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The Analysis of Protection and Fulfillment The Rights of Persons With Disabilities in Gunungkidul District of Yogyakarta Province

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ABSTRACT

The Efforts to fulfill the rights of persons with disabilities in various aspects like in education; employment; health; social; arts, culture and sports; political; law; accessibility; disaster management; and shelter aspects, show that until now still has not been reach as it's expected. Many factors influence the persons with disabilities in Gunungkidul district have not got the protection and fulfillment their right. These factors are the low implementation of the existing regulations, the absence of control mechanisms and evaluation, as well as the minimum supporting facilities and infrastructure on each component makes hampering the fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities.

The importance of the declaration of local regulations on strengthening the rights of persons with disabilities are also associated with efforts to change public perception on the meaning and looked persons with disabilities. The old paradigm that sees disability as a merely individual or medical problems. The problem of disability is now understood as a social and political issues in which the structure of society is an important aspect which is responsible for stopping the practice of discrimination and marginalization of persons with disabilities.

Therefore this study recommends the need for a local regulation of the Protection and Fulfillment The Right of Persons With Disabilities in Gunungkidul District of Yogyakarta Province, that is used as a source of regulation in providing services to persons with disabilities at the district level is very urgent. Based on this research, showing that local regulation/PERDA for persons with disabilities will need to pay attention to the principles of the rights of persons with disabilities, and need the full participation from various parties including persons with disabilities communities as well as the integration and synergy between the various stakeholders in the implementation the local regulation of The Protection and Fulfillment The Right of Persons With Disabilities in Gunungkidul District of Yogyakarta Province.

Keyword : The Rights; Persons With Disabilities, The protection of the rights; The fulfillment of The rights.

<p align="center">Room A (FA) Moderator: Dr. Arni Surwanti, M.Si</p>
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The Analysis of Protection and Fulfillment The Rights of Persons With Disabilities in Gunungkidul District of Yogyakarta Province

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A. INTRODUCTION

Inevitably until now the implementation of the Provincial Regulation on the protection and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities No. 4 The year 2012 can not be implemented properly, this is partly due to the implementation authority for the protection and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities the majority are at district level governments. Therefore it is very necessary to have local regulations on the protection and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities at the district level.

Number of persons with disabilities in Gunungkidul is. 102 711 inhabitants, it is based on the assumption of WHO which states the number of people with disabilities 15% of the total population of 684 740 jiwa. The persons with disabilities in Gunungkidul district as well as the living conditions of persons with disabilities in Yogyakarta province, still faces many challenges in the fulfillment of their rights. This condition certainly need attention of various parties for the protection and fulfillment of their rights. The majority of persons with disabilities Gunungkidul district in the economic conditions were not good. Poverty and disability indeed be two problems which are difficult to separate

This study aimed to identify what the problems faced by persons with disabilities in the fulfillment of their rights, as well as identifying these problems can be overcome; analyze legislation related to the fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities; analyze basic considerations or philosophical foundation, sociological, juridical establishment of regulation on strengthening the rights of persons with disabilities; identifying targets to be realized, the scope of the regulation, range, and direction setting of regulation on strengthening the rights of persons with disabilities.

A. THEORETICAL STUDY

1. Definition

Definition of Disability based on Act No. 4 of 1997 categorizes people with disabilities into four types of disabilities, the physically disability, speech disabilities, blind disability and mentally disabled. Coverage range of disabilities that are no longer relevant today. Based on the social model categorizes disability if the two conditions, the first is the persons who loss the function of physical, mental, intellectual, the second, they are face the environment barrier. On the human right base, According to Law No. 19 of 2011 on the ratification of the Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities, persons with disabilities are those who have physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments in the long term and interact with various barriers may make it difficult for full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.

2. **Development of Treatment of Disability**

The ability of persons with disabilities to participate in society is determined by personal factors and environmental factors (Minnas, 2015). Personal factors include physical factors and socioeconomic factors. Physical factors such as gender, skin color, vision barriers, hearing barriers, mobility, intellectual barriers, psychosocial barriers. Socioeconomic factors reflect whether a person is in rich, middle class, poor, educated, connected with the community, isolated, and whether illiterate or not. Environmental factors include accessibility can factor environmental, policy, socioeconomic, and service. Environmental factors include the physical and non-physical accessibility (access to information). Policies factors are the policy that carried out by the charitable approach, anti-discrimination, no support, no measurements, such as quotas, poor law enforcement. Socioeconomic factors include whether it is located in a rural community, big city, rich or poor, negative or positive prejudiced, awareness, open or closed to change. There are several concept on treatment persons with disabilities. They are Charity Approach, Medical Approach, Social Approach, Human Rights Approach (Minnas, 2015).

Charitable Approach. This approach is done by basing on the perspective of persons with disabilities that need help from others, need sympathy, needs to collect and give the money to persons with disabilities. The quality of care is not important. Institutions that have the obligation to provide treatment to persons with disabilities is a person who provides assistance, charitable institutions, foundations, religious institutions.

Medical approaches. Medical approach is based on the view that disability is a person who should be treated, persons with disabilities play a passive role as a patient. persons with disabilities are seen as people who are not normal, persons with disabilities could not live independently. This approach proposes to treat persons with disabilities: Persons with disabilities need a lot of rehabilitation as possible to achieve the best level of normality, for access rights and participate in society. The people in charge carrier on issues disabilitas are doctors and health authorities, the Ministry of Health.

Social Approach. This approach is viewed with disabilities resulted from the wrong point of view of society. Persons with disabilities face barriers to their participation in society. Persons with disabilities problem don't lies in the individual, but social problem. Empowerment persons with disabilities depends on many social factors.

Human Rights Approach. This approach needs to ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights for persons with disabilities, and promoting respect for their dignity, focus on equal opportunities, non-discrimination on the basis of disability and ensure participation in society. The need for the authorities to guarantee the rights and does not restrict persons with disabilities. Looked at people with disabilities as rights holders. The principles of human rights approach are: freedom and individual liberty, inclusive; full participation in society; accessibility; non discrimination, respect for human difference and diversity, equality of opportunity; respect for the dignity.

3. **Changing Disability Management Model and Its Implications**

At this time the rights approach in treatment of persons with disabilities is needed. This is to ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights for persons with disabilities, and to promote respect for their inherent dignity. Charitable approach for severe and poor disability is still needed. This is related to the right to Standard Life and Social Protection Eligible. The government should recognize the rights of persons with disabilities to obtain adequate standard of

living for themselves and their families, including food, clothing and housing and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. Persons with disabilities are also desperately need to get necessary health services, in accordance with the conditions of their disabilities. Social approach remain continuously carried out in which the handling of persons with disabilities is done by eliminating environmental barriers that limit the participation of persons with disabilities.

B. METHODOLOGY

1. Research Methods

This research use qualitative methods. The method is carried out by literature study of the current legislation and field research. The use of qualitative methods because these methods emphasize on observation research in the field and the data were analyzed by non-statistical.

2. Data Collection Methods

The data used in this academic paper is primary data and secondary data. Primary data to explore the problems faced by persons with disabilities in the enjoyment of rights obtained through direct observation, indepth interviews and focus group discussion (FGD). Secondary data obtained through the data contained in Gunung Kidul regency government and archive data in the form of laws and regulations related to persons with disabilities.

The primary data obtained through various methods:

Direct observations made by the method or action carried out directly in the field through direct observation and documentation of the real conditions in the field. Indepth interview, conducted in the form of in-depth interviews with leaders or key players related to the issues / problems of the protection and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities in the district of Gunung Kidul, Yogyakarta.

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was conducted by inviting a number of stakeholders associated with efforts to protect and fulfill the rights of persons with disabilities in the district of Gunung Kidul. Through these activities are expected to be obtained by extracting the data and information effectively on strategic issues and problems faced. These activities are carried out through discussions at meetings involving the community and Organizations of Persons with Disabilities in Gunung Kidul Regency. and other stakeholders.

Secondary data obtained through Literature. The study of literature is used to obtain data on the domain of research related to the protection and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities in the Gunungkidul district. The data collected is useful to justify the ability to identify areas of research. Secondary data collection activities is done for giving enrichment and supporting data and another resources that is needed in the analysis. Secondary data collection will include: Finding relevant literature (articles, books, research reports) on the protection and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities in Gunungkidul district and data that is gotten from the internet also regulation, programs, and the existing activities of government and another stakeholder in protection and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities in Indonesia , in Yogyakarta province and in the Gunungkidul district.

3. Analytical Method

The analytical method used in this research is qualitative descriptive analysis. Analyses were performed with a qualitative descriptive analysis. Qualitative Descriptive Analysis conducted to analyze

the data in this study. This study tried to find the facts with proper interpretation, studying the problems of protection and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities in the district of Gunungkidul, as well as various perceptions that exist in the community, including about relations activities, attitudes, views, as well as the processes taking place and the effect of many variables that is observed in this research. The general objective using of this method is to create a systematic description, factual and accurate information, related to the protection and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities.

C. Empirical Result

1. Problems Of Persons With Disabilities Are Associated With:

Right to life. Every human being has the right to life and shall ensure effective compliance on an equal basis with others. Persons with disabilities should be actively involved in the community all aspects of life that is fulfilled on behalf of the welfare of persons with disabilities.

Legal Rights. Persons with disabilities should have the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law. The evidence suggests that persons with disabilities are deaf, and intellectual disability affected by many cases of violence, such as being a victim of sexual violence, can not testify before the law because the law enforcement officer can not communicate to them. There is doubt about the quality of testimony by persons with disabilities. This is what makes the cases affecting persons with disabilities can not be processed in court.

Right to Health. Until now, people with disabilities in the district of Gunung yet fully obtain necessary health services. Health services needed by persons with disabilities is not yet available in all primary health care, such as physiotherapy, the availability of adequate drugs for people with mental disorders, cerebral palsy. Unavailability of medical personnel who could serve persons with disabilities in accordance with kedisabilitasannya, such as medical personnel who can understand the complaints of illness deaf or mentally disabled, so it is possible the occurrence of wrong diagnosis. The government also has not been providing tools and services provide in accordance with the needs of persons with disabilities.

Accessibility rights. In Gunung Kidul Regency lack of facilities and infrastructure in accordance with the needs of persons with disabilities. For example, public facilities (government offices, roads, hospitals, shopping malls, markets, and recreation areas). Accessibility needed includes both physical and non-physical. This could happen because of the possibility of understanding on education officers do not understand the accessibility required to meet the principles of convenience, safe, comfort, health, and self-reliance in terms of heading, reach, enter and utilize public facilities. So it is not surprising that many facilities for the provision of accessibility for persons disabilities can not be used because not meet the principles that is needed by persons with disabilities.

Right to Education. Regulation No. 4 of 2012 states that every disability has a right and an equal opportunity to acquire education at school in all types and all levels of education. Although in Gunungkidul district have inclusive education regulation but the implementation of this regulation still face a lot of barrier and challenges. Barriers and challenges include: No nomenclature for the appointment of Special Advisor Teacher; The limited background in special education teacher; limited number of special advisory teachers; understanding of parents / community towards inclusive education still low. There is a shortage of classrooms in schools; The still limited facilitation of accessibility for children with disabilities in schools. This is also compounded dengn their kesinkronan no policy at national and regional level policy d associated facilitating inclusive schools.

Right to Freedom from Violence. Freedom from torture or degrading treatment or cruel, inhuman. The deprivation for people with mental disorders, hyperactivity is still prevalent, on behalf too dear to the children with disabilities.

Rights Habilitation and Rehabilitation. Persons with disabilities should be possible to achieve maximum independence, by adjusting the physical ability, mental, social. Persons with disabilities need to acquire skills that enable them to fully participate in all aspects of life. In fact the opportunity to acquire skills education for persons with disabilities who are in the community is still limited, as well as assistance to families of persons with disabilities, have not been implemented uniformly across the Gunungkidul district.

Right to Work and Employment. In Gunungkidul district. Access to education and training is still very limited, and not evenly distributed on persons with disabilities at the district level. This makes the productivity of persons with disabilities remains low. These conditions certainly affect the difficulty of getting a job or run a business independently. Wages are still low and the lack of working facilities must be accessible add to the decline of employment opportunities for persons with disabilities. Entry quota of 1% for companies with a workforce of 100 people also can not be implemented properly. Cooperation and partnerships with businesses also have not given encouraging results in facilitating persons with disabilities in establishing independent business.

The Right To Standard Of Living And Social Protection Eligible. Persons with disabilities in Gunungkidul district not get a decent standard of living. Direct cash assistance program for people with severe disabilities are also not equitable and sustainable. Until now, there are no solution who will care the persons with disabilities who are in the community, after their parents die. This situation is still unanswered, because there are no institutions that provide certainty of treatment them.

Right to Participate in Political and Public Life. This right is the right to ensure that persons with disabilities can effectively and fully participate in political and public life on the equal basis with others, including the right and opportunity for persons with disabilities to vote and be elected. In the presidential elections, general elections, legislative elections until the election in the district level persons with disabilities still face constraints such as no access to proper elections, as well as the election process is not yet consistently provide tools election.

The right to participate in Culture, Recreation, Entertainment, and Sports. This right is the right to ensure that persons with disabilities have access to services from those involved in the organization of recreational activities, tourism, entertainment, and sports. At this time sport infrastructure facilities for persons with disabilities is still limited. The rewards for athletes with disabilities who have excellent achievement are still not the same with the non disabilities athletes. On the recreational activities and tourism, many people with disabilities who do not have the ability to visit the many destination, because of the place that is not accessible

Statistics and Data Collection, Information compiled in accordance with this Article shall not indisputable. Documenting at least include information about the age, sex, type of disability, degree of disability, education, employment, and welfare level. The Indonesian government, including the government at the provincial and district level can be said not to have valid data on the number of persons with disabilities and their characteristics.

Children with Disabilities. Children with disabilities have the same child with children lainnya⁷. Given the same opportunity to develop as other children, children with disabilities bepotensi for living life to the full and contribute to the vitality of the social, cultural, and economic impacts of their communities. However, to grow and develop is likely to be difficult for children

with disabilities. They face the risk of being poor is greater than the other peers. Children with disabilities face other challenges due to their inability and obstacles presented by their own communities. Children who had poor are those most unlikely separately acquire education and health services.

Disaster. Over the last decade, Indonesia has occurred an increase in many kind of natural disasters. The Indonesian archipelago is geographically located at the juncture of four tectonic plates, the Asian Plate, Australian Plate, plate Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. In the southern and eastern parts of Indonesia there is a belt of volcanic (volcanic arc) that extends from Sumatra - Java - Nusa Tenggara and Sulawesi. These conditions led to Indonesia has a high potential to disasters such as volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, and landslides.

Persons with disabilities whose number is estimated at about 15% of the population face a higher risk when disaster occurred. The data indicate that the mortality rate of disability population is two to four times higher than the non-disabled population in many disaster situations (United Nations Department Of Economic And Social Affairs, 2014). Persons with disabilities who are often overlooked when disaster happen . Therefore there is a need to reduce the disaster risk and build resilient societies and communities. One of the mitigation efforts that is needed provide disaster risk reduction education. This disaster risk reduction education will be effective if it is done at school. At this time disaster risk reduction education have not been implemented in inclusive and special schools. Therefore, this program is addressed to advocate the ministry of education policy. This program make sure to implement that disaster risk reduction education as extracurricular activities at inclusive schools and special schools in Indonesia. The intent of this activity is to improve the knowledge, skills and behavior on an inclusive disaster risk reduction. It is hoped that persons with disabilities can be protected when a disaster occurs. When a disaster occurs, people with disabilities are often not get a priority to be saved. In emergency situations when disaster evacuation, the shelter has not given attention to the needs of persons with disabilities, such as the availability of accessible toilets.

Women With disability. often experienced violence from a partner, family or anyone else, The characteristic of violence can be psychological violence, physical, economic, and sexual violence. Women with disabilities, victims of violence are often overlooked. Health care that is needed related to the trauma issue or injury psychological and physical injuries still can not be gotten. Violence against women with disabilities are increasing numbers every year. Based on the observation, sexual violence is the highest that frequently happen toward woman with disabilities with modes such as rape, sexual exploitation, sexual abuse and forced marriage, which mostly occurs in the domestic sphere.

2 Analysis Of Philosophical, Sociological, Juridical Basis. The Establishment Of Regional Regulations To Strengthen The Rights Of Persons With Disabilities

Based on consideration of the philosophical. The existence disabilities regulation in Gunungkidul district is consistent with the philosophy of Gunung Handayani, which will be a policy instrument to create policy area in Gunungkidul Regency as stated in its slogan is "Gunungkidul Handayani", is also expected to support the efforts in fulfilling the rights of its citizens, including the rights of persons with disabilities. The slogan gives the meaning:

H –Hijau/Green. Greening should be done, because greening as a key to development
A – Aman/Safe. The atmosphere in Gunungkidul must always safe and secure in order to realize
national stability

N – Normatif/Normative. All the activities of government officials and the public always be guided by the law in order to create a society that is aware of the law

D – Dinamis/Dynamic. In the development, the community based on the full spirit and energy, making it easy to adapt to the environment

Y – Yakin/Sure. Confidence as a basis for moving capital in running programs , either in the act in making decisions, so the development will work well and smoothly.

A - Asah Asih/Good Attitude. In the district development, constantly developing attitude to educate with love, guide and nurture that ability to be independent.

N – Nilai Tambah/Value Added. Results from each program are expected to get added value that would raise people's welfare

I –Indah/Beautiful. The beauty of Gunungkidul disrrict must always be maintained, tourism destinations, culture, religion, and history. thereby increasing the income of Gunungkidul district.

Sociologically basis, local regulation became media transforms into the realization an inclusive society. People still have an ambivalent attitude, even still stigmatizing and discriminatory to treat persons with disabilities and marginalized persons with disabilities from social life.

Juridical basis, the draft local regulations become more technical and operational regulations Draft of local regulation in Gunungkidul district is hoped accommodate the rights of persons with disabilities as a whole.

3. Laws and regulations related to the fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities;
In Indonesia, public policy concerning persons with disabilities has been established in 1997, Law of Persons with Disabilities No. 4 of 1997. This law became a reference for implementing services to persons with disabilities policy has accommodated some rights, but still do not cover all of the rights of persons with disabilities. In addition there are constitution, the rule of national government, ministry rule, ministry decision and local government regulation that are directly or indirectly talk about persons with disabilities. The government policy has become the juridical basis for formulating the regulation in district level. These regulations include:

Table 1.
The Government Policy In Indonesia As The Reference On Drafting Local Regulation Of
The Protection And Fullfilment The Rights Of Person With Disabilities
In Gunungkidul District

NO	REGULATIOAN
CONSTITUTION	
1	Undang-Undang Dasar 1945
2	Undang-Undang No. 1/1974 Tentang Perkawinan (Undang-Undangp)
3	Undang-Undang No. 8 Tahun 1981 Tentang Hukum Acara Pidana
4	Undang-Undang No. 2 Tahun 1992 Tentang Usaha Perasuransian
5	Undang-Undang Nomor 4 Tahun 1997 Tentang Penyandang Disabilitas

6	Undang-Undang Ri No 16. Tahun 1997 Tentang Statistik
7	Undang-Undang No. 24 Tahun 1997 Tentang Penyiaran
8	Undang-Undang Nomor 28 Tahun 2002 Tentang Bangunan Gedung
9	Undang-Undang No. 14 Tahun 2005 Tentang Guru Dan Dosen
10	Undang-Undang No. 2 Tahun 2008 Tentang Partai Politik Sebagaimana Telah Diubah Dengan Undang-Undang No. 2 Tahun 2011
11	Undang-Undang No. 14 Tahun 2008 Tentang Keterbukaan Informasi Publik.
12	Undang – Undang No. 36 Tahun 2009 Tentang Kesehatan
13	Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2009 Tentang Kesejahteraan Sosial
14	Undang-Undang Nomor 25 Tahun 2009 Tentang Pelayanan Publik.
15	Undang-Undang No. 22 Tahun 2009 Tentang Lalu Lintas Dan Angkutan Jalan Raya.
16	Undang-Undang No. 24 Thun 2011 Tentang Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial
17	Undang-Undang. No. 19. Tahun 2011 Tentang Pengesahan Konvensi Hak Penyandang Disabilitas (United Nation Convention Of The Right Persons With Disabilities/Un-Crpd)
18	Undang-Undang No. 8 Tahun 2012 Tentang Pemilihan Umum
19	Undang-Undang. Nomor 23. Tahun 2014 Tentang Pemerintah Daerah
20	Undang-Undang Nomor 18 Tahun 2014 Tentang Kesehatan Jiwa
21	UNDANG-UNDANG No 6 Tahun 2014 Tentang Desa
THE RULE OF NATIONAL GOVERMENT	
1	Peraturan Pemerintah No. 72 Tahun 1991 Tentang Pendidikan Luar Biasa
2	Peraturan Pemerintah No. 47 Tahun 2008 Tentang Wajib Belajar
3	Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 39 Tahun 2012 Tentang Penyelenggaraan Kesejahteraan Sosial
4	Peraturan Pemerintah No. 55 Tahun 2012 Tentang Kendaraan
5	Pp No 75 Tahun 2015 Rencana Aksi National Hak Asasi Manusia/Ran-Ham
6	Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 2014 Tentang Tentang Pemilihan Gubernur, Bupati Dan Walikota

	Sebagaimana Telah Ditetapkan Menjadi Undang-Undang Dengan Dan Telah Diubah Dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 8 Tahun 2015.
MINISTRY RULE	
1	Peraturan Menteri Pekerjaan Umum Nomor 30/Prt/M/2006 Tentang Pedoman Teknis Fasilitas Dan Aksesibilitas Pada Bangunan Gedung Dan Lingkungan
2	Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan Nasional No. 22 Tahun 2006 Tentang Standar Isi Untuk Satuan Pendidikan Dasar Dan Menengah
3	Peraturan Menteri Tenaga Kerja No. 07 Tahun 2008 Tentang Penempatan Tenaga Kerja.
4	Peraturan Menteri Pemberdayaan Perempuan Dan Perlindungan Anak No. 10 Tahun 2011 Tentang Kebijakan Penanganan Anak Berkebutuhan Khusus
MINISTRY DECISION	
1	Keputusan Menteri Pendidikan Dan Kebudayaan Nasional No. 0491/U/1992 Tentang Pendidikan Luar Biasa
2	Keputusan Menteri Tenaga Kerja No. Kep-205/Men/1999 Tentang Pelatihan Kerja Dan Penempatan Tenaga Kerja Penyandang Cacat
LOCAL REGULATION	
1	Peraturan Daerah Propinsi Diy Nomor 8 Tahun 2010 Tentang Penanggulangan Bencana.
2	Peraturan Daerah Propinsi Diy Nomor 4 Tahun 2012 Tentang Perlindungan Dan Pemenuhan Hak-Hak Penyandang Disabilitas.

Local regulation requires coordination and a clear mechanism in its implementation. This is why it is importance on drafting local regulations of persons with disability in Gunungkidul district.

4. Goals Will Embodied, Scope Settings, Outreach, Design and Setting Directions Local Regulation for Strengthening the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Gunungkidul District.

Referring to the discussion of the material that needs to be regulated in this area should load protection and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities in the fields above. In more detail the points that need to be loaded in the local regulation of the Protection and the Fullfillment The Right of Persons With Disabilities. This points are :

a. Principles and Platform

The main approach used in these regulations is the protection and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities. This approach can be described in a few fundamental principles that must be included in the draft. These principles are:

Comprehensive. As already explained in the previous chapter, the recognition the existing legislative products of the rights of persons with disabilities still partial and sectoral. For the regulation of this area should be able to accommodate the provisions regarding the protection and fulfillment of persons with disabilities more extensive and comprehensive.

Inclusive. The regulation must be based on the principle of inclusion of persons with disabilities by positioning persons with disabilities as the citizens that have with the same rights and obligations as other citizens. Therefore the fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities is actually the fulfillment of the rights of citizens. The fulfillment of rights r persons with disabilities need to involve government agencies, private sector and the community.

Non-discriminatory. Among the objectives to be achieved from the determination of these regulations is to eliminate or at least reduce discriminatory practices of persons with disabilities who are already structured in the society.

Full participation. The principle of full participation should be realized starting from the community involvement of persons with disabilities in all processes, which started drafting the draft of local regulation of persons with disability in discussion and implementation, monitoring and supervision of this local regulation implementation.

Accessibility. Local Government and the public is obliged to facilitate the public facilities for persons with disabilities. Accessibility includes physical accessibility and non-physical accessibility. Accessibility is the ease provided for persons with Disabilit and the sick people in order to achieve equality of opportunity in all aspects of life and livelihood.

Equality of men and women. The principle of equality of men and women ensure that persons with disabilities, regardless of sex involved in all processes, from the preparation of the draft, discussion and implementation, monitoring and supervision of its implementation.

b. Schemes Fulfillment Of Rights.

The mandate and obligations set out in local regulation of persons with disabilities article should be adjusted to the capacity of the authority possessed by the district government which includes the areas of: Education; Employment ; Health; Social; Arts, Culture and Sports; Politics; Law; Aksesibilitas; Disaster Risk Reduction and Shelter.

Education. The fulfillment of the right of education for persons with disabilities is an important matter that should be regulated in the draft of local regulation. Government should be providing inclusive education for persons with disabilities which is the development from special education and integrative system (save the children, 2002).

Employment. In the field of employment, the materials that need to be regulated in this draft should be cover training, extension, placement, reception and distribution of employment of persons with disabilities. It should also be loaded material are wages and employment contracts as well as facilities that should be provided government agencies, enterprises and State-Owned Enterprises to ensure the right to equal participation of persons with disabilities to get on and do his job.

Health. The materials that need to be regulated in the draft related to the fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities shoudl be giving equal opportunity to access health services by providers of services includes several aspects, ie: Services and Health Facilities Services and health insurance. The local regulation of person with disabilities need to emphasize that people with disabilities receive medical care either promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services at the same mechanisms and schemes. Persons with disabilities are categorized as poor, they have the right to obtain scheme - the insurance scheme at national or regional level.

Social Affairs. Disability has the right and / or the opportunity to get social rehabilitation of social security; social empowerment; and Social Protection. SKPD which has duties and functions in the areas of social conduct organizing and facilitating the execution of social rehabilitation, social security, social empowerment and social protection. Social rehabilitation carried out within the family and society through awareness and enhance public awareness of disability; consultation and facilitation of the development of sociality ability of persons with disabilities; and providing adaptive tools to support mobility, function and social participation of persons with disabilities.

Arts, Culture, and Sports. Disability has the same rights and opportunities to perform activities and enjoy the arts, culture and sport accessible. SKPD which has the main task and function in the fields of art, culture and sport coordinate and facilitate the development of arts, culture and sport for Persons with Disabilities.

Political Affairs. Disability have rights and equal opportunity in expression in the areas of governance, development and / or community oral, written, and / or through sign language. Disability in political life have the same right and opportunity to choose and pick.

The law. Disability has a right and an equal footing before the law. Local Government facilitating services and legal aid for Disability involved legal issues. The government provides a companion who understands sign language for the hearing impaired Disability / or and speech disorders that are involved in legal matters.

Accessibility. Local Government and the public is obliged to facilitate compliance with the accessibility of the use of public facilities for Persons with Disabilities. Accessibility includes physical accessibility; and non-physical accessibility. Physical accessibility includes the accessibility of public buildings; vehicle traffic; means of communication; and public transit. Non-physical accessibility include ease of information services; and special.

Disaster Management. Each of Persons with Disabilities has the right to get priority service and facilities accessible in all phases of disaster management in accordance with their needs.

Residence. Local Government provides convenience to Disability in obtaining adequate housing through a credit facility that is inexpensive.

Sanctions. Sanctions basically a mechanism which is used as a "punishment" against those who violate the Regulation. Another approach that can be used is the approach of awareness, communication and coordination. Even if there is sanctions These regulations do not include criminal sanctions, but administrative sanctions.

D. Conclusion

Based on the description that we have presented in the previous chapters, it can be concluded that the local regulations intended to protect and to fulfill of the rights of persons with disabilities in Gunungkidul district is an important agenda that must be realized immediately. The importance of the declaration of local regulations on strengthening the rights of persons with disabilities are also associated with a change in public perception on the meaning and looked disabilities. The old paradigm sees disability as merely an individual or medical issues are no longer the only one who believed in the public perception. Disability is now increasingly understood as a social and political issues in which the structure of society is an important aspect which is responsible for stopping the practices of discrimination and marginalization of persons with disabilities.

Efforts to fulfill the rights in many aspects of life of persons with disabilities ie: in education; employment; health; social; arts, culture and sports; political; law; accessibility; disaster management; and shelter, should be taken by the government and other parties, especially through policy and product legislation. Evidence shows that policy has not got maximum results. Many identified factors to be the cause of this conditions. They are the low implementation of the existing regulations, the absence of control mechanisms and evaluation, as well as supporting facilities and infrastructure, and the minimum of supporting makes hampering of the fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities.

This study recommends that Gunungkidul district need to prepare local regulation draft of The protection and Fullfillment the right of persons with disabilities. This regulation shoulg give attention of the right of persons with disabilities, full participation from all parties in the community, including persons with disabilities, and make integration and synergy between the various stakeholders in the drafting and implementation this local regulation.

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