

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

At the beginning of 2020, Indonesia was shocked by the outbreak of a new virus, namely a new type of coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) and the disease is called coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). The World Health Organization (WHO) has categorized the new coronavirus or coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) as a pandemic after there were more than 2 million cases in more than 213 countries, including Indonesia. Coronavirus is a virus that attacks the respiratory system and can cause disorders of the respiratory system, acute pneumonia, and even death. This coronavirus can be transmitted to humans and attacks anyone, be it babies, children, adults, the elderly, pregnant women, and breastfeeding mothers. The government first confirmed case 1 and case 2 of positive COVID-19 patients in Indonesia on March 2, 2020. The COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia continues to experience an increase in cases per day. In the problem of the COVID-19 pandemic, there are vulnerable groups that must be prioritized such as the elderly, children and adolescents, children in conflict with the law (ABH), persons with disabilities, people with mental disorders (ODGJ), pregnant and lactating mothers, pre-school families. prosperous, comorbid or people with chronic diseases, displaced people including people in refugee camps, asylum seekers and others.

Persons with disabilities have the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, such as in economic, health, social, and so on. Persons with disabilities are groups of people who have limitations that can hinder their participation and participation in social life. In the Bulletin of the Health Data & Information Window, the Indonesian Ministry of Health (2014) that disability is not a mere disability but is the result of the interaction of the limitations experienced by a person with their environment, not only physical or mental, but is a multi-dimensional phenomenon consisting of bodily functions, limitations activities, barriers to participation and environmental factors. The results of the National Socio-Economic Survey (SUSENAS) conducted by the National Center for Statistics (BPS) in 2012, the number of people with disabilities in Indonesia was 6,008,661 people.

During the handling of the Covid-19 virus emergency response status, it turned out that the lives of groups of people with disabilities were getting worse. People with disabilities generally work as masseurs, traders, artists and service sellers. For this reason, with the government's appeal to stay at home and social distancing aimed at preventing the spread of

Covid-19, people with disabilities are confused between staying at home or not getting income. With this problem, the economy of people with disabilities will suffer. In the case of the Covid-19 pandemic, it also has an impact on health insurance for groups of people with disabilities who are vulnerable to being infected with the corona virus. According to Suharto, the Director of the Sasana Inclusion and Advocacy Movement for Difabel (SIGAB) said that the disability group received very little access to the corona virus or Covid-19. In this case, the government must contribute to handling the impact of the Covid-19 outbreak for persons with disabilities by paying attention to several aspects, namely the economy, health, and so on. In addition to the role of the government, there is also the role of social workers, social volunteers, and communities that provide assistance to persons with disabilities. According to the chairman of the Indonesian Disabled Volunteer Forum (Fordiva), Megawati (2020) said technology plays an important role in enabling people to interact even at a distance, so that certain work activities can be carried out and this is different from the case with people with disabilities who earn income from services that require them to work. to interact and have direct contact with service users. (Ardianto, 2020)

Based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities, it is stated that they have rights, one of which is the right to life, justice and legal protection, health, social welfare and disaster protection. According to the provisions of Article 96 of Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities, Social Welfare for Persons with Disabilities is carried out through Social Rehabilitation, Social Security, Social Empowerment, and Social Protection by taking into account the variety, needs, and degree of vulnerability of Persons with Disabilities. The Government and Regional Governments are obliged to provide Social Welfare for persons with disabilities, by opening the widest possible opportunities for the community to participate in the implementation of Social Welfare for persons with disabilities. The rights of persons with disabilities that must be fulfilled as government obligations when a disaster occurs are in accordance with the mandate of Article 20, namely the right to protection from disasters for persons with disabilities including the right to obtain easily accessible information about disasters, gain knowledge about disaster risk reduction, obtain priority in the process of disaster. rescue and evacuation in a disaster situation, obtain facilities and means of rescue and evacuation that are easily accessible, and obtain priorities, facilities, and facilities that are easily accessible in evacuation sites. Therefore, the role of the government in handling the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic is important for people with disabilities. (Brebahama & Listyandin, 2016)

Persons with disabilities with limited access are vulnerable to Covid-19 and are also vulnerable to transmitting Covid-19 to others. The lack of access to information obtained by some groups with disabilities must be addressed by the government as soon as possible. In this case, the government must pay special attention to groups with disabilities in the context of dealing with Covid-19, because people with disabilities in general have limitations that have an impact on their lives due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Thus, people with disabilities are a group that feels affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, and with this problem there must be a role for the government and social workers in handling Covid-19 for people with disabilities. (Marjuki, 2009)

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the 2030 global agenda that aims to create prosperity for humans and the planet now and in the future. With global cooperation, the SDGs aim to end poverty, improve health and education, reduce inequality, and trigger economic growth, which are formulated through 17 targets. In contrast to the previous global goals, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the SDGs are formulated inclusively for all people in the world, including vulnerable and marginalized groups including people with disabilities. Every country in the world that formulates the SDGs must ensure that no one is left behind in the development agenda. The SDGs are a momentum in realizing the rights for persons with disabilities as stated in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (KHPD) to empower them and support universal, equal and non-discriminatory respect for human rights. (United Nations, 2020c). In particular, disability is included in the 5 main SDGs targets related to KHPD, namely Goal 4 (Education), Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), Goal 10 (Reducing Inequality), Goal 11 (Sustainable Cities), Goal 17 (Global Partnerships). (United Nations, 2018)

In a crisis situation like this, people with disabilities need to get protection as a group that is inclusively included in the SDGs agenda. As stated in Article 11 of the KHPD, it states that every country that has agreed to the convention, including Indonesia, must take “an action necessary to ensure the protection and safety of persons with disabilities in risky situations, including armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies, and natural disasters.” So that inclusive protection must be given to people with disabilities, especially in the ongoing pandemic situation. Based on this background, the author will discuss the impacts and challenges faced by people with disabilities, in the COVID-19 pandemic situation and recommendations for realizing inclusiveness of people with disabilities in the COVID-19 pandemic situation based on the perspective of the SDGs.

1.2 Research Question

According to the background explained above, the writer got a subject matter:

What are the impacts of COVID 19 on people with disabilities?

1.3 Theoretical Framework

1.3.1 Disabilities and Basic Rights

Disable is an acronym for differently able people. Diffable can be defined as people who are capable in different ways. This term is used as a counter-discourse of derogatory terms such as disabled, deaf, mute, and the like because people with disabilities can also carry out everyday activities if they use their tools and methods.

The opposing view that people with disabilities are victims, disgrace, and the like come from the people around them, not the disabled themselves, because the people around them find it more difficult to accept the imperfect destiny of the disabled than the disabled themselves. Removing this opposing view in society is significant to accept people with disabilities to participate in activities like society in general.

The opposing views above also affect the attitude of the disabled. People with disabilities tend to withdraw from society because they are not confident. Therefore, efforts need to re-embrace people with disabilities to regain their confidence that they have equality with the community in general.

Historically, the discourse on disability is a dark story. From Greek civilization to 20th century Europe, people with disabilities have always been marginal. The classical-mystical view assumes that disable is the result of parental sin. (James I, 1998).

This labeling continued to grow until the industrial revolution of the 19th century. The resolution, which indicated the birth of the capitalist economic system, did not make the conditions of the disabled better. The accumulation of capital as much as possible with large-scale production further removes disabled people who are considered unproductive from the world of work. The development of science in medicine and psychology does not save the disabled but instead becomes a tool to legitimize the disability.

Meanwhile, the fundamental rights of people with disabilities according to Law Number 8 of 2016 Chapter III article 5 consist of 20 points: a) life; b) free from stigma; c) privacy; d) justice and legal protection; e) Education; f) employment, entrepreneurship, and cooperatives; g) health; h) politics; i) religious; j) sports; k) culture and tourism; l) social welfare; m) accessibility; n) public services; o) protection from disasters; p) habilitation and

rehabilitation; q) concessions; r) civil law; s) live independently and be involved in society; t) express, communicate and obtain information; u) change of place and nationality; v) and free from discrimination, neglect, torture, and exploitation. (Peaturan Perundang-undangan Republik Indonesia, Undang-Undang Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4 Tahun 1997 Tentang Penyandang Cacat)

According to the fundamental rights that people with disabilities must have, Sigab or Sasana Inclusion and the Disability Advocacy Movement does not limit its advocacy area. As an institution that works with people with disabilities, Sigab is an institution that does advocacy with a reasonably broad focus compared to other institutions that sometimes only focus on one issue. However, with the existing resources and the concepts that have developed so far, Sigab tends to advocate for areas of legal protection, politics, free of stigma, public services, and accessibility. Some of these points are considered fundamental for the disabled to obtain their other rights. (Utami, 2004)

1.3.2 Advocacy

According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), the word advocacy means defense. In general, advocacy is often related to legal issues. Advocacy workers or often called advocates, are lawyers who handle legal cases accompanying their clients. So an advocate here is someone good at law, masters the law, and is good at speaking.

A slight difference in the meaning we will get if our adoption is pulled into the social realm. According to Edi Suharto, in English, to advocate not only means to defend but also to promote (to put forward or advance), to create (to create), and to change (make changes). In this context, the definition of advocacy becomes broader because the object of work is no longer an individual but can also include a community group. (Suharto).

In his book, Edi Suharto describes social advocacy as a process that involves a set of political actions carried out by a group of people in an organized manner to transform power relations. The purpose of advocacy is to change specific policies that are beneficial to the community concerned. Effective advocacy is carried out with a strategic plan and a reasonable time frame.

In advocacy, there are three categories, namely cases, classes, and legislative, which will be described as follows:

a. Case Advocacy

Activities carried out by a social worker to help clients reach social resources or services that have become their rights. This advocacy tends to be litigation or in the realm of law.

b. Class Advocacy

Class advocacy is advocacy services on client groups or segment populations that have the same problem. The object of advocacy here can be a group of people or communities that tend to be vulnerable to discrimination and do not have solid political bargaining power, so they need to be advocated.

c. Legislative advocacy

Advocacy activities were carried out in the legal discussion session. This advocacy is aimed at policy change. The subject of advocacy influences policy makers so that the policies issued are by the objectives desired by the subject of advocacy.

In conducting advocacy, there are several points that become a guide for social workers. The following are the advocacy principles put forward by Edi Suharto:

a. Realistic

Advocacy must not be careless in taking issues. Time and strength must be analyzed for advocacy work to be practical. The issues that were won were issues that were specific, clear, and measurable.

b. Systematic

Advocacy work must be done systematically, full of strategy and calculation. So the preparation of a systematic strategy at the beginning is essential. The advocacy process can begin by defining strategic issues, building opinions, and supporting them with facts, understanding the public policy system, building coalitions, designing goals, influencing public policy, and monitoring and evaluating the movements being carried out.

c. Tactical

Social advocacy workers must build networks; in this context, they can be divided into two groups, namely close allies and distant allies. Close allies are groups that support and participate directly in the field; this group consists of those who have ideological ties. Meanwhile, distant allies are groups that support, but are not directly involved.

In the field, the advocacy process must take several steps, as stated by Roem Topatimasang, in changing public policy. The following is the advocacy framework:

a. Legislation and Jurisdiction Processes

The activities of submitting proposals and concepts, drafting, to litigation practices for judicial review or testing of lower laws and regulations against higher laws and regulations carried out by the judiciary, then class actions or lawsuits carried out by a group of people with demands the same legal standing, or someone determined to meet the requirements to be entitled to submit a case settlement application before the Constitutional Court to review and influence further legal decisions.

b. Political and Bureaucratic Processes

Attempts to influence the making and implementation of regulations through lobbying, negotiation, bargaining mediation, collaboration, and so on. In this process the target of advocacy is to change public policies to suit the objectives of the advocated parties. Advocacy subjects can enter their views or perspectives into policy makers so that a consistent perspective will be created.

c. Socialization and Mobilization Processes

Efforts to form public opinion through campaigns, press releases, demonstrations, boycotts, seminars and so on. In this case, the ability to package issues is vital so that what is conveyed can be well received by the community.

1.3.3 Disabled Advocacy

We can classify disability advocacy at the level of class advocacy because the scope includes a community group. Class advocacy refers to activities on behalf of a class or group to reach out to social resources or services they are entitled to.

The focus of this advocacy is on changing policies at the local and national levels and increasing public awareness of the inclusion discourse. Advocacy steps are used as described in Roem Topatimasang's theory, namely by processes of legislation and jurisdiction, political and bureaucratic processes, as well as processes of socialization and mobilization. (Suharto)

1.3.4 Obstacle

In doing advocacy work, perfect scores cannot always be achieved. This is reasonable because, in the field, there are many obstacles encountered. According to Solihin Abdul Wahab, this obstacle is divided into three points:

a. Resource

Resources are an essential factor in implementing the institution's policies, in this case, advocacy. This will be very lame if the advocacy strategy has been designing so, but the

resources are lacking. In this case, the resources can be human and financial. Human resources are members of the organization who carry out, while financial are funds that support needs.

b. Disposition

Disposition is a character possessed by the implementer, such as the nature of commitment, honesty, and democracy. The Disposition of the executor must be in accordance with what has been agreed by the institution. If the Disposition is not appropriate, this will be an obstacle because there will be a disconnect between theory and practice.

c. Bureaucratic Structure

Bureaucratic structures that are too long and complicated sometimes become obstacles to the running of a plan. Thus, the existing structure should be made as simple as possible. A simple bureaucratic structure makes work more efficient.

1.4 Hypothesis

From the explanation of the theories above, the author will focus on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on persons with disabilities, namely the impact on employment education and social protection. This impact greatly affects persons with disabilities.

1.5 Purpose of Writing

Explain what the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on people with disabilities are as well as to explain on accommodate advocacy toward them.

1.6 Methodology

Based on the sources, the data in this study are secondary data. Secondary data are data obtained by the researchers indirectly through an intermediary medium. Intermediary used by the writer is quoting from various source such as books, journals, articles and other resources that support, such as documents that have relevance to the issues to be studied. For enrichment data or expansion of the material, the writer uses data obtained from the Internet.

1.7 Scope of Method

The scope of this research is starting from the date corona virus happened in Indonesia until 2021. Notwithstanding, the writer could possibly use the data before or after the aforementioned period of time.

1.8 Outline

Five chapters are presented in this study and each chapter composed of several sub-chapters in accordance with the discussion and the matter which is being investigated.

The first chapter is an introduction that discusses the reasons for selecting the title, background, research question, theoretical framework, hypothesis, Purpose of writing, scope of research, methodology and systems of writing.

The second chapter will be explaining about the condition of Covid 19 pandemic extensively. This will also explain on Government role in managing the impact of pandemic covid 19 for people with disabilities.

The third chapter, the writer will explain global conditions and impact of covid 19

The fourth chapter will specifically explain Indonesia Foreign Politic in the covid 19 era: Rescue, corporation and inclusion of people with disabilities in pandemic situations Covid 19 in Sustainable Development Perspective GOALS (SDGs).

The fifth chapter will be the conclusion that will explain the main point of the chapters and sub-chapters that have been described previously.