

**JUSTICE AND SOCIAL CHANGE FOR INCLUSIVE EDUCATION  
IN INDONESIA AND ASEAN FOR DISABLED PERSONS  
(STUDY ON PEOPLE AFFECTED BY LEPROSY)**

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**Abstract** – Justice that has not existed and is apparent among the disabilities in Indonesia is very large and spread in the archipelago is very large, making the issue of equality is a very important thing especially with the publication of the Disability Act No. 8 of 2016 at the beginning of that year. Only a few provinces that understand properly and well on open and potential issues and issues will affect other areas including the increasingly growing number of elderly people in Indonesia due to the increasing welfare of the people. The government of DKI Jakarta, including the most concerned with disability, from the beginning has set a bold step to defend things related to disability, including local governments in Solo, Bali, Makassar and several other areas. Leprosy belonging to the disability community has a very tough marginalization, the disability that arises from leprosy quite a lot, reaches ten percent more and covers the poor areas of Indonesia, such as Nusa Tenggara Timur, Papua, South Sulawesi Provinces and even East Java and West Java and Central Java Provinces. If we compare again with the ASEAN countries we also do not miss the moment in ratifying the CRPD (Convention of Rights for People with Disability) into the Law of Disability No. 8 of 2016 which, although already published but still get rejections in some sections because do not provide proper empowerment and rights equality. The struggle is long and must be continued to build equal rights in all areas, not only health and welfare but also in the right of the right to receive continuous inclusive education.

**Keywords:** *Convention of Rights for Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), disability, inclusive, Indonesia Act No8 2016, leprosy.*

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## **Introduction**

Disability Act was passed in early 2016; there was a significant change in providing services to people with disabilities including leprosy, a paradigm that was built to build a new awareness of equality in the eyes of the law for all people including those with disabilities. ASEAN countries such as Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand are "champions" in building an inclusive awareness in their respective countries (Vishnu, 2017), let alone countries like South Korea, Japan and India, although India's infrastructure is still far behind With Indonesia but they are very advanced in building an inclusive society including disabilities and leprosy.

Various things have been built in ASEAN countries such as issues related to health, education and sustainable work. The government's attention form is very good and has a very touching impact on all areas of work and services on disability. As one of the illustrations we can convey here are issues related to accessibility, are the roads in the city and the suburbs or transportation modes have been implemented in earnest? We can see the result of it is very minimal and no quality yet, for instance the sidewalk in front of Tjipto Mangunkusumo General Hospital Central Jakarta a lot of road signs for sight disability not resolved properly, according to some disability activists say instead of giving A good and effective solution, but it ends up being a problem for disabilities (previously disabled or blind) to walk in dangerous places and lead to accidents because it does not provide an easy solution on the sidewalk.

## **Literature Review**

There is no possibility for persons with disabilities after being guaranteed their rights by the state will also be recognized by the world because of its limitations. Thus, by obtaining similarities from economic, political, social and cultural aspects through the law without any discrimination so that he can exploit his ability like any other normal person to develop the potential and talents possessed maximally. As we know many examples of life stories of a person with disabilities around the world who have achieved much success, such as Stephen Hawking, Albert Einstein, and Bethany Hamilton whose life story was lifted into the inspiring movie "Soul Surfer" after successfully winning the National Explore The Woman Division Of The NSSA (National Scholastic Surfing Association), in addition to Nick Vujicic's famous addition to living life as a motivator, Nick is also active as a church clergyman and became director of the organization Life without limbs.

Nick Vujicic is also noted to have completed his studies in Accounting Economics. Even Nick can be a famous motivator to date, and many other inspirational stories. This is certainly a picture of an opportunity that should be equally shared with PwDs (Persons with Disabilities) other than we know in Indonesia some government-owned and private buildings that have begun to pay attention to access for disabilities, as well as public facilities and transport facilities to provide special services for disabilities.

Some time ago, sad news emerged with the issue of discrimination from a reputable airline that treats people with disability is one of the passengers is disabled persons who use a wheelchair. One example of such events is the background of the lives of persons with disabilities who are regarded as a minority that is often overlooked in social life. This, of course, also indicates the occurrence of discrimination, where the arrangement of the rights of persons with disabilities beforehand can be seen in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia no. 4 year 1977 mentioned about Persons with Disabilities which is currently deemed no longer in accordance with the paradigm of disability needs, so the government has at least considered some of these things so that in 2016 it was passed Law No. 8 of 2016 on Persons with Disabilities. With the issuance of Law Number 8 Year 2016, there is a shift of conception towards the protection and fulfilment of Human Rights as a dignified human being as stated in Article 3 of the Law on Disability Personnel which reads: "The implementation and fulfilment of the rights of Person with Disabilities aims:

- To realize the respect and promotion, protection and fulfilment of the full and equal rights of human rights and fundamental freedoms of persons with disabilities;
- Ensure respect, advancement, protection and fulfilment of rights as the inherent dignity of person with disabilities;
- Protecting Persons with disabilities from neglect and exploitation, harassment and all discriminatory acts and human rights violations ".

Indonesia Disability and CRPD: The development of disability issues in Indonesia, since the ratification of the CRPD until the adoption of Law No.8 / 2016. Including the Government of Indonesia's efforts to integrate and mainstream disability issues into the development agenda and government priorities. General Challenges: Challenges in the protection and fulfilment of disability-harboring rights include, among others, data collection, socio-cultural, geographical barriers, including physical infrastructure, resource mobilization, and decentralization.

### **Involvement of Persons with Disabilities in decision-making:**

The inclusion of persons with disabilities through the DPOs in the policy-making process, including in the drafting of Law No.8 / 2016, number of local regulations in various regions, and the preparation of reports. Statistics on the number of persons with disabilities in Indonesia, in accordance with SUPAS 2015 (Number of Persons with Disabilities in Indonesia).

## **Materials and Methods**

This study uses qualitative methods and will be discussed carefully, the discussion concerning the unit of analysis, data collection techniques, validity and reliability.

## Unit Analysis and Data Collection

### Unit Analysis

The analytical unit for this study is an individual from the 34 provincial leadership councils in Indonesia, consisting of either the Chairman, the Secretary or the Treasurer, plus some inputs from the central leadership council which is the national leader, and sees it more widely and big. The institutions or organizations we examine must have something to do with the world of education, but not from schools or universities, and academies, but are products or graduates from public and private universities both at home and abroad.

### Data Collection

The data were collected by using several methods such as: pilot interview, case study and direct questionnaire at a large organization meeting in Jakarta. The survey paper was distributed after the disability team and we took time to explain about the current situation and disability condition in Indonesia with about 15 minutes, then we took the result about 30 minutes later on the same day, event and place.

### Pilot Interview

Researchers do with direct interviews at the location of the event with input from several provinces, such as the province of Special Region of Yogyakarta, South Sumatra, West Java, Banten, Central Kalimantan.

### Case Study

The Case Study is conducted to existing potentials, to potential respondents in the appendix to this final report. There are 43 respondents who have handed over to us from over 200 national participants present, coming from 34 provinces from Sabang to Merauke (from West Indonesia to East Indonesia).

### Validity

Validity is intended to obtain relevant data and information. The results are valid and in accordance with the intent and purpose of this study. To be able to photograph what is the purpose of this study, then used various methods as below: 1. Investigator Triangulation, 2. Location Triangulation.

### Reliability

Reliability is the degree of consistency for a category although different observers or by the same observer for different times. Reliability is required for validation (Cooper & Schlinder, 2008). Its reliability is done in 3 ways, namely: case study protocol, inter-rater and thick description.

## Results and Discussions

According to our Survey - Disability Desk – There are

- Who are Disabled Persons in Indonesia That According to you?
- Why are Disabled Persons Important to Be Noticed as Part of the Community?
- What Programs Do You Know About Disability?
- What are the Development Challenges Faced by Persons with Disabilities In your understanding?
- How is the Community Treatment in your circumstances With Disabilities?

Answers to Question No 1. Who are Disabled Persons in Indonesia According to you? (The first three answers): 1 Physical and Mental Defects; 2 Have special needs; 3 Physical Abnormalities

The analysis of Question No. 1 is: Still limited knowledge and sensitivity to disability, so still using the word "Disability", not knowing well what is disability or some colleagues in Yogyakarta and Solo still use the word diffable (different ability).

Answer for: Why are Disabled Persons Important to Be Noticed as Part of the Society? (The first three answers). 1. Have the right to life; 2. Right with others; 3. Fellow citizens.

The analysis of Question No. 2 is: The questions are very diverse, and the researchers are happy because no one says they are not needed, it is even said to be the nation's Asset, have the same Rights, and not build a paradigm to be pitied and assisted all times. That is why it is important to build a constructive and empowering atmosphere.

Answer for: What Programs Do You Know about disability? / diffable (old name in Bahasa Indonesian: Cacat/ Impairment and Handicapped.) from the first three answers: 1. Rehabilitation program; 2. There is Skill Training; 3. Programs are very poor

The analysis of Question 3 is: Quite a good many understand the existing programs, but this is the reality of disability, there are still many who do not care and do not even understand about disability, with respect to the rights of those with disabilities Well understood, in the context of our school-related research or disability education is not widely known, Special Schools are no longer in tune with the spirit of "Equal Rights".

Answer to: What are your Challenges for Development Faced by Persons with Disabilities? From the first three answers. 1. Less Roles are given; 2. Lack of infrastructure facilities; 3. The same opportunity

Analysis of Question No. 4 is: There is still much work to do in the future, including education, so much the number of people with disabilities in Indonesia, even many families are hiding it at home and not being sent to an inclusive or special school.

Answer for: How is the Community Treatment in your circumstances/ Environment with Disabilities? 1. As the fate / nature of a person; 2. Not maximal; 3. It does not really matter. The analysis of Question No. 4 is: The attention of the community is lacking, while the government has not maximally provided support for education, how still the future tasks for the disability community include leprosy and other disabilities, as well as government and private world even caring and conscious community members Innovation and creativity.

### **Conclusion**

The title of this research is "Justice and Social Change for Inclusive Education in Indonesia and ASEAN Specialized Persons with Disabilities", the researchers see that the journey is still very long, to build justice and eventually social change, it takes a generation again, character changes must exist and not just words but must already be real action and impact.

Indifference still occurs in communities, communities and even countries and nations, the lack of knowledge on inclusive education triggers the ever-prevalent gap, ASEAN has succeeded in establishing itself, especially the countries of Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore. Millions of people with disabilities in Indonesia are not playing games. The impact of malnutrition and sanitation, as well as carelessness of work will increase the number of disabilities.

If Indonesia wants to be a developed country and continues to grow, it needs a deep concern to the surrounding environment, otherwise everything will be in vain. Social justice is also certainly not going to emerge in the IT era (Information Technology) is supposed to, because it all starts from a character who has a great commitment to build education and work centres, for universities and high schools.

May what we prepare to rise to become developed country forward will be supported by all elements of society. To build mutual-cooperation in all walks of life, by building:

1. Develop character education that has a concern on the issues of the nation that was often ignored, for example: Gotong Royong. (Long Term).
2. Establish schools and mainstream inclusive disability friendly education. There is no longer the paradigm of SLB school model in the future. (Middle Term)
3. Facilitate and train social servants not just social workers and even youth, building awareness and self-care without being asked to build awareness on disabilities, women, children and the elderly.

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