about the effectiveness of the program, which is indeed the goal of this program, of course, to fulfill the rights of people with disabilities from several targeted areas, in terms of the target alone, it is far from the number of people with disabilities in Indonesia. the target area, many people with disabilities have not been touched. This, of course, has become a parameter of measure for the social service of the province of East Java, both in terms of organizing resources and in terms of the available budget.

Table 3. Campaign Activities Social Affairs in Fulfilling the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

No.	Activity Stage	Information
1.	Panel discussion	Discussions involving various levels of society for educational purposes.
2.	Performing art festival	Art performances were held after the panel discussion stage was carried out, this was included in the stage to provide entertainment for guests, and also at this stage at the same time there was an appearance of the work of persons with disabilities such as patchwork batik cloth.
3.	Social Service	As a form of social care and providing benefits to persons with disabilities.

Source: (East Java Provincial Government Social Service, 2019b)

In the Social Campaign activities in Fulfilling the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, there are several stages in its implementation, in a panel discussion the Social Service of East Java Province tried to embrace various levels of society and business and professional actors who are expected to motivate people with disabilities and job opportunities for people with disabilities. of course, each of them has criteria in the slots they need, then there are art performances as entertainment fillers in the program and there is also an appearance of works of people with disabilities that are exhibited on the agenda, namely patchwork batik, some of which have also entered the market, it also shows to the general public that people with special limitations also have abilities that can produce, and there is social service which is an activity from the East Java Provincial Social Service as a form of social care and providing benefits to people with disabilities.

In this case, the author interviewed an employee of DINSOS JATIM, namely Mr. Roto who is also the person in charge of this program, he said:

"So this social campaign is one of the programs that start from the problems experienced by people with disabilities, what are the problems? There are many, and if you can say yes, they are very complex, but in this program in handling social problems which will eventually affect other aspects, one of them is we provide understanding to the general public regarding

disability, both in attitude and behavior. our point of view, yes, that's the general picture of this social campaign program, mas" (August 03, 2019)

This social campaign activity program departs from the problems experienced by people with disabilities, especially in the social sphere, it can even be said that until this moment disability is still discriminated against in their daily environment, the basic thing that needs to be addressed by the community is related to constructs or stigma For people with disabilities, whether they are judged to be unable to do anything, everything must be assisted, even to the point that they are felt to be a burden and a disgrace to the family.

Table 4. Impact of recipients of the Social Campaign program in Fulfilling the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

No	Before	After
1.	People tend to look down on people with disabilities	Communities are starting to open their eyes and provide space for Persons with Disabilities to develop
2.	Lack of self-confidence experienced by Persons with Disabilities	Persons with Disabilities have a new motivation to develop and hone what they are based on
3.	People with disabilities find it difficult to find networks or relationships in the realm of work	Building relationships with several actors in the world of work

Source: Managed by the Author

The Social Campaign in Fulfilling the Rights of Persons with Disabilities is carried out to increase public awareness and participation among people who are closest and often in contact with persons with disabilities, we cannot deny that so far it is the closest people or the environment of people with disabilities that make people with disabilities Disabilities cannot develop and are not confident in their abilities, because they are still underestimated.

Social Campaign Activities are also a medium to socialize about efforts to improve services and social rehabilitation for Persons with Disabilities, therefore this activity invites various levels of society, including business and professional actors who are expected to provide employment opportunities for persons with disabilities.

In its implementation, the Social Campaign Activities target generally in the East Java Province, and target 100 people with disabilities, with a total budget of 42,030,000, -

Mobile Social Service Unit (UPSK) Program

Mobile Social Service Unit (UPSK) as a direction of activity to improve and expand the reach of social welfare services to persons with disabilities in the Regency/City area more evenly through information dissemination, early detection of disability degrees, consultation, intensive health checks, skills training practical and social rehabilitation referrals by involving multidisciplinary practitioners with cross-sectoral.

Talking about this program the author shared with Mr. Mul, that he is one of the people involved in this UPSK program, he was placed in the REHSOS Sector for Persons with Disabilities, Mr. Mul said:

'If it's the UPSK program, sir, actually it's not only DINSOS JATIM that has this program, maybe most of them in some areas also have this program, but what must be underlined is that we made this program not without reason, but departing from situations and conditions that there is. One of them that underlies this program is that our reach is uneven, both in assisting and in other matters, and no less important is the flow of information, the flow of information is minimal, both to us as makers and implementers of activities and to the community, it is very, very lacking. From that, we finally came up with the idea, what's wrong if we are like picking up the ball, then the birth of this UPSK program, mas' (24 April 2021)

UPSK was born from the situation and conditions that exist in the East Java region, a program that ideally exists in each region or region, by looking at examples of existing cases such as uneven coverage and the lack of information flow obtained.

The purpose of the Social Service Office of East Java Province, especially the Social Rehabilitation Sector, to hold this activity is to first identify the type of disability, disability problems, and potential problems, this is to map the level of disability so that it is easy to handle rehabilitation, and try out the problems that exist in disability. to be accommodated and followed up for further treatment; Second, it fosters self-confidence in persons with disabilities, self-motivation, and is not dependent on other people and families, meaning that the Social Service also tries to shape the character and personality of persons with disabilities to be more independent in various ways, trying to erode the stigma that everything they do must require other people. to help him;

Table 5. Impact of UPSK program beneficiaries

No	Before	After
1.	Some disability	The identification of the type of

	problems that have not been identified and handled	disability, disability problems and potential problems, and the problems that exist in disability are tried to be accommodated and further followed up
2.	Lack of self-confidence experienced by Persons with Disabilities	Growing self-confidence of persons with disabilities, and being motivated not to depend on others and family
3.	Access to referrals or treatment for disabilities that are difficult to obtain	Creating access to referrals for persons with disabilities and families with disabilities in obtaining social services and rehabilitation

Source: Managed by the Author

Persons with disabilities have the right to (a) obtain special protection against discrimination, neglect, harassment, exploitation, and sexual violence and crime; (b) get treatment and care from a substitute family or family for optimal growth and development; (c) protect their interests in decision-making; (d) humane treatment of children by the dignity and rights of the child; (e) Meeting special needs; (f) equal treatment with other children to achieve social integration and individual development; and (g) get social assistance (Autoridad Nacional del Servicio Civil, 2021).

The stages of implementation of UPSK activities include opening, participant registration, examination and consultation, case conference (case trial), training, social gathering, closing, and follow-up (providing social assistance for mobility aids).

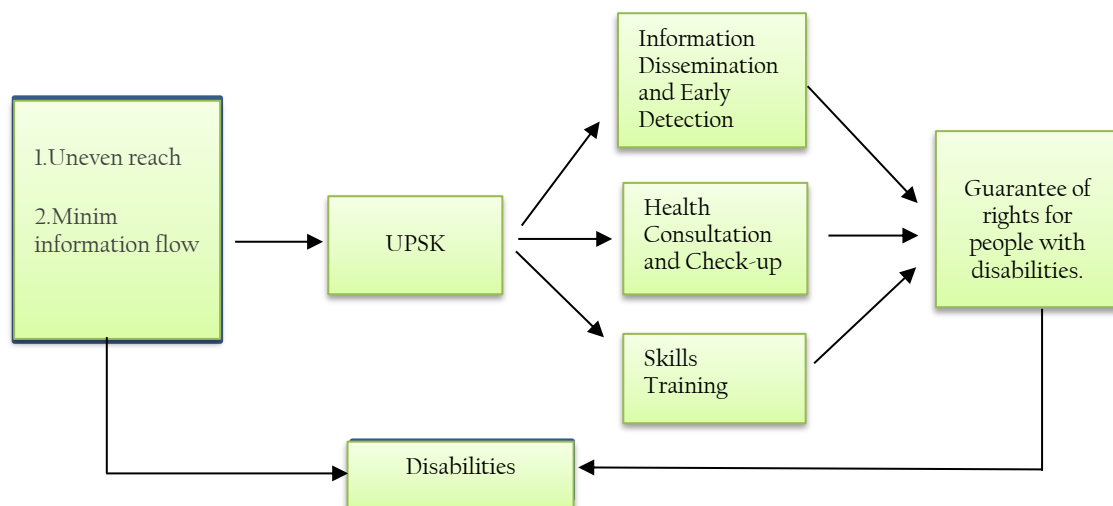


Chart 2. Conceptual Framework for the UPSK Program
Source: managed by the author

The birth of the UPSK activity program is not without reason, UPSK tries to answer the problems that exist in the REHSOS sector, such as the previously uneven coverage to various regions or regions, and also the minimal flow of information whether it is obtained by the service or the general public, UPSK itself aims to disseminate information & early detection which is considered very minimal information from

both the service and the community, as for other purposes, namely for consultation & health checks for people with disabilities, and skills training for people with disabilities, it is also a means of motivating people with disabilities to be more confident and break the stigma that people with disabilities are not only dependent on others. Some of the objectives of the

UPSK program are to guarantee the rights of persons with disabilities.

The Mobile Social Service Unit (UPSK) activities were carried out for 4 (four) days in May-June 2019, in 3 (three) regencies/cities with a total number of participants of as many as 100 (one hundred) persons with disabilities per regency/municipality. total Social Service targets 300 (three hundred) people in this activity program, with a total budget of 327,525,000, -.

Training Program for Persons with Disabilities in Workshops (LBK)

Disability is an Indonesian citizen who cannot be separated from the social sphere of society. They have the same position, rights, obligations, and roles as a society in general, in all aspects of life and welfare, both in terms of education, employment, communication, and others by Law no. 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities (Cianjur & Agustin, 2021).

It is undeniable that many government bureaucracies, state-owned enterprises, regional-owned enterprises, and private companies are still reluctant to employ persons with disabilities because they do not want to take risks when employing persons with disabilities. Whereas if we look at Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities Article 53 Paragraph 1-2 "The Government, Regional Governments, State-Owned Enterprises, Regional-Owned Enterprises are required to employ at least 2% of Persons with Disabilities from the total number of employees or workers, and companies The private sector is required to employ at least 1% of Persons with Disabilities from the total number of employees or workers (East Java Provincial Government Social Service, 2016a).

In the discussion about LBK, the author conducted an interview and shared with Mr. Rony, as one of the people involved in the workshop training program or commonly called LBK, he revealed:

"The objective condition of disability is the factor that prompted us to initiate this activity program. Indeed, the problems that people with disabilities have are complex, especially in terms of work, one of which is that most companies or MSMEs will probably think twice or three times about recruiting employees with disabilities, especially those disabilities. if they don't have more expertise, it's very difficult in my opinion, even though there is a law that regulates that, you know" (24 April 2021)

The Social Service of East Java Province through the Social Rehabilitation Section for Persons with Disabilities makes an activity program that is one of the possible alternative solutions in the aspect of meeting the economic needs of people with disabilities, namely by improving soft skills for people with disabilities through skills training and social guidance.

Social Rehabilitation for Persons with Disabilities outside the orphanage through Guidance and Skills Activities in the Work Workshop (LBK) which is carried out in the Selection and Assessment stages, social guidance through work motivation guidance, groups, social integration, and others to be able to participate in and support activities training at LBK,

Skills guidance is the process of providing types of skills according to interests, talents, and skills abilities for people with disabilities, meaning that here the Government through the East Java Social Service is trying to facilitate or provide a forum for people with disabilities to develop and be more

independent, especially in terms of skills and willingness to work/business. for persons with disabilities.

The types of work skills guidance provided include, among others: debriefing, carpentry, tailoring, catering, salon and make-up, polishing, and/or graphic design. Entrepreneurship Guidance includes business/work planning, production of goods/services, promotion, and marketing, management of business/work results, as well as further guidance as a process of strengthening and developing persons with disabilities who have attended Job-Learning Training (PBK) so that they can carry out their social functions and realizing equal opportunities in all aspects of life and livelihood in the society.

Table 6. Impact of the recipients of the Workshops

No	Before	After
1.	Disability does not yet or does not have basic skills	Disability has gradually developed the skills to be honed
2.	Minimum disability in terms of work experience	They gain insight and learn about their social function in realizing equal opportunities through Job Learning Training (PBK)

Source: Managed by the Author

The training activity program in the Workshop of Bina Karya (LBK) was carried out in two (2) Regencies/Cities with a target of 30 people, while the budget provided for this activity program was 119,150,000, -.

Community-Based Social Rehabilitation Cadres for Persons with Disabilities Program (RSPDBM)

The general meaning of Rehabilitation itself is restoration-recovery. Rehabilitation is an effort to return something to its original state which was previously in good condition, but because of something, it becomes dysfunctional or damaged. When it is associated with disability, the definition is an effort to restore the functioning of people who experience disturbances or barriers, both physically, mentally, psychologically, socially, and economically so that they can function normally again. Rehabilitation is used broadly, including habilitation which is defined as an effort to help those who have experienced abnormalities since birth or in childhood. (Effendi et al., 2019).

The essence of rehabilitation itself is a total approach, which is a comprehensive approach, all of which, is to form individuals who are complete in physical, mental, emotional, and social aspects so that they can be useful.

Strengthening Community-Based Social Rehabilitation Cadres for Persons with Disabilities (RSPDBM) is an activity carried out in a complete and integrated manner by elements of the community, to increase the ability of persons with disabilities to be independent by 23 independence criteria. This RSPDBM activity was carried out in 3 (three) districts/cities with the stages of planning activities, debriefing RBM cadres, coordinating, and following up.

In the integration of persons with disabilities. This public education activity about people with disabilities from the RSPDBM seeks to provide clear information about the problems they face and possible ways to deal with them. So that people's

attitudes, expectations, and actions will change, and they can accept people with social problems as part of the community.

Indeed, departing from the statement above, the government has high hopes for the role of the community in their involvement in the social rehabilitation of persons with disabilities, because the government indeed thinks this is the right step in terms of effectiveness, because government sees the role of the community as very central in the environment of the disabled, especially from the side. his own family, which is considered to know the situation and condition of both the environment and the condition of the person with a disability.

And it is also more of an educational aspect, in the sense that there is an educational side for the community in carrying out their rehabilitation, especially to stimulate various layers of society. The community is required to be sensitive to the conditions that exist in the surrounding environment and to stimulate the community to take appropriate action.

The roles and duties of the RBM cadres are: First, to map the problems of persons with disabilities that require rehabilitation; Second to select and strengthen assistance; Third Provide counseling and guidance; Fourth Provide consulting services; Fifth, to make referrals; Sixth Provide protection and advocacy for persons with disabilities; Seventh Hold workshops with influential community components (Community Leaders, Government Officials, Entrepreneurs, etc.) (East Java Provincial Government Social Service, 2019b).

If we look at the duties and functions of the RBM Cadre, it is almost the same as the function and role of the Social Rehabilitation Sector. It could be said that the RBM cadres are Semi-Autonomous Institutions (LSOs) from the Social Rehabilitation Sector which are tasked with assisting some of the main tasks of the Social Rehabilitation Section of the Persons with Disabilities Section.

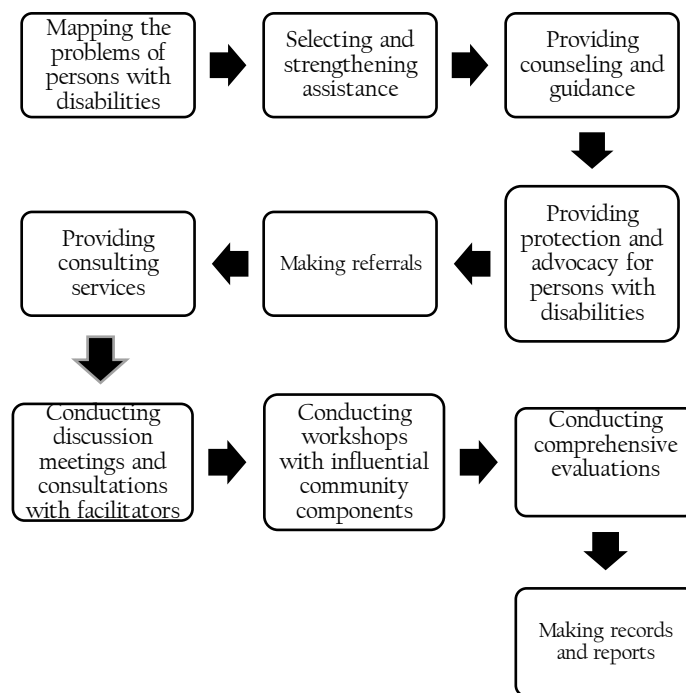


Chart 3. Stages of Implementation of Community-Based Social Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities.

Sources: managed by the author

In mapping the problems of persons with disabilities, the East Java Provincial Social Service through the REHSOS Division of the Persons with Disabilities Section uses general data that is usually experienced by persons with disabilities, such as lack of self-confidence, as well as the influence of their social environment in which these problems are tried to be tabulated and form a kind of institution. Semi-autonomous called Community-Based Rehabilitation Cadre (RBM) where the cadres come from the general public, some from special school teachers, families with disabilities, and even students, the purpose of the selection above is more about readiness after being notified of their duties and functions, moreover, they are social workers who do not get paid.

In consulting services, the target is indeed groups of people with disabilities and families with disabilities, if there is something they need or a problem they face, RBM becomes their

loyal companion, RBM is a bridge between disabilities who have the skills to work in companies, such as with the terms and conditions set by the company. determined for sure.

After the RBM cadres already exist and are formed, the next step is to provide counseling and guidance to persons with disabilities and families of persons with disabilities with the intention that these persons are not inferior and the families of persons with disabilities can also become a supporting system for persons with disabilities.

Then there is the provision of protection and advocacy, in the sense that if there are persons with disabilities who are dealing with the law or are caught in a problem, RBM cadres are ready to come down to assist or facilitate what is needed.

Making referrals, that is, this RBM is for example finding a case, such as a child needs to be referred to a hospital, RBM provides a referral through the district social service to the

provincial social service, essentially this RBM is a bridge or as a tongue-in-cheek.

In this meeting and discussion, it is more about the Section for Persons with Disabilities of the East Java Provincial Social Service and RBM Cadre, this is done as a form of monitoring from the East Java Provincial Social Service, so it is indeed scheduled once a month or a conditional meeting, aims to share - sharing and discussing the progress of rehabilitation, in whatever aspect is the material or point of discussion. Then there is the Workshop, the discussion is almost the same as the previous stage, it's just that the scope is bigger and wider, the discussion is also more complex because there is indeed involvement of related parties, such as community leaders, government officials, businessmen, etc.,

At the end of the year there is such a thing as an evaluation forum where the discussion evaluates the overall performance that has been done or has been done from the beginning to the end, so what progress has been made is also included in the discussion, to have an idea for what the future steps will look like. what to do

In the above stages, the government does not just release these things to RBM cadres, in various activities carried out by RBM cadres, the service always assists, the results of an interview with Mr. Rony as a field assistant revealed that:

"We as program makers always communicate to RBM cadres, both in the aspect of field assistance and communication in the form of problem-solving, the communication flow is always maintained even if we are unable to monitor directly but, in the assistance, God willing, communication will always be established". (04 August 2019)

From the results of the interviews above, we can see that the agency as the program maker, and the RBM cadres as the Semi-Autonomous Institution always carry out communication, control, or assistance from the Office in any form. Both in the aspect of communication and in the aspect of going directly to the field.

Table 7. Impact of program beneficiaries Strengthening Community-Based Social Rehabilitation Cadres for Persons with Disabilities (RSPDBM)

No	Before	After
1.	Programs and treatments made by the government are not very effective, both in the form of programs that are made and the targets that are targeted	The direction of programs and targets that are conceptualized by the government, because it involves the community in actualizing policies and implementing programs
2.	The responsibility for rehabilitation is only borne by the government (DISOS JATIM Province)	The community is aware of the importance of community involvement in the process of implementing programs made by the government.
3.	Disability is less accessible due to the minimal flow of information to the government	Since the existence of RSPDBM cadres, whatever conditions experienced by disabilities are always communicated directly to the provincial government because RSPDBM cadres

are also the mouthpiece for the government.

Source: Managed by the Author

The RSPDBM activity program is implemented in three (3) regencies/cities (Bojonegoro Regency, Mojokerto Regency, Kediri City) with a target of 30 people and a total budget of 20.700.000, -.

CONCLUSION

In general, the problems experienced by persons with disabilities are very complex, both internally and externally, whether it is the family, environment, or the general public, especially in the aspect of the negative stigma that cannot be denied. In responding to various very complex problems, the Government through the Social Service of East Java Province, Social Rehabilitation Sector, and Disability Section seeks to answer the problems experienced by people with disabilities, especially in the aspect of fulfilling the accessibility of the rights of persons with disabilities, namely through social rehabilitation, in which these efforts are embodied. through several work programs and work policies of the Social Service of East Java Province. In general, some of these programs are very helpful and have a very good impact on people with disabilities, but several things make these programs ineffective, such as the uneven distribution of these programs in various districts or cities in East Java, because only some of the targeted areas, and also the number of targets is still limited when compared to the number of people with disabilities both in the region and in the East Java area. There is also follow-up after the program is not properly monitored.

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