

The Description of People with Disabilities in Bengkalis District During 2017-2018 in Riau Province

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Abstract: Objective: The number of people with disabilities in Riau province and Pekanbaru city increases every year. Therefore, we need an effort to optimize the potentials of people with disabilities. Disabled people have the same rights as other people. Method: A descriptive research originated from the data from the Social Service Office of Bengkalis Regency, Riau Province in 2017 - 2018 found 128 people with disabilities; 69 of them are men and 59 others are women. The types of disability are Physical and Speech Disability, Deaf or Hearing Impairment, Physical Disabilities such as stump arm(s) and leg(s), Speech Impairment, Physical Disability due to Paralysis, Physical Disability, and Severe / Double Disability. Conclusion: The government has several ways or programs to help developing these potentials of people with disabilities. The supports provided for them are workshop or a garage, workshop equipment, two-wheeled workshop equipment, daily shop, sewing machines and equipment, wheelchairs, hearing aid, prosthetic limbs, prosthetic limbs and arms, and basic needs.

1 INTRODUCTION

The number of people with disabilities in Pekanbaru City recorded in 2016 was 860 people. From the data above, not all people with disabilities have the chance to get education or employment. Based on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics in Pekanbaru, there are only 36.49% of people with disabilities who get education and only 45.12% of whom get jobs. From the number of people with disabilities who receive education and employment, it can be seen that there are around 54% of the number of persons with disabilities in Pekanbaru City who do not have education and employment (Vawitrie, 2018). This also happened in Bengkalis, one of the regencies in Riau province. Some of the disabilities were speech impaired, deaf, physical disabilities, multiple disabilities; physical disability and speech impairment, physical disability with stumped arm(s) and limb(s), physical disability due to paralysis and severe disability.

The population of people with disabilities is quite high. According to WHO, the number of people with disabilities reaches 15% of the number of the total population. If the number of the total

population in Indonesia reaches 250 million, then the population of people with disabilities is around 36 million (Thohari S, dkk, 2018). The number of people with disabilities is increasing statistically. The United Nations shows that out of the estimated 500,000 people with disabilities, around 80% of them live in developing countries. Less than 10% have access to education, health services and livelihood opportunities, more than 80% of people with disabilities are unemployed, and in developing countries, 75% - 90% people with disabilities live in poverty. In Indonesia, the number of people with disabilities is around 0.25% to 10% of the total population (Setyaningsih, 2016).

According to WHO, a disability is the inability to carry out certain activities as normal people which are caused by impairment conditions related to age and society where a person is located. According to law number 8 of 2016, persons with disabilities are those who experience long-term physical, intellectual, mental or sensory limitations who interact with the environment and experience obstacles and difficulties to participate fully and effectively with citizens of other countries based on similar rights.

People with disabilities have the same rights as other people. The rights of persons with disabilities based on the law no 4 of 1997 affirms that people with disabilities are part of Indonesian society which also have the same position, rights, obligations and roles. They also have equal rights and opportunities in all aspects of life and livelihood. In article 6, it is explained that each person with disabilities has the right to: (a) education in all units, paths, types and levels of education; (b) decent work and livelihood according to the type and degree of disability, education, and ability; (c) the same treatment to play a role in development and enjoy the results; (d) accessibility in the framework of its independence; (e) rehabilitation, social assistance, and maintenance of social welfare levels; and (f) the same rights to grow their talents, abilities and social life, especially for children with disabilities in the family and community environment.

In fulfilling disability rights, the Social Service implements a program of assistance for disabilities such as providing assistance in form of workshops, two-wheeled workshop equipment, daily shops, sewing machines and equipment, assistance in the form of wheelchairs, hearing aid, prosthetic limbs, fake limbs and basic food.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Definition of Disability

Kauffman (2011) disability is an inability to do something, a diminished capacity to do something, a diminished capacity to perform in a specific way (an impairment); a handicap, however, is a disadvantage imposed on an individual. Thus, a disability might or might not be a handicap, depending on the circumstances.

According to Law No. 8 of 2016 concerning people with disabilities, people with disabilities are every person who experiences physical, intellectual, mental, and / or sensory limitations for a long time that in interacting with the environment they can experience obstacles and difficulties to participate fully and effectively with other citizens based on equality of rights.

Disability is a term that means a physical or mental condition that limits one's movements, senses or activities (Ashar, 2019). Physical or mental condition related to body structure; Activity limitations are difficulties faced by individuals in carrying out a task or an action; while limiting participation is a problem experienced by

individuals involved in life situations. Therefore, disability is not just a health problem, but a complex phenomenon that reflects the interaction between a person and the community where he lives. Certain interventions are needed to remove environmental and social barriers (Ashar, 2019).

Thus, disability is a condition of people who experience physical, intellectual, and sensory limitations for a long time; those who interact with the environment, those who experience obstacles and difficulties to participate.

2.2 Types of Disabilities

2.2.1 Deaf (Hearing Impairment)

According to Musyarrifah & Djalal, (2011) Deaf is a term used to describe the condition of a person who loses his hearing or the inability of a person to capture stimuli auditorily through his sense of hearing (Evitari, 2015). According to Hallahan, Kauffman, and Pullen (2009), in terms of age, deafness is divided into two; congenital deafness (hearing disabilities that occur at birth, which can be caused by genetic factors, disorders during fetal development, and disorders during the birth process) and adventitious deafness (the inability to hear due to illness or traumatic events that occur in individuals without a history of hearing loss at birth) (Evitari, 2015).

According to the Ministry of Education, a deaf person is a person who has lost the ability to hear so that it inhibits the process of language information through hearing, whether using or not using hearing aids to the extent that a person's hearing is sufficient to enable the successful process of language information through hearing (Riahta, 2015).

According to Moores (2001), hearing impaired and deaf are two different conditions. Hearing impaired is when someone has a hearing loss on a small scale (at a level of 35 db to 69 dB), so that he does not experience obstacles in understanding the conversation of others and can be cured in a certain period of time by using medical assistance, such as the use of hearing aids. While, deaf (Morres, 2001) is a condition when someone loses his hearing on a large scale or can only receive fragmented sounds with or without the use of aids, so that he experiences obstacles in understanding the explanations of others through his hearing (Riahta, 2015).

2.2.2 Speech Impairment

Wasista (2013) Speech impaired is a condition when someone has a difficulty in communicating. This can be caused by the lack of or non-functioning speech tools, such as the oral cavity, tongue, palate and vocal cords. In addition, lack of or malfunctioning of the auditory organs, delay in language development, damage to the nervous system and muscle structure, as well as an inability to control motion can also result in limitations in communication. Among those individuals who experience communication difficulties, there are those who cannot communicate at all; they can make sounds but they do not say words and some others can communicate but are unclear (Suyadnya, 2018).

2.2.3 Diffability (People with Physical and Health Disorders)

Physical disability is a form of abnormality or disability in the muscular system, supply bones and nerves caused by viral diseases, and accidents either it occurs before, at, or after birth (Megasari, 2016; Adelina, 2018). The level in physical disability can be grouped into three; mild, moderate and severe. Disorders or damages can occur before birth (prenatal phase), at birth (perinatal phase), and after the birth process (postnatal phase) (Megasari, 2016; Adelina, 2018).

2.2.4 Multiple Disability

According to the association of severe handicaps (TASH), multiple disability (Severe disabilities) is an individual with disabilities of all ages, races, creeds, national origins, genders and sexual orientations who require ongoing support in more than one major life activity in order to participate in an integrated community and enjoy a quality of life similar to that available to allitizens. Support may be required for life activities such as mobility, communication self-care, and learning as necessary for community living employment and self sufficiency (Snell & Brown, 2006 in Hallallan, etd, 2009). People who experience severe disability in all areas usually have more than one disability. The combination of mild disability can cause severe education problems. Children with this disorder usually have problems in terms of speech, language use and / or limitations in perceptual cognitive and abnormal behavior. Multiple disabilities include : blind – deaf people, blind – physically disabled people, blind – mentally disabled people who can be trained, blind – mentally disabled people who can be

educated, deaf – physically disabled people, deaf - mentally disabled people who can be trained, deaf - mentally disabled people who can be educated, physically disabled – mentally disabled people who can be trained, etc (Mangunsong, 2011).

3 RESEARCH METHOD

This is a descriptive research. A descriptive research originated from the data from the Social Service Office of Bengkalis Regency, Riau Province in 2017 - 2018 found 128 people with disabilities; 69 of them are men and 59 others are women. From assessment with psychology and doctors examination this data consist of the types of disability are Physical and Speech Disability, Deaf or Hearing Impairment, Physical Disabilities such as stump arm(s) and leg(s), Speech Impairment, Physical Disability due to Paralysis, Physical Disability, and Severe / Double Disability.

4 RESULT

Based on the results of the data analysis, the research findings can be described in detail in the form of frequency distributions of gender, address. The following is the description of therespondents by sex:

Table 1: Characteristics of Samples Based on Gender.

No	Gender	Number	Percentage (%)
1	Male	69	53.9%
2	Female	59	46.1%
Total		128	100%

Based on the data in the table above, there are 128 people with disabilities in Bengkalis Regency, with the number of male is higher than female. The number of people with disabilities are; 69 male, or 53.9% of the total number and 59 female, or 46.1% of the total number.

Table 2: Data of the Type of Disability and Percentage.

No	Type of Disability	Number	Percentage (%)
1	Physical and speech impairment (multiple disabilities)	2	1.6%
2	Deaf	15	11.7%
3	Physical disability such as arms or limbs defects	5	3.9%
4	Speech impairment	4	3.1%
5	Physical disability due to paralysis	41	32.0%
6	Physical disability	12	9.4%
7	Severe disability	49	38.3%
Total		128	100%

Based on data, the percentage of 128 people with disabilities in Bengkalis Regency are 1,6% or 2 people with physical disabilities and speech impairment, 15 deaf people, 3,9% or 5 people with physical disability (legs or arms stump), 32% or 41 people with physical disability due to paralysis, 9,4% or 12 people with physical disabilities, 38,3% or 49 people with severe or multiple disabilities.

Table 3: Data of the Type of Support.

No	Type of Support	Total	Percentage (%)
1	Workshops	2	1.6%
2	Two-wheeled workshop equipment	1	0.8%
3	Daily shops	5	3.9%
4	Sewing machines and equipment	4	3.1%
5	Wheel chairs	41	32.0%
6	Hearing aids	15	11.7%
7	Prosthetic limbs	5	3.9%
8	Prosthetic arms and limbs	6	4.7%
9	Basic necessity	49	38.3%
Total		128	100%

Based on the data above, the support provided to 2 people (1,6% of the total number of the people with disabilities) with physical disabilities and speech impairments received workshop support. 1 person who is deaf (0,8% of the total number of the people with disabilities), received two-wheeled workshop equipment. 5 people (3,9% of the total

number of the people with disabilities) with stumped arms or limbs got daily shops. 4 people (3,1% of the total number of the people with disabilities) with speech impairment, received sewing machines and equipment. 41 people (32% of the total number of the people with disabilities) with physical disability because of paralysis got wheelchairs. 15 people (11,7% of the total number of the people with disabilities) with hearing impairment received hearing aids. 5 people (3,9% of the total number of the people with disabilities) with physical disabilities received prosthetic limbs. 6 people (4,7% of the total number of the people with disabilities) with physical disabilities received prosthetic limbs and arms. 49 people (38,3% of the total number of the people with disabilities) with severe or multiple disabilities received some basic food.

5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Conclusion

1. Based on the data obtained, there was a role of government in supporting people with disabilities in the attempts to fulfill the rights of people with disabilities.
2. There were 128 people with disabilities found in Bengkalis Regency where the number of male is more dominant than the female. There were 69 or 53.9% male and 59 or 46.1% female.
3. The type of support had been adjusted to the conditions experienced by each person with disabilities.
4. Based on the data and the types of supports provided to the people with disabilities, people with physical disabilities and speech impairment were given workshop support, deaf people were given two-wheeled workshop equipment, physically disabled people such as stumped legs or hands were given daily shops, speech impaired people were given sewing machines and equipment, people with physical disability due to paralysis were given wheel chairs, deaf people were given hearing aid, people with physical disabilities were given prosthetic limbs, people with physical disabilities were given prosthetic limbs and arms and people with severe or multiple disabilities were given basic food.

5.2 Recommendation

1. For the Bengkalis Regency government to maintain the existence of aid programs and give psychological motivation to people with disabilities to continue working.
2. To build a cooperation with local institutions or companies to channel the work produced by disability.
3. The type of support should be given based on the talents and interests of people with disabilities.

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