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22

*Embracing Global Transformation:
Collaborative Innovations through
Social and Political Research*

7-8th September
2022



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Faculty of Social Science and Political Science
Universitas Diponegoro

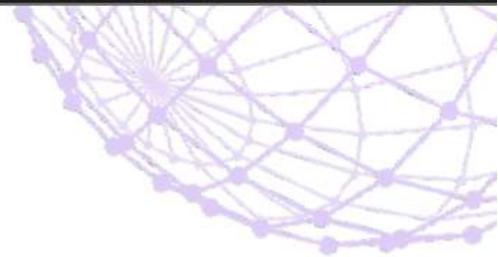
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“Embracing Global Transformation: Collaborative Innovations through Social and
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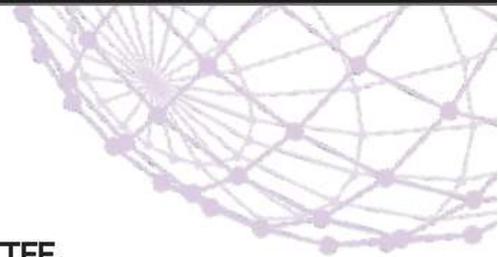
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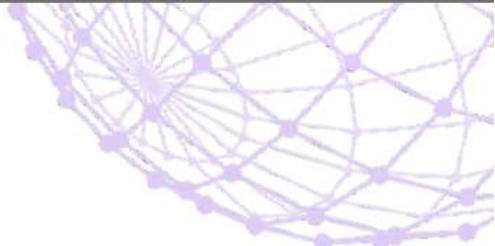


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The 7th ICISPE International Conference on Indonesian Social and Political Enquiries

"Embracing Global Transformation: Collaborative Innovations through Social and Political
Research
September 7th- 8th 2022

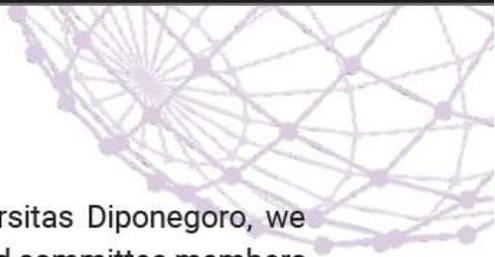
FOREWORD



Research should be a valuable tool for finding solutions to existing problems faced by a country. This belief is reflected to ICISPE 2022 conference. Our world is constantly being challenged by global, massive, and fast changes, starting from the development of the digital era which causes disruption in all aspects of the industry until the world suddenly stops due to the Covid-19 pandemic. But humans continue to show their ability to overcome all these problems by implementing new ideas so that problems can become opportunities. Collaboration in innovation is the key to success in the connected era. We realize that we cannot work alone, we need help from others to achieve the objectives quickly and effectively. Therefore this year's ICISPE is here to accommodate collaborative innovation ideas from various parties to accept the ongoing global transformation.

The 7th ICISPE Proceeding is a summary of the research results presented at the 2022 ICISPE Conference by academics and researchers. This activity was carried out with the cooperation of all committee members at the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Diponegoro. Carrying the theme "*Embracing Global Transformation: Collaborative Innovations through Social and Political Research*", this conference was held on 7th-8th September 2022 at the Orange Faculty of Social Sciences Campus.

Over 50 articles were submitted, this year we received some collaborative works of Indonesian authors and some authors from Russia, The Philippines, Germany, Malaysia and China. All were reviewed and refined to meet scientific work standards. We hope that the articles published through this conference will contribute to the improvement and development of society in various social aspects. We would like to thank all the speakers, writers, participants, reviewers, and committee members for their contributions to this conference.



On behalf of the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Diponegoro, we would like to thank all speakers, writers, participants, reviewers, and committee members for this conference.

Semarang, 8 September 2022
Dean of Social and Political Sciences Faculty
Universitas Diponegoro

Dr. Hardi Warsono, MTP

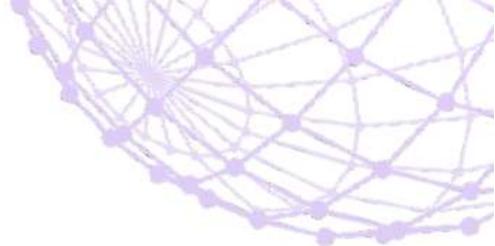
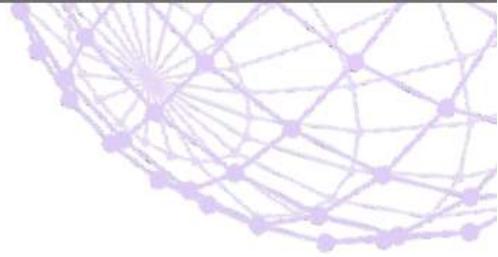


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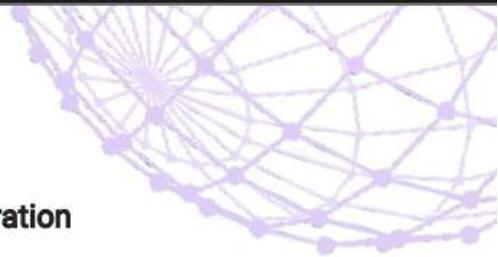
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Local Government

Understanding Disability Policy: Study in Kampar District, Indonesia

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Abstract. Human development is a strategic issue in the realization of Advanced Indonesia in 2024. Quality human resources are developed by improving people's living standards, including communities with disabilities. This study aims to elaborate on the policies carried out by the local government of the Kampar Regency in fulfilling the rights of the disabled community and the impact of these policies. This study uses a qualitative research method with interview data collection methods and document searches. According to the results of the research, it was found that; (1) the Kampar Regency Government in fulfilling its rights is to implement an inclusive policy of protection and empowerment of persons that had disabilities; (2) programs implemented by the local government of Kampar Regency are providing business training, empowering with the assistance of Productive Economic Enterprises (UEP) with disabilities, and providing assistive devices for persons with disabilities; (3) The impact of implementing this policy is the realization of socio-economic protection for persons with disabilities so that they can be equal to other community groups.

Keywords: Disability policy; inclusive; social protection

1 Introduction

The global development agenda was implemented in 2000 by initiating the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The idea for the MDGs was initiated by the United Nations and 189 countries participated by setting eight goals, namely: (1) examining such an extreme poverty and hunger; (2) reaching global primary education; (3) encourage equality of gender and women empowerment; (4) minimizing mortality of child; (5) develop maternal health; (6) combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and others; (7) ensure sustainability of environment; (8) develop a global partnership for development [1]. The MDGs era ended in 2015 and transformed into SDGs by targeting 17 goals which are: (1) no poverty; (2) hunger of zero; (3) good health and well-being; (4) quality of education; (5) equality of gender; (6) clean sanitation and water; (7) affordable and clean energy; (8) decent work and growth of economy; (9) innovation, industry, and infrastructure; (10) minimize inequality; (11) sustainable cities and societies; (12) responsible consumption and production; (13) action of climate; (14) life below water; (15) life on land; (16) justice, peace, and strong institutions; and also (17) partnerships for the goals [2].

One of the strategic issues that are part of the SDGs is disability. WHO defines disability as disability of deficits in the activities that becomes the result of physical impairment following disease. Disability is way different with 'physical impairment', that explains deficits in the structure of some body part, and with 'social handicap', where the deficits are placed in social functioning [3]. Oliver [4] explains that disability is thing forced above the impairments that we had by the way we are treated to be isolated and also excluded from contributing in society. Then, according to Rimmerman [5] there are 3 important terms in the disability model, namely (1) impairment – any loss or also abnormality function of psychological and anatomical sides; (2) disability – things

restricted or lack (result of impairment) of capability to do activities in the manner the range claimed as normal for people; and also (3) handicap – a damage for a given person, result of impairment, which tends to prevent the complete role which is claimed to be normal (based on gender, age, and social and also cultural factors) for that person. Furthermore, in the context of this research, the focus of the study is persons with physical disabilities who individually have limitations in carrying out activities. This research was conducted in Kampar Regency on the grounds that Kampar Regency is an area that has a large number of disabilities people in Riau Province. People that have disabilities in Kampar Regency amounted to 3064 people, more than Pekanbaru City which amounted to 1130 people.

Studies on policies in dealing with disability have been carried out by experts such as (Fitriyah & Herawati [6], Hutagalung & Faedlulloh, [7]; Kustulasari et al., [8]; and Setijaningrum, & Rahardian [9]). However, none of these studies have specifically discussed policies for the protection and also implementation of the disabilities people's rights. Therefore, this research aims to explore the forms of policies and the impact of implementing policies to protect the rights of persons with disabilities. The disability policy's field is way too complex, and it has many kind of services, initiatives, benefits, and regulation 'actors' tend to make an assessment of efficacy of policy become very challenging [10].

2 Research Method

The research is known as a field study using qualitative methods. According to Lune & Berg [11] qualitative research tends to find out the answers by eradicating many social settings and the persons or people who follow those rules or settings. Another statement regarding the use and characteristics of qualitative methods in social sciences is explained by Grønmo [12] that qualitative data are expressed as text. Therefore, in the context of this study using interview data collection techniques and documentation studies. Interviews were conducted with the Kampar Regency Social Service, people with disabilities, and PPDI Kampar Regency. Meanwhile, documentation studies were carried out through tracing report data, minutes of meetings, news articles, photographs, and audio-visual recordings.

Specifically, this qualitative research belongs to the phenomenological category using a phronetic iterative analysis. Tracy [13] explains that a phronetic iterative kind of analysis turns between emergent, or emic, reaching out of the data and also an use of ethic of knowing models, descriptions, and also theories. Rather than collecting the meaning of emergent data and also making codes for a big range of activities, events, relationships or participants, an iterative approach tends to pay attention to such a certain aspects of the data that making extend of the theory or address practical issues and also promote reflection of these interests of activities, granted priorities, current literature, and also theories related to the data.

3 Result and Discussion

The concept of disability can be implemented to people who tend to be claimed in having such a genetically and also socially undesirable traits. This broad explanation of disability, upheld in the year of 1800s and also early 1900s, explained how its type was implemented on purpose to further marginalize and also control huge people and to implements the social norms [14]. In Indonesian context, the government's attention to people that have disabilities can be seen from the enactment of Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities. In the policy it is explained that the Government and also the Regional Governments are needed to make plan, apply, and also make evaluation for the implication of of protection, respect, and also fulfillment of the rights. Before the enactment of the Law, the regulation regarding disability was stipulated through Law Number 19 of 2011 relating to the Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Meanwhile, the Riau provincial government had also made a disability protection policy with Regional Regulation Number 18 of 2013 relating to the the Protection and Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities. Protection against disabilities is carried out by realizing accessibility, rehabilitation/empowerment, social assistance, and maintenance of increasing levels of social welfare. Furthermore, the Kampar district government has also made and implemented Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2016 regarding to the the Protection and Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities which serves as a guideline in guaranteeing and protecting the constitutional rights of persons with disabilities.

a. Policies for the protection of constitutional rights and empowerment of persons with disabilities

According to Felder, Davy & Kayes [15] that inclusive equality tends to have beyond substantive and also formal models of equality, that accords to the model of human rights of the term disability. Degener [16] has the same opinion that the model of human rights of disability develops the disability.social model. Therefore, every

person with a disability is recognized and protected in their human rights. The human rights' protection for people that have disabilities in the Kampar Regency has been carried out based on the constitution and applicable policies. People with disabilities in Kampar Regency in 2021 according to data from the Kampar Regency Social Service are 3064 which can be seen in the table below:

Table 1
Persons with Disabilities in Kampar Regency in 2021

Number	Subdistrict	Amount
1	Bangkinang	153
2	Bangkinang Kota	65
3	Gunung Sahilan	134
4	Kampa	75
5	Kampar Kiri	264
6	Kampar Kiri Hilir	44
7	Kampar Kiri Hulu	114
8	Kampar Kiri Tengah	109
9	Kampar Utara	109
10	Koto Kampar Hulu	108
11	Kuok	17
12	Perhentian Raja	59
13	Rumbio Jaya	126
14	Salo	102
15	Siak Hulu	205
16	Tambang	236
17	Tapung	215
18	Tapung Hilir	139
19	Tapung Hulu	159
20	XIII Koto Kampar	156
	Total	3064

Source: Kampar District Social Service (2021)

The high amount of people that have disabilities in the Kampar Regency is ideally followed by the concrete rareness of the local government in protecting their constitutional rights and empowering them. The shelter of the constitutional rights of people that have disabilities is carried out through various programs/activities such as:

1) Provide skills training in work

The difficulty experienced by people that have disabilities is their inability of accessibility to the world of work. Pagán-Rodríguez [17] explains that the implementation of skills training for people with disabilities with innovation can contribute to increasing job satisfaction. Likewise, Kulkarni & Kote [18] emphasized the importance of job training for disabled groups.

The strategic step taken by the local government is to equip the ability and business skills of persons with disabilities to increase their level of welfare. The training carried out by the local government is carried out using a collaborative method of various parties, especially training centers, NGOs, the Central Government, MSMEs, and universities.

The business training activities carried out were oil palm stick management training held in Petapahan Village on 16-17 December 2021. Participating in the training were Young Fighters from the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia in Kampar Regency, Kampar Regency Social Service, Petapahan Village Government, and Elok Petapahan UMKM. The following is the documentation of the business training activities:



Figure 1

Documentation of Work Training Activities for Persons with Disabilities

2) Distributing assistance to persons with disabilities

One of the challenges faced by people that have disabilities is the problem of independence which ultimately leads to the problem of poverty. According to Eide & Ingstad [19] when poverty is epidemic, assistance is needed which at least reduces the problem. It was further stated that overcoming the problem of poverty in the disability group was carried out in 3 ways, namely (1) opportunity; (2) empowerment; and (3) security.

The local government's commitment to empowering people with disabilities can be seen in their efforts to assist them in running and improving their economic life. Local governments distribute Productive Economic Enterprises (UEP) assistance for persons with disabilities. This social assistance is sourced from the State Budget and Regional Budget of the Kampar Regency. This UEP assistance for disability is carried out annually by providing business facilities such as sewing machines, workshop tools, shop businesses, and so on. In 2021, the local government through the Coordinator of Social Welfare Activities (KKKS) handed over UEP for 10 people that have disabilities on purpose to help developing the economy and motivate people with disabilities to be independent.

In addition to business capital, local governments also assist people with disabilities. In 2022, the regional government handed over aids in the form of 6 units of prosthetic legs, 13 units of wheelchairs, 7 units of hearing aid, and 1 prosthetic arm. The delivery of these tools can be seen in the image below:



Figure 2

Delivery of assistive devices for persons with disabilities

The local government's collaboration with the National Amil Zakat Agency (BAZNAS) of Kampar Regency through the Kampar Care program also contributes to helping people with disabilities. In 2022, BAZNAS Kampar Regency provides zakat funds to 57 people/month with a total zakat fund of 18.6 million rupiahs. This zakat fund is useful in alleviating the economic burden of people that have disabilities, the majority of whom cannot work.

Assistance was not only provided by the Kampar district government but there was also assistance given by the Riau provincial government. The Riau provincial government's social assistance in 2019 was given to the Sasana Bina Mandiri for Extraordinary Children's Education in Kampar Regency for 189 million rupiahs and the Sakinah Extraordinary Children's Dormitory in Kampar Regency for 140 million rupiahs.

3) Fulfilling the rights of persons with disabilities

Jaeger & Bowman [20] explain the importance of fulfilling civil rights and providing accessibility for people that have disabilities in social life and also government. Globally, the recognition and protection of the rights of that have disabilities are stated in the event of Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). De Beco [21] argues that the exercise of human rights is to benefit all groups of people without restrictions on certain groups. Therefore, the government must fulfill the constitutional rights of people that have disabilities.

The local government in fulfilling the rights of people that have disabilities is in education field by providing education for people that have disabilities both in special schools (Special Schools) and in public schools. Furthermore, the local government through the Bangkinang City Health and Special Schools Office (SLB) also cooperates with the Bangkinang District Court in terms of providing mentoring services or sign language interpreters, both related to the One Stop Integrated Service (PTSP) or in court activities based on the provisions which have been mutually agreed upon by both parties and also providing training to improve human resources to public service officers on sign language/rights of people that have disabilities/procedures for communicating and providing services to people that have disabilities.

Meanwhile, in terms of public services in the Kampar Regency, it has begun to pay attention to disability groups such as providing facilities and rooms for people that have disabilities in public service centers. Certainly, the Kampar District Social Service has provided disability services with a focus on (1) rehabilitation of people that have disabilities who are becoming violence victims; (2) rehabilitation of persons with disabilities who require special protection; (3) handling of social problems for people that have disabilities after the raid; (4) facilitation of social security for people that have disabilities; (5) empowerment of people that have disabilities; and (6) compilation of data and information on persons with disabilities.

In the political field, people that have disabilities also need to protect their political rights. The Regional General Election Commission (KPUD) of Kampar Regency conducts socialization for persons with disabilities so that they can exercise their right to be elected or to vote. To exercise their right to vote, the election must be accessible, which is manifested by the inclusion of services, namely for the deaf and speech impaired by using sign language or walking writing, and it can also be in the form of audio (voice) and braille information for the visually impaired as well as websites that provide access to voters with disabilities.

Furthermore, local government policies together with the National Paralympic Committee (NPC) of Kampar Regency guide athletes with disabilities in Kampar Regency. The coaching for athletes that have disabilities is conducted intensively and motivates each athlete to excel. The limitations by people that have disabilities do not become an obstacle to producing achievements at the international level.

2. Impact of implementing disability protection and empowerment

The local government policy of the Kampar Regency in protecting constitutional rights and empowering people that have disabilities has a positive influence toward achievement of the SDGs. The first positive impact is the realization of inclusive disability empowerment. Inclusion can be interpreted as the way of developing the participation and minimizing the exclusion from mainstream social norms [22]. People that have disabilities who had been given protection by law are initially recorded by the local government. This data collection is related to the characteristics and types of disability of people that have disabilities which aims to be taken into consideration in the formulation and formulation of regulations for the empowerment of people that have disabilities. Equitable access to education, health, legal protection, public services, and financial services is the policy direction to be achieved.

Second, reducing the gap between persons with disabilities and other groups and fostering independence. The biggest challenge for people with disabilities is autonomy [23]. Therefore, one of the goals of empowering disability according to Riddle [24] is to increase capability. It was further stated that the issue of disability is claimed as an issue of human rights, then any justice conception in empowering a framework of human rights for people that have disabilities must be capable of promoting the following: (1) equality, (2) dignity of human; (3) autonomy. Empowerment for people with disabilities in Kampar Regency in the field of sports has resulted in extraordinary achievements at the international level. Para badminton athletes from Kampar managed to win 2 gold medals and 1 silver medal at the 2020 Tokyo Paralympics. Meanwhile, at the 2022 ASEAN Para Games,

athletes with disabilities made another achievement by getting 14 medals. This fact shows that there is no longer a disability gap. People that have disabilities are independent and equal with others and have contributed to the country.

Meanwhile, empowerment in the economic sector with training and social assistance enables persons with disabilities to survive and improve their welfare without depending on others for their livelihood. Prinz [25] explains that one of the keys to the success of disability empowerment is recognizing the status of disability independent of work and income situation. Meanwhile, according to Sevak et al [26] overall, results stated that regulations and also practices were set on purpose to help improving the outcomes of employment for people that have disabilities have to perceive how personal characteristics related to the disability as challenges to or facilitators of the success of employment. In fact, in better conditions, creative people with disabilities can create jobs according to their skills and expertise. This condition makes hope in alleviating poverty can be achieved.

4 Conclusion

The policy of protection and empowerment for people that have disabilities can be such an obligation of local governments that must be implemented. The local government of Kampar Regency has proven and practiced inclusive protection and empowerment for people that have disabilities in every sector of life. The equality fought for by people with disabilities will be realized with good cooperation between the government, civil society organizations, universities, the private sector, and people that have disabilities themselves. The impact of this policy on the protection of constitutional rights and empowerment has led to the realization of independence and reduced the disability gap. People with disabilities in Kampar Regency have proven that they can compete and excel if they get opportunities and empowerment in developing the potential of people with disabilities which is carried out in partnership with various parties.

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