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Human Governance: Accessibility to Persons with Disabilities Sidorajo Regency

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ABSTRACT

The consideration in this article clarifies the openness of people with disabilities in Sidoarjo Regency to different perspectives of life, not as it was related to physical offices and foundation but to get to social exercises utilizing the concept of Human Administration which has not been found in numerous comprehensive considers. People with incapacities are those who have physical limitations, so they have trouble altering their exercises in common. Essentially, people with incapacities moreover have the same rights and commitments as citizens. In any case, the get to of people with disabilities to physical and non-physical offices and foundation in Sidoarjo Regency is still considered not accessible appropriately. The approach used in this research is qualitative, sourced from primary data and secondary data. Data collection techniques are interviews, observation, and literature study. The results of research using the concept of Human Governance are found from the seven principles of Human Governance, which have not been fully implemented by the Sidoarjo regency government, especially those related to social accountability, education for citizens and reliability. There are still many Disability Associations in Sidoarjo Regency who do not attend school, especially formal schools, besides that the facilities and infrastructure such as those at SMAN 4 Sidoarjo are not disability friendly. Meanwhile, from the aspect of reliability, although the Sidoarjo regency government has been more serious in providing accessibility for persons with disabilities, the quality is still very low, such as the People Pedestrian Bridge (JPO) that is damaged, sidewalks in some locations are damaged and used for trading.

Keywords: Human governance, accessibility, disabilities, local government

Introduction

Based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the state respects and upholds human dignity. Human rights are fundamental rights inherent in universal human beings that need to be protected, respected, and maintained. Full concern must lead to citizens as well as persons with disabilities, the State must fulfill the rights of every citizen. However, at this time the state still seems to view the rights of normal citizens as the same as those with disabilities, even though there need to be differences in the provision of their rights, moreover, the number of people with disabilities in Indonesia is currently not small. Mobility and the right to public space are also an obligation for the government to facilitate persons with disabilities in obtaining them, starting with physical facilities such as roads and non-physical such as special policies.

Sidoarjo Regency is one of the areas with the most people with disabilities, however, with a large number of people with disabilities, the attention given by the community and the government is still considered very lacking for people with disabilities. Accessibility conditions such as

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access to transportation, access to buildings, or others are considered to still have not led to inclusion and are still difficult for persons with disabilities themselves.

Based on the inquiry about comes about from Mayrizka (2015), the arrangement of empowering persons with incapacities within the Sidoarjo Rule has not run ideally. The Office of Social Issues and Labor executes a strengthening arrangement through a skills preparation program, but in truth, it isn't completely demonstrated to enable individuals with inabilities. As in the condition of transportation facilities, Sidoarjo Regency does have a means of transportation that is considered to be able to be used also by persons with disabilities, namely the Trans Sidoarjo Bus. In reality, only a few types of disability such as the blind and deaf can use this means of transportation, while the physically disabled are still not brave enough to use this type of transportation because the bus stop has a steep enough ramp so that the physically disabled are still reluctant to board the transportation service.

Another problem is accessibility in office buildings and public roads. Not all of the office buildings in Sidoarjo Regency have been designed and can be reached by people with disabilities, especially the physically disabled, only a few buildings can be used properly. Green open spaces (RTH) in Sidoarjo, such as Sidoarjo Square, Tanjung Puri Park, and Abhirama Park are still not properly used by persons with disabilities. There are no roads for wheelchair users and guiding blocks for the blind, as well as the condition of the stairs in the Sidoarjo square makes it difficult for people with disabilities to use them. Likewise, the sidewalk which is an expert in functioning as a parking space for motorized vehicles makes it difficult for people with disabilities to get their rights.

On the other hand, access to jobs is still very difficult to obtain, especially for people with disabilities. In Sidoarjo Regency, there are currently several companies that employ people with hearing impairments. For other people with disabilities, it is still very difficult to enter companies or government agencies. This makes people with disabilities choose to become entrepreneurs, such as opening a tailoring service, massage, or opening a small shop that can be used as daily necessities.

No one can enjoy so-called human rights if there are still public facilities they cannot access, and many people face this situation with disabilities. The independence of persons with disabilities to go out of the house is hampered due to the lack of access support, especially to public facilities in Sidoarjo. While the demands for social justice must always be realized, moreover, the state basis has regulated it, according to (Bos, 2003), Social justice is generally defined as a fair and equitable distribution of power, resources, and obligations in society to all people, regardless of race or ethnicity. Age, gender, ability status, sexual orientation, and religious or spiritual background. The occurrence of social injustice can harm a person's life, especially if groups of people with disabilities feel social injustice.

Accessibility

Concurring to Churc and Marston (2003), Openness is a fundamental characteristic of spatial geography, whether it includes a little region (Components inside buildings) or expansive zones (Components inside the City range). It was assist clarified that Openness is fundamental and ought to be improved in urban settings. In any case, the center of this inquiry is how Openness to persons with inabilities. Agreeing to one division inside the Joined together Countries (UN), the Division for Social Arrangement and Improvement (DSPD UN, 2016) revealed that Availability may be a prerequisite for completely realizing the rights and inclusion of people with incapacities in society and improvement.

Basically, people with disabilities must have the same access as normal humans and no discrimination in it. It becomes an important problem when people with disabilities want to live independently in the midst of their limitations, but do not receive support from relevant institutions in their fields. Facilities that can support people with disabilities are very important, considering that more and more people with disabilities are now traveling. For example, moving from one place to another, traveling to work, or even going out of the area.

If referring to the various existing regulations, the implementation is still very minimal because there are still many facilities that are not yet easily accessible by persons with disabilities. As in city transportation, it is felt that they have not been able to fulfill and facilitate persons with disabilities who will use these transportation services. This can be seen from the bus stop that has not been equipped with a sloping floor for wheelchair users with disabilities. While in the transportation itself, the space available in the transportation is not wide enough to accommodate assistive devices for persons with disabilities, be it wheelchairs, canes, or other assistive devices.

The importance of accessibility for persons with disabilities is to ensure their independence and participation in all areas of life in society. Accessibility also has a broad meaning and scope, which is related to public buildings/facilities, such as transportation facilities, markets, and government buildings, and connected to public services in general, as well as education, health, legal and other services. In this paper, the author discusses the accessibility associated with the accessibility of the building/environment/transportation.

Persons with Disabilities

According to Law Number 4 of 1997 concerning Persons with Disabilities, persons with disabilities are any person who has physical and/or mental disorders, which can disturb or become obstacles and obstacles for him to perform properly, consisting of, persons with physical disabilities; people with mental disabilities; people with physical and mental disabilities.

The definition of disability is highly debated for several reasons. This is partly because it is only in the last century that the term "disability" has been used to refer to a different group of people. Historically, "disability" has been used as a synonym for "disability" or as a reference to legally enforced restrictions law on rights and powers. According to WHO (2011), disability is an umbrella term for barriers/disability in personal activities/personal abilities and participation in social relationships/social abilities due to impairment.

The perspective on disability should be changed so that the provision of accessibility can be carried out optimally. Accessibility allows people to do things they couldn't before. Public facilities are provided for the public interest, such as roads, green open spaces (RTH), street lighting, bus stops, sidewalks, and pedestrian bridges. The facilities provided are facilities that provide convenience for the community so they must be maintained properly. The existence of public facilities allows the community to carry out daily activities more efficiently.

Material and Methods

This research uses qualitative research methods. The object of research is the accessibility of persons with disabilities to public facilities in the Sidoarjo district. The data collected is the result obtained through data collection such as observation, literature study, and existing archives/documents or written literature that is closely related to the research title. The data collected were analyzed descriptively qualitatively by describing and explaining the research results obtained in the form of quantitative and qualitative data through words and sentences. The data analysis process is carried out through the stages of identification according to the research objective group, managing and interpreting the data, then abstracting, reducing, and checking the validity of the data. The results of the analysis are then categorized and discussed according to the concept of Human Governance. The resource persons for this research include the Association of Indonesian Persons with Disabilities (PPDI) Sidoarjo Branch and the Indonesian Blind Association (PERTUNI).

Results and Discussion

In Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities, persons with disabilities are provided with facilities provided by the state to realize equal opportunities in all aspects of life and livelihood where this is a right for persons with disabilities. One of the implementation and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities is the provision of accessibility which is

intended to create conditions and an environment that is more supportive of persons with disabilities being able to live in society fully. Accessibility is essential for people with disabilities to carry out activities independently to participate fully in interacting in social activities and productive activities they do.

According to Wahyuni et al. (2020) argues that the implementation of public services is principally aimed at humans. It is the nature of every human being to need service. Even at the extreme, it can be said that service cannot be separated from human life. According to Buana and Rudy (2019), the accessibility found in every public service building, transportation, and public roadshows the state's responsibility to fulfill the rights of people with disabilities or people with disabilities and keep people with disabilities away from social discrimination. Accessibility in buildings can provide safety, convenience, usability, and independence for people with disabilities or disabilities.

From the aspect of regulation itself in Sidoarjo Regency, there is no legal umbrella regarding persons with disabilities. Likewise, the accessibility of persons with disabilities to public facilities in the Sidoarjo Regency has not run optimally. This can be seen from:

1. Accessibility in Buildings

Government agencies have implemented disability-friendly facilities. For example, in urban villages and offices, there are already ramps specifically for wheelchair users. Special lanes (ramps) in Sidoarjo Regency at bus stops, terminals, or sidewalks, are still too high and steep for people with disabilities to pass. In big cities such as Surabaya, Bandung, and Jakarta, public places have been equipped with a yellow line indicating the way (guiding block) to guide people with visual impairments can carry out their activities. However, in Sidoarjo itself, there is no yellow lines signpost (guiding block) for the visually impaired. It is tough for them, so they are reluctant to travel because they lack such access. This is also one of the crucial reasons that people with disabilities are not found in public places. The People's Crossing Bridge (JPO) is also not friendly to people with disabilities. People with disabilities find it difficult because of the many stairs. In hospitals or health centers, special services have been provided for people with disabilities and the elderly.

1. Accessibility to the Environment

Open spaces, such as the square, it is considered that they are not yet friendly to people with disabilities. The sidewalk in the square is not accessible because it is not equipped with a ramp to make it easier for wheelchair users. There is also no guiding block for the blind. Public toilets specifically for people with disabilities are also not yet available. This makes it difficult for people with disabilities to carry out independent mobility when located in open spaces such as squares and parks in Sidoarjo Regency. These difficulties must be considered for the local government to be more responsive and concerned about friends with disabilities, especially in the Sidoarjo Regency area.

2. Accessibility in Transportation

Transportation itself is also an essential thing in everyday life, especially in terms of mobilization. However, for people with disabilities, especially wheelchair users, there are several obstacles when using public transportation. There are still no special seats for people with disabilities on public transportation in Sidoarjo Regency. This, of course, will limit their mobility due to the lack of facilities, in this case, adequate transportation for wheelchair users. In addition, other public facilities such as bus stops are also considered less friendly to persons with disabilities, especially wheelchair users. In shelters, several bus stops in Sidoarjo Regency are also considered less friendly for wheelchair users. This is due to the triangular structure of the building with a slope of more than 30 degrees for wheelchair users. Of course, this makes it difficult for wheelchair users to climb the bus stop because the slope is too steep. This lack of accessibility to transportation makes people with disabilities reluctant to travel alone from home if they do not have a private vehicle.

According to Mario Baggini in the book (Thoha, 2008), Human Governance aims to be in the process of public administration and can appreciate the participation of individuals as subjects in realizing the success of governance. Likewise, according to Salleh and Ahmad (2010), Human Governance views axiology which includes the characteristics of values, religion, belief systems, culture, and ethics to foster a culture based on trust where humans in the organization are seen as the soul of the organization. To see the implementation of Human Governance for persons with disabilities in Sidoarjo Regency, this research can be seen from the application of the principles of Human Governance proposed by Mario Baggini in (Thoha, 2008), as follows:

1. The existence of Social Accountability

The government realizes the welfare of the community which is its responsibility and does not conflict with the rights of the community. According to Malena et al. (2004) state that social accountability is an approach to building accountability that relies on direct and indirect citizen participation. Likewise, (Fox, 2015) mentions that social accountability includes: citizen monitoring and supervision of public and/or private sector performance, user-centered access/dissemination of public information systems, mechanisms for handling complaints and public complaints, and citizen participation in resource allocation decisions. Substantial resources, such as participatory budgeting.

The visible value of social accountability is whether public facilities in Sidoarjo Regency are friendly to people with disabilities. Based on our observations and interviews with the chairman of the Indonesian Association of Persons with Disabilities (PPDI) branch of Sidoarjo Regency, public facilities in Sidoarjo are considered less friendly for people with disabilities. This can be seen in green open spaces such as the square, which is still not friendly due to the absence of a comfortable road for wheelchair users because there is still no unique path for wheelchair users, and there are still many stairs that make wheelchair users accessibility limited.

Sidewalks are still considered too high and steep so wheelchair users find it challenging to carry out independent mobility. In addition, the available sidewalks in Sidoarjo Regency are considered less friendly for the blind. This is caused by the absence of a guiding block, which causes blind people to have difficulty going out of the house or mobility independently in public places or facilities in the Sidoarjo Regency.

Parks in Sidoarjo Rule are moreover considered not inviting to individuals with disabilities. Such as Tanjung Puri Stop and Abhirama Stop. Green Open Space (RTH). Abirama Stop is considered not neighborly to individuals with disabilities since there's still no unique path for employing a wheelchair, and there's no directing square for the daze. This causes restricted portability for persons with incapacities in Sidoarjo Rule. Taman Tanjung Puri is additionally considered not friendly to individuals with disabilities since there's still no one-of-a-kind way for employing a wheelchair, and there's no directing piece for the daze. This causes constrained versatility for people with incapacities in Sidoarjo Rule.

It is vital to have the obligation of the Sidoarjo Rule government in giving administrations to open offices for people with disabilities. Servers, in this case, open offices are considered to be less than ideal since they are not mindful of giving adequate offices to people with disabilities for their welfare. This will make versatility for individuals with disabilities restricted due to the need for open offices that are inviting to individuals with disabilities within the Sidoarjo Rule.

2. Education for Citizens

This principle is a learning process through education, training, providing information, creativity, a sense of responsibility, and citizen involvement in achieving the goals desired by the government. The government's obligation to students with disabilities based on

Law No. 8 of 2016 is to facilitate education for people with disabilities in every path, type, and level of education following their authority. Education for persons with disabilities is implemented in the national education system through inclusive education and special education. Include children with disabilities in the 12 (twelve) year compulsory education program. Prioritizing children with disabilities to attend school in a location close to where they live. Facilitate persons with disabilities who do not have formal education to obtain basic and secondary education diplomas through the equality program.

According to the head of the Sidoarjo Branch of the Indonesian Association of Persons with Disabilities, on average, people with disabilities still have minimal formal education. There are still many people with disabilities who do not continue their education. One of the reasons is the limited access to schools and universities. Based on 2019 data, children with disabilities aged 2 to 17 years based on place of residence and gender are 0.79%. Meanwhile, the percentage of children with disabilities aged 7 to 17 years based on school participation has difficulty getting to school. Even when there are special schools, children still have limitations such as limited teachers and facilities, and infrastructure.

Several obstacles to the inclusive education program at one of the senior high schools (SMA) in Sidoarjo, namely, SMA Negeri 4 Sidoarjo. The facilities and infrastructure are inadequate to article 10 of Law number 8 of 2016 concerning the education rights of persons with disabilities that are not accommodated in the infrastructure of facilities and infrastructure. The lack of adequate facilities and infrastructure for students with special needs is due to the School Operational Assistance (BOS), which did not receive additional support as SMA Negeri 4 Sidoarjo was appointed as an inclusive school.

With efforts to provide skills training, people with disabilities will be able to develop and improve their physical, mental, and social abilities so that those concerned can work according to the level of ability, education, and skills possessed and following their interests and experience, to achieve independence during community life. According to Widodo (2015) training is a series of individual activities in systematically increasing knowledge and expertise to have good performance in their fields. Several times, the Sidoarjo Regency Government has held job training for persons with disabilities to develop their businesses. However, in recent years there has been no more training.

3. Equality and Freedom

The urgency of providing the widest possible equal opportunity for Persons with Disabilities needs to get more attention from the State. Article 27 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD NRI 1945) guarantees the right of every citizen to obtain work and a decent life for humanity. The definition of each citizen here is all Indonesian citizens without exception without distinguishing ethnicity, nation, religion, or the condition of the citizens of that country. However, in Sidoarjo Regency, the application of this principle has not materialized. This can be seen from the lack of fulfillment and freedom to get accessibility that is friendly for people with disabilities. This makes it difficult for some people with disabilities to carry out the public service process. Most people with disabilities complain that transportation is still not friendly to them, which makes them reluctant to do activities outside the home.

The fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities to have equality in obtaining their rights with ordinary people, in general, can also be in the form of the right to obtain decent work. In Sidoarjo Regency itself, the opportunities for persons with disabilities in obtaining decent work are still very lacking. However, people with hearing impairments have more opportunities than physically disabled people, especially to work in factories. This is because companies or factories are still constrained in fulfilling accessibility for people with physical disabilities, so many people with disabilities work freelance, such as working in workshops, servicing cellphones, and others.

4. Participation

According to Rodliyah (2013), participation is mental and emotional involvement in a group to be used as motivation in achieving goals. The participation is community participation in problem identification, selection, decision making, alternative solutions to problems, implementation in overcoming problems, and involvement in evaluation. In this case, people with disabilities in Sidoarjo Regency are not involved in discussing public facilities policies. In the meeting of persons with disabilities with the government of Sidoarjo Regency, it was only a question and answer session, and the realization has not been seen. There is no regulation as a legal umbrella in Sidoarjo Regency that focuses on persons with disabilities, especially on accessibility.

Persons with disabilities certainly have rights in politics as well as in regional development. In terms of political participation, persons with disabilities have the same right to vote and are guaranteed by the laws and regulations. Facilities in elections for disabilities are also quite good, and socialization has often been carried out on voting for disabilities and against money politics in elections, especially for people who are blind. Meanwhile, the participation of persons with disabilities in terms of development, for example, through the development plan deliberation (Musrenbang), is seen to be very minimal in their participation in providing development proposals submitted directly through the Musrenbang forum.

5. Sustainability

This principle aims to influence the development of community welfare through environmental conditions. Good accessibility for persons with disabilities will later improve their welfare. However, it turns out that the government's lack of attention to accessibility for people with disabilities hampers the welfare of people with disabilities.

6. Adaptive Performance of Government Administration

A principle that aims to ensure the achievement of program objectives within the time set by the government by taking into account the fulfillment of minimum service standards. Accessibility, in this case, public facilities in Sidoarjo Regency, is considered to be still not friendly to disabilities. This is because there are still no regulations at the regional level of the Sidoarjo Regency. Currently, there is a need for a regional regulation by the Sidoarjo district government to regulate the accessibility of persons with disabilities. The need for such a policy should be the main thing, considering that the government at the highest level has issued regulations on disability.

7. Reliability

Reliability is the probability of a component or system performing a specified function within a specified period under the conditions for which it was designed to operate. In this case, the Sidoarjo Regency Government is considered less successful in providing services to people with disabilities because the public facilities provided are very lacking for people with disabilities. There are still many green open spaces (RTH), sidewalks, pedestrian bridges (JPO), and other public facilities that are not disability friendly. So that people with disabilities feel reluctant to travel for reasons of lack of access. As revealed by (Bataha & Hadna, 2018), the construction and development of facilities and infrastructure is relatively easier to do. Meanwhile, institutional development, business development, and sustainable resource management are more difficult to run well. The influencing factors are policy content and inter-organizational relations.

Conclusion

Based on the discussion of this paper, it can be concluded that Sidoarjo Regency has not fully implemented the principles of Human Governance for persons with disabilities, especially in access to public facilities. This can be seen from the implementation of human governance principles such as Social accountability is still less than optimal due to the lack of disability-friendly public facilities in Sidoarjo Regency. This can be seen in the absence of guiding blocks on

the sidewalks, the absence of special lanes for wheelchair users in various public facilities and green open spaces, and the absence of an elevator on the pedestrian bridge (JPO), which will undoubtedly make it difficult for chair users. Wheels in using these facilities. In terms of education for citizens in Sidoarjo Regency, it still lacks especially formal education for most people with disabilities. The existing school and university buildings in Sidoarjo Regency are still not good for access by persons with disabilities as well as other physical facilities so the principles of equality and freedom are still not implemented properly by the government.

There is no involvement or participation of persons with disabilities in the formulation of the construction of public facilities in the Sidoarjo Regency. There is no legal umbrella in Sidoarjo Regency that regulates accessibility for persons with disabilities. The government's lack of attention to fulfilling disability-friendly accessibility can hinder their welfare. In the aspect of reliability, the government is considered less successful in fulfilling the right to equality, especially in the fulfillment of disability-friendly public facilities in the Sidoarjo Regency. The Sidoarjo Regency Government needs to make a regional regulation that regulates the accessibility of persons with disabilities in their area. With local regulations, there will be a legal umbrella for public administrators in dealing with these problems. The construction of public facilities in Sidoarjo Regency should involve parties or associations of persons with disabilities so that the public facilities built are more friendly.

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