

SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY AS ACEH SOCIAL DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITY

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ABSTRACT

The aims of this study is to analyze the implementation of empowerment by the Aceh Social Department for people with disabilities and the obstacles in its implementation, in accordance with government regulation No. 52 year 2019 about the welfare accomplishment for people with disabilities. This legal study employs the juridical-empirical method using primary data gathered from interviews and secondary data from literature review as supporting material. Afterward, the data is analyzed using a qualitative approach. The findings showed that the Aceh Social Service based on the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 9 year 2018 concerning Basic Service Technical Standards on a Minimum Service Standards in the Social Sector in Province and Regency/City only authorized to implement the empowerment for the disabled who were in the orphanage, where, Aceh currently has only one orphanage under Aceh Social Service which available special for the disabled-blind. The obstacles in its implementation are inaccurate data available, limited budget and limited human resources, resulted the empowerment has not implement optimally. A systematic planning and mapping should be done by related party, with the aim, every type of disability can be reached and the efforts can be performed properly, until the independent and the inclusive people with disabilities/disabled groups can be achieved.

Key Words: disabled empowerment; disabled welfare; inclusive society.

INTRODUCTION

Article 1 point 1 of Government Regulation Number 52 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of social welfare for persons with disabilities explains that empowerment is one of the efforts made so that the presence of persons with disabilities becomes strong in the general public by building the conditions and the potential development, and people with disabilities can improve themselves so that it can form a strong individual or community group so that it does not depend on others. The government regulation also states that the implementation of empowerment can be done

by increasing motivation and skills, exploring capabilities and expertise, exploring basic norms, providing flexibility and providing business support.

The empowerment is carried out to provide a role so that they can participate in various social functions for people with disabilities in the general public at large based on their potential and needs (Anwas, 2014). The empowerment is provided for them and their families, or groups with disabilities. The implementation of empowerment can be carried out by the government either through the Minister or the Head of the relevant Institution, the Governor or the Regent/Mayor, based on the provisions set forth in the existing laws and regulations.

The government in organizing the government activities can seek some of these affairs independently, or may delegate part of the work to the government representatives at the provincial, such as governor, or encumber some of these affairs to the government at the district or city and village government based on the provisions stipulated in the law which is guided by the assistance task. Regarding to the transfer of the deconcentration authority and the provision of assistance tasks by the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia to the Provincial and Regency or City Social Services in 2020 as regulated in the Minister of Social Affairs Number 18 of 2019. Based on these rules, the Social Service has the authority to organize the general duties of the Aceh government in the welfare sector, empowerment, social assistance and rehabilitation for the community.

Until now, the Aceh Province itself still does not have regional regulations or Qanuns that specifically regulate social empowerment for persons with disabilities, but in Aceh Qanun No. 11 of 2013 the rules regarding Social Welfare there is an article which states that "Aceh Government, both Regency/City Government and the community is obliged to be able to provide social welfare services and public services for persons with disabilities". The number of people with disabilities in 2018-2020 was recorded as 7,857 people (Dinsos, 2020).

The central government gives the authority to the Aceh Social Service so that it can organizing its main functions and duties covering the province, such as: conducting the research and the assessments; planning and controlling regional development broadly; conducting the direction, providing the guidance and the counseling for the community; carry out the empowerment and the assistance, social facilitation and rehabilitation, capacity building; distribute assistance and guarantees as well as the preparation of development plans; apply for assistance and guarantees in relation to specific problems such as the consequences of conflicts, natural and social disasters; maintain heroic characteristics, continue to develop in the form of struggle and the principle of social solidarity; observe the assignment of social workers as well as the function of social institutions; and distributing potential human resources (Dinsos, 2021).

The Aceh Social Service has conduct the social empowerment for persons with disabilities, by providing guidance or training, providing aids or providing a Productive Economic Business in the form of capital or goods, but the implementation of the empowerment is still not effective. The types and areas of the empowerment are still not comprehensive or evenly distributed, out of 7,857 people with disabilities, only 180 people have followed the guidance organized by the Aceh Social Service, the number of participants who follow the guidance is not even half of the total number of people with disabilities in Aceh.

There are two types of approach models that can be used in implementing the empowerment for people with disabilities, like: (a) The Medical Model is a model that assumes that disability is an abnormality, so that those who experience it must be addressed, so that the obstacles they find in society can be overcome, and empowerment people with disabilities can walk as intended. (b) the Social Model based on the understanding that the self-integration of persons with disabilities is defined as a process of acceptance in society. This model emphasizes aspects of change in people's attitudes and views towards persons with disabilities (Mardiyati, 2017).

This research needs to be done in order to increase and strengthen the existence of people with disabilities so that people with disabilities do not become an excluded group, victims of torture, violence, exploitation and become more independent and able to compete with other communities. The empowerment carried out by the government in addition to being an effort to make people with disabilities independent is expected to provide opportunities and places for them to take an active role and can take an important role in the government system. Because up to now, people with disabilities does not had a place in terms of employment, apart from how they are in society, either in terms of treatment or understanding of the general public about disability.

Nowadays, especially in Aceh, disability is still a taboo subject, people with disabilities are considered unproductive, not creative, not innovative and unable to contribute to the government. Such an assumption or view has resulted in very limited space for people with disabilities to be able to involve themselves in various aspects of life, both in terms of religion, economy, education, social and so on. Based on existing regulations, where the Aceh Social Service is a representative of the central government organ in the province that has the authority to handle problems for people with disabilities in Aceh. Based on this description, the observations of this paper prioritize (1) the implementation of social empowerment by the Aceh Social Service for people with disabilities? (2) What obstacles were found during the implementation of the empowerment?

Regarding to the novelty of the research, based on several previous studies on persons with disabilities, there are a number of articles that examine disability. First, "Implementation of the Fulfillment of Rights for Persons with Disabilities in Employment in Semarang" (Shaleh, 2018) This study discusses the fulfillment of rights to disabilities based on labor law, the results of the study show that the fulfillment of rights in the field of employment has not been carried out optimally, it can be seen from the job opportunities provided for them it is still very small, besides that there are obstacles where there is no local regulation that specifically regulates further related

to protection for disabilities and labor supervision which is no longer the task of the Semarang City Manpower Office but is under the supervision of the Central Java Provincial Manpower Office. .

Second, "The Cause of the Law on Fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Transportation Services in East Java from the Perspective of Consumer Protection and The *Maqashid Syariah*" (Taklima, 2019) in East Java, this is because the applicable legal norms are mandatory, law enforcement and applicable legal norms are not related, transportation business owners do not know about special facilities for people with disabilities. With the unavailability of facilities for people with disabilities, the mobility space for them is limited and very narrow, the right of transportation accessibility for people with disabilities cannot be fulfilled. Based on observations in terms of regulations regarding consumer protection, this is a violation for persons with disabilities with regard to consumer rights of a certain nature based on the provisions of the applicable regulations.

And the last one is "Legal Protection for Children with Disabilities related to Educational Rights in Buleleng Regency" (Mangku, 2020) in this study discusses the unavailability of facilities and infrastructure for children with disabilities, especially in the field of education even though there are regional regulations. The Fulfillment of the rights of people with disabilities, especially children with disabilities in Buleleng Regency, it is to create mutual respect and protection for them. The existing school buildings and public facilities are not yet friendly to the disabled, so they have not been able to access it. Further handling is needed regarding efforts to fulfill the rights of children with disabilities so that they receive appropriate treatment and are commensurate with other normal children in terms of education.

While this study is different from the three studies above, this study is analyzes the extent of the authority of the Aceh Social Service in organizing the social empowerment efforts for persons with disabilities in Aceh province, as one of the government institutions that has the task of fostering social welfare in accordance with applicable regulations, as well as any obstacles

encountered. The Department of Social Affairs has several tasks that must be organized, one of which is in an effort to improve the ability of persons with disabilities. The Department of Social Affairs carries out the functions of implementation, assistance efforts, providing guidance and training as a form of increasing independence and improving the quality of human resources.

In connection with the theoretical framework as a basic reference to be able to answer existing problems, this study uses the theory: Authority is usually formed from a number of authorities, which is the capacity given to a specific group of people or the granting of authority to a part of the government, which is obtained by the laws and regulations (Atmosudirdjo, 1994). The authority is an element that is very much needed in Administrative Law or Governance Law, because the government may only carry out functions in accordance with the authority granted as based on the provisions of the legislation. Legal protection is to provide protection for basic human rights to someone who does not obtain or take their individual rights by others, the protection is given to the community so that they get all the rights guaranteed by the regulations (Raharjo, 2000). As there is an understanding of the equality of rights for each individual, it is hoped that there will be no differences between people with disabilities, but in reality it is found that people with disabilities often become a marginalized group, receive unfavorable treatment and many basic rights are not fulfilled (Maulana, Amarini, & Kartini, 2019).

The empowerment in English is called empowerment from the basic word 'power' which means empowerment or power. The empowerment is an effort to be able to develop the skills of a community group, by building, providing motivation, as well as efforts to raise awareness about their own abilities and try to optimize existing abilities (Kartasasmitha, 1996). The empowerment is a process that must be organized in the stages to get the desired results, so that the results cannot be obtained instantly (Muslim, 2012). The empowerment is a process of efforts that made to make changes that have been planned.

Disability based on the definition of the World Health Organization or WHO disability is a condition where a person/individual experiences limitations in organizing the activities with limits that are still considered normal. According to WHO, disability is classified into 3 groups, namely: Impairment, Disability and the last is Handicap (Sugiono, Ilhamuddin, & Rahmawan, 2014). Meanwhile, based on the Law on Persons with Disabilities No. 8 of 2016, classifying types of disability into: people with physical disabilities, people with intellectual disabilities and people with mental disabilities (Purnomosidi, 2017).

The degree of disability is classified based on the limited ability of each individual when carrying out daily activities and then categorized into 7 levels of degrees contained in the provisions of the Minister of Health Number: 104/MENKES/PER/II/1999 (Mutia, 2017). A country has the main task of providing comfort and security to every citizen, so that every individual will feel protected by his country, including those who have limitations. The state is expected to provide support and special facilities for persons with disabilities so that they can express themselves to appear in public.

The social empowerment for people with disabilities is carried out to be able to empower people with disabilities so that they can meet their own needs independently, the empowerment is carried out based on the needs of the type or degree of disability. Empowerment for persons with disabilities can be carried out as follows: developing enthusiasm and skills, exploring abilities and expertise, exploring basic values, providing access, distributing business assistance in accordance with the provisions contained in The Government Regulation Number 52 of 2019.

RESEARCH METHODS

The method is something that needs to be considered in conducting research, so that writing becomes systematic based on the research method. This legal research belongs to the form of juridical-empirical legal studies, namely research that analyzes how the provisions of a certain rule

can apply or run in people's lives (Kunto, 2012). This research was conducted by looking at how the actual conditions prevailing in society with the aim of being able to find or find out the reality and the information needed, after the required materials were accumulated, then they entered the problem identification stage and the last one was the problem solving stage (Waluyo, 2002). The juridical research in question is looking at law as a norm or *das sollen*, the legal materials used in this research consist of legal materials that are codified or not, both primary, secondary or tertiary legal materials. Empirical research is looking at a rule in a social reality (Sulaiman, 2018), habit or *das sein* in this study using primary materials that have been found directly at the research site or from the results of extracting information that has been carried out.

The implementation of this research was carried out in Aceh Province, namely at the Aceh Social Service, this study was carried out to determine and analyze the role of government organs, namely the Aceh Social Service in organizing empowerment for people with disabilities in Aceh through the interview process with informants, as well as other supporting data obtained and still related to the research conducted. In addition, research was also conducted on the RSBM orphanage as the regional technical implementation unit of the Aceh Social Service in dealing with the disabled-blind. The focus of the study is to limit the problems and topics in a study based on the level of problem solving to be achieved. This study examines the authority of the Aceh Social Service in implementing the empowerment for people with disabilities.

The research approach used in this study is an approach by observing, studying, and understanding the reality and conditions in the field (Kunto, 1993), through observation and interviews or referred to as a qualitative approach that produces data obtained from direct research in the field and bibliographical data related to the research are then analyzed, in this approach the data required is more monographic in nature. In writing this legal research using primary data and as supporting data in this study used secondary data.

Primary data in this study was conducted through interviews obtained from informants and respondents from related agencies (Insa & Hadi, 2013) with the the implementation of the empowerment efforts for people with disabilities, namely: (1) two people from the Aceh Social Service, (2) three people from Regional Technical Implementation Unit for *Rumoh Seujahtera Beujroh Meukarya*, (3) one person from the Assistant for Persons with Disabilities. While secondary data to support this writing is obtained from the government regulation no. 52 of 2019 rules regarding PKS for Persons with Disabilities, Minister of Social Affairs No. 19 of 2018 concerning STPD on SPM Standards in the Social Sector in Provinces, Regencies or Cities, Minister of Social Affairs No. 18 of 2019 which regulates the transfer of Deconcentration Authority and Assignment of Assistance Tasks to the Social Service Province and Regency or City areas, Aceh Qanun Number 11 of 2013 which regulates Social Welfare, Aceh Governor Regulation Number 31 of 2018 concerning the rules of Position, Organizational Structure, Duties, Functions and Work Procedures of *Rumoh Seujahtera Beujroh Meukarya* at the Aceh Social Service and several other sources related to the research.

DISCUSSIONS AND ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

In order for a government to run properly, it must be given limits of authority that in line with the functions which to be carried out. With the regulation and limitation of authority, it is hoped that every government organ will be able to implement its duties and functions systematically, so that there is no authority which then overlaps between each authority holder. Juridically, authority is the ability that is obtained through laws and regulations and can have legal consequences (Indrohato, 1994).

The implementation of obligations by government officials is guided by the authority that has been obtained and has been previously regulated based on statutory regulations. Every State administration official before carrying out his duties must first be given a legal authority based on

the applicable legal provisions. The implementation of social empowerment efforts for people with disabilities can be carried out by the government at the ministry level or related institutions, the head of government at the provincial or district or city levels. Referring to the provisions of PP Number 52 of 2019, some government affairs can be submitted to the governor. The governor, apart from being a representative of the central government, also carries out government affairs in the province based on the government authority in the provisions stipulated in the law (Pitono, 2012).

The Aceh Social Service is one of the implementing elements of regional government that carries out government activities in the social section which is the responsibility of the region. The authority of the Aceh Social Service regarding the administration of government affairs is then divided into the authority of the provincial government and the authority of the government at the district or city level. The government's authority in carrying out the empowerment for persons with disabilities is regulated in the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 18 of 2019 which regulates the transfer of deconcentration authority and the delegation of assistance tasks to the Provincial, Regency or City Social Services for the 2020 budget, so that the central government will not lose the existing authority. A system of mutual control is needed or referred to as Checks and Balances (Purnama, 2014) between the central government and regional governments in order to maintain the balance of the running government.

The fulfillment and protection of every right of people with disabilities must be guaranteed both at the central level to the regional level, thus requiring technical implementing regulations at regional levels related to the protection and fulfillment of the rights of people with disabilities (Ariani, 2017). The central government may delegate administration tasks to be able to carry out part of the work affairs of the central government to the government which is the representative in the province or regency/city, the government at the provincial level may continue the co-administration task as implementing part of the affairs of the provincial government to the government at the regency or city level. Meanwhile, government activities are still the affairs of the

central government, due to the limited reach of the central government to the regions and also considering that some affairs are difficult to carry out properly without the participation of the local government concerned.

1) Implementation of Empowerment by the Aceh Social Service for Disabled

The guidelines for the provincial and district or city governments in determining regional regulations and regional head regulations pertaining to plans for fulfilling basic services in the Minimum Service Standards for the social sector are contained in the Social Ministerial Regulation of Republic Of Indonesia No. 9 of 2018. Based on these regulations, the authority of the Social Service is divided into two, namely: the Provincial Social Service has the authority to carry out the empowerment efforts for people with disabilities who are in the environment of Social homes which is under the handling and supervision of the provincial government, while the authority of the District/City Social Service for persons with disabilities who are outside the Social homes that located in each district/city.

The role of the Social Service in implementing the empowerment for persons with disabilities can be seen based on: The role of facilities which is the role of the Aceh Social Service to facilitate all the needs of persons with disabilities in order to strengthen their potential, the welfare improvement and support community life and be able to live independently; The role of education discusses the provision of required information, such as increasing knowledge through guidance or training for people with disabilities as a form of implementing creativity enhancement for people with disabilities; In relation to the technical role of the Aceh Social Service, they can attend training from the Ministry of Social Affairs for the Civil servant in order to improve the quality in the implementation of data verification and validation to carry out the management and input of the field data.

The Social Service has many tasks that must be carried out, such as carrying out the empowerment for people with disabilities, the Social Service carries out the function of implementation, efforts in sponsorship, providing guidance and training as a step to optimize the level of independence and develop the quality of self-skills (Dinsos, 2021). The state of the economy, education, skills, and relationships with disabilities are generally very limited and vulnerable (Cahyono, 2017). The implementation has an achievement target, namely for people with disabilities/families with disabilities, groups/communities with disabilities as a whole. Given that the government's reach is still very limited, the government prioritizes empowerment for people with disabilities with a limited (low-income) economy.

The empowerment is one of the learning processes for the community in order to maximize all their capabilities so that they can play an active role in development. Learning is considered as a process that is expected to improve the skills of each individual and community group so that they are able to understand and control the social, economic, and political resilience that has an impact on the disabled so that they can change their position in society (Mulyono, 2012).

The empowerment for people with disabilities based on the government regulation number 52 of 2019 consists of: making a diagnosis and providing motivation, providing counseling and assistance, providing stimulants, developing access to marketing from business results, collaborating with institutions or partners, and providing further guidance for them. Based on existing data from Disability Assistance in Aceh, there are several types of disabilities with different degrees (Andalia, 2021). To be clear, the number of persons with disabilities in Aceh Province can be observed based on the following table:

Table.1 The Number of Persons with Disabilities in District/city the Social Service of Aceh 2018-2021

NO	District/city	2018	2019-2021 (Update of 4th February 2021)	2021 (Update 15th of March)
1	Aceh Barat	415	74	74
2	Aceh Barat Daya	600	2	2
3	Aceh Besar	273	224	224
4	Aceh Jaya	547	200	200

5	Aceh Selatan	720	500	500
6	Aceh Singkil	137	262	262
7	Aceh Tamiang	336	195	195
8	Aceh Tengah	155	192	192
9	Aceh Tenggara	249	88	88
10	Aceh Timur	278	296	296
11	Aceh Utara	775	1098	1.108
12	Bener Meriah	289	68	68
13	Bireuen	323	2	2
14	Gayo Lues	254	43	43
15	Kota Banda Aceh	118	242	243
16	Kota Langsa	135	323	323
17	Kota Lhokseumawe	36	77	77
18	Kota Sabang	117	41	41
19	Kota Subussalam	228	64	64
20	Nagan Raya	298	7	7
21	Pidie	608	339	339
22	Pidie Jaya	597	36	36
23	Simeulue	379	189	189
TOTAL		7.867	4.562	4.573

(Source: Processed, 2021)

Broadly speaking from the data, there are several types of disability that can be recorded at the Aceh Social Service with different degrees of disability. As for more clearly regarding the types of disabilities and the number of persons with disabilities, it can be observed based on the following table:

Table.2 The Number Of Persons with Disabilities in District/City The Social Service of Aceh 2018-2021

NO	JENIS DISABILITAS	2018	2019-2021 (Update of 4th February 2021)	2021 (Update of 15th of March)
1	Blind	925	393	393
2	Deaf	430	124	125
3	Speech Impaired	578	146	146
4	Quadriplegic	3.356	1.649	1.649
5	Mentally Disabled	693	277	277
6	Double Handicap	560	1349	1.359
7	Others (consisting of Ex-Leprosy/Chronic Diseases, Mental Disorders, Autism, Slow Learning and Down Syndrome)	1.325	624	624
TOTAL		7.867	4.562	4.573

(Source: Processed, 2021)

Aceh currently has four types of Regional Technical Implementation Units, namely: Rumoh Seujahtera Aneuk Nanggroe; Rumoh Seujahtera Jroh Naguna; Rumoh Seujahtera Geunaseh Sayang; Rumoh Seujahtera Beujroh Meukarya. However, currently the Aceh Social Service only

has one Social homes unit that handles problems for people with disabilities. The Social Institution specifically carries out social empowerment and handles problems that occur in people with disabilities with the type of blind disability who are at the Regional Technical Implementation Unit of *Rumoh Seujahtera Beujroh Meukaryawas* located in Gampong Ladong, Mesjid Raya District, Aceh Besar District, it is under the supervision and responsibility of the Aceh Social Service (Muchtar, 2021).

The government is obliged to carry out the fulfillment of basic human rights as stated in Article 71 of the human rights law, namely: The government has obligations and responsibilities to be able to guarantee honor, provide protection, enforce, and can also develop basic human rights (Saifuddin, 2019). The government functions can be grouped into 2 types, namely: primary functions which are service functions for the community, and secondary functions in the form of empowerment functions as the development program organizers and implementers (Hasmiati, Fatmawati, Jaelan, 2015).

Based on the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation number 9 of 2019, the Empowerment for persons with disabilities is divided into two, namely empowerment which is the authority of the provincial government, namely the authority of the Aceh Social Service, and the authority of the Regency or City government, namely the Social Service located in each Regency/City. Pergub Number 31 of 2018 concerning the Position, Organizational Structure, Duties, Functions and Work Procedures of the UPTD RSBM as a technical implementer of the Aceh Social Service for the visually impaired where in the regulation it is explained that the Regional Technical Implementation Unit of *Rumoh Seujahtera Beujroh Meukaryawas* carries out the tasks such as: social services, sponsorship, counseling, coaching, rehabilitation, improvement of work skills and business capital facilities, training and internships and providing ongoing guidance (Governor, 2018).

Based on the results of the research that has been carried out at the Aceh Social Service where currently the Aceh Social Service is dealing with disability problems with the type of visual impairment under Sosial home whose technical implementation is carried out by RSBM with grade A nursing homes, while for other types of disabilities there are no social institutions that can accommodate them in order to get intense the empowerment from the government. Blind is a term that is often used for someone who has conditions or experiences disturbances or barriers to vision (Wijaya, 2012). There are two types of clients in the orphanage, namely the low vision (limited vision) and blind (total loss of vision) (Yami, 2021).

The regional technical implementing unit of Rumoh Seujahtera Beujroh Meukarya Ladong currently (in 2021) has 50 clients from several districts or cities in Aceh Province. At the UPTD RSBM Ladong there are 10 ASN officials who are technical implementers from the Aceh Social Service and are assisted by 30 Contract Workers, how many of them are people with disabilities who are teachers or instructors for other clients who are in the Social Institution (Muhibbudin, 2021), where the Aceh Social Service continues to supervise and monitor the implementation of the empowerment or guidance for blind people who are in the orphanage.

Clients who are in the orphanage are recruited from every area, the recruitment is based on the personal will or desire of each client so that later when carrying out guidance in the orphanage there are no clients who feel that they are participating in training or learning with a feeling of compulsion but on the basis of their own desires. , it is hoped that this can optimize the acceptance of guidance for each person with disabilities. Clients recruited from districts/cities with degrees of disability consisting of several levels are then guided in the orphanage. Clients who have entered the orphanage will follow 3 levels of guidance classes, namely elementary, middle and upper classes. There is no class division based on age, degree of disability and gender, with clients aged around 10 to 30 years. They are guided at the Panti so that they can return to the community in a

state of independence with a target period of guidance between 3 to 4 years, but in practice it will be different for each client who is handled because some are faster or even longer.

The Guidance is one of the way to provide the assistance to carried out by professionals to individuals or groups of people, so that they are able to maximize the potential that exists in themselves so that they become independent individuals or groups, by maximizing the potential of each individual/group as well as existing facilities. so that it can continue to develop in accordance with applicable norms (Prayitno, 1999). Empowerment in the form of guidance given to the visually impaired by the Regional Technical Implementation Unit of Rumoh Seujahtera Beujroh Meukarya (Rohaya, 2021) including:

a. The Mental and physical guidance

The Mental guidance or it can be said as counseling guidance. It is to build a person who is intelligent, faithful, devoted, virtuous, has skills, is physically and mentally healthy, has a strong and independent personality and has a sense of responsibility (**Sukardi, 2000**). The guidance given to the RSMB social institution consists of religious or spiritual guidance according to the teachings of Islamic law, because all clients in the orphanage are Muslim. This religious guidance is carried out to help the disabled involved so that they can live in peace, can face problems related to heart beliefs so that they are protected from bad temper and are prohibited in Islam. Furthermore, the physical guidance carried out is a normal activity or generally carried out on a daily basis such as walking using assistive devices, sweeping, cleaning, sports and other activities.

b. The Social guidance

Social guidance is intended to be able to build social attitudes based on solidarity and togetherness as well as social responsibility. Introducing Braille by learning letters, writing and reading using Braille is a medium of communication for the blind. Clients at the orphanage are taught to read and recite using Braille, in addition to reading clients are taught to also write Braille,

it is hoped that by being able to read and write well so that they can help develop their potential and strengthen the level of independence of each client.

c. The Guidance for business or work skills

Skills guidance is given to each individual so that they can explore their inner skills and find out the types of skills that match to their talents and interests, so that they become more independent. Handicraft is the manufacture of household utensils which can then be redeveloped after the client has finished following the guidance. The blind at the RSBM orphanage conducted training in making knitting bags, knitting gabions and rattan weaving. Reflexology or massage training so that when clients return to the community they can use these skills to help their economy. There are also art classes where clients are introduced to music, musical instruments, and folk dances. After undergoing a period of guidance and ready to return to the community, clients will be given business capital according to their abilities or talents.

Persons with disabilities with other types of disabilities who are not in social institutions are under the authority of the social service in each Regency/City, however, those with disabilities can get assistance through the district/city and even provincial offices on condition that they submit a proposal and attach a certificate that the person with disability is lacking capable. The assistance is then given according to the needs required by persons with disabilities, including by measuring and installing prosthetic limbs for people with disabilities and hearing aids for people with hearing impairments. The Aceh Social Service also provides training or guidance to ex-psychotic persons with disabilities based on available data in the District/City, families of ex-psychotics (disabled with mental disorders) can take care so that their family members can be included in the activities to be carried out, but the same with the provisions Previously, the family submitted a proposal by attaching a certificate that the person with disabilities was less capable. The Aceh Social Service also provides guidance or training for other types of people with disabilities. This activity is carried out once a year, in stages, either in the Province or in each Regency/City. These activities are in the

form of: Productive Economic Business Guidance making tempe crackers; Mobile Social Service Unit; Social Guidance Skills Social Guidance Skills (Muhammad, 2021).

The highest number of people with disabilities in Aceh based on the data obtained are quadriplegic, followed by visually impaired, mentally retarded, speech impaired, double blind and deaf. So far, they have received support from the regional social service, but the regional office can refer people with disabilities to get assistance in the form of assistive devices, mentoring (if provided by the provincial office), or business capital assistance from the provincial office.

2) The Obstacles in Implementing the Social Empowerment

The Aceh Social Service and the Regional Technical Implementation Unit of *Rumoh Seujahtera Beujroh Meukarya* as technical implementers of the Aceh Social Service in implementing social empowerment for persons with disabilities, so that they can be empowered personally and in social life have obstacles or obstacles in their implementation. These obstacles do not only come from the government, namely the Aceh Social Service or UPTD as the executor of empowerment efforts, but there are also obstacles that come from persons with disabilities as recipients of the implementation of these empowerment efforts or from families or communities around people with disabilities, so that the efforts made have not can run optimally.

The Aceh Social Service and the Regional Technical Implementation Unit of *Rumoh Seujahtera Beujroh Meukarya* have implemented or carried out social empowerment for persons with disabilities, but in an effort to improve the welfare of persons with disabilities, there are still several factors that hinder the implementation of these activities. It is known that there are several main factors that are the reason for the delay in the implementation of empowerment for people with disabilities. In terms of government, both from the Aceh Social Service or from the regional technical implementation unit, *Rumoh Seujahtera Beujroh Meukarya*, as well as obstacles originating from the people with disabilities themselves, these factors are:

a. The Inaccurate of data

The data held by the Aceh Social Service for a period of approximately two years (in 2019-2020) has not been upgraded and is inaccurate due to a malfunction in the application used by the service, so that the application cannot function properly. While in PP number 52 of 2019 in article 48 it is explained that empowerment is carried out in accordance with the needs of the results of the assessment carried out by Social Workers based on national data for people with disabilities. If the data held is inaccurate, how the implementation of empowerment can run optimally and effectively, data is also needed to map out the empowerment plan so that it can run according to existing rules.

b. The Constraints of Budget

Budget is an important factor in implementing social empowerment for people with disabilities. Based on PP number 52 of 2019 it is stated that the budget comes from 3 kinds, namely from the State Budget, the District Budgets and other sources that do not conflict with the rule of law. The limitations are due to the fact that the funds obtained are not only allocated for the implementation of empowerment for the disabled, but also for the interests of other regions/provinces for the benefit of education, health, facilities, and other interests under their authority, plus the number of persons with disabilities. Aceh which is not small.

c. The Human Resources

The Human resources are needed in order to be able to carry out good communication, because not all disabilities are able to respond well to what is said by the activity implementers or vice versa. For people with disabilities who are mute or deaf, they have fewer problems communicating when compared to other types of disabilities who can communicate normally, like non-disabled individuals. Then in Article 57 of Government Regulation number 52 of 2019 explains that empowerment can be done by providing training and assistance which in carrying out these activities requires experts or professions in their own fields.

CONCLUSIONS

The authority of the aceh social service based on existing legal provisions states that the office is authorized to take care of the disabled who are in the orphanage. People with disabilities who are blind who are in the RSBM orphanage are under the supervision of the Aceh Social Service. Blind people who are recruited every year from each region are then given guidance in the orphanage, the coaching is carried out for 3 or 4 years. Every disabled person who is in the orphanage becomes the responsibility of the government until the training period is completed. Meanwhile, for other types of disabilities, because there are no orphanages specifically designated for them, thus they are under the supervision of the social service of each district/city. They can still get assistance from the provincial office based on the recommendation from the regional office, the assistance that can be obtained can be in the form of training, tools or capital assistance.

The obstacles in the implementation of empowerment for people with disabilities are inaccurate data, limited budget and limited human resources, so that the efforts made have not shown maximum impact. In addition, there is no systematic empowerment system that carried out by the Aceh Social Service, so there are still people with disabilities who have not been reached by the government. Especially those who live below the poverty line who are unable to provide for their own needs or those whose degree of disability is higher than others, because they are in remote areas and far from the provincial center, their existence will not be touched by the government.

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