Conference Program

International Conference on Disability & Diversity in Asia

icddfa

Theorizing Advocacy and Research for Disability Policy and Social Inclusion: Experiences from Asia

24-25 September 2019
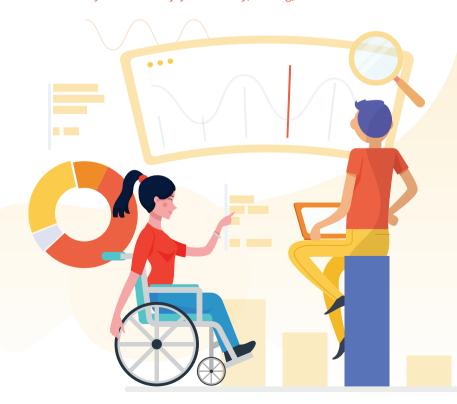Faculty of Law Brawijaya University, Malang, East Java-Indonesia

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About The Organizers

Law Faculty of Brawijaya University
It is recognized as one of the prestigious law faculties in Indonesia for its contribution to legal studies in Indonesia and Southeast Asia.

AIDRAN
The Australia-Indonesia Disability Research and Advocacy (AIDRAN) is a collaborative network of Australian and Indonesian scholars, advocates and policymakers working towards enhancing the rights of people with disabilities and promoting social inclusion. AIDRAN is hosted by the La Trobe Law School.

PSLD UB
Pusat Studi Layanan Disabilitas or PSLD at Brawijaya University is the University focal point in providing services to students with disabilities. Apart from that, PSLD is also a research institution researching issues on practices of disability inclusion. Since its establishment in 2012, PSLD UB has contributed to the formation of inclusive policies to be introduced and implemented at the university level as well as offering policy recommendations both for the local and national government to enhance the rights of persons with disabilities in education.

Welcome to ICDDA
AIDRAN Biennial Conference

The 2nd International Conference on Disability and Diversity in Asia organised jointly by the Law Faculty of Brawijaya University, La Trobe Law School, Pusat Studi Layanan Disabilitas (PSLD) and AIDRAN is held in Malang, 24-25 September 2019.

It is estimated that 60 percent of the worlds' 650 million persons with disabilities live in Asia and the Pacific. Around 30 countries in Asia have ratified the United Nations Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Countries who have ratified the convention are obliged to adopt domestic laws that are not discriminatory, and protect the rights of people with disabilities to a life of respect, freedom, independence, and equality. Asia is a region rich with diverse populations, where history, politics, religion and the legal landscape provide unique experiences and practices of diversity and disability inclusion. Asia's colonial past informs the development of its socio-political and legal practices, which in turn influence efforts towards social inclusion. This landscape we believe forms a key consideration for policy research on disability advocacy, with scholarship on the socio-legal and cultural understanding of local practices being an important factor shaping the emergence of disability advocacy and disability studies.

With growing interest in policy reform to eliminate barriers for disability inclusion in the Asian context, this conference offers an opportunity for scholars, advocates and policy specialists to share their research, knowledge, and experience working on various discipline that enhance disability inclusion at both the policy and social level. The discussion at the conference will provide an opportunity to reveal the unique experiences of communities, government and development specialists in Asia in the processes that engage, promote and enact practices of inclusion.

This initiative is supported by the Faculty of Law at Brawijaya University, La Trobe Law School, and the Australian Government through Knowledge Sector Initiative.

Dina Afrianty, *President, Research fellow La Trobe Law School*
Slamet Thohari, *Indonesia Chair, Secretary of PSLD*

Preface

Australian Embassy
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Australia is very pleased to be supporting the Australia-Indonesia Disability Research and Advocacy Network (AIDRAN) based at La Trobe Law School to hold its first biennial conference at Brawijaya University in Malang.

The conference convenors have developed what promises to be an engaging program. Linked to the theme of Theorizing Advocacy and Research for Disability Policy and Social Inclusion, we will hear from researchers, practitioners and policymakers on topics such as education, access to justice, health, employment, and participation in national and local-level decision-making. Speakers will draw on experiences and insights from a diverse range of countries and contexts, including Indonesia, Australia, China, Bangladesh, Nepal, Iraq and India.

Disability inclusion is a priority for the Australian Government. Australia has had strategies to support disability-inclusive development since 2009, including the current Development for All 2015-2020: Strategy for strengthening disability-inclusive development in Australia's aid program. These strategies have aimed to improve the lives of people with disabilities by working with Disabled People's Organisations to advocate the rights of people with disabilities and by making Australian development assistance disability-inclusive.

There are at least 22 million Indonesians with some form of disability who continue to experience barriers to their full and effective participation in society. If people with disabilities are not fully included in development efforts they will be further marginalised and the sustainable development goals are unlikely to be met. We are committed to supporting the Indonesian Government to expand opportunities for people with disabilities by developing and implementing strong policy and legislative frameworks and improving service delivery, including through the implementation of the Disability Law.

The Australian Embassy is very pleased to support this conference through the Knowledge Sector Initiative (KSI). Under this initiative, we partner with the Indonesian Government to promote better use of research, analysis and evidence in development policymaking. Our support for AIDRAN under this initiative is helping to promote evidence-informed, disability-inclusive policy in Indonesia. I am also pleased to see that a number of Australian-

funded programs are represented here, including Program Peduli, the Australia-Indonesia Partnership for Justice 2, KIAT and INOVASI.

On behalf of the Australian Embassy in Jakarta, I would like to thank La Trobe Law School for its support to the conference and Brawijaya University for hosting this conference and for their strong commitment to disability inclusion, including through support for the Centre for Disability Studies and Services as the Indonesian host for AIDRAN. I trust that the knowledge shared over the next two days will be useful to Indonesia as it strives to develop and implement policies that leave no one behind.

Aedan Whyatt
Counsellor, Poverty and Social Development
Australian Embassy Jakarta

Rector of Universitas Brawijaya

More than 36 millions of People with Disability live in Indonesia. As Indonesia falls on the Ring of Fire, the number of people with disability in Indonesia is potentially increasing caused by natural disasters such as earthquake, tsunami and others. Unfortunately, the growing number of Person with Disability in Indonesia leaves many challenges for the government to accommodate their provisions. It has been two years since Indonesia passed the revolutionary Law 8 of 2016 on the right of People with Disability.

But the implementation less enforced and still leaves prejudice and discrimination against People with Disability. In the Education sector, access and opportunities for People with Disabilities enrolling higher education are still restricted. In 2012, Universitas Brawijaya committed to initiating an accessible education system for people with disabilities by granting students with disability an accessible entrance exam and providing disability support through the Centre for Disability Studies and Services. Universitas Brawijaya has accommodated more than 150 students with disabilities until now, and our inclusive education system has been replicated by various universities in Indonesia. As this inclusive education initiation widespread, Education Ministry of Indonesia granted Universitas Brawijaya "Inclusive Award" in 2013.

However, Disability Inclusion in Higher Education still needs to be sought to encourage the enforcement of a policy that accommodates the provisions of People with Disability in Indonesia. One of agenda to promote disability inclusion in Indonesia is by mainstreaming disability issues in the academic field from various perspectives such as social science, architecture, culture, and other disciplines. On this special occasion, to celebrate the Dies Natalies of Universitas Brawijaya, we present an International Conference on Disability and Diversity in Asia entitled Theorizing Advocacy and Research for Disability Policy and Social Inclusion" as our commitment to encourage Inclusive Education in Indonesia. This conference aims at enhancing the scientific creativity on mainstreaming disability issues in academics that culminate to the support of people with disability in Indonesia. In organizing this conference, we have been working with Australian Government, Knowledge Sector Initiative (KSI), and Australia-Indonesia Disability Research and Advocacy Network (AIDRAN).

It is a great pleasure to welcome all the participants of this conference in Malang. I do hope that this conference to be a resourceful forum for

lecturers, researchers, disability activist, and other related parties. Let us together create a more inclusive Indonesia. We have heard what we have to do. We have seen what we need to do. Now is the time to do it, to live an Inclusive Indonesia. Last but not least, Welcome to Malang and enjoy your time.

Prof. Dr. Ir. Nuhfil Hanani AR., MS.
Rector of Universitas Brawijaya
Malang-Indonesia

International Conference
AIDRAN Biennial Conference
Diversity and Disability Inclusion in Asia (ICDDA)
Theorizing Advocacy and Research for Disability Policy and Social Inclusion: Experiences from Asia
Venue: Building C Faculty of Law Brawijaya University
Malang, 24-25 September 2019

● Day 1

08.00-08.30 ● **Registration**

08.30-08.45 ● **OPENING SESSION by MC**
Indonesia National Anthem

08.45-09.10 ● **Report from Conveners**
Dina Afrianty and Slamet Thohari, *AIDRAN*
La Trobe University and PSLD Brawijaya University
Muchamad Ali Safa'at SH MH
Dean of Law Faculty Brawijaya University

09.10-09.30 ● Presentation by PSLD and Universitas Brawijaya:
Best Practices in Building Inclusive University

09.30-10.15 ● OPENING REMARKS
Jana Hertz
Knowledge Sector Initiative Team Leader
Aedan Whyatt
Counsellor Poverty and Social Development, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australian Embassy
Professor Nuhfil Hanani AR., MS
Rector of Brawijaya University

10.15-10.45 ● Coffee Break and Press Conference

10.45-12.15   ●   **KEYNOTE SESSION**
Disability Policy and Advocacy: Remarks from Indonesian Government
Dr Vivi Yulaswati
Ministry of National Development and Planning, BAPPENAS
An Update on Indonesia's National Policy Development for Social Inclusion

Professor Dr Ocky Karna Radjasa
Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education
An Update on Policy Implementation on Inclusive Higher Education and Research

KEYNOTE SPEECH
Theorising Advocacy and Research for Disability Inclusion: Characteristics of Support for Advocacy and Advocates that Yield Success
Professor Patrick Keyzer
Chair of Policy Research, La Trobe Law School
Chair: Slamet Thohari

12.15-13.15   ●   **Lunch Break**

13.15-14.55   ●   PLENARY SESSION I
Challenges and Progress to UNCRPD Implementation

The involvement of people with disabilities in the implementation of principles of CRPD in Australian context
Professor Kelly Johnson, *Deakin University*

Law reform to promote access to Justice and challenges in promoting rights-based approach in Indonesia
Dr Muhammad Ali Safaat, *Brawijaya University*

Mainstreaming disability in development: beyond poverty focus and rethinking disability citizenship
Dr Antoni Saputra, *UNSW Sydney University*

Challenges and opportunities for disability advocacy
Nihal Iscel
Team Leader, Consumer & Stakeholder and Engagement, Multicultural Services Centre WA

Chair: Karen Soldatic

14.55-15.10   ●   **Tea Break, Building C**

15.10-16.30   **Parallel Session I**

Panel IA
Women with disabilities: lived experiences
(special panel organised panel by SAPDA)

Nurul Saadah Andriani, *SAPDA*
Women with disabilities, family and intimate partner

Fatum Ade, *SAPDA*
Women with disability and sexuality

Mukhanif Yasin Yusuf, *SAPDA*
Women with disabilities and education

Yustisia Arief, *SAPDA*
Women with disabilities and career

15.10-16.30   **Panel IB**
Awareness raising and advocacy for
socio-cultural changes

Lynn Rose, *American University of Iraq*
Three Generations of Disability Awareness in Kurdistan

Darin Fadhilah, Gadis Kartika Pratiwi, *Monash University*
Indonesia Deaf Culture and Sign Language: An Analysis of
Youtube and Instagram Video Blog

Agustina Rosianawati, Unita Werdi Rahajeng,
Universitas Brawijaya
Sense of Community and Disability Identity: a Study in
Indonesian Deaf Community

Tri Hastuti Nur R, Hajar Nur Setyowati,
University of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta
Construction of Disability in Indonesian Films

15.10-16.30 ◼ **Panel IC**
Work and Employment

Rika Kumala Dewi, Ridho Al Izzati, *The Smeru Research Institute*
Toward Inclusive Employment for Person with Disabilities in Indonesia

Siti Nurhayati, *IAIN Kediri*
Social Inclusion for Persons with Disabilities in Access to Work

Tommy Hari Firmanda, *Universitas Brawijaya*
*What makes them hire you? Perspectives from
employers and visually impaired workers on successful
paid-employment admission in Indonesia*

Muhammad Dahlan, *Brawijaya University*
*Protection of Right to Work for People with Disabilities as The Public
Service Employee Based on Fair Recruitment System*

Panel ID
15.10-16.30 ◼ **Practices and Policies on Inclusive education:**
Comparative Perspectives

Mi Zou, *Syracuse University, USA*
*The Regulations of Educations for Persons with Disabilities 2017: Is it
one step forward for children with disability in China*

Pankaj Singh Kushwaha and Shipra Shukla,
Jawaharlal Nehru University
*Making Inclusive Education Special: Analysing Trinity-Practices in
India*

Rafidah Riahta, *Universitas Brawijaya*
*Sekolah Ramah Inklusi (SERASI) Training Program in Improving
Positive Attitude Towards Inclusive Education for Primary School
Teachers*

Sri Widuri, *Inovasi*
Inclusive Education in Central Lombok

16.30-17.50 — **Parallel Session II**

Panel 2A
Promoting social inclusion for persons with disabilities: some lessons from Program Peduli

Rita Tri Haryani, *YAKKUM*
Inclusive Barista: alternative model of inclusive entrepreneurship for youth

Luluk Ariyantiny, *PPDI Situbondo*
The making of inclusive society: the case of Situbondo district

Bahrul Fuad, *The Asia Foundation*
The contribution of disability movement in promoting inclusive policies in Indonesia

Andi Wahyulini, *Village Head of Malarri*
Inclusive planning and budgeting in the village level (Case of Malarri, Bone, South Sulawesi)

Panel 2B
16.30-17.50 — **Accessibility**

Gunawan Tanuwidjaja, Tutus Setiawan, Mohamad Ali Muhaidhori, Dian Naftali, Parengkuan Jonathan Richard, Prema Kresna Dianthi, *Petra Christian University*
Wayfinding Design Improvement for the Blind Students in YPAB School, Surabaya

Risye Dwiyani, Ayu Tri Prestasia, Kusumaningdyah Nurul Handayani, *Bandung Disaster Study Group*
Inclusive Accessibility of Public Spaces in Surakarta: Assessment through Sensory Perception of Diverse Users with Disabilities

Anisza Ratnasari, *Aulia Gema, Pradita Institute*
Review of Accessibility of Diffable in Public Space through Identification of Its Physical Elements (Case Study: Scientia Square Park, Gading Serpong, Tangerang)

Siti Ruhanawati, *KIAT, Inclusive Educational Infrastructure People with Disabilities*
Local knowledge on inclusive education in Eastern Indonesia

16.30-17.50 **Panel 2C**
Health and well-being

Abdul Wahid, Muhammad Lukman Hakim, *Universitas Brawijaya*
A Baseline Survey on Accessibility of health services for persons with disabilities in East Java

Lia Natalia, *Layak Foundation*
Need for spectacles and low vision (assistive) devices for clients with low vision and those with a disability and possible vision problems (such as a refractive error)

Indriati Paskarini, *Universitas Airlangga*
The Quality of Live of Worker with Disability Due to Accident

Nuah Tarigan, *University of Bina Nusantara*
Public health policy for person with leprosy in low endemic areas in Indonesia

16.30-17.50 **Panel 2D**
Legal reform and policy

Kadek Januarsa Adi Sudharma, *Universitas Pendidikan Nasional*
The Implementation of the Law No. 8/2016 on the Fulfilment of The Rights of People with Disabilities to Employment and Decent Living in Indonesian

Tio Tegar Wicaksono, *Universitas Gadjah Mada*
The Role of Indonesian Constitutional Court Decisions Towards Protecting Disability Rights in Indonesia

Dita Meilana Sari, Nimas Inge Pinky Valia Anastasya Mulyadi, Yuf Tarosur Rohmah, *Universitas Brawijaya*
Disability and Political Stigma in Indonesia's Democracy

Nailul Amany, *Universitas Gadjah Mada*
Work Accident which Resulted in Disabilities: Right to Return to Work for Worker with Disabilities in Indonesia

Aan Eko Widiarto, *Universitas Brawijaya*
Regulatory framework in guaranteeing adequate accommodation for persons with disabilities in Indonesia

19.00-20.30 **Conference dinner for speakers at the Law Faculty building, Ground level**

08.00-08.30	**Registration & Opening**
08.30-10.40	**Plenary Session II**

Plenary Session II
Thinking Advocacy and Research for disabilities: Social policy and Public Services

The opportunities and challenges of an investment approach to disability
Dr Darren O'Donovan, *La Trobe University*

The practice of participatory design in addressing barriers to access public services
Dr Arina Hayati, *Institute of Technology Surabaya*

Advocacy and Research for Psychosocial Disability, Mental Health and Inclusion
Dr Piers Gooding, *University of Melbourne*

Community-based rehabilitation for persons with Psychosocial disabilities: A perspective from provincial level
dr. Fita Yulia Kisworini MKes, *Head of Health Office of Yogyakarta*, **Sumiyati,** *Yakkum*

Chair: Kelley Johnson

10.40-11.00	**Coffee Break**
11.00-12.20	**Panel 3A**

Panel 3A
Disability inclusion and humanitarian response: Disaster and mitigation

Edy Supriyanto, *LIDI-BPBD Central Java*
The experience of Central Java in implementing inclusive DRR

Kasihan, *Warsamundung and ASB*
Inclusive rapid assessment for inclusive humanitarian response

Cucu Saidah, *CBM*
Humanitarian inclusion between policy and practice

Suhardi Wiyanto, *Yakkum Emergency Unit, YEU*
The experience of user or project beneficiary in DRR

11.00-12.20　　**Panel 3B**
Women, Gender, Youth, Identity

Fadillah Putra, Na'ilatul Muinah Audiyah, *Universitas Brawijaya*
Multiple Discrimination of Disabled Female Labor in Malang City

Yoana Wida Kristiawati, *Nalitari*
Inclusive Dance Practice in Indonesia (Nalitari's perspective) and Its
Development

Widya Caterine Perdhani, *Universitas Brawijaya*
Gender Equity in Career Development for Young Women with
Disabilities

Risye Dwiyani, Ayu Tri Prestasia, Kusumaningdyah Nurul Handayani,
Bandung Disaster Study Group
Preliminary Development of Workshop Model to Create Inclusive
Public Space by Involving Youth in Surakarta, Indonesia

11.00-12.20　　**Panel 3C**
Comparative perspectives: Inclusive education

Mi Zhou, *Syracuse University, USA*
Enhancing Inclusiveness of Teachers with disability in China

Alies Poetri Lintang, Ive Emaliana, Ika Puspitasari, *Universitas*
Brawijaya
Written Phrasal Constructs of Deaf College Students

Alysha Paxia Susilo, *Diponegoro University*
Understanding Communication of Self Adjustment Among Deaf and
Hard-Hearing Students in Inclusive Schools

Fadhila Rachmadani, Siti Murtiningsih, Septiana Dwiputri Maharani,
Universitas Gadjah Mada
The Dilemma between Theory and Practice on Inclusive Classroom: A
Reflection to the Special Issue in Education for Children with Cerebral
Palsy in Indonesia

16.30-17.50 **Panel 3D**
Inclusive Policy Making

Kim Fernandes, *University of Pennsylvania*
The Politics of Representation in the Indian Census

Utami Dewi, *Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta*
Empowering People with Disabilities for Promoting Social Inclusion in The Village Level of Yogyakarta

Paulista Bunga Surjadi, Nina Asterina, *Kota Kita Foundation*
Participatory Data for Disability-inclusive City: Experiences from Facilitating Citizen's Agency and Collaboration in Solo and Banjarmasin

Milan Poudel, *CBM International*
Accessibility Audit as Entry Point for inclusion: A Pilot study at Kathmandu valley in Nepal

12.20-13.20 **Lunch**

13.20-14.40 **Parallel Session IV**

Panel 4A
Civil Society and Government Collaboration in Improving Policy and Practice for Better Access to Justice for Persons with Disabilities

Purwanti, *SIGAB*
DPO Experience: Removing Barriers on Access to Justice for Persons with Disabilities

Husnul Hotimah, *Wonosari District Court*
Putting Policy into Practice: Realising Inclusive Services in Gunung Kidul District Court

Joni Yulianto, *AIPJ2 Advisor*
Evidence Based and collaborative advocacy for Regulation on Access to Justice for Persons with Disabilities

Drs Arief Hidayat, SH., M.M., *Religious Court Judges*
Learning from Local Practice: Replication of Inclusive Court

13.20-14.40 **Panel 4B**
Religion, Ethnicity and Culture

Hasnan Bachtiar, *Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang*
Disability and Maqasid al-Shariah: Trajectories for new ideas on disability inclusion in Islam

Muhammad Alfatih Suryadilaga, *UIN Sunan Kalijaga*
Disability and the Quest for Authority in Hadith: A Study Ibn Abbas dan Imam al-Bukhari

Tabita Kartika Christiani, *Duta Wacana Christian University*
Inclusive Religious Education in Indonesia: A Christian Perspective

Ayah Wehbe, *University of New South Wales*
Auto-ethnography to research identity and belonging of Australian Muslim women with hearing loss

13.20-14.40 **Panel 4C**
Family well-being and care approach

Md Abdul Jalil, *Shahjalal University of Science and Technology*
Social participation of parents caring for a child with profound disabilities in developing countries: Evidences from Bangladesh

Rizqi Amalia
The well being of family of Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder

Casimiro da Assuncao Pires, *Airlangga University*
Implementation of a Humanistic Approach in the Process of Handling Children with Disorders of Emotion and Behavior in Schools: A Review of Literature

Siti Fauziah, *Universitas Airlangga*
Family resilience of Autism Spectrum Disorder Children

13.20-14.40 **Panel 4D**
Communication and Assistive Technology

Pujaningsih, *Yogyakarta State University*
Photovoice: an alternative tool in disability study to support better educational service

Gadis Kartika Pratiwi, Rizka Azaria Usa Lizhardy, *Monash University*
Storytelling with Sign Language

Istiqoma, *Universitas Gadjah Mada*
Smartphone utilization: people with disabilities and accessible technology

Muh Khadafi Kasim, Hendri Wahyu Ningrum, Bayu Aji Pamungkas, *Universitas Brawijaya*
Smile Watch: Smart Vibration and Led Wristwatch for Types of Dyslexia Dysphonesia as a Reminder of Islamic Worship Time

14.40-15.00 **Coffee Break**

15.00-16.20 **PLENARY SESSION III**
Researching Disability for Better Advocacy

Gendering the Social Model: Is it enough?
Karen Soldatic, *University of Western Sydney*

Building Disability Research as a Pathway to Achieve Indonesia's Sustainable Development Goals Commitment
Abi Marutama, *Indonesian Ministry of Human Rights and Justice*

Researching intellectual disability in Indonesia
Hans Pols, *University of Sydney*

Chair: Piers Gooding

16.20-17.00 **Closing Session**
Publication Planning
Slamet Thohari, Dina Afrianty, Karen Soldatic, Patrick Keyzer

17.00-17.30 Closing and networking (Preparation to go to Batu Mayor Office for Dinner. Transportation is provided by the Brawijaya University)

19.00-21.00 Closing dinner for all speakers and invitees hosted by the City of Batu Mayor at the Office of the City of Batu Office.

KEYNOTE SESSION
Disability Policy and Advocacy: Remarks from Indonesian Government
Chair: Slamet Thohari

An Update on Indonesia's National Policy Development for Social Inclusion
Dr Vivi Yulaswati
Ministry of National Development and Planning, BAPPENAS

An Update on Policy Implementation on Inclusive Higher Education and Research
Professor Dr Ocky Karna Radjasa
Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education

Theorising Advocacy and Research for Disability Inclusion: Characteristics of Support for Advocacy and Advocates that Yield Success
Professor Patrick Keyzer
Chair of Policy Research, La Trobe Law School

The realisation of the rights and opportunities of people with disability to be included in society is typically advanced and propelled by successful advocacy. But what do advocates need to be successful? How can society support advocates so that they can do effective work? This paper will attempt answers to these questions.

PLENARY SESSION I
Challenges and Progress to UNCRPD Implementation
Chair: Karen Soldatic

Turning words into Action: The involvement of people with disabilities in the CRPD
Professor Kelley Johnson
Deakin University

The CRPD provides guidance for States which have ratified it to support the rights of people with disabilities. However, getting real change to happen involves ongoing work and sometimes struggle. This paper will explore how doing collaborative research with people with disabilities can help to change the words of the CRPD into direct action in the lives of people with disabilities in a number of different countries. It will focus on two projects, one in China and one in Ireland in which I have been involved where people with disabilities are doing research on issues important to them which is being used to get change to happen. It will also draw on contributions to a recent edited book which explored how the processes of ratification, implementation and monitoring of the CRPD in a number of different countries (Kakoullis E and Johnson K, (2019 in press) Recognizing Rights in Different Cultural contexts: The UN Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The paper discusses the need for people with disabilities to be actively involved with the CRPD and how their contributions may lead to change.

Mainstreaming disability in development: beyond poverty focus and rethinking disability citizenship
Dr Antoni Saputra
UNSW Sydney University

Disability and poverty are the common connection made in the relationship between disability and development. Such connection entails that disability mainstreaming in development, particularly in the global South, needs to concentrate on poverty reduction programs. Because of the relationship between disability and poverty, the integration of disability into development agendas is important to reduce poverty as well as to achieve social inclusion and equitable development. However, there has been increasing support for the idea that disability needs to be mainstreamed in the broader development agenda particularly beyond the

increasing focus on poverty and its reduction. Paradigmatic and implementation issues relating to the persisting traditional approach to disability in Indonesia contribute to limited integration of disability in development to welfare approaches such as poverty reduction. The Indonesian government runs the risk of relegating people with disability to being mere recipients of development programs and misses the opportunity for a more expansive approach to inclusive development. The poverty reduction programs that people with disability are included in are themselves based on a deficiency model and do not engage people with disability as actors or doers in all phases from formulation to evaluation. Despite such challenges, this paper argues that opportunities for a more expansive disability mainstreaming in development may arise from developing a new way of thinking about 'disability citizenship' based on the Indonesian disability activists' language and concept of *difabel* (differently able). Rethinking disability citizenship for the Indonesian context highlights the significance of the concepts of rights, obligations, recognition, and legitimacy for a form of citizenship defined by Indonesian disability movements themselves, which demands comprehensive inclusion and full participation in development.

Law reform to promote rights-based approach in Indonesia
Dr Muhammad Ali Safaat
Brawijaya University

Effective advocacy for structural changes for better public services towards the inclusion of people with disability in the community
Nihal Iscel
Human Rights and Disability Advocate

Positive structural changes in the provision of public services for people with disability usually arises through the strong advocacy of people who have lived experience of disability, their families and carers collectively. Rights have always been fought for and taken; never been given without a fight.

Through many years of effective advocacy by people with disability, today in Australia, most children with disability are being educated in inclusive mainstream schools with supports, adults have a right to get a job and work, get married, live in their choice of dwellings with supports either independently or with their family or in shared accommodations, can

access public transport, health and all other services when they need it. However, there is still a long way to go to achieve real meaningful inclusion of people with disability in the economic, political, social and cultural life in the wider Australian community. Most people with disability still experience inequalities and discrimination when looking for employment, housing, legal justice, disability supports to meet their own individual needs.

For many years, families, carers, service providers and governments decided what services to provide for people with disability, how much and how to provide without involving the person's who need that supports and care. It is vital for people with disability to be empowered to learn and stand up for their own rights and be heard. It is also very difficult and time consuming to empower people who have been intentionally or unintentionally disempowered.

Disability is everybody's business; not just the issue of people with disability. No-one knows what will happen to them in the future. Anyone may acquire a disability as a result of an accident or be born with it. Providing people with disability, their families and carers with the necessary supports and giving them equal opportunities to participate in the economic, political, social life in the community, would provide employment opportunities for both people with disability and the service providers and would reduce people's dependence on the government's welfare system in the long run.

PLENARY SESSION II
Thinking Advocacy and Research for disabilities: Social policy and Public Services
Chair: Kelley Johnson

The opportunities and challenges of an investment approach to disability
Dr Darren O'Donovan
La Trobe University

Promoting broader social inclusion through developing participatory design course in Architecture department in Indonesia
Dr Arina Hayati
Institute of Technology Surabaya

The concept of inclusive environment needs to be understood widely in order to guarantee equality and equity for all citizens. It is about building an understanding of the need to respect differences and the diverse needs of every citizen and how these must be addressed to guarantee equality and inclusion. Yet, the concept has not been widely introduced and adopted in academic's curriculum and in practitioner field, especially in the discipline of Architecture in Indonesia. Given this background, in 2018 the Department of Architecture at the Institute of Technology Surabaya in East Java where I work as a lecturer I have developed and introduced a course on Inclusive Design. This course is designed to educate young Indonesians to understand diversity and the different needs of individual. In particular it is designed to ensure that graduates of Architecture and Design understand their professional obligation to build accessible infrastructure. This paper will discuss the learning process and challenges in teaching the need for architectural practices to respect the rights of marginalised community and people with disabilities to participate in public space. This paper is based on my lived experiences as a lecturer. In developing the curriculum my team at the Architecture Department work collaboratively with Disabled People's Organizations in Surabaya in the last three years. The results of this process indicate the need to develop effective means to bring together conceptual

knowledge and value of inclusivity from best practices into design and action. We argue that promoting inclusion through promoting participatory design should be seen as part of Indonesia's commitment to global practice and this project will hopefully create a framework for teaching inclusive design into creative-minded solutions and innovation.

Advocacy and Research for Psychosocial Disability, Mental Health and Inclusion
Dr Piers Gooding
University of Melbourne

Several UN bodies, among them the High Commissioner for Human Rights, have argued for a complete ban of all coercive interventions in mental health care. This presentation will explore what it might mean to assist persons with psychosocial disability based on support only. What would be required to shift from a dominant framework of medicalisation, paternalism and coercion toward an approach based on supported decision-making and the 'human rights model of disability'? What role should researchers play in this transition? The presentation will outline prominent proposals for rights-based support in law, policy and practice, and explore how research can help address major political and legal issues that advocates worldwide appear to face. Major issues include risk, the challenge of supporting people in severe crisis, family support, and issues in the criminal justice system. The presentation will focus on low- and middle-income countries.

Collaboration between Civil Society Organizations and Local Government to Encourage Community-Based Rehabilitation for Persons with Psychosocial Disabilities: An Experience from Yogyakarta
dr. Fita Yulia Kisworini MKes[1], Sumiyati[2]
[1]Head of Health Office of Yogyakarta, [2]Yakkum

The prevalence rate of individuals with extreme mental health disorders in Yogyakarta, according to Indonesia Basic Health Research in 2018, ranks as the second highest nationwide. The number drew attention from the city government and pushed the government to improve its health programs, especially for people with mental health disorders. In 2018, Yogyakarta ratified the Action Plan for Regional Mental Health, Psychotropic, and Addictive Substances. Pusat Rehabilitasi YAKKUM collaborates with the city

government to encourage a community-based rehabilitation (CBR), where the Health Office provides technical coordination to community health centers (Puskesmas) as program implementers, while YAKKUM organizes the persons with psychosocial disabilities through self-help groups consisting their family and community members.

PLENARY SESSION III
Researching Disability for Better Advocacy
Chair: Piers Gooding

Gendering the Social Model: Is it enough?
Karen Soldatic
Institute Fellow – Institute for Culture and Society
Associate Professor – School of Social Sciences

One of the significant critiques of the globally accepted disability social model has come from disabled women. The social models foci on work place capability, employability and labour market inclusion is said to misrecognise the work and labour of disabled women outside formal structures of the economy and the household. This is not to suggest that disabled women do not seek economic security and equality, but the focus on labour market capability and inclusion is a highly masculine understanding the disability experience. Women with disabilities have experienced long standing controls over their sexuality and reproductive rights including the right to have and bring up their children, often are primary care givers of other family members with disabilities, and contribute to the household economy by undertaking household duties that allow able-bodied male household members to participate in the labour market. This is particularly the case for disabled women from the Global South; their contribution to sustaining broader household economic security through their non-market labour is often central to maintaining households more broadly. This presentation will argue that thus, we not only need to gender the disability social model but acknowledge its larger material foundations so that we can include broader socio-cultural structural gendered-relations to value the significant roles of disabled women with Southern local economies.

Building Disability Research as a Pathway to Achieve Indonesia's Sustainable Development Goals Commitment
Abi Marutama
Indonesian Ministry of Human Rights and Justice

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development gives a big promise of peaceful and prosperous world for everyone including persons with disabilities. In order to ensure the implementation of the Agenda is effective, it is important for the Member States and the private sector to provide robust and valid evidence which will be used as a scientific basis for

policy making process. Throughout history, the world has witnessed that researches have drastically changed the concepts of disability from superstitious perspective to the latest one, human rights model. These researches on disability are important to develop evidence-based policies, laws, medical and technological innovation that protect their rights and support their living condition so that they fully participate in all aspects of life. Disability-related research is not easy specially in developing countries where stigma persists and disability-related literature are scarce, it is important for the Governments of Member States and the private sector to work collectively in enabling accessible researches for disability-inclusive development implementation.

Researching intellectual disability in Indonesia
Hans Pols
University of Sydney

Panel 1A
Women with disabilities: lived experiences
Chair: Alies Poetri Lintangsari

Women with disabilities, family and intimate partner
Nurul Saadah Andriani

SAPDA

Life for women with disabilities has various challenges and obstacles. It does not only occur in the education or employment sector, but also comes from the immediate environment such as the family, spouse, and children. Family acceptance of the existence and condition of disabilities is what women with disabilities mostly needed from when they are still at a young age to adulthood so that they can develop and play a positive social role in the society. The choice of spouse is a struggle for women with disabilities in the midst of the stigma surrounding the affairs of the kitchen, mattresses, and wells. A domestic responsibility that positions women with disabilities are considered different and less valuable than women without disabilities. It is important to start a discussion showing that women with disabilities have their normal life alongside the non-disabilities.

Women with disability and sexuality
Fatum Ade

SAPDA

The issue of women with disabilities is rarely discussed, studied and published, especially around the issue of sexuality for women with disabilities. Sexuality in women with disabilities is still considered taboo to be discussed. This is caused by stigma and myths that live in the society that tends to consider women with disabilities as asexual beings who have no desire to have sexual and emotional relations. In many cases their sexuality is being controlled so as not to exceed the sexual power of men. Control of female sexuality is for example constructed through the practice of female circumcision and instilling the value to the girls that sex is for men to have the pleasure with and women is only obliged to serve. The impact of this perspective has led to multiple barriers for women with disabilities compared to men with disabilities. Women are not only experienced obstacles because of her disability but also experienced discrimination and stereotypes as a woman. This results in women with disabilities not only being vulnerable to stigma but also vulnerable to sexual violence.

Keywords: Women, Disability, Sexuality, Stereotype, Discrimination

Women with disabilities and education
Mukhanif Yasin Yusuf
SAPDA

As a country that has long roots in cultural history, in addition to being rich in local wisdom, Indonesia also has an alienation space that often leads to the status quo vadis. When this phenomenon collides with the discourse of modernism which is beginning to emerge, it often leads to the point of ambiguity with the blindness. One of them is related to the position of women with disabilities. As a woman, their position is closely related to patriarchal culture. As a disability, it is in the subordination and power of normality discourse. This has implications for the accessories attached to them, including the education sector. This paper tries to dissect the practices experienced by women with disabilities in the education area, both in the special education sector and in inclusion. From the results of this in-depth interview, several educational practices still tend to place women with disabilities in marginal, inferior and discriminatory positions.

Keywords: Education, Women, Disability, Marginality, Culture

Women with disabilities and career
Yustisia Arief
SAPDA

Growing up with four siblings, I'm the only disabled person in my family. I have four sisters and a brother. It started with me getting high fever when I was a child. My mom took me to a local health clinic in a small village in Bogor, West Java. After receiving a shot to stop the fever, I lost control of my limbs. The doctor then diagnosed me with a polio. I was only 2 years old at that time.

Polio did not stop me to play and go to school like other kids. I was a confident and brave child and I involved in many activities. Surely, I experienced a lot of bullying from other kids, but I accepted it as I have the full support from my parents and my family. After I finished my high school, I did a bachelor's degree in international law and then I applied for a job after I graduated. Five different companies accepted me despite my disability. I chose to work in a broadcasting company, one of the biggest television Station in Indonesia. When interviewed by the Human Resources, the question that they asked me was: What we need to do to make your work activity more accessible? My answer was I need accessible parking lot so I didn't have to walk far to the office. I worked for 15 years and I was the

first disabled news anchorwoman on television. Then, I resigned to chase a more challenging environment and learn new things.

I choose to work for disability issue, working as a program manager in political rights and then as a country director for empowering children with disability. After 6 years of learning and advocating the rights of people with disability in Indonesia at a national and international level, I founded my own organization which is Advocacy for Disability Inclusion (AUDISI). I wanted all people with disability to receive protection on their human rights in an inclusive society. Because inclusion and eliminating stigma is important so that people with disability can achieve their goals in life, like me. My parents, my family, and friends have their parts in making my world accessible. My experience in career shows that it is important for people in a workplace to understand the need for reasonable accommodation. Advocating to make an inclusive society is a challenging process, it has to start with the right paradigm on disability.

Panel 1B
Awareness raising and advocacy for socio-cultural changes
Chair: Gadis Pratiwi

Three Generations of Disability Awareness in Kurdistan
Lynn Rose
American University of Iraq

Three generations are cooperating to promote disability awareness in Iraqi Kurdistan. The oldest generation, scholars trained in Disability Studies, is training university students, who will train the youngest generation: school children in the public schools of Sulaimani, Kurdistan's second-largest city. With the support of a grant from the EU for promoting diversity and gender equity through education, the Center for Gender and Development Studies at the American University of Iraq, Sulaimani (AUIS) developed this training program, to be followed up with policy recommendations to the Ministry of Education. The program was developed in collaboration with AUIS students, adapted from PLAN International's "Disability Awareness Toolkit." The general principles of the Toolkit work well for our purposes (e.g., barriers, not impairments, cause disability), but the students found areas that did not fit the situation for people with disabilities (PWD) in Kurdistan, and have revised the toolkit accordingly. The picture cards, for example, illustrating various impairments, did not line up with Kurdish sensibilities, so the students decided to create new illustrations. In the name of "Nothing About Us Without Us," the students will seek feedback and participation from local organizations of PWD. Disability Awareness is a community activity, better when done collaboratively.

Keywords: Disability Awareness, Iran (Kurdistan); Advocacy; Promotion of Rights; Advocacy Policy; University; Toolkit

Indonesia Deaf Culture and Sign Language: An Analysis of Youtube and Instagram Video Blog
Darin Fadhilah, Gadis Kartika Pratiwi
Monash University

There are a lot of misconceptions about Deaf people. For instance, the majority of Deaf people prefer to be called 'Deaf' or Tuli than 'hearing impaired' or 'tunarungu.' Deaf people also refer themselves as a linguistic minority rather than a person with a medical problem. Thus, as the social

media platform grow rapidly, Indonesian Deaf influencers take their chance to empower Deaf community and spread the Deaf awareness to the hearing community. 10 Deaf influencers in YouTube and Instagram are chosen based on their subscribers or followers. Their video will be transcript using the Jeffersonian transcription system. Thematic approach and inductive analysis are used to examine the data. This qualitative study will explore Indonesia Deaf culture, how Deaf vloggers acknowledge Deaf culture and sign language in multicultural communities Indonesia, and how they empower their people to be proud of their culture. The implication of this study will provide a comprehensive understanding of Indonesian Deaf culture to a wider audience.

Keywords: Deaf; Linguistic Minority; Tuli; Social Media; Deaf Influencers; Awareness Raising in the Media; Communication; Empowering Deaf; Deaf Culture

Sense of Community and Disability Identity: A Study in Indonesian Deaf Community

Agustina Rosianawati, Unita Werdi Rahajeng
Universitas Brawijaya

This research aims to determine the relationship between sense of community and disability identity in deafness. Disability identity is a picture of disabled individuals who have physical limitations and lack of social experience. The lack of social experience has a considerable effect on these individuals regarding the way they see themselves and influence the lives of people with disabilities. As a result, they must join a community to gather and socialize with the other disabled people to build up their self-confidence. Under this circumstance, their sense of community will be increased since each member of community has a great solidarity, attachment, and count on each other. This research use Pearson product moment method, with 37 total sample. The results of data analysis r=0.392, p=0.016 which shows that there is a significant relationship between sense of community and disability identity. It means that the higher the sense of community, the higher the disability identity in Deafness.

Keywords: Deaf identity, Sense of Community, Social Skills, Community and Disability

Construction of Disability in Indonesian Films

Dr Tri Hastuti Nur R and Hajar Nur Setyowati
University of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

Portraits of disability groups as minority groups are still marginal in fulfilling citizen right's map. The existence of disability groups faces many obstacles and has not received the recognition needed from government or the community. Although Indonesian government has issued Law on Disabilities in 2016 as a legal umbrella for fulfilling rights of disability groups, stigma attached to disability groups as ""disabled"" still play significant role in addressing marginalization. People with disabilities are considered as imperfect, weak who must be pitied, people who will be a burden on their lives and the community, people who may be ridiculed and so on. This negative stereotype has developed a lot in community.

Film is one of media to represent minority groups including disability groups. Through the process of representation, films form the identity of minority groups. How a film represents a disability group by reproducing stereotypes or perpetuating stereotypes will influence how identity of this group is constructed by the community. In general, identity construction of minority groups in mass media is biased, demeaning and does not describe true identity of disability group. So, the media has an important role in formation of personal and group identities; which subsequently impacts on personal recognition or disability groups.

This study aims to analyse how people with disabilities are represented in films; what symbols are used to represent them. There are two movies that we analysed that is a movie entitled, "ather Why I am Different (Ayah, Kenapa Aku Berbeda)" and "Gift". Both of these films concern of disability group as central figure and in Indonesia setting. This research method used by using semiotic analysis of Roland Barthes model. The findings of this study indicate that the film strengthens community's stereotype about persons with disabilities; first, that disability is a handicapped and weak person so they do not have the potential and opportunity to develop themselves. Second, state is not present to fulfill the basic rights of persons with disabilities so that disability problems become an individual problem. The impact is disability and his family must fend for themselves to fulfill their rights.

Keywords: Representation, Disability, Film, Stereotype

Panel 1C
Work and employment
Chair: Muhammad Dahlan

Toward Inclusive Employment for Person with Disabilities in Indonesia
Rika Kumala Dewi, Ridho Al Izzati
The Smeru Research Institute

Access to decent and productive jobs is strategic for eliminating social exclusion of people with disability since it opens the door for inclusion through opportunities for skill advancement, economic self-sufficiency, social engagement, and civic involvement. In this paper, we examine situation of labour market for person with disability in Indonesia and identify challenges person with disability face when they are in labour market. By utilizing labour market demand and supply model with data from Susenas 2018, we find that disabled person has higher probability to work in informal sector; as their education level lower, their probability to be in informal sector are higher. Economic growth is able to increase labour market demand for both disabled and non-disabled person in formal sector, but the effect is higher for those without disability. Government need to strengthen affirmative action to increase the employment opportunity for person with disability, altogether with increasing disabled person's capabilities. Local regulation regarding minimum proportion of disabled employee in private and public sector are found not enough to increase employability of person with disability in formal sector. Responding to high probability to be in informal self-employment sector, comprehensive entrepreneurship programs for person with disabilities are also a need.

Keywords: Labour Market, Employment, Inclusion, Civil Engagement, Informal Employment Sector; Economic Growth

Social Inclusion for Persons with Disabilities in Access to Work
Siti Nurhayati
IAIN Kediri

The Convention says that the state must protect persons with disabilities from discrimination. It also says that workers with disabilities should be treated in the same way as workers without disabilities. The Article 27 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) says that

persons with disabilities have the right to work just like anyone else. This means that persons with disabilities should have the same rights at work as persons without disabilities. In fact, it is hard for persons with disabilities to find work. There are many reasons why persons with disabilities find it hard to get a job. First, some people do not want to hire persons with disabilities. They think that persons with disabilities can't do the same work as persons without disabilities. Second, persons with disabilities often have fewer chances to learn the skills they need to get a good job. Third, some state gives little support to persons with disabilities. Fourth, some companies simply do think of hiring persons with disabilities. It is important for all people to understand their rights and responsibilities at work. This is no different for people with disability. This paper is about how to make a good protection for persons with disabilities in access to work inclusively. With this paper we expect to be able to contribute in transforming society perception and conception around disability and when people see persons with disabilities, they will be able to "see ability in disability".

What makes them hire you? Perspectives from employers and visually impaired workers on successful paid-employment admission in Indonesia

Tommy Hari Firmanda
Universitas Brawijaya

Employment is one crucial aspect that remains a problem among young people with disabilities who have finished their study in secondary or university level in Indonesia. Notably, those with blind and visual impairment have a lower employment rate in the Indonesian labor workforce. However, some of them have successfully hired as a professional worker in many fields which are not expected to be available for blind people previously. The study aims to explore the factors that might determine the success of being employed in a paid job in Indonesia context. The qualitative research with a case study approach will be utilized to answer the research question. Participants are workers with a blind condition as well as the employers who have accepted them in their company or institutions.

Protection of Right to Work for People with Disabilities as The Public Service Employee Based on Fair Recruitment System

Muhammad Dahlan

Brawijaya University

Panel 1D
Practices and policies on inclusive education: comparative perspectives
Chair: Rafidah Riahta

The Regulations of Educations for Persons with Disabilities 2017: Is it one step forward for children with disability in China

Mi Zou

Syracuse University

Review the newly approved the Regulations of Educations for Persons with Disabilities to see how new regulation will influence the students with disabilities in China. How we can develop new practice to promote inclusive education.

Keywords: Practice, Inclusive Education, Policy, China

Making Inclusive Education Special: Analyzing Trinity-Practices in India

Pankaj Singh Kushwaha and Shipra Shukla

Jawaharlal Nehru University

The idea of common schooling was proposed in 1970s against the segregated model of special education for Children with Disabilities. The fundamental motive was to insure 'equality of opportunity' and greater access to quality institutions. With immediate effect, the common model of schooling was translated as a 'Integrated Education' in India, where the educational institutes were entitled to create threshold criteria for Disabled Aspirant. As a policy consequence, Government of India launched 'Integrated Education for Disabled Children' in 1974. In the backdrop of Integrated Education, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization [UNESCO] had convened a global dialogue on 'Educational Opportunity' for Learners with Disabilities in the year 1994 Salamanca, city of Spain. The UNESCO declaration formally introduced 'Inclusive Education' and despicably rejected the practices of special/integrated education. The signatory status of India to Salamanca Statement 1994, made moral compulsion to adopt 'Inclusive Education' for their respective Children with Disabilities. Despite having disability based domestic legislations such as Persons with Disabilities Act 1995, National Trust Act 1999, and National Policy for Persons with Disabilities 2006 Indian government failed to

recognize 'inclusive education' as effective means for children with cognitive difficulties. The ratification of United Nations Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2006 made mandatory to develop inclusive education. By following the convention, Government of India has concluded Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016, wherein for the first time, government made legal commitment for Inclusive Education. Thus, there are namely three types of educational practices in India to educate Children with cencory/cognitive learning difficulties. Therefore, this research paper is organized under six different headings. The first and introductory section would introduce the topic, hypothetical assertion, description of research questions, detailing research methodology and explaining objectives attached with. The second part would briefly describe the historical topography of inclusive education in India. Third portion would analyze government's practice of inclusive education. Fourth segment would have greater detail of NAB's model of education. Fifth portion will have detailed analysis of Jeevan Jyoti model of education. Sixth and final part would conclude the paper by testing the hypothesis and detailing the objectives of Inclusive Education, social awareness and access to quality education.

Sekolah Ramah Inklusi (SERASI) Training Program in Improving Positive Attitude Towards Inclusive Education for Primary School Teachers

Rafidah Riahta, Farida Kurniawati
Universitas Indonesia

This study aims to examine the effectiveness of Sekolah Ramah Inklusi (SERASI) training program in improving the teachers' attitude towards inclusive education. A within-subject one group pretest-posttest design was designed in this study. SERASI training program was developed for the primary teachers in inclusive school (N=19). SERASI training program consisted of a 7 hours face-to-face training session comprising topics such as disability, inclusive education, and collaborative learning strategies. In order to know the effects of the SERASI training program, the teachers' attitude was measured using the Multidimensional Attitudes Toward Inclusive Education Scale (MATIES) by Mahat (2008) and adapted by Kurniawati et.al. (2014). The MATIES were measured at three moments, before, immediately after and 3 months after the training program was performed. The outcomes of MATIES revealed that there are no significant

differences in the teachers' attitude towards inclusive education on the three times of measurement. The results also show that some factors, such as the number of students with special educational need, teaching experience, age, and schools' support influence teacher' attitude towards inclusive education. These findings suggest the importance of follow up activities after training was performed to ensure the sustainability of the training program. The usage of methods, such as observation and interview are also recommended in order to get more understanding on teachers' attitude.

Keywords: Primary School Teachers, Inclusive Training, Teaching Skills, Inclusive Education

Inclusive Education in Central Lombok
Sri Widuri
Inovasi

Since 2012, Central Lombok has declared themselves as an inclusive district. The district has made various efforts to increase access to schooling among children with disabilities. However, these have not been accompanied by policies to improve the quality of education. In order to address those issues, INOVASI has collaborated with the local government to work both at the school and the policy levels. INOVASI has been implementing inclusive education pilot in 28 schools in the district to increase the principals and teachers' understanding and skills to identify children with different/special needs and to adjust the lesson planning, strategies, and assessment to cater these different needs. At the policy-level, INOVASI has been working with the district government to develop a road map for inclusive education. In addition to describing what the government wants to achieve and its detailed targets, the road map also elaborates on the paths to getting there through programs, activities and the indicative resources required. It also draws the needed coordination between different organisations within the district to ensure inclusive education become a district-wide agenda. Further, INOVASI is brokering a strategic partnership between the district and FKIP Universitas Mataram, the biggest teacher training institute in NTB to work on improving IE implementation among in-service and pre-service teachers.

Keywords: Inclusion, Education, Policy, Accessibility

Panel 2A
Promoting social inclusion for persons with disabilities: some lessons from Program Peduli
Chair: Ade Siti Barokah

Inclusive Barista: alternative model of inclusive entrepreneurship for youth
Rita Triharyani
Head of Inclusive Training Center and Supported Employment – YAKKUM

Inclusive barista is a platform for the social inclusion movement that we named it "Cupable" means Cups for Empowering Disable People. Cupable is an inclusive Coffee Shop operates in the province of Yogyakarta in Central Java. Cupable is not like any other coffee shops which only provides coffee. It is designed to be a place for people to spend time for hours while enjoying their coffee. Cupable is developed as a social entrepreneurs platform for young people with disabilities. The reason to create a coffee shop as a platform to raise awareness for inclusion is because we believe coffee can be used as a medium to talk about inclusion without having to talk a lot about social theories. We believe that by showing that people with disabilities can be independent and work as baristas by making great coffee we are educating the society that people with disabilities can work and do anything like their fellow citizens. The aim of this program is to provide a platform for young people with disabilities to express their creativity and at the same time fulfilling their basic needs; that is access to employment and earn a living.

The making of inclusive society: the case of Situbondo District
Luluk Ariyantiny
Chairwomen - PPDis Situbondo

Roadmap for Inclusive Situbondo is a district-level policy endorsed by Yayasan Pelopor Peduli Disabilitas Situbondo (PPDiS). The roadmap includes development agenda for Situbondo district, as well as roles and resources allocation of each local government office to ensure the fulfillment of the rights of Persons with Disabilities. This roadmap is a result of commitment from the regional leader and Regional Development Agency (BAPPEDA), as well as PPDiS' unwavering effort to advocate for a disability-inclusive development based on disability rights' perspectives. Previously a district without any accessible public facilities, Situbondo aspires to be

more inclusive by developing accessible parks, recreational facilities, places of worship, and has allocated local budget to cover social protection and health insurance programs for PwDs.

Contribution of the Disability Movement in the Development of Inclusive Policies in Indonesia: Challenges and the Future

Bahrul Fuad
Disability Activist/Consultant, TAF

The cadres of the disability movement in Indonesia have grown in the last fifteen years at the local and national levels. They play a significant role in encouraging the inclusive development programs. However, the skilled disability activists who have capacities in advocating inclusive policies are concentrated in such areas, especially in Java. The programs initiated by the collaboration of the Government of Australia (DFAT) and the Government of Indonesia, Program Peduli and the Australian Award Scholarship have provided positive opportunities for progressive disability movement activists to increase their capacities. The facts that the disability movement activists involved in both programs have been able to make a significant positive contribution in developing inclusive public policies in Indonesia both at the local and national level. This article describes the progress, challenges, and future of the progressive disability movement in Indonesia in realizing inclusive public policies and inclusive communities for persons with disabilities in Indonesia.

Inclusive planning and budgeting in the village level (Case of Malarri, Bone, South Sulawesi)

Andi Wahyulini
Village Head of Malarri

With already more than a sufficient budget, a village development would be more effective when bolstered with its government's commitment and participatory policy-making processes. Mallari is a model village who has been successful in designing a disability-inclusive development and budget plan. The village has allocated budget to subsidize transportation costs for students with disabilities, distributed funds to support small enterprises run by PwDs, and employed PwD in the community health center. PwDs are also involved in public forums to discuss about village planning, as well as advocating for a better mechanism of disability-data collection.

Panel 2B
Accessibility
Chair: Wahyu Widodo

Wayfinding Design Improvement for the Blind Students in YPAB School, Surabaya

Gunawan Tanuwidjaja, Tutus Setiawan, Mohamad Ali Muhaidhori, Dian Naftali, Parengkuan Jonathan Richard, Prema Kresna Dianthi

Petra Christian University

Yayasan Pendidikan Anak Buta Junior High School (Blind Children Education Foundation Junior High School/ SMPLB-A YPAB) in Surabaya is a dedicated institution for teaching blind students. Unfortunately, the school is found less accessible for the blind because of its inaccessible design for the farming school in the 1970s. It can be concluded from a literature review and accessibility evaluation that besides architecture improvement, a small architectural model is needed to teach YPAB students in orientation and mobility, especially the new ones. The model should be accessible to students with various information such as voice, braille, contrasting colour and tactile marking. This architecture model is designed in collaboration of YPAB teachers, Architecture Program and Electrical Program of Petra Christian University as well as Prototype Studio. The model is created with laser cutting and equipped with electronic circuits for providing audio wayfinding instructions for blind students. The model is found improving the new blind students in orientation and mobility in the school. Further research can be developed for improving public building wayfinding for the blind as produced for architecture model State Library of Queensland (SL Qld) in Australia. The relevant architecture model of SL Qld is also created for blind visitors enjoying the massing of SL within the Cultural Centre master plan. Hopefully, this YPAB model can be revived for improving persons with visual disability wayfinding in the public buildings, such as shopping mall, government offices and universities.

Keywords: Blind, School, Lack of Accessibility, Architecture, Accessibility to Resources, Braille

Inclusive Accessibility of Public Spaces in Surakarta: Assessment through Sensory Perception of Diverse Users with Disabilities

Risye Dwiyani, Ayu Tri Prestasia, Kusumaningdyah Nurul Handayani

Bandung Disaster Study Group

Public spaces in cities ideally provide equal opportunity for all to access. However, participation of minorities, including persons with disabilities, in public space planning remains low. Addressing this issue, a participatory planning combined with youth empowerment workshop called "Inclusive Space Workshop" (ISW) was conducted in Surakarta. The two-day workshop involved 37 diverse youths – eight of them were persons with disabilities. There is a lack of established guidance for an inclusive workshop for public space planning in Indonesia. One of the main challenges of ISW was designing certain tools to ensure each participant engage actively without feeling left behind. Setting the stage for mutual understanding amongst diverse participants in the very beginning and providing accessible tools are fundamental. The participating young government officers, architects, activists and journalists, including those with disabilities, were found as strategic agents of change for a more inclusive public space. This research is a preliminary development of workshop model in creating inclusive public spaces in Indonesia. It discusses initial considerations to construct the model, i.e. (1) know-hows learned from ISW, (2) participants' quality of engagement in ISW, and (3) discussion on workshop models established by others and how they fit into Indonesian context.

Keywords: Accessibility, Participation, Public Spaces, Spatial Accessibility in Surakarta

Review of Accessibility of Diffable in Public Space through Identification of its Physical Elements: Case Study of Scientia Square Park, Gading Serpong, Tangerang

Anisza Ratnasari, Aulia Gema
Pradita Institute

Park as a green open space and public open space must have a universal design, where it can be accessed easily. Scientia Square Park (SQP) in Gading Serpong, Tangerang is designed as a public open space that can accommodate the activities of urban communities, including people with disabilities. The aim of this study is to review the accessibility of *difable* through the identification of physical elements in Scientia Square Park as public open space. The method is done by identifying physical elements in the location and comparing them with the ideal universal design principles. Data collection is done through behavior mapping with place-centered mapping technique. The results of the study indicate that only a few zones in Scientia Square Park (SQP) are designed by considering the accessibility of people with disabilities. Expectations going forward, the results of this

study can be an evaluation material for redesigning Scientia Square Park (SQP) or consideration for designing a similar public park that is friendly to people with disabilities.

Local knowledge on inclusive education in Eastern Indonesia
Siti Ruhanawati
KIAT, Inclusive Educational Infrastructure People with Disabilities

Improving infrastructure access for people with disabilities is critical to support better mobility, well-being, access to services, and income generating opportunities. HWDI (Himpunan Wanita Disabilitas Indonesia – Indonesian Association for Women with Disabilities) with support from the Indonesia Australia Partnership for Infrastructure (KIAT) has successfully advocated to local government and other parties for improved accessibility to roads and buildings. This advocacy resulted in policy and project improvements for people with disabilities. The advocacy was consistent with government policies and guidelines on universal design to ensure that infrastructure and facilities are accessible for all. KIAT support enabled HWDI to design and implement a survey on road accessibility in Mataram. The assessment found that poor accessibility created barriers to people with disabilities in their day to day lives. Based on the HWDI survey, the road accessibility rate evidenced a considerable need for improvement. This presentation describes the successful approaches used by HWDI to advocate for improved accessibility for people with disabilities in Mataram and Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB). The Road Traffic Transport Forum (RTTF) in NTB responded to the advocacy and produced Detail Engineering Designs for disability friendly pedestrian access. HWDI communicated their survey result to the Local Government, to public audiences and to policy makers through a policy brief, communications, and RTTF meetings. This created a domino effect and led to improvements to local regulations covering better protections and transport management for people with disabilities.

Panel 2C
Health and well-being
Chair: Unita Werdi Rahajeng

A Baseline Survey on Accessibility of health services for persons with disabilities in East Java
Abdul Wahid, Muhammad Lukman Hakim
Universitas Brawijaya

The effort to provide health facilities and services for persons with disabilities is a common issue. There is an assessment that the development is not well organised because it ignores facilities standards, infrastructure availability, and human resource awareness. This study tries to map the situation of health service infrastructure and readiness of human resources related to accessibility of health services for persons with disabilities. This study uses survey methods in Tuban and Probolinggo, East Java in July-August 2018.

This study reveals that 43.75% of basic health facilities are accessible according to government standards, while the remaining 56.25% are still not. Although the accessibility of services has been partially fulfilled in health facilities, the quality of human resources and infrastructure is still not optimal. This is caused by different databases of persons with disabilities in public institutions, the lack of rehabilitation facilities, the role of disability person organizations that are less in line with government programs, and less understanding of regulation. This research leads to a discussion of how the rights of persons with disabilities to the accessibility of health services must be considered by the government and the wider community.

Keywords: Health Services, Infrastructure, Human Resources, Accessibility

Need for spectacles and low vision (assistive) devices for clients with low vision and those with a disability and possible vision problems (such as a refractive error)
Lia Natalia
Layak Foundation

CBM started low vision project in Indonesia in 2015 satisfying an urgent need for services. CBM conducted research to measure the need and use of spectacles and low vision devices. Three sources of information were used:

1) analysis of routine, vision related data from 2 low vision services (2016-2018); 2) School questionnaire (2018); and telephone questionnaire (2018). In total, 1,020 people were included; 69% were children, 23% were with disability, however not low vision. Data from research shows that only a minority of clients can pay the full cost of devices; whereas many of them need both distance spectacles and a magnifying device. As of today, health insurance does not cover magnifying devices at all and only partly the costs of spectacles. The main findings of research on low vision devices show that there is a very high usage of optical low vision devices, especially by school-age children. Spectacles (and telescope) substantially improve seeing activities in the distance, and magnifiers especially improve reading. The evidence of prescriptions and usage, and over 3 years of experience in low vision service provision in Indonesia lead to recommendation of minimum package for inclusion of magnifying devices in BPJS.

Keywords: Blind, Low Vision Devices, Health Services, Insurance, Policy

The Quality of Live of Worker with Disability Due to Accident

Indriati Paskarini
Universitas Airlangga

Accidents could result in disabilities including partial or total disability, and even casualty. Declined socio-economic status and reduced income of workers with disability due to accidents have an impact on quality of life. The aim of this research is to study worker with disability well-being. This is a descriptive study with cross-sectional design. The population in this study was 344 workers with disability due to accident in Gresik and Sidoarjo. The number of samples used in this research was 182. The variables were individual characteristics and quality of life. The data was collected by using WHO Qol-100 questionnaire and interview guidelines. This research showed that that most of workers with disability aged between 40-49 years old (31.3%), male (73.6%), high school graduate (70.3%), married (84.6%). The quality of life scores of workers with disability due to accidents included social relations (average 68.78), spiritual (average 66.20), environmental (average 57.50), psychological (average 53.43), physical (average 53.26), and level of independence/productivity (average 52.71). They had high score in social relation and low score in level of independent/productivity. It is suggested to increase their level of independent/ productivity for better quality of life and survive their live.

Keywords: Workplace Protection; Disability; Safety; Employment, Well-Being, Gresik, Quality of Life

Public health policy for person with leprosy in low endemic areas in Indonesia

Nuah Tarigan

University of Bina Nusantara

The problem of people with disability and leprosy in the low-end areas are very complex despite the introduction of the Law No. 8 of 2016 passed by the government where policies are expected to be designed and implemented according to human rights-based approach. This paper discusses the complex problems face by people with disabilities in particular people with leprosy access the public health services. It looks at how they access and get the services in their area. I am especially looking at areas where there has been a decline in leprosy status, such as some areas in Sumatra, Java, including in DKI Jakarta and the surrounding area. Leprosy is the most difficult contagious infectious disease in Indonesia. The WHO through its MDT (Multi Drug Therapy) program provides free drug to which in Indonesia is directly managed by the Indonesian government, that is by the Indonesian Ministry of Health. However, in my research I find that there are so many issues in the management of the drug as a result of poor leadership in public health sector services for leprosy. The result is that the situation of leprosy remains chronic. Persons affected by leprosy often caught the disease in villages. They experience extraordinary stigma and discrimination in areas that have been low endemic.

Keywords: Public Health, Leprosy, Policy, Law, Disability

Panel 2D
Legal reform and policy
Chair: Alies Poetri Lintangsari

The Implementation of the Law No. 8/2016 on the Fulfilment of The Rights of People with Disabilities to Employment and Decent Living in Indonesian

Kadek Januarsa Adi Sudharma
Universitas Pendidikan Nasional

Ensuring equal rights and status of a person with disability in the workplace as was stipulated in article 11 of law no 8/ 2016 about persons with disabilities was not accompanied by its implementation. In the employment field, there are still many assumptions that person with disability is equal to unhealthy person so they could not be accepted to be an employee because one of the requirements are included healthy both physically and mentally. Therefore, legal protection has remained questionable. It is also important to see how we have actually adopted the principles of UNCRPD in Indonesian legislative and administrative policy. The development of regulations in a certain province and the initial efforts in real implementation have not been fully reviewed and examined legally and the fairness of its implementation. And so as in the provisions of the disabled law that is included the protection of the right to work and a decent living is not yet worked effectively. So, it is needed to have socialization in all areas and more often as well as real actions and should be integrated in providing access for the sake of fulfillment of the right to work and decent living of person with disability.

Keywords: Workplace, Employment, Disability Law, Legal Protection, Legislative and Administrative Policy

The Role of Indonesian Constitutional Court Decisions Towards Protecting Disability Rights in Indonesia

Tio Tegar Wicaksono
Universitas Gadjah Mada

The Indonesian Constitutional Court has been established in 2003. the Constitutional Court was established after Indonesian constitutional amendments since 1999 until 2002. the function of the constitutional court is the guardian of the constitution and the sole interpreter of the constitution. to carry out this function, the Constitutional Court has the

authority to review laws against the constitution or which is often referred to as constitutional review. As it is known that one of the things regulated in the constitution is about human rights, so here the constitutional court as the sole interpreter of the constitution has a role in the protection of human rights. Talking about human rights issues, of course, cannot be separated from the issue of the rights of persons with disabilities belonging to the category of human rights issues. That means the constitutional court also has a role in protecting the rights of persons with disabilities. Therefore, this paper aims to discuss how the decisions of the constitutional court play a role in protecting the rights of persons with disabilities. This paper uses a normative juridical method. As a result, several decisions of the Constitutional Court have provided protection for the rights of persons with disabilities. these decisions are the decisions of the constitutional court relating to the authority of the Constitutional Court to conduct a constitutional review. An example of a decision that provides protection for the rights of persons with disabilities is decision number 135 / PUU-XIII / 2015. this decision provides protection of political rights to people with mental disabilities.

Disability and Political Stigma in Indonesia's Democracy

Dita Meilana Sari, Nimas Inge Pinky Valia Anastasya Mulyadi, Yuf Tarosur Rohmah
Universitas Brawijaya

Indonesia has 21 million people with disabilities and they deserved their rights. Indonesia has signed a Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities on March 30, 2007, and ratified it in Law No. 19 of 2011. This certainly has juridical consequences for Indonesia to respect, protect, fulfill and advance the rights of persons with disabilities, so Indonesia should properly treat people with a disability better. According to Law No 8 of 2016 on Persons with Disabilities, Article 5-point b and Article 7, Disabled Persons are given juridical rights, namely the right to be free from stigma which includes the right to be free from harassment, humiliation and negative labeling related to their condition. Further in Article 13, it is stated that Disabled Persons are given Political rights, one of which is the right to choose and be elected in a public position. Political rights for persons with disabilities are also strengthened in Law No 7 of 2017 on Elections which is explicitly stated in Article 5. Based on this legal framework, persons with

disabilities should be free from negative stigma or labeling and have political rights, one of which is to become a legislative candidate.

Work Accident which Resulted in Disabilities: Right to Return to Work for Worker with Disabilities in Indonesia

Nailul Amany
Universitas Gadjah Mada

In Indonesia, the biggest cause of a person becomes a person with disability is an accident (Adioetomo: 2010). Including a work accident. According to BPJS Ketenagakerjaan (Social Security Administrative Bodies), there are 128,480 work accident cases throughout 2017. Many cases show that workers who experience work accident and become persons with disabilities are being laid off and do not have the opportunity to work elsewhere. The economic and social consequences of work accident lead to lower employment rates for years after the injury and significant losses in income (Reville and Schoeni: 2004). Moreover, Indonesia still doesn't have any reliable system regarding equal employment opportunities for a person with disabilities in the labor market. Act No 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower and Act No. 8 of 2016 concerning Person with Disabilities guarantee that: employers are prohibited to terminate an employment relationship with workers for reasons of disability; and every disability has the right to return to work. These rules, unfortunately, can be enforced for permanent workers only. This research will elaborate further on how Indonesian Labor Law ensures the rights of contract workers who become disabled due to work accident including the right to return to work. It will also map the roles and efforts of stakeholders related to this issue.

Regulatory framework in guaranteeing adequate accommodation for persons with disabilities in Indonesia

Aan Eko Widiarto
Law Faculty, Universitas Brawijaya

Panel 3A
Disability inclusion and humanitarian response: Disaster and mitigation
Chair: Lutfi Amiruddin

The role of the Regional Disaster Management Agency is building resilience for people with disabilities
Edy Supriyanto
LIDI-BPBD Central Java

The Central Java Province has made a serious effort to mainstream the rights of people with disabilities in their policy and development programs, including by building the resilience of Disabled Persons in Disaster Management through the Disability Inclusive Services Units (LIDi Units). This program is designed to ensure access to protection and participation at the pre-disaster, emergency response and post-disaster stages with regard to Appropriate Accommodations and Accessibility. Inclusive disaster management implements the 5 Inclusion Mandates (disaggregated data, accessibility, participation, capacity building, and priority protection) set out in Regulation 11 2017 Governors on Implementation and Compliance Protection of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Participation of People with Disabilities in development of Disaster Ready Village
Kasihan
Warsamundung and ASB

Pemerintah Indonesia sudah memulai pelibatan penyandang disabilitas dalam PRB, mulai dari penerbitan kebijakan hingga pembentukan unit kebencanaan yang fokus pada isu inklusi dalam penanggulangan bencana (PB) yang telah diinisiasi oleh BPBD Provinsi Jawa Tengah melalui pembentukan Unit LIDi PB (Unit Layaana Inklusi Disabilitas untuk PB). Pelibatan aktif penyandang disabilitas dalam PRB termasuk dalam respon bencana menjadikan penyandang disabilitas yang selama ini hanya terbatas dipertimbangkan dalam komponen kerentanan mampu untuk meningkatkan kapasitas dan berkontribusi kepada masyarakat yang lebih luas. Dengan kapasitas yang meningkat, tingkat kerentanan masyarakat disabilitas menurun bahkan menjadi potensi untuk penurunan risiko bencana bagi masyarakat non disabilitas.

Kejadian bencana yang terjadi dalam 3 tahun terakhir ini di Indonesia menunjukkan bahwa penyandang disabilitas mampu untuk terlibat aktif dalam memastikan aksi kemanusiaan yang lebih inklusif dan relevan untuk semua orang. Presentasi yang akan disampaikan oleh Kasihan akan menekankan langkah-langkah praktis untuk pelibatan penyandang disabilitas serta aksi-aksi yang dilakukan penyandang disabilitas dalam konteks penguatan inklusifitas dalam aksi kemanusiaan.

Promoting disability inclusion into humanitarian agenda – Learnings from Central Sulawesi Response
Cucu Saidah
CBM

As a country located in the ring of fire, Indonesia is vulnerable to any form of natural disasters such as earthquake, tsunami, volcanoes, liquefaction, and flood. In the event of disasters, persons with disabilities are in major-risk of being neglected from any response. While non-discrimination is clearly stated in the humanitarian legal frameworks, the reality is persons with disabilities are still forgotten. Inaccessible infrastructure highly put persons with disabilities at risks, e.g. lack of accessible information about disaster preparedness, inaccessible early warning system. Lack of awareness and knowledge of humanitarian actors is also key factor that leave persons living with disabilities behind. CBM is an international organization committed to improving the quality of life of persons with disabilities in the poorest countries of the world. Response to the earthquake in Central Sulawesi was the entry point of humanitarian inclusion work of CBM in Indonesia.

Experience of delivery humanitarian inclusion aid
Suhardi Wiyanto
Yakkum Emergency Unit, YEU

People with disabilities are the most neglected in the disaster response. They are often invisible in the area of disaster response. Yakkum Emergency Unit in partnership with CBM delivered the response during the emergency and early recovery phase in Central Sulawesi. The aid such as distribution of hygiene kits, medical services, assistive device, provide accessible and universal toilets, and currently cash transfer program has been delivered to specifically people with disability and older people. These are the effort in making sure leaving no one behind.

Panel 3B
Women, gender, youth and identity
Chair:

Multiple Discrimination of Disabled Female Labor in Malang City

Fadillah Putra, Na'ilatul Muinah Audiyah

Universitas Brawijaya

Women with disabilities experience multiple discrimination compared to men with disabilities. This is because they are discriminated against by their gender and disability. As a result, they face far greater obstacles in accessing housing, sanitation services, health, education, job training and employment. They are also at higher risk of experiencing violence, sexual harassment, neglected, abuse and exploitation. This article wants to see the perspective and impact of women with disabilities on employment policies in Malang City. In particular, it explores the views of women with disabilities on the implementation of employment policies and the impact of the implementation of labor policies on women with disabilities.

Keywords: Women, Labour, Disability

Youth and activism among persons with disabilities through Dance Practice in Indonesia: Experience of Nalitari

Yoana Wida Kristiawati

Nalitari

Nalitari was established 6 years ago because we did not find a space that could accommodate our diverse needs in dancing. The existence of dancing spaces is unfriendly to people who have different physical conditions, unique mental characteristics, nor even to people who do not master dance techniques. The dance world considers its own standards for those to be called a dancer. This is what then inspired us to develop an alternative and provide an opportunity for anyone who wants to dance to be able to do it.

As an inclusive dance organization, Nalitari activities develop while we increase public awareness of inclusivity through media communication, performances and education programs. In the framework of establishing Nalitari as a sustainable organization, the DICE program from British Council supports us to explore the use of Social Enterprise as a way of generating income for Nalitari.

Furthermore, Nalitari values bring us considering diversity not as a barrier which separates people, but as an opportunity to learn from each other. We believe the more diverse the community you have, the more learning opportunities we have. This way of understanding diversity impacts our development in implementing the concepts of social enterprise. We naturally have a cascade effect, where the inclusiveness enables us to embrace more people or institutions to also develop their economies based on their respective fields. As a result, Nalitari's inclusive dancing activities becomes an inspiration as well as space for the development of inclusive and creative economies.

Gender Equity in Career Development for Young Women with Disabilities

Widya Caterine Perdhani
Universitas Brawijaya

Young women with disabilities face numerous obstructions in making the change from secondary school to important professions. This research utilized center gatherings and individual meetings with secondary school young women with disabilities, school ladies with incapacities, secondary school specialized curriculum instructors, school heads and managers to analyze profession advancement and change requirements for young women with inabilities. Obstructions and supports were recognized in four noteworthy classes: an) individual/relational aptitudes, b) profession alternatives, c) educational system issues, and d) handicap needs. Suggestions for training are examined.

Keywords: Women, Disability, Employement

Preliminary Development of Workshop Model to Create Inclusive Public Space by Involving Youth in Surakarta, Indonesia

Risye Dwiyani, Ayu Tri Prestasia, Kusumaningdyah Nurul Handayani
Bandung Disaster Study Group

Public spaces in cities ideally provide equal opportunity for all to access. However, participation of minorities, including persons with disabilities, in public space planning remains low. Addressing this issue, a participatory planning combined with youth empowerment workshop called "Inclusive Space Workshop" (ISW) was conducted in Surakarta. The two-day workshop involved 37 diverse youths – eight of them were persons with disabilities. There is a lack of established guidance for an inclusive workshop for public

space planning in Indonesia. One of the main challenges of ISW was designing certain tools to ensure each participant engage actively without feeling left behind. Setting the stage for mutual understanding amongst diverse participants in the very beginning and providing accessible tools are fundamental. The participating young government officers, architects, activists and journalists, including those with disabilities, were found as strategic agents of change for a more inclusive public space. This research is a preliminary development of workshop model in creating inclusive public spaces in Indonesia. It discusses initial considerations to construct the model, i.e. (1) know-hows learned from ISW, (2) participants' quality of engagement in ISW, and (3) discussion on workshop models established by others and how they fit into Indonesian context.

Panel 3C
Comparative perspectives: Inclusive education
Chair: Alies Poetri Lintangsari

Enhancing Inclusiveness of Teachers with disability in China
Mi Zhou
Syracuse University, USA

Unlike other research that focuses on inclusive education from the point of view of how students with and without disabilities learn in inclusive classrooms, this paper will discuss inclusive education from the teachers' point of view. Learning and teaching are two integral parts of education. This paper will discuss the importance of including teachers with disabilities in China in order to realize the goal of inclusive education of Article 24 of the CRPD. This paper will discuss the barriers to the teaching profession for people with disabilities, including the laws, regulations and policies in China and whether they provide sufficient supports for teachers with disabilities to be included in the education system. The goal of this paper is to argue for a change in the teaching requirements that operates as a bar for people with disabilities who wish to become teachers in China.

Keywords: Inclusive Education from Teacher's Point of View; Barriers for Teaching Profession; Support for Teachers; Teaching Requirements

Written Phrasal Constructs of Deaf College Students
Alies Poetri Lintang, Ive Emaliana, Ika Puspitasari
Universitas Brawijaya

Deaf students are struggling in literacy, especially writing. Whereas, literacy is the prominent skill should be mastered by higher education students. This paper offers a new insight on deaf students written phrasal construct. Involving 10 Deaf college students classified into two group; (1) Deaf Students Graduated from General Senior High School and (2) Deaf Students graduated from Segregated Senior High Schools. Analysis done through the recount text written by the Deaf students and elucidate the syntactical patterns of their writing. Finding shows that Deaf students graduated in inclusive schools performed richer and more complex written phrasal construct that those graduated from segregated schools.

Keywords: Deaf Students, Literary, Writing Skills

Understanding Communication of Self Adjustment Among Deaf and Hard-Hearing Students in Inclusive Schools

Alysha Paxia Susilo

Diponegoro University

Deaf and hard-hearing children that go to inclusive school often find difficulties in adjusting themselves in inclusive school environment. Several factors are affecting this condition including psychosocial, communication, and behavioral factors that they get from the school environment. Communication of anxiety and uncertainty reduction is the early stage of how deaf and hard hearing children can adapt themselves in inclusive school environment. the aim of this research is to understand the narrative of deaf and hard-hearing children of their self-adjustment in inclusive school through their strategy of anxiety and uncertainty reduction. The theory that is used in this research is uncertainty reduction theory and anxiety and uncertainty management theory. The type of this research is qualitative research. this research analyzes and interpret some written text about deaf and hard-hearing children's experience of adjustment in inclusive school. this research is using Mishler's narrative analysis. Result of this research shows different narratives of deaf and hard-hearing children's self-adjustment in inclusive school. Those narratives are complete withdrawal from school environment, passive observation and only focusing on school subjects. only close with their deaf and hard-hearing friends, finding close friends that doesn't require any special needs, and the last one which is getting external support from teachers and friends in the inclusive school environment. Moreover, they use passive and interactive technique in information-seeking to reduce their uncertainty. they are most likely use multiple modal of communication and highly dependent on the usage of social media as tools to seek information and communicate. I addition, the role of social support from their close relatives is highly affecting their initiatives in reducing anxiety and uncertainty that they experience based on the results, researcher suggests that people that involves in inclusive school settings including parents, teachers, and friends to always support and help children with deaf and hearing-impaired condition physically and psychologically to adapt in inclusive school environments. Without significant support and help, initiatives of reducing anxiety and uncertainty will not be effective thus can worsen their self-adjustment in inclusive school.

Keywords: Deaf, Students, Hard-Hearing, Inclusive Schools, Communication, Social Support

The Dilemma between Theory and Practice on Inclusive Classroom: A Reflection to the Special Issue in Education for Children with Cerebral Palsy in Indonesia

Fadhila Rachmadani, Siti Murtiningsih, Septiana Dwiputri Maharani

Universitas Gadjah Mada

The background of this study started from the interest and curiosity in exploring the case of inclusive education about education for children with Cerebral Palsy. Children with a special need of Cerebral Palsy as a part of human diversity, has a central problem on the brain damage. The condition of children with Cerebral Palsy in the field of education, gives serious challenges for a school teacher to extend the education for children with Cerebral Palsy. The aim of this study is to deliver an argumentation that education for children with special needs Cerebral Palsy is necessary to get more attention regarding to the coherence between theory and practice in giving an education at school. This paper divided into four sections. The first section will be consisted of the definition and description about children with Cerebral Palsy and inclusive education. The second section will be explaining about philosophy of education as a theoretical framework. The third section will be focusing on philosophical analysis towards inclusive education for Children with Cerebral Palsy in Indonesia. The fourth section will be a final section in this paper which is consisted of philosophical reflection to the concept inclusive class room for children with Cerebral Palsy based on capabilities approach on philosophy of education.

Keywords: Women, Labour, Disability

Panel 3D
Inclusive Policy Making
Chair: Muhammad Dahlan

The Politics of Representation in the Indian Census
Kim Fernandes
University of Pennsylvania

How are large-scale data collection processes, like the census, shaped by ideological beliefs about the social location of different groups within a society? In particular, what are the ways in which a range of beliefs about who or what is (or isn't) normal contributes to how disability is defined, and subsequently measured for the purposes of informing research and policy at the national level? Conducted every decade, the Indian census is one of the largest global efforts toward demographic data collection at the country level. This project will examine both the available statistics that are used to define measures of disability vis-a-vis economic productivity and the ways in which these numbers are produced. My paper will be centered on two primary questions: first, what classification systems inform the manner in which data around disabilities is collected? Second, how do the ideologies that inform these systems speak to specific sociopolitical contexts and beliefs about the ways in which the world around us is naturally ordered? I will contrast quantitative examinations of disability with ethnographic work that is informed by the experiences of people with disabilities to produce richer narratives around the politics of representation of people who are considered disabled.

Keywords: Data Gathering, Researching Disability, Evidence Based Policy, Measuring Disability, Economic Productivity, Data Collection on Disability Study

Empowering People with Disabilities for Promoting Social Inclusion in the Village Level of Yogyakarta
Utami Dewi
Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta

People with disabilities remain marginalized in all aspects of social life in Indonesia. This study aims to: 1) examine people with disabilities empowerment through the Inclusion Village Program in Sleman Regency Yogyakarta, and 2) analyze the achievements of the Inclusion Village Program in realizing social inclusion in Yogyakarta. The design of this study is descriptive qualitative. The informants in this study were all stakeholders who involved in the implementation of the Inclusion Village Program in

Sleman Regency. Primary data was the result of interviews with research informants and observations on the process of empowering persons with disabilities through the Inclusion Village Program. Meanwhile secondary data was obtained through documentation of the process and the results of empowering persons with disabilities through the Inclusion Village Program in Sleman Regency. The results of the study indicate that the inclusion village program in Sleman Regency has empowered people with disabilities. Persons with disabilities have been involved in guiding policies, participating in economic, social and political activities and gaining additional knowledge and skills through regular meetings and training held in the village. Through the implementation of village inclusion programs, social inclusion as the goal of implementing this program has begun to be achieved even though it is needed to be improved in several aspects.

Keywords: Village Level Social Inclusion, Empowerment of PwD in Village Level, Implementation of Village Law, Participation

Participatory Data for Disability-inclusive City: Experiences from Facilitating Citizen's Agency and Collaboration in Solo and Banjarmasin
Paulista Bunga Surjadi, Nina Asterina
Kota Kita Foundation

In Indonesia, where cities are often at the forefront of inclusive social policy innovation to fulfill the rights of persons with disabilities (PwDs), the efforts of the local government and the civil society are faced with challenges that come from the lack of relevant, up-to-date, and accurate data at the local and municipal levels. The implementation of the National Law 8/2016 serves as a foundation for social inclusion policy towards vulnerable groups, it promotes paradigm shift from charity-based to rights-based approach to disability and it would have paved the way for progressive laws everywhere. To help cities realize their potential for policy innovation, reliable, disaggregated, and fit-to-purpose data is essential for the design, implementation, and evaluation of the policy that promotes inclusion of persons with disabilities. This paper reflects on current experiences of a civil society organization, Yayasan Kota Kita (YKK) on implementing methodology for participatory data collection of the disability condition in two Indonesian cities, Solo and Banjarmasin. It presents the challenges faced by city in implementing evidence-based policy process in a condition where data from official data sources are often outdated, also the gap that arises from not having a universal dataset regarding disabilities, with figures varying across agencies. Moreover, it discusses the methodology

and tools used to implement a participatory data collection on the condition of disabilities, how it produces fine-grained information about the city, including the degree of inclusion and exclusion, and able to map the concentrations of poverty, low public delivery, and other socio-economic indicators. It examines the opportunity of having such datasets that are allowed to be crossed and compared with other datasets and its role to facilitate active participation and dialogues between local governments, citizens, disabled people organizations (DPOs), and PwDs, thus improving effectiveness of the policy and action. Finally, through interviews and field observations with different the different actors in the city context, this paper aims to document the different, innovative ways that could be implemented to mobilize the skills and expertise, hence increasing agency of DPOs and PwDs in inclusive planning.

Accessibility Audit as Entry Point for inclusion: A Pilot study at Kathmandu valley in Nepal

Milan Poudel
CBM International

Fundamental of disability inclusion starts with addressing the right to accessibility; increasing their reach to any kind of facilities and services for meaningful participation in society. This is the first entry point to minimize the barriers that Persons with disabilities and other diverse groups of people face in the use of services available. To align the government's initiation in achieving the goal of making an inclusive society for all, National Federation of Disabled- Nepal (NFDN), in partnership with CBM International, carried out accessibility audit of 150 public infrastructures as a pilot initiative within Kathmandu valley; capital city of Nepal. The process became possible with close partnership and collaboration among NFDN, Kathmandu Metropolitan City and CBM; a collaboration of DPO, local government and INGO.132 out of 150 sample public infrastructure were found to be inaccessible, where 18 samples was were partially accessible and none of the samples was found to be fully accessible in line with the codes developed by GON. A joint monitoring and support mechanism engaging with INGOs, NGOs, DPO, private sectors, development partners etc. would be a vital disability-inclusive environment.

Panel 4A
Civil society and government collaboration in improving policy and practice for better access to justice for persons with disabilities

Chair: Craig Ewers

Persons with disabilities still experience significant barriers when accessing justice in Indonesia. Inaccessible physical infrastructure, lack of accessible information and means of communication, as well as procedures that do not take in to account disability status of person, has contributed to unfair trial, for persons with disabilities.

Contributing to the above challenges, Australia - Indonesia Partnership for Justice (AIPJ) is facilitating Disabled People Organization (DPO), Civil Society Organization (CSO), legal enforcement institutions, and government, to work together in making sure that justice services, including court, are inclusive for persons with disabilities. Applying the principle of 'Nothing About Us Without Us', DPO, representing users' perspective, has been at the centre of this initiative to generate evidence that conclude the need for changes in policy and practice in justice services. As the result, pilot of inclusive court has been initiated by Pengadilan Negeri Wonosari in Gunung Kidul, with strong endorsement from Mahkamah Agung. At the policy level, government regulation on 'reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities in justice processes' is now in the process of issuance by Ministry of Law and Human Rights, with strong input and involvement of civil society, and in particular, DPOs.

The proposed panel will therefore discuss and examine how collaborative approach of advocacy, as well as generating strong evidence could meaningfully contribute to strengthen practice and policy in the area of inclusive justice. This will be elaborated through perspectives from different actors – disability activist, government and legal enforcement institution, as well as development programme.

DPO Experience: Removing Barriers on Access to Justice for Persons with Disabilities.
Purwanti
SIGAB

**Putting Policy into Practice: Realising Inclusive Services in
Gunung Kidul District Court**
Husnul Hotimah
Wonosari District Court

**Evidence Based and collaborative advocacy for Regulation on
Access to Justice for Persons with Disabilities**
Joni Yulianto
AIPJ2 Advisor

Learning from Local Practice: Replication of Inclusive Court
Drs Arief Hidayat, SH., M.M.
Religious Courts Board, Indonesia Supreme Court

Panel 4B
Religion, ethnicity and culture
Chair:

Disability and Maqasid al-Shariah: Trajectories for new ideas on disability inclusion in Islam

Hasnan Bachtiar
Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang

The discourse on the higher objectives of Islamic Law or *Maqasid al-Shariah* seems to not cover the important issue of the rights of people with disabilities. Although some scholars have claimed that the *Maqasid* emphasises the importance of respecting values of humanity (*hifd al-nas*), scholars working on issues of the rights of people with disabilities and the ethical dimension of treatment of people with disabilities are challenged by the scarcity of this topic within the classical Islamic 'legal' texts and traditions. Another obstacle that needs to be considered is that the issue on the rights of people with disabilities in Islam seems to be subordinated if not overlooked by Muslim jurists and scholars. These are some of the challenges that need to be addressed in promoting the rights of people with disabilities within a faith-based approach. This article discusses the trajectories of new ideas in constructing *Maqasid* that are more inclusive as a way to promote the rights of people with disabilities in Islam. In doing that this paper relies on Jasser Auda's theories of *Maqasid* and the concepts of Islamic legal reasoning (*ijtihad*) introduced by Tariq Ramadan and Ahmad Atif Ahmad.

Keywords: Islamic Law; Rights in Islam; Islamic Legal Reasoning; Faith-Based Approach

Disability and the Quest for Authority in Hadith: A Study Ibn Abbas dan Imam al-Bukhari

Muhammad Alfatih Suryadilaga
UIN Sunan Kalijaga

This article examines the issue of disability in the narration of Hadith (records of words and actions attributed to Prophet Muhammad), the second important foundation text of Islam. This narration is very important in the whole transmission process to ensure that it reaches the entire Muslim community. The capacity of the narrators of Hadith (rawi, pl. ruwah) determines the quality of the Hadith prescribed as it has to reach

to the main source, namely Prophet Muhammad. Ibn Abbas (d. 687) and Imam al-Bukhari (d. 870) are two examples of *ruwah* with disabilities as both of them were blind. Ibn Abbas was one of the five narrators who narrated 1660 Hadith. While Imam al-Bukhari was nicknamed Amir al-Mukminin fi al-Hadith because of his memorization of approximately 90.000 Hadith. This has proven that within the circle of Hadith where strict regulations are applied, disability was not seen as an impediment to the quality of Hadith narrated. This has given us a hope for a better recognition for persons with disabilities, not only on worldly and simple matters but most importantly on issues of high significance.

Keywords: Islam, Disabilities in Hadith, Inclusion in Islamic Teaching

Inclusive Religious Education in Indonesia: A Christian Perspective

Tabita Kartika Christiani
Duta Wacana Christian University

Education is a fundamental human right. Through education someone can explore and improve his/her personality, capacities, and abilities, to become a better person. In Indonesia, since 2002, inclusive education has been developed. Minister of National Education Regulation no. 70 /2009, article 1, states: inclusive education is a system of education that provides opportunities for all students who have abnormalities and have the potential for intelligence and / or special talents to take part in education or learning in an educational environment together with students in general. Religious Education is a compulsory subject, which is taught in all levels of school, including in inclusive schools. I would like to do a research on how Christian Religious Education is offered in some inclusive schools in Yogyakarta. I am convinced that inclusive Christian Religious Education should engage students with disabilities to fully participate in school, family, society and religious community life. Therefore, as a foundation of inclusive Christian Religious Education there is a need to dialogue between theology of disability, inclusive education, and Christian education.

Keywords: Inclusive Religious Education; Christian Perspective

Auto-ethnography to research identity and belonging of Australian Muslim women with hearing loss.

Ayah Wehbe
University of New South Wales

Muslim women with hearing loss (from an Australian-Lebanese background) face challenges such as navigating multiple identities, communication barriers, social isolation and a lack of access and support to feel included in the community. However, it was not evidently clear which community the women are referring to. This research aims to explore how Australian Muslim women with hearing loss define their identity and belonging, in relation to the Deaf community in Sydney, the broader Muslim community and wider Australian population. Would creating a Muslim Deaf Community offer a sense of identity and belonging and reduce gaps between different communities? This paper focuses on applying auto-ethnography methods, alongside more conventional methods such as interviews as a means of inclusive research to address the research topic. It reviews the literature on auto-ethnography as relevant to Muslim women, hearing loss and identity and builds on from my related preliminary research. I hold a unique position as I'm an Australian Muslim woman with hearing loss, a PhD candidate and I've organised many social and religious events for d/Deaf Muslims in Sydney. Auto-ethnography will document my personal and community experiences, which include journal writings, social observations, blogs and videos shared online (Silent Signs). A video in sign language will also be made to recruit participants for interviews. This paper highlights the importance of ethical and practicable auto-ethnographic methods appropriate for Muslim women with disability.

Keywords: Deaf, Hearing Loss, Identity, Auto-ethnography, Australian-Lebanese

Panel 4C
Family well-being and care approach
Chair: Unita Werdi Rahajeng

Social participation of parents caring for a child with profound disabilities in developing countries: Evidences from Bangladesh
Md Abdul Jalil

Shahjalal University of Science and Technology

Parents caring for a child with significant disabilities encounter unique experiences compared to the parents caring for a child without disability. The aim of this paper is to develop a greater understanding of the social experiences of parents caring for a child with significant disabilities in the context of Bangladesh. Based on the Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis, this paper reveals that parenting a child with disabilities restricts the parents' participation in the greater society because of the association of shame and stigma with the disability. In addition, parents had to give up employment, limit contact with the kinship network and avoid social events as they were unable to manage time due to the additional caregiving burden. Parents often experience alienation and social isolation due to inability to cope with the challenges associated with caregiving. Parents' adverse social experiences intensified because of the inadequate support services for children with disabilities. The paper recommended the strategies to address the issues in the context of Bangladesh, which in turn might be applicable to the developing countries as well. The paper has policy implications for the international agencies to design their working strategies while working in the developing countries.

Keywords: Caring, Parenting, Significant Disability, Social Experiences, Bangladesh

The well-being of family of Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder
Rizqi Amalia

Child is a boon for parents. Parenting is a gift to the parents and the challenge for parents. Parents of children with Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) generally experience high levels of stress and emotional well-being lower than the parents of children with another special needs. Families have an important role in individuals with ASD. But families with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) children face a major challenge. The main obstacle in the treatment of ASD is the lack of a program that was able to

accommodate families with ASD children and public awareness about ASD. The involvement of parents, other family members and the community has an important role in creating a family well-being in families with ASD children.

Keywords: Autism Spectrum Disorder; Well-Being of Parents; Public Awareness; Social Support

Implementation of a Humanistic Approach in the Process of Handling Children with Disorders of Emotion and Behavior in Schools: A Review of Literature

Casimiro da Assuncao Pires
Airlangga University

The humanistic approach emphasizes the existence and consciousness of humans. human awareness of unique human problems. Humanistic approaches emphasize the idea that humans have the freedom to understand their lives. humans are free to define themselves and do whatever they want to do. The humanistic approach has been extensively studied including in the context of inclusive education for students with special needs. This study aims to conduct a literature review of the process of handling children with emotional and behavioral disorders through a humanistic approach. Online literature search is conducted in three databases, namely goggle, ProQuest, and SAGE. The keywords used in search are AND ("behavior disorders") and ("special education"). A total of 8 articles (N = 48) were reviewed through a series of screening steps based on predetermined inclusion and exclusion criteria and Humanistic Approach was found in Goggle. The findings show that environmental action predators (family, school and community) with a humanist approach can have an impact on attitudes and behavior towards children with emotional and behavioral disorders.

Keywords: Inclusive Education, Student with Disabilities, Environment

Family resilience of Autism Spectrum Disorder Children

Siti Fauziah
Universitas Airlangga

Data from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection refers to Incidence and Prevalence of ASD (Autism Spectrum Disorder), there are 2 new cases per 1000 population per year and 10 cases per 1000 population (BMJ, 1997). While the population of Indonesia is 237.5 million

with a population growth rate of 1.14% (BPS, 2010). So, it is estimated that people with ASD in Indonesia are 2.4 million people with an increase in new people 500 people / year. Autistic diagnosis of children is the main stressor felt by the family. Autism cannot be prevented because the cause is not known yet. In addition to the main stressor, the family also feels some stressors and other strains that cause accumulation of stressful events. This condition requires resilience so that the family can deal with and deal with stressors in the care of children with ASD. Resilience is the ability to survive and not give up on difficult circumstances in his life, and try to learn and adapt to these conditions and then rise from that situation and get better. The purpose of writing this literature review is to find out the form of family resilience with ASD children. Electronic literature searches published in the last 10 years with electronic databases used are Google Scholar, Sage, ProQuest, and ScienceDirect. There are 2 studies in the form of journals that are used using the specified criteria. Form of family resilience with ASD children in the form of Emotion Regulation, Impulse Control, Optimism, Causal Analysis, Empathy, Self-Efficacy, and Reaching Out.

Keywords: Family Resilience, Autism, Literature Review

Panel 4D
Communication and assistive technology
Chair:

Photovoice: an alternative tool in disability study to support better educational service
Pujaningsih
Yogyakarta State University

More students with disabilities have access to general education in various levels from elementary school to higher education. However, the effectiveness of the education program rarely reported based on students with disabilities perspectives. This study reviewed previous studies using photovoice as part of their disability study in an education setting based on electronic databases. Six studies were selected and reviewed with inclusive criteria: participants were students with disabilities, studies were conducted in education settings, and photovoice was used as a research method. The reviewed study employed photovoice for various purposes: empowering students with special needs, understanding students' experiences in education settings, and promoting more inclusive environments. The participants involved in the reviewed studies were varied in regards to number of participants (ranging from 2-19 participants), type of disabilities (e.g., learning disabilities, intellectual disabilities, autism, sensory impairment, physical disabilities, and developmental disabilities), and academic status including students and teachers. Photovoice in the reviewed studies followed four main stages: introduction, photo taking, discussion, and post discussion. The guided photovoice method in the educational setting was developed as an alternative approach for future disability studies to improve the quality of educational support for students with disabilities.

Keywords: Access to Education, Assessment, Inclusive Education, Students With Disabilities, Photovoice, Technology

Storytelling with Sign Language
Gadis Kartika Pratiwi, Rizka Azaria Usa Lizhardy
Monash University

Deaf children in Indonesia rarely 'hear' storytelling, due to the fact most of the storytellers are hearing people. Even though a sign language interpreter is provided in a storytelling activity, the Deaf children will divide their focus

into two: seeing the storyteller, then look at the interpreter for the meaning. Whereas, storytelling is good to children since it can strengthen children's imagination, humanize individuals, increase empathy and understanding, enhance values and ethics, stimulate critical/ creative thinking processes, and improve children's literacy skill. Thus, this research stresses that storytelling with sign language will provide an early learning experience for Deaf children. We also point out, the best model for sign language storyteller would be a sign language native speaker. This research method is a literature study and aims to explore the advantages of using sign language as a storytelling medium for Deaf children. It is expected that in the future not only hearing children but also Deaf children could enjoy storytelling and improve their literacy skills at early on.

Smartphone utilization: People with disabilities and accessible technology

Istiqoma
Universitas Gadjah Mada

The fact that people with visual impairment can operate smartphones is still not widely known by most of the general public. This happens because there is still an understanding that people with visual impairment cannot operate a smartphone. It is true that people with visual impairment are the most difficult type of people with disabilities in utilizing technology, especially technology that really requires visual abilities such as smartphones. The general public needs to know that the fact that people with visual impairment can operate and utilize the smartphone is true. However, what needs to be straightened out is that there are different ways or techniques between the general public and people with disabilities in operating smartphones. This research uses a qualitative approach and uses secondary data sources (Literature) to describe how people with visual impairment use smartphones and what risks might arise from intensive smartphone use. Researchers use the risk society theory to analyze research results. The results show that people with visual impairment receive many benefits after the presence of smartphones that are increasingly accessible for them to use. Through smartphones, activities that previously needed the help of others, now, they can do it by themselves. However, the risks of intensive smartphone use cannot be avoided.

Smile Watch: Smart Vibration and Led Wristwatch for Types of Dyslexia Dysphonesia as a Reminder of Islamic Worship Time

Muh Khadafi Kasim, Hendri Wahyu Ningrum, Bayu Aji Pamungkas

Universitas Brawijaya

God created humans in order to worship. For the faithful, it is appropriate to carry out religious obligations according to what is ordered. But not all humans are able to carry out their orders easily. Like dyslexia patients who in some cases have difficulty worshiping. In Indonesia, children with dyslexia are estimated to number around 5 million out of 50 school children (Bondan, 2014). Dyslexia is a learning disorder that affects the ability to spell, write, read, and speak. One type of dyslexia is dysphonesia, where this type involves a lack of listening or hearing skills. Moving on from the case, the author has innovated SMILE WATCH, a microcontroller-based watch that can be a reminder of Muslims to carry out the obligation of prayer. This watch can make dysphonesia type sufferers easier to worship and as a reminder of themselves to always be close to Allah SWT. The way this watch works is by the presence of vibration and the presence of LEDs (light) when it has entered the time for worship. Dysphonesia sufferers do not need to be bothered to carry out their worship regarding the reasons for time with the absence of a timer as a reminder to worship because this clock will vibrate automatically when the prayer time has arrived. As is known, in Muslims there are five mandatory orders to pray five times a day. SMILE WATCH is designed with five different LED colors according to prayer times such as green at midnight, blue to show Ashar prayer times, gray colors to show sunset prayer times, red colors to indicate Isha prayer times, and yellow which shows the morning prayer time. SMILE WATCH is expected to be the leading solution to help dysphonesia dyslexia sufferers to worship easily.

Keywords: Dyslexia, Accessibility, Worship, Religious Practice, Technology

Short Bio

Abdul Wahid, Universitas Brawijaya

Abi Marutama, Human Rights Analyst, Indonesian Ministry of Human Rights and Justice

Ade Siti Barokah is currently a program officer for Program Peduli, The Asia Foundation (TAF). She holds MA in Development Studies, Erasmus University of Rotterdam. She interested on disability issues when she studied in the Netherland and was introduced to disability-friendly services offered by the state. Now she works closely with Disabled People Organizations (DPOs) to raise public awareness towards inclusive services and policies in Indonesia.

Agustina Rosianawati is student in the Department of Psychology, University of Brawijaya, Malang, Indonesia.

Alies Poetri Lintang M.Li accomplished her master degree on Linguistics in Universitas Brawijaya. Beside teaching in English Language Education Program, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Brawijaya, she is also actively involved in Center for Disability Studies and Services in Universitas Brawijaya. Her teaching and research interest including Educational Linguistics, Inclusive Education, Disability Studies, Translation, Teaching Strategies and ICT-based Instructional Media. She can be contacted via alieslintang@ub.ac.id.

Alysha Paxia Susilo, Bachelor of Diponegoro University Graduate, Majoring Strategic Communication in Social and Political Science Faculty

Andi Wahyulini is the Head of Mallari village, located in Bone district, South Sulawesi. As a leader with many of Persons with Disabilities resided in her area, she initiated various policy breakthrough to fulfil and strengthen their rights as citizens. In 2017, she was invited as Speaker in forum on Excellent and Sustainable Village in Jakarta. Her success has inspired Bone district government to replicate the inclusive village development model in other villages within the district.

Anisza Ratnasari, architect, currently works at Pradita Institute.

Antoni Saputra has a unique positionality as a person with severe physical disability, a government official, a researcher and a disability activist with good networking with both Indonesian national and local disability activism. Antoni has considerable disability related research and work experience with a local government (Padang City Government) and local Disabled People's Organisations in Indonesia. In 2014, Antoni was assigned by the Padang City Government to coordinate the drafting of the first Local Regulation on Disability Rights in West Sumatra province and developing the first disaggregated data on disability and employment with full and active participation of people with disability. Antoni also managed a series of International Donor funded-disability community research implemented by PPDI Kota Padang (a local DPO) in collaboration with other local NGOs and DPOs in the province. Antoni has recently completed his PhD project at School of Social Sciences FASS UNSW

Sydney. Antoni's PhD dissertation focuses on exploring the potential of Disability Inclusive Budgeting as a tool of Disability Inclusive Development for realising the rights persons with disability in Indonesia. During his 4 year-PhD candidature, Antoni was also invited to present his research in various international conferences and prestigious events such as the Indonesia Update organised by ANU Indonesia Project.

Arief Hidayat, Religious Courts Board, Indonesia Supreme Court

Arina Hayati, Institute of Technology Surabaya

Aulia Gema, Pradita Institute

Ayah Wehbe is part of the Disability Research team at the Social Policy Research Centre (SPRC), in UNSW Sydney and she started her PhD there in June 2019. She completed her Social Research and Policy Honours Degree (UNSW) in 2016. From 2017, Ayah worked at the SPRC and a multi-cultural organisation on various community and national research and policy evaluation projects around disability. Ayah is also a social media blogger and advocate for d/Deaf Muslims in Sydney and has organised many accessible social and religious events and awareness videos which can be see here: http://silentsigns.net/.

Ayu Tri Prestasia is affiliated with Inclusive Space Society and Bandung Disaster Study Group (BDSG)

Bahrul Fuad is a Disability and Social Inclusion Specialist for Program Peduli. He holds MA in Humanitarian Action from Rijksuniversitaet Groningen, The Netherlands. He has a long experience of working with Disabled People Organization (DPOs) especially in the issue of advocacy, community empowerment, and community-based rehabilitation for more than 22 years. He has also worked as facilitator for various organizations to facilitate capacity buildings for their staff and organization. He is currently pursuing PhD program at Department of Sociology, Universitas Indonesia. His writings about disability in Indonesia has been published in KOMPAS, Jurnal Perempuan, and Jawa Pos.

Bayu Aji Pamungkas is Mechanical Engineering student from Brawijaya University.

Casimiro da Assuncao Pires, Airlangga University

Craig Ewers, AIPJ2 Team Leader

Cucu Saidah, Humanitarian Inclusion Advisor at CBM. She is a dedicated activist and professional with 19 years of experience working on disability rights issues through close partnership with Disabled People Organizations, government, national and international non-government organizations. Along her career, she founded Bandung Independent Living Center a DPO based in West Java. She also created Jakarta Barrier Free Tourism as community to educate and raise awareness of people with disabilities, government, non-government, students, and public.

Darin Fadhilah is a master student of Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. She was a volunteer at PSLD UB when she was doing a bachelor there. She has always been interested about Deaf culture and disability awareness

Darren O'Donovan commenced as a Senior Lecturer in La Trobe Law School in July 2016. Darren holds a BCL (Hons), and a PhD from University College Cork, Ireland, where he also lectured from 2009-2012. Darren's main teaching and research specialisation is Administrative Law. He has written extensively on rights, oversight and public administration, including the book Law and Public Administration in Ireland (co-authored with Dr Fiona Donson). Much of Darren's work has reflected upon the centrality of non-judicial review bodies and first instance decision-makers to delivering administrative justice. These ideas also featured in his examination of the Office of the Ombudsman which was published in the leading international law journal, Public Law. Drawing upon these themes, Darren is currently undertaking research projects in relation to the National Disability Insurance Scheme. He is the co-author of the NDIS decision digest, a project run in cooperation with colleagues at La Trobe and the Brotherhood of St Laurence which can be accessed here https://www.latrobe.edu.au/lids/resources/aat-ndis-decision-digest.

Dian Naftali, Petra Christian University

Dita Meilana Sari, Universitas Brawijaya

Edy Supriyanto, Chairman of the Disaster Management Disability Inclusive Service Unit in Central Java Province and Chairman of the SEHATI Disability Association Sukoharjo. Disability activists and inclusive development for 22 years. Experienced in advocating for inclusive development, organizing communities at the grassroots and cross-village level, building resilience and independence of persons with disabilities. He is one of the disaster preparedness facilitators at the Regional Disaster Management Agency in Central Java Province.

Fadhila Rachmadani, Faculty of Philosophy, Universitas Gadjah Mada

Fadillah Putra is Deputy Director of the Brawijaya University Postgraduate School since the beginning of 2019. As one of the founders of Universitas Brawijaya's Center for Disability Studies and Services (CDSS), he was also the chair of CDSS from 2012 to 2013. After returning from his Doctoral Program at the University of Melbourne in 2017, he continued his service at PSLD UB.

Farida Kurniawati, Universitas Indonesia

Fatum Ade is a woman with a physical disability and activist of social inclusion and equality of the rights of women with disabilities in services public, participation in public policy. She is Coordinator at Mahardika Women's Organization and Coordinator of the social inclusion program at Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan.

Fita Yulia Kisworini is the Head of Health Office of Yogyakarta city. In accordance with the Health Development Vision of Yogyakarta city, that is 'to be the facilitator, motivator, regulator, and provider of good quality and accessible health services',

she optimizes collaboration and partnership with nongovernment parties, including Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), to make health problems a common responsibility. With Pusat Rehabilitasi YAKKUM, the Health Office collaborates to implement various activities on empowering Persons with Psychosocial Disabilities in Yogyakarta.

Gadis Kartika Pratiwi is a Monash University alumna. She has a master on Applied Linguistics. She is always interested in minority language especially Indonesian sign language. She believes that using natural sign language is one of the effective ways to teach Deaf children language.

Gunawan Tanuwidjaja is a Lecturer at Petra Christian University, Architecture Program in Indonesia. He has taught Inclusive Design with Service – Learning Methods involving Persons with Disabilities since 2013. His course is always in collaboration with international partners such as UBCHEA, JICA and UN-Habitat.

Hajar Nur Setyowati, University of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

Hans Pols is currently engaged in a research project on the history of medicine in the Dutch East Indies and Indonesia. He currently focuses on the roles Indonesian physicians have played in the social, cultural, and political movements in the Dutch East Indies and Indonesia in the 1950s. He is also researching the nature of Indonesian herbal medicine or *jamu* and the way it relates to modern medicine. Hans has a special interest in the history of psychiatry. He has published on the history of the American mental hygiene movement, the treatment of war neurosis in the armed forces of Australia, the UK, and the USA during World War II, and the history of colonial psychiatry.

Hasnan Bachtiar is an associate lecturer at tahe Department of Sharia, Faculty of Islamic Studies, University of Muhammadiyah Malang (UMM), Indonesia. He obtained his LLB with specialism in Islamic Legal Theories from UMM and Advanced MA (Master of Islam in the Modern World) from the Centre for Arab and Islamic Studies (CAIS), the Australian National University (ANU). He finished his honour thesis (undergraduate) entitled 'Shafii's Risala and the Concept of Maslaha' and his master thesis, "Dār al-'Ahd wa al-Shahādah: Muhammadiyah's Contemporary Ijtihād of Siyar and Pancasila."

Hendri Wahyu Ningrum, Universitas Brawijaya

Husnul Khotimah is currently the head of Court Office at Pengadilan Negeri Wonosari Yogyakarta. In the last 2 years, she has been progressively continuing earlier initiative to create inclusive environment and services within the court office of Wonosari. Through physical accessibility adaptation, and ensuring qualified judges with better disability perspective, court office of Wonosari has been recognized as model for inclusive court in Yogyakarta. Apart of her role at PN Wonosari, she is also currently actively teaching at the education and training center (PUSDIKLAT) Mahkamah Agung.

Ika Puspitasari is a lecturer in English Language Education Department of Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia.

Indriati Paskarini is lecturer at Faculty of Public Health, Airlangga University

Istiqoma is student of Universitas Gadjah Mada

Ive Emaliana is an English lecturer in Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia. She accomplished her doctoral degree in English Language Teching in 2007 from state university of malang. Her teaching and research interests including epistemic beliefs, educational psychology, language assessment, gender study in education, and inclusive education. She wrote some books, and articles in national and international journals. She can be contacted via ive@ub.ac.id.

Joni Yulianto is a disability activist, cofounder of Sasana Inklusi dan Gerakan Advokasi Difabel (SIGAB Indonesia), or the Institute for Inclusion and Advocacy of People with Disabilities, and currently serve as senior advisor on disability at the Australia Indonesia Partnership for Justice (AIPJ2). He was a former Executive Director of SIGAB from 2003 - 2017. He earned his Master in Public Administration from Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, NUS, in 2011. In 2008, He was also awarded MA in Disability Studies at Leeds University. In 2015, He was awarded the Asia Foundation Development Fellow, allowing him to expand is networking and leadership skill.

Kadek Januarsa Adi Sudharma, Universitas Pendidikan Nasional

Karen Soldatic is an Australian Research Council DECRA Fellow (2016–2019) at the Institute for Culture and Society at Western Sydney University. She was awarded a Fogarty Foundation Excellence in Education Fellowship for 2006–2009, a British Academy International Fellowship in 2012 and a fellowship at The Centre for Human Rights Education at Curtin University (2011–2012), where she remains an Adjunct Fellow. Her research on global welfare regimes builds on her 20 years of experience as an international, national and state-based senior policy analyst, researcher and practitioner. She obtained her PhD (Distinction) in 2010 from the University of Western Australia.

Kasihan, Chairman of Paguyuban Disabilitas Warsamundung, Magelang.

Kelley Johnson holds honorary professorial appointments at Deakin University and University of New South Wales (UNSW) in Australia. She is an internationally known scholar who has been a researcher and advocate with disabled people in Australia and internationally for more than 15 years. Her most recent previously held position was Director Social Policy Research Centre at UNSW. Kelley has a commitment to inclusive research involving disabled people undertaking research on issues that are important to them. Her research interests include deinstitutionalization, inclusion, relationships, and rights with a particular focus on the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Kim Fernandes is Doctoral Candidate, Education and Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania

Kusumaningdyah Nurul Handayani is affiliated with Bandung Disaster Study Group (BDSG)

Lia Natalia, Layak Foundation

Luluk Ariyantiny is the chairwoman of Yayasan Pelopor Peduli Disabilitas Situbondo (PPDiS) for 2019 – 2023. Her interest in disability rights started when she joined Persatuan Penyandang Disabilitas Indonesia (PPDI) branch in Situbondo, East Java. Since 2017, she has been consistently advocating for inclusive policies and development, while setting the disability-inclusive movement in Situbondo in motion. With PPDiS, Luluk and her colleagues successfully encouraged local government to issue a Roadmap for Inclusive Situbondo 2018-2020.

Lynn Rose is Professor in the Social Sciences and Deputy Director, Center for Gender and Development Studies. Disability scholar of ancient history. Presently researching disability in Kurdistan.

Md Abdul Jalil is Professor Department of Social Work, Shahjalal University of Science and Technology, Bangladesh

Mi Zhou, Syracuse University, USA

Milan Poudel, CBM International

Mohamad Ali Muhaidhori, Petra Christian University

Muchamad Ali Safa'at, Dean of Law Faculty, Brawijaya University

Muh Khadafi Kasim, Universitas Brawijaya

Muhammad Alfatih Suryadilaga is Asosiate Professor Ilmu Hadis UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

Muhammad Dahlan, Brawijaya University

Muhammad Lukman Hakim, Universitas Brawijaya

Mukhanif Yasin Yusuf is Deaf activist. He currently works at SAPDA (Sentra Advokasi Perempuan, Difabel dan Anak) as data and policy analyst. He was also one of founders of Unit Kegiatan Mahasiswa (UKM) Peduli Difabel, Gadjah Mada University. Besides, he has actively helping UGM's faculty of cultural studies to create inclusive learning and education.

Na'ilatul Muinah Audiyah is graduate student at Universitas Brawijaya, focuses on research on women with disabilities in East Java.

Nailul Amany is lecturer at Civil Law Department, Faculty of Law, Universitas Gadjah Mada

Nihal Iscel, Human Rights and Disability Advocate

Nimas Inge Pinky Valia Anastasya Mulyadi, Universitas Brawijaya

Nuah Tarigan, University of Bina Nusantara

Nurul Saadah Andriani is director of SAPDA (Center for Advocacy for Women, People with Disabilities and Children) working on the issue of advocating for the protection and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities especially women and children with disabilities to encourage inclusiveness in all sectors of Indonesian community life. She is actively advocating through assistance and consultation for regulations for persons with disabilities at the national and regional law. She is actively conducting research on Gender and Disability. She completed her undergraduate and graduate at the Faculty of Law Gadjah Mada University.

Ocky Karna Radjasa is Director of Research and Community Service, Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education

Pankaj Singh Kushwaha is Ph.D Research Scholar, Jawaharlal Nehru University

Parengkuan Jonathan Richard, Petra Christian University

Patrick Keyzer, Research Professor of Law and Public Policy at La Trobe University. Keyzer's work in the disability law field stretches back to 1991, when he spent a summer working at the Western Law Centre for Disability Rights at Loyola Law School in Los Angeles. He has worked extensively with government departments, NGOs and advocacy organizations on disability law and policy research. He recently joined the Board of the Machado-Joseph Disease Foundation (www.mjd.org.au). His most recent book, A History of Disability Services in New South Wales, chronicles sixty years of activity in disability policy and practice in that State.

Piers Gooding is a Research Fellow at the Melbourne Social Equity Institute. He is a socio-legal researcher with a background in law and humanities. He focuses on disability-related law, policy and practice, and has worked at the local, national and international levels. Particular interests include legal capacity, decision-making, mental health policy, access to justice, social inclusion, theories of justice and the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD).

Prema Kresna Dianthi, Petra Christian University

Pujaningsih, Yogyakarta State University

Purwanti is a recognized woman with disability advocate. Since 2012, She has been leading advocacy unit, including the legal assistance service under SIGAB Indonesia, a Yogyakarta based disabled people organisation in which She has been joining. Her strong experience and involvement in legal assistance has informed her role in national advocacy on poicy change on access to justice. Currently, Purwanti is actively involved as part of the drafting team of implementing regulation on reasonable accommodation to ensure access to justice for persons with disabilities, together with ministry of law and human rights drafter for the policy draft on reasonable accommodation on access to justice for persons with disabilities in Indonesia.

Rafidah Riahta, Universitas Indonesia

Ridho Al Izzati, The Smeru Research Institute

Rika Kumala Dewi, The Smeru Research Institute

Risye Dwiyani is affiliated with SSEAYP International Indonesia (SII), Inclusive Space Society, and Bandung Disaster Study Group (BDSG)

Rita Triharyani is Head of Inclusive Training Center and Supported Employment – YAKKUM

Rizka Azaria Usa Lizhardy graduated from Psychology Department, Universitas Brawijaya. She is one of the fouder of Tuli Mendongeng, a sign language storytelling community based in Malang. She concerns on how sign language storytelling can be one of alternatives to teach Deaf children literacy.

Rizqi Amalia

Septiana Dwiputri Maharani, Universitas Gadjah Mada

Shipra Shukla is Ph.D Research Scholar, Jawaharlal Nehru University

Siti Fauziah, Universitas Airlangga

Siti Murtiningsih, Universitas Gadjah Mada

Siti Nurhayati, IAIN Kediri

Siti Ruhanawati, KIAT, Inclusive Educational Infrastructure People with Disabilities

Sri Widuri is currently a Provincial Education Adviser for INOVASI, a DFAT-funded program focusing on literacy, numeracy, and inclusive education for Indonesian school children managed by the Palladium Group. She has more than 15 years of experience in the area of formal and non-formal education for children, youths, and adults. She started as a kindergarten and primary school teacher, progressed to become school principal, and education development worker and researcher. Prior to Palladium Indonesia, she has worked for local and international organisations such as Coffey International, the International Labour Organisation, Save the Children US, and UNICEF.

Suhardi Wiyanto, Project Coordinator of Emergency Response Central Sulawesi at Yakkum Emergency Unit. He has experience working on disability rights issues in the community based. His passion in local community advocacy brings him to work tirelessly in ensuring people with disabilities are targeted in the area of affected.

Sumiati is one of Person with Psychosocial Disability (PWPD) survivors assisted by PRY YAKKUM. This all started in 2013 when she was 27. Her business at the local market was collapsed. She was devastated. In the moment of shock and despair, she began experiencing hallucinations. She spent several months in psychiatric treatment and was soon diagnosed with schizophrenia. Now six years later, with the help of Self-Help Group (SHG) supported by PRY YAKKUM and Health Office of

Yogyakarta, she has known herself better, accept herself and finally is able to participate in social and economic activities.

Tabita Kartika Christiani, Theology Faculty, Duta Wacana Christian University

Theresia Ticetitahing Ruci is the Community Organizer of Program Peduli implemented by Pusat Rehabilitasi YAKKUM. She was a midwife who currently spends more time assisting persons with psychosocial disabilities, mostly with schizophrenic and bipolar, and their families. Tice is assigned to organize persons with psychosocial disabilities and their families in eight subdistricts in Yogyakarta. Her tireless efforts have resulted in the formation of ten self-help groups consisting PwDs, family, and community members to empower PwDs and promote mental health within each community. The groups have also succeeded in assisting their members to access legal identities.

Tio Tegar Wicaksono is student of Faculty of Law Universitas Gajah Mada

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