

Rights of Disabilities to Education, Occupation, Health, Social Welfare, and Accessibility

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Abstract

Background: People with disabilities are those with physical or mental limitations in long term. People with disabilities have some rights they deserve such as rights to education, occupation, health, social welfare, and accessibility. Aims study is to describe Rights of Disabilities to Education, Occupation, Health, Social Welfare, and Accessibility. **Methods:** This research was conducted on December 2019, in Colomadu Sub District using questionnaire with cross-section design. The subject used consisted of 23 quadriplegic persons. **Results:** Out of 23 quadriplegic persons, the result of analysis showed significant score of 0.236 between people with disabilities and right to education, of 0.167 between people with disabilities and right to occupation, of 0.313 between people with disabilities and right to health, of 0.150 between people with disabilities and right to social welfare, and of 0.762 between people with disabilities and right to accessibility, with $p > 0.05$. **Conclusion:** The rights of people with disabilities (disability people) have not been fulfilled yet in Colomadu Sub District.

Keywords: people with disabilities, rights of people with disabilities

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country that has a disability. Persons with disabilities are people who have physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory limitations for a long time (Lestari, 2017). Based on data from the Colomadu District in 2017, the number of people with disabilities is 64.

Countries that must be considered what every disability must ask, as required by law no. 8 of 2016 concerning countries maintaining the life of every country, Including persons with disabilities who have legal position and have the right to choose the same people. Article 5 of law no. 8 of 2016 concerning the rights obtained by persons with disabilities.

Education, Authority for Students with Disabilities SDLB, SMPLB, SMALB in Permendiknas No. 01 of 2008, Work in Article 28 Permen number 43 of 1998, Health in UU No. 36 of 2009 Article 139 About Health, Social Welfare, Accessibility in the Decree of the Public

Works Meter no. 468 / KPTS / 1998. Aims study is to describe Rights of Disabilities to Education, Occupation, Health, Social Welfare, and Accessibility.

METHODS

In this study the description of persons with disabilities uses cross sectional design with descriptive quantitative research type. Quantitative research is to emphasize its analysis of numerical data (numbers) that are processed by statistical methods. The population in this study amounted to 64. Researchers used a total sampling technique.

Implementation stage the first is selection of research subjects, questionnaire validation was carried out in November to find out the number of valid questionnaires, data collection was carried out by distributing questionnaires to research subjects in December.

RESULTS

Characteristics of research subjects can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Characteristics based on age

		Age	
		Frequency	Percent
Valid	13	1	4,3 %
	17	1	4,3 %
	19	2	8,7 %
	26	1	4,3 %
	39	1	4,3 %
	43	1	4,3 %
	44	1	4,3 %
	45	3	13 %
	46	2	8,7 %
	49	1	4,3 %
	51	1	4,3 %
	52	1	4,3 %
	54	1	4,3 %
	59	1	4,3 %
	61	1	4,3 %
	65	1	4,3 %
	66	1	4,3 %
68	1	4,3 %	
71	1	4,3 %	
Total		23	100 %

Table 2. Characteristics Based on Sex

		Sex	
		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Male	19	82,6 %
	Female	4	17,4 %
Total		23	100 %

Table 3. Characteristics Based on Residence

		Residence	
		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Ngasem	2	8,7 %
	Gawanan	1	4,3 %
	Malangjiwan	7	30,4 %
	Baturan	1	4,3 %
	Blulukan	3	13 %

Tohudan	8	34,8 %
Bolon	1	4,3 %
Total	23	100 %

The hypothesis in this study looked at the data normality test results. Data normality test uses Shapiro Wilk because the sample is less than 50 and researchers use the non parametric spearman test for data that is not normally distributed and Pearson correlation for normally distributed data.

Table 4. Hypothesis Result Education

Correlations				
			Pendidikan	Penyandang Disabilitas
Spearman's rho	Education	Correlation Coefficient	1,000	,236
		Sig. (2-tailed)		,278
		N	23	23
	Disability People	Correlation Coefficient	,236	1,000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,278	
		N	23	23

Based on the table 5 , the Rank Correlation test (Spearman) results with a significant value of 0.236 ($p > 0.05$), meaning that the educational rights for persons with disabilities in the Colomadu District are not being fulfilled.

Table 5. Hypothesis Result Profession

Correlations				
			Penyandang Disabilitas	Pekerjaan
Spearman's rho	Disability People	Correlation Coefficient	1,000	,167
		Sig. (2-tailed)		,447
		N	23	23
	Profession	Correlation Coefficient	,167	1,000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,447	
		N	23	23

Based on the table 5 , the Rank Correlation test (Spearman) results with a significant value of 0.167 ($p > 0.05$), meaning that the work rights of persons with disabilities are not fulfilled in Colomadu District.

Tabel 6. Hypothesis Result Health

Correlations				
			Disability People	Health
Spearman's rho	Disability People	Correlatio Coefficient	1,000	-,220
		Sig. (2-tailed)		,313

	N	23	23
Health	Correlatio Coefficient	-,220	1,000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,313	
	N	23	23

Based on the table above, the Rank Correlation test (Spearman) results with a significant value of 0.313 ($p > 0.05$), which means that health rights for persons with disabilities are not fulfilled in Colomadu District.

Table 7. Hypothesis Result Social Welfare

Correlations			
		Disability People	Social Welfare
Disability people	Pearson Correlation	1	,310
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,150
	N	23	23
Social welfare	Pearson Correlation	,310	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,150	
	N	23	23

Based on the above table, the Pearson Correlation test results obtained with a significant value of 0.150 ($p > 0.05$), meaning that the social welfare rights for persons with disabilities are not fulfilled in Colomadu District.

Table 8. Hypothesis Result Accessibility

Correlations			
		Disability People	Accessibility
Spearman's rho	Disability People	Correlation Coefficient	1,000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	-,067
		N	23
	Accessibility	Correlation Coefficient	-,067
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,762
		N	23

Based on the table above, the Rank Correlation test (Spearman) results with a significant value of 0.762 ($p > 0.05$), which means that the right of accessibility for persons with disabilities in Colomadu is not fulfilled. was accepted H_0 rejected, thus the hypothesis proposed was not proven.

DISCUSSION

Based on the hypothesis test that has been done, it can be concluded that H_0

The results of this study indicate that most persons with disabilities in Colomadu District are 45 years old with a percentage of 13.0%, male sex with a

presentation of 82.6%, and most persons with disabilities come from tohudan village with a percentage of 34.8% .

Everyone has their rights and obligations, the same as people with disabilities who should get the rights they are required to have as explained in Law No. 8 of 2016 that the State guarantees the survival of every citizen, including persons with disabilities who have a position have the same law and human rights, and are explained in detail in Article 5 of Law No. 8 of 2016 concerning several rights obtained by persons with disabilities, namely the right to education (Eta Yuni Lestari, 2017), work, health, social welfare, and accessibility (Thohari, 2014).

In this study shows that the fulfillment of the rights for persons with disabilities in Colomadu District has not been fulfilled, by looking at the results of the hypothesis test $p > 0.05$ to find out the rights of persons with disabilities to education that is $p = 0.236$, the average of persons with disabilities in the District of Colomadu are older of the 50 not completing their education, they should be able to continue their education up to the undergraduate level, because the Minister of National Education (Permendikbud number 46 of 2016) issued a new regulation in 2014 that all universities in Indonesia, both private and public, are able to open as wide access as possible for people with disabilities to take higher education in accordance with what they want (Soleh, 2014).

Job hypothesis test results obtained $p > 0.05$, namely $p = 0.167$ where there are still many people with disabilities in Colomadu District who have difficulty finding work because there are still many companies that provide physical

requirements, some people with disabilities have found decent jobs, but not a few people with disabilities that doesn't work. Whereas every employer should employ a person with a disability by setting a minimum quota for people with disabilities to get a job, namely 1 person with disabilities per 100 other employees (Shaleh, 2018) (Zulfah Latuconsina, 2014).

Fulfillment of the right to health obtained $p > 0.05$ ie $p = 0.313$, there are still many who complain about the health services they get, the same thing in Malang, there are still many people who are reluctant or indeed lack information related to reproductive health services for women with disability (Haryono, 2013).

The result of social welfare $p > 0.05$ is $p = 0,150$, which means that people with disabilities in Colomadu sub-district have not received social welfare because they are still mostly considered different people by the people around them and village officials who do not care about persons with disabilities. get the same treatment as normal people as explained in the 5th precepts that social welfare for all Indonesian people, but most of them have been able to interact with local residents as well as foreigners they have just met and began to participate in mutual cooperation conducted in their villages - mind (Pawestri, 2017).

Hypothesis testing accessibility $p = 0.762$ where persons with disabilities have not been able to access public accessibility around them, especially for sidewalks for persons with disabilities and special toilets for persons with disabilities that should have been available in public spaces. Similarly, research on studies of the level of accessibility of public facilities for persons with disabilities in the city of

Surakarta that people with disabilities cannot yet access the public facilities they need (Susanto, 2018; Syafi'ie, 2014). From the explanation above, it means that the rights of persons with disabilities in Colomadu District have not been fulfilled.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research that has been done, it can be concluded that the rights of persons with disabilities have not been fulfilled in Colomadu District. Some suggestions that can be made from the results of the study are as follows: For institutions in the District of Colomadu to better optimize the data collection of persons with disabilities and pay more attention to the rights needs of persons with disabilities, especially in the District of Colomadu. This research is expected to help people with disabilities in Colomadu District to get the rights they should get. For institutions this can also be taken into consideration to help meet the needs of assistive devices for people with disabilities in Colomadu District. For researchers who can further use more specific variables to develop research.

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