

Implementation Of The Social Rehabilitation Program For Persons With Physical Disabilities At The East Java Provincial Social Service

Susi Ratnawati¹, Heru Irianto², Elsa Rochmawati³

^{1,2,3} Public Administration Study Program, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences
Universitas Bhayangkara, Surabaya
susiratna11@gmail.com

Abstract—Persons with disabilities have the same rights as other humans and have inherent rights. The state has the responsibility to protect and promote the welfare of all Indonesian people, including persons with disabilities. One of the efforts made by the government is through social rehabilitation programs, which aim to restore and develop the social abilities of individuals with disabilities in order to function normally. The implementation of disability programs is carried out by the government to meet the rights and needs of persons with disabilities. However, there are still challenges in providing full services and rights to persons with disabilities. Support from all parties is needed to improve their quality of life. This study aims to describe the implementation of the Social Rehabilitation Program for Persons with Disabilities at the East Java Provincial Social Service case study at the Pasuruan Bina Daksa Technical Implementation Unit, and analyze the obstacles that occur during the program.

This research uses a qualitative method to evaluate the implementation of the social rehabilitation program for persons with disabilities at UPT Bina Daksa Pasuruan. The results showed that this program has been implemented in accordance with the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 25 of 2012 concerning Social Rehabilitation Standards for Persons with Disabilities. However, there are several obstacles such as limited human resources for nurses, lack of attention from the Regency / City Social Service and lack of public awareness about the importance of social rehabilitation for persons with disabilities. Despite these challenges, UPT Bina Daksa Pasuruan continues to overcome internal and external obstacles in the social rehabilitation program. By involving community participation and increasing socialization, it is expected to create an inclusive and supportive society for all individuals, including people with disabilities.

Keywords—Implementation, Persons with Physical Disabilities, Social Rehabilitation.

INTRODUCTION

Basically, every human being has the same rights from birth. All humans have the same dignity and degree in all aspects of life and have the same rights in the eyes of the law and in any field. As creatures of God, humans have rights that are inherent to them. Law No. 39/1999 on Human Rights explicitly states that human rights are a set of rights inherent in the nature and existence of humans as creatures of God Almighty. This right is His gift that must be respected, upheld, and protected by the state, law, government, and everyone for the sake of honor and protection of human dignity. (Dewi,U ; 2015)

Equal position in all fields is a right that must exist in Indonesian society, including in obtaining social welfare. The 1945 Constitution affirms the state's responsibility to protect the entire Indonesian nation and promote general welfare by realizing social justice for all Indonesian people. Part of the implementation of social welfare is to improve the quality of life and social welfare of all Indonesian people, including people with disabilities. The realization of social welfare for all Indonesians, especially persons with disabilities, must be supported by all parties (Nur Asriansyah Meisyahida ; 2022). Real efforts from the central government, local governments and communities are needed so that equality and equality with other Indonesian citizens can be realized in an integrated and sustainable manner, thus creating equality, independence and welfare for persons with disabilities (Aulia, F. D., et al ; 2020).

One of the government's efforts to support persons with disabilities in accordance with Law Number 11 of 2009 concerning Social Welfare is through social rehabilitation. Social rehabilitation aims to restore and develop the ability of a person experiencing social dysfunction to be able to carry out their social functions reasonably. Social rehabilitation efforts involve several approaches, such as family, community, or residential institution-based approaches. (Fathurachmanda el at. ; 2013). In this case, social rehabilitation programs for persons with disabilities must cover various aspects, ranging from motivational guidance and psychosocial diagnosis, treatment, to vocational training and entrepreneurship coaching. However, the implementation of government programs sometimes faces challenges,

such as a lack of coordination between relevant agencies and departments, and insufficient financing. Therefore, research on the implementation of disability programs in government agencies, especially in the UPT Social Rehabilitation of Persons with Physical Disabilities Bina Daksa Pasuruan, needs to be done to find out the extent to which government efforts have fulfilled the rights and needs of persons with disabilities and identify problems that still need to be resolved to improve their overall quality of life (Irwanto, et al ; 2010).

RESEARCH METHOD

In this study, the method used is a descriptive research method with a qualitative approach. Namely research that aims to provide an explanation of the symptoms, facts or properties and relationships between the phenomena studied systematically and accurately (Hardani, Ahyar ; 2020). This research will be conducted at the UPT Social Rehabilitation of Persons with Physical Disabilities Bina Daksa Pasuruan Jl. RA. Kartini No. 292 Bangil Pasuruan. UPT Penyandang Disabilitas Bina Daksa Pasuruan is the only place for Persons with Physical Disabilities in East Java with efforts to deal with the problems of persons with disabilities through social rehabilitation services. Data collection techniques using Interviews, Documentation Studies, and Observation. Data analysis techniques used in this research are data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion elaboration. As informants in this research interview include the Head of the Social Rehabilitation Section of UPT Bina Daksa, several social workers and several social rehabilitation participants.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Implementation of the Rehabilitation Program for Persons with Disabilities at UPT Bina Daksa

The implementation of the Social Rehabilitation Program for Persons with Disabilities at UPT Bina Daksa Pasuruan refers to the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 25 of 2012 concerning Social Rehabilitation Standards for Persons with Disabilities. This program aims to provide skills training to people with physical disabilities in the East Java region, as well as conduct social rehabilitation with religious values, culture, and social work principles. The program is implemented by UPT Bina Daksa Pasuruan under the East Java Provincial Social Service, and its coverage area includes all East Java residents with special needs. The main objective of UPT Bina Daksa Pasuruan is to make a real contribution in handling the problems of people with physical disabilities through skills training in East Java, as well as implementing social rehabilitation with religious values, culture, and social work principles (Ndaumanu,F;2020). The main stages include: identification and assessment, resocialization, skills guidance, social, mental, and skills guidance, and assessment and monitoring. The goal is for participants to have independence, self-confidence,

and better integration in society. The following are the stages in the Social Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities activity

1.1. Socialization

The initial stage in social rehabilitation is socialization. UPT Bina Daksa Pasuruan socializes social rehabilitation programs to the community through the Regency / City Social Service and direct visits to various areas. The aim is to inform the program, find eligible participants, and obtain data on eligible participants. Participant data is then screened through administrative selection by UPT Bina Daksa before participating in the social rehabilitation program in Pasuruan. This socialization is important to increase community participation and ensure participants meet the requirements of the social rehabilitation program.

1.2. Initial Approach

After obtaining participant data, UPT Bina Daksa conducts a social approach to the families of participants in the social rehabilitation program for persons with disabilities. This is done to convince families to enroll their members in the program. The social approach is carried out through visits to the participant's family home to explain in detail about the program, provide information regarding the benefits and opportunities that can be obtained, and answer questions and doubts that may exist. Social workers and counselors are also involved in providing counseling and guidance to participants' families, to understand their feelings, concerns, and expectations regarding the social rehabilitation program. This social approach is carried out repeatedly in several meetings or visits, with the aim of building a close and trusting relationship with the participant's family. With an intensive and continuous approach, it is hoped that the participant's family can see the benefits and importance of social rehabilitation programs and decide to include their family members.

1.3. Admission

At the stage of accepting participants in the Social Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities program at UPT Bina Daksa is carried out through the registration process and checking the requirements. Registration can be done through the Regency / City Social Service or directly to UPT Bina Daksa in Bangil District, Pasuruan Regency. Acceptance requirements include not being married or not having family dependents who need full attention, not experiencing multiple disabilities, aged between 15-35 years, including a photocopy of ID card or family card, a health certificate from a doctor or health center, a certificate from the village or kelurahan where you live, and a cover letter from the District / City Social Service where the participant lives. After going through the registration process and checking the requirements, participants who meet the requirements can take part in the social rehabilitation program provided by UPT Bina Daksa.

1.4. Assessment and Pre-Rehabilitation

Assessment and pre-rehabilitation at UPT Bina Daksa is an important process in the social rehabilitation program. Participants who meet the registration requirements will be invited to disclose the problems experienced and identify their potential and resources. In this activity, staff listen and understand the participant's problems to formulate a problem-solving plan. Assessment involves gathering information about the participant's condition, abilities, and needs through interviews, observations, and evaluation tools. This helps to understand the participant's background, characteristics, and potential, and to develop an appropriate rehabilitation plan. This plan includes specific goals, clear steps, and an appropriate approach. With a structured approach, UPT Bina Daksa can provide effective and appropriate support to help participants achieve their rehabilitation goals and improve their quality of life.

1.5. Social Rehabilitation Services

Social rehabilitation services at UPT Bina Daksa Pasuruan cover various important aspects, including social, mental, physical, vocational, and entrepreneurial guidance. Each of these stages of service has different objectives, but all aim to assist program participants in adjusting to their surroundings, building necessary work skills, and providing a solid foundation for a better future. Social and mental guidance involves support and coaching in terms of socialization, social interaction, improving the ability to relate to others, as well as helping participants overcome any psychological or emotional problems they may be facing. In addition, social rehabilitation activities at UPT Bina Daksa Pasuruan involve a boarding process for approximately 3 years, depending on the success, skills, and understanding of participants in participating in rehabilitation activities. Participants are provided with facilities that include dormitory buildings, food with nutritional standards, uniforms, materials for personal hygiene, health services, and joint recreation. All of this aims to create a conducive environment for participants to develop and gain optimal benefits from the social rehabilitation program.

At the skills guidance stage, participants receive training and development of job skills that are relevant to the job market. They are taught practical skills that are useful in the world of work, such as tailoring, embroidery, printing, screen printing, cellphone service, electronics, and haircuts. Furthermore, entrepreneurship guidance provides participants with an understanding of the business world and provides provisions to become successful entrepreneurs. By integrating these various aspects of service and guidance, UPT Bina Daksa Pasuruan seeks to provide comprehensive and sustainable social rehabilitation services for people with physical disabilities. This holistic support and guidance is expected to help participants face social and mental challenges, improve their work skills, and create

opportunities for them to succeed and better integrate back into society.

1.6. Resocialization

Resocialization at UPT Bina Daksa Pasuruan is the process of re-socializing individuals who have physical or mental disorders. The goal is to develop skills, adjust, and gain experience in daily life. Rehabilitation participants who are skillfully and mentally ready will take part in apprenticeships or work-study practices to bring them closer to society. The work-study practice is conducted for two months in the area around Bangil, Pasuruan. Participants are placed according to their skills, such as printing or screen printing places. Through this practice, participants can develop skills, adjust to the work environment, and increase independence. In addition, they have the opportunity to expand their network of contacts and build relationships with professionals in their field. With work-learning practices, UPT Bina Daksa seeks to provide real experience to social rehabilitation participants so that they are ready to enter the world of work and contribute to society after completing the rehabilitation program.

1.7. Termination and Onward Guidance

The final stage in social rehabilitation at UPT Bina Daksa is termination. Participants who have completed the rehabilitation program will be given a certificate of completion in recognition of their achievements and skills acquired during the program. This certificate also helps boost self-confidence and opens up opportunities for employment or further education. In addition, after graduating, participants receive assistance in the form of a stimulant or capital of 10 million rupiah to buy work equipment in accordance with their interests and skills. This assistance aims to support the economic independence of participants after the rehabilitation program and assist them in starting an independent career or business. Termination in social rehabilitation at UPT Bina Daksa is marked by giving participants a certificate of completion. This certificate signifies the participant's success in undergoing the rehabilitation program and acquiring relevant skills. Apart from being a form of appreciation, this certificate also serves as proof of the participant's ability to be applied in the world of work or business.

Upon graduation, participants receive support in the form of stimulants or capital worth 10 million rupiah. This fund is used to purchase work equipment that is in accordance with the interests and skills of the participants. This assistance aims to assist participants in starting a career or independent business after rehabilitation. In addition, this assistance also encourages participants' economic independence so that they can become productive and not depend on social assistance. By providing graduation certificates and assistance in the form of stimulants or capital, UPT Bina Daksa seeks to support social rehabilitation participants in achieving economic independence and success after the

rehabilitation program. This is an important step in helping participants face the world of work or business independently and actively participate in the social and economic life of the community.

2. Conformity of Social Rehabilitation Activities for Persons with Disabilities at UPT Bina Daksa with Permensos No. 25 of 2012

In general, UPT Bina Daksa has complied with the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 25 of 2012 which regulates the implementation of social rehabilitation for persons with disabilities. They have carried out social rehabilitation activities by paying attention to the standards and technical guidelines that have been set. In addition, UPT Bina Daksa also realizes the importance of socialization activities for the community and people with disabilities. Through socialization activities, UPT Bina Daksa succeeded in expanding community knowledge about social rehabilitation, its benefits for persons with disabilities, their rights, and the importance of social inclusion. By integrating assessment and pre-rehabilitation, UPT Bina Daksa also manages to optimize the social rehabilitation process by ensuring problem solving is done in an integrated manner.

The socialization activities carried out by UPT Bina Daksa are a step ahead of the standards set out in the regulation. This shows the institution's commitment to providing holistic and comprehensive services for people with disabilities, including social aspects and community awareness. UPT Bina Daksa also provides continued support with mentoring and capital stimulants, which help social rehabilitation participants to start a career or independent business after the rehabilitation program. Thus, UPT Bina Daksa successfully aligns social rehabilitation activities with applicable regulations and increases the value of the program with a socialization approach and continued support.

3. Factors inhibiting the implementation of the program

3.1. Internal Factors

In general, obstacles in the implementation of social rehabilitation of persons with disabilities at UPT Bina Daksa are mainly caused by the lack of human resources for nurses who can assist participants who have multiple or severe disabilities. UPT Bina Daksa sets the condition that participants do not have multiple disabilities in order to participate in rehabilitation activities properly. These social rehabilitation activities require an independent spirit from participants, such as the ability to eat, wash clothes, and walk alone. The lack of human resources for nurses is quite difficult for employees, because they have to help participants with paralysis of the limbs. Nurses play an important role in the success of social rehabilitation programs, especially in dealing with people with special needs. UPT Bina Daksa must apply certain requirements so that participants can take part in rehabilitation activities, such as not having

multiple disabilities. However, if the number of human resources for nurses is met in the future, these requirements can be removed so that all people with special needs can participate in rehabilitation programs without obstacles.

3.2. External Factors

The process of social rehabilitation of persons with disabilities at UPT Bina Daksa faces several external obstacles. One of them is the lack of attention from the district/city Social Service Office to the social rehabilitation program. Some districts/cities may not provide adequate support for reasons of budget constraints or participants coming from rural areas. This makes it difficult for UPT Bina Daksa to provide the necessary facilities and resources for social rehabilitation programs. In addition, the community can also be an inhibiting factor as there is still a negative stigma towards people with disabilities. Many people feel embarrassed or reluctant to include their family members who have physical disabilities in social rehabilitation programs. Greater socialization and a better understanding of the needs and rights of individuals with disabilities can help eliminate stigma and discrimination in the community.

3.3. Efforts Made by UPT Bina Daksa in Facing Obstacles

UPT Bina Daksa Pasuruan faces several obstacles in the Social Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities program, both internal and external. To overcome internal obstacles such as the lack of human resources for nurses, UPT Bina Daksa has submitted an additional budget to the Central Social Service. However, until now, the request has not been granted. As a result, UPT Bina Daksa employees double the task of caring for participants who are not yet independent. In overcoming the problem of finding prospective participants, UPT Bina Daksa actively connects with alumni and families of former participants who have family members with disabilities. In addition, UPT Bina Daksa also takes the initiative to conduct socialization in various regions, including through UPSK (Mobile Social Service Unit) activities, in order to increase public understanding of social rehabilitation and find potential participants. Socialization of social rehabilitation also aims to increase public understanding of the lives of people with disabilities, open opportunities for social inclusion, and reduce discrimination. Thus, it is hoped that the community will be more open and supportive of the participation of persons with disabilities in social and economic life. Through this joint effort, UPT Bina Daksa hopes to achieve results in accordance with the objectives and increase the effectiveness of the Social Rehabilitation Services for Persons with Disabilities.

CONCLUSION

UPT Bina Daksa Pasuruan is responsible for implementing the Social Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities program under the East Java Provincial

Social Service. This program covers all East Java residents who have special needs and aims to address the problems of people with physical disabilities. This program is implemented based on the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 25 of 2012 and involves various stages such as socialization, initial approach, acceptance, assessment, social rehabilitation services, resocialization, and termination.

The obstacles faced in this program can be divided into internal and external factors. Internal factors include the lack of human resources to care for participants with multiple or severe disabilities. The Central Social Agency has not yet granted the budget for additional nurses, so employees and social workers have to double up on caring for participants. On the other hand, external factors relate to the lack of attention from the District/City Social Service in finding participants who are eligible for this program. Budget limitations also affect the Social Service's ability to socialize and find participants.

To overcome internal constraints, UPT Bina Daksa has proposed an additional budget for nurse human resources. However, while waiting for approval, UPT Bina Daksa employees spend extra energy to care for participants.

The Central Social Service needs to pay attention to the need for adequate health personnel to ensure participants get appropriate care. To overcome external constraints, UPT Bina Daksa looks for alternative ways to find data on social rehabilitation participants by involving alumni and former clients. Socialization of social rehabilitation is also carried out to increase understanding and social inclusion of persons with disabilities. Despite facing challenges, UPT Bina Daksa continues to move actively to find solutions and improve services. Through socialization and community participation, it is hoped to create an inclusive and supportive society for everyone, including people with disabilities.

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

Aulia, F. D., Dessy, H. S. A., & Maulana, I. (2020). The Government's Role in Handling the Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic for Persons with Disabilities. *Journal of Community Service and Research*, 1(1), 31-41.

Dewi, U. (2015). Implementation of Quota Policy for Persons with Disabilities to Get Jobs in Yogyakarta City. *Natapraja Journal*, 3(2), 67-83.

Diono. Et al. (2014). Situation of Persons with Disabilities. *Bulletin of Jendela Data dan Informasi Kesehatan*. ISSN.2088-270X.

Fathurachmanda et al. (2013). Implementation of Social Rehabilitation Program Plan for Persons with Visual Disabilities. *Journal of Discourse* Vol 16 No 4 Page 215-222. Malang: Brawijaya University.

Hardani, Ahyar, et al. (2020). *Qualitative & Quantitative Research Methods Book*. Yogyakarta: CV. Science Library.

Irwanto, Kasim, E.R, Fransiska, A., Lusli, M., & Siradj, O. (2010). Analysis of people with disabilities in Indonesia. Depok: center for disability studies faculty of social and political science university of indonesia

Ndaumanu, F. (2020). Rights of Persons with Disabilities: Between Responsibility and Implementation by Local Governments. *Journal of Human Rights*, 11(1), 131-150.

Nur Asriansyah Meisyahida, Hegia Sampurna Rizki, Meigawati Dine, 2022. Implementation of Basic Social Rehabilitation for Persons with Disabilities during the Covid-19 Pandemic at the Sukabumi City Social Service ", *Sawala Journal of State Administration* ISSN: 2598-4039 (Online) ISSN: 2302-2221 (Print), Volume 10 Number 1 (June) 2022, Page 98-111. [http:// DOI 10.30656/sawala.v10i1.4838](http://DOI.10.30656/sawala.v10i1.4838)

Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. (2012). Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 25 of 2012 concerning Standards for Social Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities by Institutions in the Field of Social Welfare. Jakarta: Ministry of Social Affairs RI.

Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. (2021). Operational Guidelines for Assistance for Social Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities (Attention). Jakarta: Ministry of Social Affairs.

Government of Indonesia. (2016). Law No.8 of 2016 on Persons with Disabilities. Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5871. Jakarta:

Wawitrie, Y. (2018). Implementation of Social Rehabilitation for Persons with Disabilities in Pekabaru City. *Online Journal of Students*, 05(II), 1-13. State Secretariat.

Widyastutik, Cahyani. (2021). The Meaning of Social Stigma for Disability in the Village of Paron District, Ngawi Regency. Surabaya: University of Surabaya.