

**LEGAL PROTECTION AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF THE
DISABLED COMMUNITY IN BULELENG REGENCY**

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Abstract

This study aims to find out about the protection and empowerment of people with disabilities in Buleleng Regency. In Buleleng regency, either government or private buldings including their public places are not built with fully provided accessibility for persons with disabilities. Furthermore, the persons with disabilities still having trouble to obtain their rights due to social and cultural factors, economic factors, weak policies and law enforcement in favor of disabled and also there is no legal umbrella that clearly regulates the protection and empowerment of persons with disabilities. As for this research is the normative legal study with using qualitatively analysis techniques. The fulfillment of social and economic rights is realized by the government of Buleleng Regency in the form of Social Assistance for Persons with Disabilities with giving an amount of money each month. The persons with disabilities are also

trained to be given jobs according to their abilities. There are also Regional Regulations on the protection and fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities which is soon to be enacted that includes rights and legal protections for persons with disabilities, such as : the right to full equality before the law until intellectual rights are protected.

Keywords : legal, protection, empowerment, disabilities, Buleleng Regency.

Introduction

Indonesia as a country which is founded on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia consistently recognizes and guarantees the respect for human dignity in all aspects of nation and state life. This also covers persons with disabilities in relation to the purpose of state as an embodiment of the rule of law. The state, especially the government, is responsible for the respect and recognition for providing protection, promotion, enforcement and fulfillment of human rights, legal certainty and equal treatment before the law (Article 28D sub article (1) and Article 28I subarticle (4) of The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia). Based on this, the rights and position of vulnerable groups especially persons with disabilities have constitutionally equal standing before the law and government.

Persons with disabilities or persons who have different abilities are often known as "differently abled" (differently abled people) or now known as "disabled". Other terms that used to be known include "handicapped people", "people with affliction", or "abnormal people" (Risnawati Utami, 2012: 23). Disability has been linked to deficiencies in mind and body, which include crippled people, wheelchair-bound, afflicted with blindness, hearing loss, and mental illness (Colin Barnes and Geof Mercer, Translation by Siti Napsiyah, 2007: 1). Along with developments in the international community, there has been a paradigm shift in the terms, goals, and scope of people with disabilities. This change was legally stipulated on 13 December 2006 by the General Assembly of the United Nations which issued Resolution Number A / 61/106 concerning the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

The resolution stipulates the rights of persons with disabilities and states that steps will be taken to ensure the implementation of this convention. The Government of Indonesia signed the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities on March 30, 2007 in New York which was later ratified by the Republic of Indonesia in the form of Republic of Indonesia Act Number 19 of 2011 regarding Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities is an international and national

human rights instrument in the effort to respect, fulfill and protect the rights of persons with disabilities in Indonesia.

Persons with disabilities have various conditions, some have physical disabilities, mental disabilities, and a combination of physical and mental disabilities. These conditions have many impacts on their ability to participate in the community, thus requiring support and assistance from others (International Labor Organization, 2006: 3). The government, through the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, states that as a form of recognition and guarantee, persons with disabilities are citizens of the state and their human rights must be respected, protected and fulfilled by the State (Declaration of Human Rights 1948).

The definition of a person with a disability as stipulated in Article 1 subarticle (1) of Act Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities, is that Person with Disabilities refers to any person who experiences physical, intellectual, mental and / or sensory limitations for a long period of time who when interacting with the environment may experience obstacles and difficulties to fully and effectively participate with other citizens based on equality of rights. Article 1 subarticle (5) of Act Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities has determined that the protection of persons with disabilities is a conscious effort to protect, safeguard and uphold the rights of persons with disabilities. Persons with disabilities as part of citizens should receive special treatment as an effort to protect against vulnerability to various acts of discrimination and violations of human rights (Majda El Muhtaj, 2008: 273).

Culture has shaped the views of the society who equates disability with handicap, which automatically identify disability as synonymous with mercy, inability and abnormality. This is an example of social norms which separates the disabled groups in the social classification system of society, including in terms of access to education, housing, transportation, health services, family life for the disabled groups in general, and difficult access to social participation, including participating in the policy making process and political participation (James I. Charlton, 1998: 87). Persons with disabilities are also often forgotten in the development of law and also participation in legal development, thus, their access to justice is also vulnerable.

Related to the protection and empowerment of persons with disabilities especially in Buleleng Regency, based on data obtained from the Bureau of Social of Buleleng Regency, the number of persons with disabilities in Buleleng Regency reached 5,656 people consisting of 2,782 men and 1,874 women. The highest number is contributed by Gerokgak District, with 783 persons. Next is Sukasada with 665 persons, Seririt with 634 persons, Buleleng with 517 persons, Kubutambahan with 510 persons,

Banjar with 453 persons, Sawan with 441 persons, followed by Tejakula with 396 persons, and Busungbiu 257 persons (<https://bulelengkab.go.id>). One of the contributing factors to this condition is the health factors. Some of the disabilities suffered by these people have occurred since birth due to maternal health factors during pregnancy and some are due to accidents or non-congenital (<https://www.balipuspanews.com>).

The treatment for Persons with disabilities are still very far from fair, there are still many people with disabilities who experience discrimination related to the fulfillment of rights of education, employment, transportation, places of worship, places of entertainment, and equal stand before the law before the law. The problems faced by persons with disabilities are not only in primary education to secondary education, but also in higher education. In addition to the issues concerning the rights of persons with disabilities related to education, health, and employment, one of the basic rights of persons with disabilities that is often highlighted and forgotten in Buleleng Regency is a matter of accessibility in government and private institutions' buildings and public facilities.

In Buleleng Regency the government buildings or private buildings including public places built so far have not yet fully provide accessibility for persons with disabilities. So far there are still buildings or public facilities that have not provide easy access for persons with disabilities, such as installing yellow lines on the sidewalk or installing ramps in public facilities. In addition to this, persons with disabilities in Buleleng Regency find it difficult to obtain their rights due to social and cultural factors, economic factors, weak policies and law enforcement in favor of disabled groups and there is no legal umbrella that clearly regulates protection and empowerment of persons with disability. This causes persons with disabilities to become marginalized groups, often victims of exploitation, violence, torture, and inhuman treatment (<http://www.koranbuleleng.com>). Meanwhile up to now the stipulation of the Buleleng Regency Regional Regulation on the Protection and Fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities still needs improvement (<https://kominfosandi.bulelengkab.go.id>).

Research Method

The present research is an empirical legal research using non probability sampling in the form of Purposive sampling. Since this study involves data it is automatically becomes an empirical legal research (M. Hadjon, 2005: 5).

This empirical legal research aims to examine legal issues specifically related to legal protection and empowerment of Disabled Community in Buleleng Regency. The research is conducted in Buleleng Regency, the reason for determining Buleleng as a research location is based on important considerations, based on preliminary observations,

that the Buleleng regency is well-known as an educational city in Bali Province, yet it still has problems related to legal protection and empowerment of people with disabilities.

Results And Outputs

Legal Protection Related to Fulfillment of Human Rights for Persons with Disabilities in Buleleng Regency.

Legal protection as an effort to protect human rights and obligations arising from the existence of legal relations between fellow humans or the community as a legal subject. These legal subjects are given protection through legislation that is still valid and has punishment in its implementation.

Regulations concerning legal protection related to human rights are determined by referring to the Declaration of Human Rights which is ratified in Law No. 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, the United Nations, the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which have been ratified to in the Republic of Indonesia Act Number 12 of 2005 concerning Ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICJR, 2012, <http://icjr.or.id>), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was ratified into Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2005 concerning Ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and Optional Protocol (CRPD) or the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and Optional Protocols which are ratified into Act Number 19 of 2011 concerning Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities or Conventions the content of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The material for laws and regulations is also adjusted to the legal needs of the community and the development of national law based on the Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution (Hoesin, 2003, <http://www.lfip.org>).

Philipus M. Hadjon stated that the principle of legal protection given to the people of Indonesia is carried out by combining the ideology of Pancasila with the conception of legal protection given to the people in western countries. The concept of legal protection for people in western countries is based on the concepts of recognition and protection of morals. Western conceptions are applied as a framework for thinking and Pancasila as an ideology and philosophical basis. Based on this, the legal protection given to the people of Indonesia is based on the principle of recognition and protection of human dignity that originates from and is based on Pancasila. It is expected that with this the application of legal protection does not deviate from the basic norm of Pancasila as the

ideology of the Indonesia as a nation (Putri, 2018, <http://erepo.unud.ac.id>).

Every person gets the ease and special treatment to obtain the same opportunities and benefits to achieve equality and justice, has the right to promotion and protection related to human rights in general and in whole, especially for those who have special condition resulting from vulnerabilities which requires more protection and attention than others in general, such as with people with disabilities (Riyadi and Nurhidayat, 2012: 35), because everyone can potentially become disabled (Article 28H subarticle (2) of the 1945 Constitution). A person can become a disabled not only due to an congenital abnormality, but disability can also occur in children, adolescents, adults, to the elderly. Anyone can experience accidents on the highway, workplace accidents, or become victims of natural disasters that may cause disability.

Based on the results of interviews with the Head of Section for Social Rehabilitation for Persons with Disabilities of the Social Bureau of Buleleng Regency, Mr. Maman Wahyudi, he stated that "the criteria for persons with disabilities are:

- a) Experiencing difficulties in carrying out daily activities;
- b) Experiencing difficulties in working daily;
- c) Unable to adequately solve problems;
- d) People with physical disabilities: physical defect, blindness, hearing impaired;
- e) People with mental disabilities: mental retardation and ex psychotics; and
- f) People with physical and mental disabilities / multiple disabilities.

As Indonesian citizen, persons with disabilities have the equal standing, rights, obligations and roles as other citizens. Legal protection given to persons with disabilities is an attempt to meet the needs of things that can be detrimental to persons with disabilities. This protection is also to be interpreted as recognition that discrimination against persons with disabilities is a violation of the dignity and values inherent in every person. Furthermore, the protection provided to persons with disabilities can also be interpreted as an effort to create an accessible environment and public facilities for the equal opportunity for persons with disabilities to live independently and in a society (Ridwan, 2013: 237-238).

The interviews also revealed that, "One of the assistance programs provided to persons with disabilities in Buleleng Regency is ASDP (Social Assistance for Persons with Disabilities) as an effort to improve the dignity of persons with disabilities in Buleleng Regency, which is only given to people with severe disabilities, in the amount of Rp. 300,000 per month. The requirements for ASPD recipients are:

- a) Suffer from physical and mental conditions that cannot be rehabilitated;

- b) Unable to carry out daily activities such as eating, drinking, bathing, etc. (consistently needing assistance from others);
- c) Unable to support themselves / do not have a steady income from oneself and others;
- d) Aged between 2 to 59 years;
- e) Registered as a local resident;
- f) Persons with severe disabilities who are receiving social institutions services are not eligible. "

The object of the juridical scope of the protection of persons with disabilities associated with various legal provisions and norms that apply in society, especially relating to protection and has a direct impact on the lives and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities. The protection of the rights of persons with disabilities is an effort that places conditions where every person with a disability can exercise their rights and access all public facilities and infrastructure. There are several aspects related to providing protection for persons with disabilities, including philosophical, juridical, and sociological.

Related to philosophical aspects, the protection for persons with disabilities needs to be implemented in order to provide fulfillment of human dignity and humanity and be treated humanely according to and equal to normal humans, to have equal opportunities in terms of work, access to public facilities, as well as decent life and livelihood. Related to the juridical aspect, whereas there is a need for special regulations governing special protection of rights, standing and protection from discriminatory treatment for persons with disabilities in all aspects of life (National Legal Development Agency (BPHN), 2015: 144-145). Furthermore, related to the sociological aspects, that the protection provided to persons with disabilities is in line with the principle of social justice which is the basic value of statehood in Indonesia.

In addition to the authority granted by the central government through the law, the Government of Buleleng Regency has drafted a regional regulation related to the protection and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities. The draft of the Regional Regulation was submitted by the Social Bureau and a team of academicians (from Panji Sakti University, and the Faculty of Law of Gadjah Mada University), and Puspadi Bali. As revealed by Maman Wahyudi, "... The draft of the regulation (Protection and Fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities) is on the Regent's table, we are just waiting for the official numbering." There are various things regulated in the draft, one of them is about legal protection for people with disabilities. The right to justice and legal protection for persons with disabilities includes the rights to:

- a. Equal treatment before the law;
- b. Be recognized as a legal subject;
- c. Owning and inheriting movable or immovable property;

- d. Control financial affairs or appoint people to represent their interests in financial affairs;
- e. Obtaining administrative ease with access to banking and non-banking services;
- f. Obtain administrative ease with regard to the process of realizing acceptance of regional government assistance;
- g. Obtain access to legal services;
- h. Protection from pressure, violence, abuse, discrimination, and/or expropriation or take over of property rights;
- i. Selecting and appointing people to represent their interests in dealing with the law inside and outside the court; and
- j. Protection of their Intellectual property rights.

International legal protection specifically granted to persons with disabilities is regulated in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and Optional Protocol (CRPD) through General Assembly Resolution number 56/168 of 19 December 2001 (Nursyamsi, 2015: 60-64), it is a set of legal instruments governing the rights of persons with disabilities. The CRPD contains 50 articles that explain the rights possessed by persons with disabilities and the obligations of the state in fulfilling these rights. CPRD includes matters regarding general obligations, equality and non-discrimination, women and children with disabilities , awareness raising, accessibility, right of life, situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies, rights of personal mobility / mobility aids, health rights, education rights, rights for work and employment opportunities, the right to recreation and sports, equal recognition before the law, access to justice, freedom from torture or against cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment, freedom from exploitation, violence and abuse, protection of one's integrity, freedom of movement and nationality, independent living and involvement in society. Discrimination against persons with disabilities is a violation of their human dignity (Kurniawan, 2015: 30).

The CRPD has the aim to promote, protect and guarantee the basic equality of rights and freedoms for all persons with disabilities, as well as respect for the dignity of persons with disabilities as an inseparable part (Explanation of the CRPD Ratification Act). The CRPD not only aims to promote, protect and guarantee persons with disabilities so that they can enjoy fundamental rights and freedoms that can be enjoyed by people in general, but can also to enjoy them fully and without discrimination due to disabilities and to increase respect for dignity and human dignity inherent in every human being (Article 1 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities). The CRPD marks a paradigm shift in behavior and approaches to people with disabilities. Persons with disabilities are no longer seen as objects of medical treatment, charitable activities and social protection. Persons with disabilities are seen as

human beings who have rights that are able to get those rights and make decisions about living according to their wishes and permission just like other community members. The CRPD signatory countries has the obligations that must be implemented for persons with disabilities to guarantee their rights as stipulated in Articles 6-7, 9-17, 21, 24, 26-30, 32, and 33 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Legal protection related to the fulfillment of human rights for persons with disabilities in terms of national legal aspects is also stipulated in Act Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights. The Act stipulates that each person with a disability also receives facilities and special treatment aimed at fulfilling the welfare of persons with disabilities (Article 41 subarticle (2) of the Act concerning Human Rights). Every citizen who is elderly, physically handicapped, and / or mentally handicapped has the right to receive special care, education, training and assistance at the expense of the state to guarantee a decent life in accordance with human dignity, increase self-confidence, and the ability to participate in public life , nation and state (Article 42 of the Act concerning Human Rights). Whereas specifically for children with disabilities it is regulated that every child with physical and / or mental disabilities has the right to receive special care, education, training and assistance at the expense of the state to guarantee their lives in accordance with human dignity, increase self-confidence, and the ability to participate in community life, nation and state. The exercise of the rights of physically and mentally handicapped children at the expense of the State is prioritized for the poor (Article 54 of the Act concerning Human Rights).

Legal protection for persons with disabilities is also stipulated in Act Number 19 of 2011 concerning the Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities. The opening of the convention emphasizes that there is a need for recognition of the same dignity and values and rights for persons with disabilities. Furthermore, the provision of special legal protection for persons with disabilities has been regulated in Act Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities. The considerations in considering the statutory regulations have illustrated the existence of philosophical, sociological and juridical goals. Affirming that persons with disabilities have the same rights as other citizens for a more developed, just and dignified life.

The implementation and fulfillment of the rights of Persons with Disabilities aim to realize and guarantee the respect, promotion, protection and fulfillment of human rights as well as the basic freedoms of persons with disabilities in full and equal, to realize the standard of living of persons with disabilities of higher quality, fairness, physical and spiritual well-being, be independent, and dignified, protect persons with disabilities from neglect and exploitation, harassment and all discriminatory acts and violations of human rights, and ensure the

implementation of efforts to respect, promote, protect, and fulfill the rights of persons with disabilities to develop themselves and utilize all their abilities according to their talents and interests they have enjoy, play a role and contribute optimally, safely, freely and with dignity in all aspects of national, state and community life (Article 3 of the Act concerning Persons with Disabilities). Persons with disabilities have rights that must be fulfilled by the State as regulated in Articles 6-26 of the Act concerning Persons with Disabilities.

The existence of these laws is a manifestation of the efforts to protect, respect, promote and fulfill the rights of persons with disabilities, as well as being a very clear legal basis for the importance of regulating the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities in all aspects of community life.

The Empowerment Of The Disabled Community By The Government Of Buleleng Regency

Social development as a form of national development approach has the objective to improve the quality and welfare of human life based on a sense of justice, peace, and the realization of welfare related to physical, spiritual, and social needs. Social development is also a process that elevates the relationship between powers that turn into empowering relationships between individuals, groups and social institutions. In order to increase development and accelerate economic growth, the government needs to pay attention to the human resources condition and pay attention to various aspects that may hamper development, including paying attention to the welfare of persons with disabilities.

Empowerment can be defined as a process for obtaining and giving power, strength or ability from those who have power to those who are lacking or powerless (Sulistiyani, 2004: 122). Empowerment refers to the abilities possessed by someone, especially weak and vulnerable groups so that they have strength or ability in order to meet their basic needs so that they have various kinds of freedom such as expressing opinions, free from ignorance, pain, and so forth. In addition, to reach productive resources that enable the parties to increase their income and obtain the goods and services needed, and to be able to participate in the development process and decisions that affect said parties (Priyono, 1996: 58).

The empowerment implemented in the community aims to help the development of authentic and integral humanity of the poor, weak, marginalized, little people, disabled people and discriminated or excluded women groups, as well as empowering these social groups economically so that they can be more independent and can meet the basic needs of life, and be able to play a role in community development (Adi, 2007: 85). In addition, it also aims to shape individuals and communities to become independent, both in terms of independence of thinking, acting and

controlling of things to be done (Sulistiyani, 2004: 79). Fostering initiative, creativity and a spirit of independence in the implementation of welfare improvement activities, as well as increasing business capability in the context of developing sources of income that can support their economic stance (Suhartini, et al, 2011: 7-8). Empowerment is carried out with the same goal as development, which is to improve social welfare, eliminate social inequalities so as to create an advanced and independent development in social life.

The purpose of empowerment may vary according to the field of development being undertaken. The aim of economic empowerment is to enable the target group to manage its business, market, and form a relatively stable marketing cycle. In addition, in the field of education the purpose of empowerment is so that the target group can explore the various potentials that exist within itself and utilize its potential to overcome the problems they face. Furthermore, the purpose of empowerment in the social field is to enable the target group to carry out its social function in accordance with its social roles and tasks (Adi, 2008: 78-79).

The target for community empowerment programs in achieving independence is creating awareness and fostering active roles, being able to organize and joint independence, improve the life social conditions of the weak and helpless by increasing their understanding, income, and small businesses in various fields of economy towards independent effort, and improve the ability of independent groups' performance in technical and management skills to improve productivity and income. Empowerment emphasizing on acquiring skills and knowledge in order to have access to productive resources that enable persons with disabilities to increase their income.

The empowerment of persons with disability is an effort to transform the growth of persons with disabilities as a real force to protect and fight for values and interests in all aspects of life. Empowerment of persons with disabilities is carried out to improve their abilities and independence. Empowerment does not only include the strengthening of individuals but also social institutions. Independence is important in the process of empowerment, because independence is a stage where people strengthen themselves especially those who are weak and those who are still marginalized in social life through participation from the community in order for them to muster the ability and power to take active part in social life through strengthening self capacity by utilizing existing to create independence.

The Government of the Buleleng Regency, in this case the Social Bureau of the Buleleng Regency, also empowers Persons with Disabilities, namely by conducting job training, participation in Non-Governmental Organizations or organizations related to Persons with Disabilities, as well

as enrolling them to associations concerned with Persons with Disabilities, such as: PPDI (Indonesian Disabled Persons Association), GERKATIN (Indonesian Deaf Welfare Movement) Sports Association for Persons with Disabilities, and the likes.

The role of government and social institutions are severely needed in community empowerment, including in the empowerment of persons with disabilities. Disability empowerment will be more effective if implemented by officials or communities, not by individuals. The empowerment of persons with disabilities is focused on strengthening and developing the potential or abilities possessed by persons with disabilities to be able to actualize themselves in society. Empowerment can be done through a combination of approaches in which the community is seen as an object and at the same time as a subject. Therefore, in certain cases the community is needed as an object, but in other cases it is also seen as a subject. This approach is good to be implemented as an effort to empower the community because in addition to being seen as a group, the community is also viewed as human beings who needs to be guided in the right direction and given broad opportunities to think and design their potential development.

This approach is also known in several ways, namely that empowerment authority is carried out by giving trust to the community to make changes that lead to the improvement of their quality and standard of living. Empowerment can also be initiated by generating and fostering self-confidence and seeing the ability that the community itself can make changes. In addition, the target community or person must have the confidence that they or she or he has the potential to be developed. Furthermore, providing opportunities for the community to choose everything they want so they can develop themselves in accordance with their potential, gives a sense of responsibility to the community for changes made, and the support of various parties so that the process of change and empowerment can improve the community.

Empowerment of persons with disabilities is an effort to improve the ability of persons with disabilities through implementation of various education programs, training, counseling, assistance in various aspects such as economic, social, cultural, educational, etc. in order to achieve the level of social functioning within and have the authority to take decisions related to life problems being lived. Empowerment is also a stimulus for persons with disabilities to free themselves from powerlessness and backwardness, so as to increase their dignity and dignity as human beings, and to have full confidence in living independently and prosperously.

The empowerment of persons with disabilities puts greater emphasis on the efforts to improve the welfare of persons with disabilities, for example by providing job training and placement of workers. Job training can be organized by the Regional Government, social

rehabilitation providers, community organizations engaged in work training with permission from the Regional Government, and companies that use workers with disabilities with the permission of the regional government. While the local government can also provide information about the work potential of people with disabilities and the placement of workers can also be done by local apparatus and private institutions in the form of legal entities that have permits. In addition, the regional apparatus also has the duties and functions in the field of manpower required to hold a job fair for persons with disabilities at least once a year.

There are two other approaches that are used to empower people with disabilities, including a medical model that considers disability as an abnormality, so that people with disabilities must be normalized, corrected, overcome and cured, so that obstacles faced in the community can be overcome and empowerment of persons with disabilities it can work. On the other hand, the social model is an approach which is based on the understanding that self-integration with persons with disabilities is defined as a process to remove obstacles and change social life. This model emphasizes aspects of changing people's attitudes towards people with disabilities that hamper their independence and development.

Both the medical and social model are community-based empowerment concepts. The concept of community-based empowerment cannot be separated from the concepts of independence, participation, networking, and justice. Empowerment is basically placed on the strength of the individual level of persons with disabilities and also social strength, namely the community that supports each other. This is in line with community-based empowerment that will ultimately increase the ability, self-confidence and independence of persons with disabilities in accordance with the level of disability through activities to improve their functional, vocational, educational and social abilities. So that there is no more discrimination that can hamper the empowerment of persons with disabilities human resources.

Conclusion And Suggestions

Legal protection as an effort to protect human rights especially for persons with disabilities in Buleleng Regency is an effort to meet the needs of things that can be detrimental to persons with disabilities. In Buleleng Regency, the Social Service as a regional agency that has the main duties and functions in the field of social welfare including providing basic social services, namely social rehabilitation services for people with disabilities as well as strategic steps in handling Social Welfare Problems (PMKS) in carrying out social welfare in Buleleng Regency. In addition, there is also a program of assistance given to persons with disabilities in Buleleng Regency, which is ASDP (Social Assistance for Persons with Disabilities), which is only given to persons with severe disabilities, in the form of Rp

300,000 / month. In addition to the rules in national law, Buleleng Regency has also submitted a draft for regional regulation on the Protection and Fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which regulates rights such as: equal treatment before the law, recognized as legal subjects, owning and inheriting movable or immovable property, and protection of intellectual property rights.

The empowerment of persons with disabilities is an effort to improve the abilities of persons with disabilities through various implementation of educational programs, training, counseling, assistance in various aspects such as economic, social, cultural, educational, and so on in order to achieve the level of social functioning within and have the authority to make decisions related to their life problems. The empowerment of persons with disabilities in this case is carried out by the Government of the Regency of Buleleng by the Social Service by providing job training which is also one of the rights stipulated in the Regional Regulation of the Regency of Buleleng concerning Protection and Fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. In addition, persons with disabilities will also be included in non-governmental organizations or organizations for persons with disabilities as well as associations concerned with disabilities, especially in Buleleng Regency. The empowerment is done to increase the ability and independence of the persons with disabilities.

The researchers suggest that the legal protection for persons with disabilities as stipulated in the draft of regional regulation on the protection and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities should be implemented in every walk of life of persons with disabilities, for example, by providing easy access and adequate facilities, especially in public facilities and office buildings or government agencies.

The empowerment of persons with disabilities through job training or participation in organizations for the disabled should be accompanied with the availability of employment opportunities for persons with disabilities to enable them to prosper and improve the standard of living for persons with disabilities.

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