

Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities based on Sharia Economics: Lessons from the Phenomenon of Equality and Social Justice in Indonesia

Uli Wildan Nuryanto^{1*}, Furtasan Ali Yusuf², Beni Junedi³, Ika Pratiwi⁴, Basrowi⁵, Pertiwi Utami⁶

^{1,2,5}*Postgraduate Program, Universitas Bina Bangsa, , Indonesia*

³*Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Bina Bangsa, Banten, Indonesia*

⁴*Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Bina Bangsa, Indonesia*

⁶*Sekolah Tinggi Ekonomi dan Bisnis Islam Lampung, Indonesia*

Abstract - *Islam has a positive view of the rights of people with disabilities and provides support in efforts to realize equality and social justice for them. On the other hand, people with disabilities are underrepresented in achieving equality and social justice. Thus, the issues that occur in Indonesia have given rise to several perceptions related to the problem of discrimination, the difficulty of fulfilling the rights of people with disabilities, and the accessibility of various sectors that are important to them. Therefore, it is important for a systematic literature review to investigate the picture of equality and social justice for people with disabilities in Indonesia as well as empowerment efforts that can be carried out through the Sharia economic empowerment model proposed by various previous studies. The findings reveal two important things. First, opportunities for equality and social justice for people with disabilities are carried out through some regulations, policies, and superior programs to achieve inclusion in Indonesia. The government is continuing to strive for it, however, it is facing several big challenges that must be immediately resolved. Second, empowering people with disabilities using the Sharia economic empowerment model focuses on two important things, namely changing mindsets and adjusting infrastructure. The conclusion is that Sharia economic empowerment has a great opportunity to realize equality and social justice for people with disabilities in Indonesia. It is hoped that this study can become reference material for community empowerment programs aimed at people with disabilities. Apart from that, it is hoped that it can provide enlightenment regarding changes in people's mindsets and foster participation and self-sufficiency in the community and government in terms of funding sources in the future.*

Keywords – Equality, Social Justice, Persons with Disabilities, Islamic Economic Empowerment

INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of equality and social justice is one of the global Islamic discourses. The issues of inequality and injustice in social development for the community make it important for Muslim experts and scholars to provide a solid foundation for equality and social justice by Islamic teachings. People with disabilities are the most vulnerable group of

people affected by natural disasters, inequality, and injustice in society. They often experience barriers to participation and community exclusion (Saran et al., 2020; Toquero, 2020). The current global fact is that about 16 percent of the world's population is disabled – more than one billion people. They are considered the largest minority group in the world. Around 80 percent of people with disabilities are in developing

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countries, including Indonesia. The Sendai Disaster Reduction Framework 2015-2030 and the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda emphasize the need for the inclusion of all policies, ending poverty, and disaster risk reduction (DRR) practices for persons with disabilities [3].

The Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia (KEMENKO PMK) explained that the number of people with disabilities in 2023 will reach 22.97 million people or equivalent to 8.5 percent of the total population of Indonesia. However, it has decreased from 2020 which was recorded at 28.05 million people or equivalent to 10.38 percent as stated in the National Economic Survey (Susenas). Empirical facts show that only 9 percent of the 8 million workforce with disabilities are absorbed as a workforce. The rest, have to live below the poverty line and often face limited access to health, education, training, and decent work. Even more surprising, Indonesia has the highest prevalence of disability in Southeast Asia according to UNESCAP. Other data states that almost 785 million people with disabilities are of working age and the majority of them are not working. Another fact shows that excluding people with disabilities from the employment rate has resulted in the country losing 3 to 7 percent of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

The literature explains the Islamic view in interpreting equality and social justice which refers to a stance that all human beings are equal, differentiating them all is the piety they have. This is emphasized in the words of Allah SWT in Surah Annisa (4) the first verse with the expression *Main Nafsin Wahida* and all human beings receive the protection and respect that has been outlined in the Qur'an regardless of race, religion, language, ethnicity, race, and so on. Previous literature has linked the issue of equality and social justice with the practice of economic empowerment in modern society which is manifested in various forms. For example, Islamic social finance practices through the implementation of zakat and waqf (Kuanova et al., 2021; Lita, 2020; Utami et al., 2021), Islamic educational leadership (Brooks & Ezzani, 2022;

Ezzani et al., 2023; Griffiths, 2022), the application of Islamic microfinance (Al-Ameen, 2016; Nugroho et al., 2020), and corporate social responsibility practices [12], [13]. However, very little literature has been found highlighting the relationship between equality social justice, and economic empowerment for people with disabilities in an Islamic view and what challenges and opportunities must be faced in the future.

Based on the background of these problems, this study aims to investigate the phenomenon of equality and social justice for people with disabilities in Indonesia. And provide practical solutions in the form of effective empowerment models for the foundation in this context obtained from various sources of previous literature studies from reputable international journals. The expected implications are that the results of these findings can be used as reference material to fight for the rights of people with disabilities in obtaining empowerment for a better life through government and other stakeholders' plans and programs.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Based on the background of these problems, this study aims to investigate the phenomenon of equality and social justice for people with disabilities in Indonesia. And provide practical solutions in the form of effective empowerment models for the foundation in this context obtained from various sources of previous literature studies from reputable international journals. The expected implications are that the results of these findings can be used as reference material to fight for the rights of people with disabilities in obtaining empowerment for a better life through government and other stakeholders' plans and programs.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

This study uses a descriptive analysis approach that refers to literature review as a research method as presented by Snyder (2019) Namely by examining several primary and

secondary references related to the rights and obligations of people with disabilities in various reference sources. To find a suitable reference source, the author uses the software tools Publish or Perish (PoP) and Vosviewer. The references obtained are then carefully analyzed and look for important points to draw a correct and appropriate conclusion. Supporting references are laws and regulations, government regulations, and related government policies and programs that discuss equality and social justice for people with disabilities. Likewise with other important references both from the official government website and others that intersect with this research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Inclusion of Equality and Social Justice for Persons with Disabilities in Indonesia

The first findings describe the implementation of an inclusive Indonesia towards a fairer and more equitable society. This social inclusion aims to ensure that people, regardless of socio-economic background, ethnicity, religion, gender, or ability, have equal opportunities to access resources and participate in social, political, and economic life. The main principles of social inclusion include all aspects of equality and social justice such as the elimination of discrimination, increasing accessibility, strengthening human rights, promoting social justice, and equal opportunities. Social inclusion is closely related to equality and social justice. Social inclusion aims to create a just and equal society where people get equal rights and opportunities to access resources. Meanwhile, equality and social justice are principles that advocate for equality and fair distribution in society itself. When social inclusion is achieved, social justice is also realized. Because directionality or inequality does not occur anymore.

Previous studies have revealed the role of the government and society in promoting social inclusion. For example, the implementation of the rule of law prevents all forms of discrimination and supports human rights; encouraging active

community participation in public policy decision-making; improving effective programs related to access to education, health, and economic opportunities; socialization and public campaigns to build awareness and understanding of social inclusion; encourage collaboration between educational institutions, the public, private sector, and associations, and civil society to create inclusive policies.

With the realization of social inclusion, people with disabilities are expected to be able to access health services, education, work, nutrition, and social protection, and fulfill the rights of people with disabilities. So that people with disabilities can independently become superior human resources who can contribute to nation-building. To support this, there are some opportunities and challenges for equality and social justice aimed at realizing the rights of people with disabilities in Indonesia. The government already has a program for equality including social rehabilitation, empowerment, guarantees, and social protection.

The Atensi program is a social rehabilitation service using a family, community, and recessive approach with the fulfillment of the needs of a decent life to the fulfillment of accessibility. People with disabilities are given job opportunities and accessibility because many of them have abilities and achievements that exceed normal people in general. In detail, it is explained in the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs Number 16 of 2020 concerning Social Rehabilitation Assistance which underlies the use of the rights of persons with disabilities including integrated and sustainable social services to reach the entire community.

Social rehabilitation efforts are carried out in the form of motivation and psychosocial diagnosis, care and nurturing, spiritual mental guidance, vocational training, and entrepreneurship coaching, physical guidance, social guidance and psychosocial counseling, accessibility services, social assistance and assistance, resocialization guidance, further guidance and/or referrals, and concern for the fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities, especially in the health sector.

Opportunities for people with disabilities in obtaining equality and social justice in terms of accessibility of job opportunities are of course closely related to government support through legislation. The Indonesian government provides the rights of people with disabilities which was passed through Law Number 19 of 2011. In the provisions of this Law, there are several rights of persons with disabilities that must be provided by the state as explained by the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia, as follows:

1. Equal and Non-Discriminatory Rights - People with disabilities have the same rights and opportunities in society, even under the law. These people should also have equal legal protection and benefits without discrimination.
2. Right to Accessibility - People with disabilities are also entitled to equal opportunities for public facilities and services. Therefore, the state is required to facilitate access so that everything is more affordable. That way, people with disabilities can live without dependence on others. If this is not fulfilled, it means that the state has failed to fulfill the various rights of those who lack it to live better.
3. Right to Life – People with disabilities also have the same opportunity to live and are guaranteed by the state. There are good rights to life that must be fulfilled by the state for those who have disabilities, namely:
(i) Having the right to respect for integrity;
(ii) Having the same right to life; (iii) Obtaining a guarantee of survival; (iv) Have guarantees from abandonment, shackling, confinement, exclusion, and threats; (v) Have guarantees against all forms of exploitation and torture; (vi) Have guarantees from torture, cruel and even inhuman treatment.
4. Right to Raise Awareness - The State also needs to encourage knowledge and socialization to increase public awareness of people with disabilities. This aims to raise awareness so that we can respect the rights

and dignity of people who have these shortcomings.

5. Right to Freedom from Exploitation and Violence - People with disabilities are believed to be more vulnerable to exploitation and violence. The state must ensure that people with disabilities are free from various things that threaten safety. This is because people with disabilities must be protected legally and be able to use the law on an equal footing with all Indonesian people.

From a global perspective, to fulfill the rights of persons with disabilities in physical activity, States must consider ways and means related to increasing capacity nationally, to succeed in various rights of persons with disabilities [15]. This is to avoid discrimination, meaning any differences, exclusions, or restrictions on a person with a disability. In addition, modifications and adjustments need to be made, to ensure the implementation of human rights equality for people with disabilities. This is also related to the design of various public places so that they can still be enjoyed by people with disabilities. This means that various product designs, environments, and services can be used by everyone. Even so, assistive devices may still be needed under certain conditions. That way, it is hoped that people with disabilities can fully participate in the development of the nation and state.

Government Regulation (PP) Number 52 of 2019 concerning Social Implementation for Persons with Disabilities as a mandate of Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities is also an important part of social protection, social empowerment, social security, and social rehabilitation for persons with disabilities. Similarly, Article 67 of the Job Creation Law. These three legal provisions provide legal protection to realize equality and equality of rights for persons with disabilities in national development. Through this government regulation, social empowerment can also become stronger to encourage climate growth and the

development of self-potential that is empowered, resilient, and independent.

Some challenges and obstacles to realizing equality and social justice for people with disabilities in Indonesia

1. Structural, infrastructure, and resource conditions – current government regulations and policies may not fully empower people with disabilities to make their own decisions. This condition according to Heryansyah and Hadi (2023) are increasingly serious about the uneven physical infrastructure and mobility as well as the use of technology, information, and communication in various regions in Indonesia. The limited resources they have make it very difficult to get a job that suits their potential. Legal reform is needed to realize the fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities (Griffiths et al., 2020; Suwandoko & Rihardi, 2020). It's just that the implementation is not easy because it needs to be supported by the local government and other stakeholders.
2. Social determinants – social determinants are very important for people with disabilities to improve their quality of life and equality. This has been stated by Friedman (2021) In a study that investigates the conditions of social determinants and their development from the aspect of social and health determinants including the conditions of the place where they are born, live, study, and worship. In Indonesia, poverty, exclusion from education, and employment are the worst risks for them. Worse, when they are employed, they face wages that are lower than up to 22 percent of normal workers' wages. Some of the disabled persons who are employed and have a medically diagnosed illness do not receive wage benefits [20]. This gap in social support mechanisms makes them dependent on support from family members.
3. Health and health system risks – People with disabilities often have difficulty accessing health services. Obstacles that are commonly found are related to limited

information about health services, culture, and attitudes of the community, as well as logistical obstacles [21]. People with disabilities have a much higher risk of ill health than normal people. The risk of non-communicable diseases such as lack of physical activity and depressive disorders makes them often overlooked in public health interventions. As explained by Cree et al. (2020) and Annaswamy et al. (2020) the biggest challenges to this factor are lack of knowledge, negative attitudes, discriminatory practices among health workers, lack of access to health information facilities and services, and lack of disability-related research information.

4. Condition of Statistical Data on Persons with Disabilities – According to WHO calculations, it is estimated that 10 percent of Indonesia's population, or equivalent to 24 million people are people with disabilities. Meanwhile, according to PUSDATIN from the Ministry of Social Affairs in 2010, the number of people with disabilities was less than 12 million people. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration recorded many less than 8 million people. The lack of accurate data on the number of people with disabilities has hindered a series of actions and actions that should be carried out optimally. Some assistance programs cannot be effectively distributed because of the large number of people with disabilities who are not recorded. There is not even accurate and in-depth data on people with disabilities in Indonesia.
5. Conditions of Supporting Organizations include non-governmental organizations (NGOs), associations of persons with disabilities, and local communities - Participation of organizations for persons with disabilities in economic development face limited resources and support from other stakeholders. The literature reveals that opportunities for collaboration and commitment between them can support the achievement of social inclusion through

disaster risk reduction and resilience building [24].

Based on the results of the first findings, it can be understood that inclusion, equality, and social justice can be an important foundation in realizing a just society, including for people with disabilities. Through inclusion, the problem of discrimination and equal opportunity in various aspects of life will be realized. By creating equality and social justice for people with disabilities by first examining the opportunities, challenges and obstacles that exist, it is hoped that Indonesia's inclusion can be realized in the future. Obtaining extraordinary benefits from the realization of social inclusion as a whole certainly requires support from stakeholders. This is because to create an inclusive society, it is necessary to build a strong foundation to be able to see opportunities and face challenges to achieve sustainability and long-term progress.

Global Sharia Economic Empowerment for Persons with Disabilities

The second finding revealed that the model of Sharia economic empowerment for people with disabilities includes two parts, namely changing to build a positive mindset through various community approaches and Sharia economic empowerment programs.

The first part includes efforts to change negative attitudes towards people with disabilities as well as Islamic views on equality and social justice. They have the right to receive humane treatment and facility services, especially worship facilities. This is because, in fiqh, people with disabilities are still burdened with the obligation to carry out sharia (*taklif*) as long as their intellect can work well, as stated by Allah SWT in Surah An-Nur verse 61 which means, "There is no obstacle for the blind, the blind, the sick, and all of you to eat together from your house, your father's house or your mother's house...". This verse explicitly affirms social equality between persons with disabilities and those who are not persons with disabilities. They must be treated equally and accepted sincerely,

without discrimination, and negative stigma in social life. Previous findings explain that Islam positions people with disabilities with respect, equal to other normal people. Even the Qur'an glorifies the disabled by immortalizing their stories in one of the surahs of his surahs [25].

In looking at disability, it is necessary to minimize perception using *a charity-based approach mindset*, namely *a mindset* that views disability with pity. So what is done for people with disabilities is only to provide assistance based on volunteerism. This can be done through organizations that support people with disabilities, namely by taking a variety of approaches that are friendly to the Muslim community in particular. And actively socialize and collaborate with various government and private institutions to provide understanding and show that people with disabilities are empowered.

Previous studies have explained that in viewing people with disabilities use *a social-based approach*, viewing the condition of "disability" as an impact of social interaction in the environment. In other words, disability can occur due to unfriendly social conditions and no adjustment to the interaction needs of people with disabilities, for example, the absence of a *guiding block* will make it difficult for the blind when walking. This is called an obstacle for people with disabilities. By doing the perspective *Sosial Based approach* what needs to be improved is social and environmental conditions so that Persons with Disabilities are not socially excluded and can carry out activities and interact like other humans (Birau et al., 2019; Brittain, 2004; Mostert, 2016).

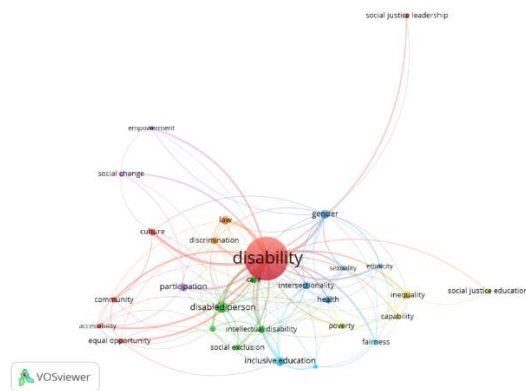
The third part is to create sharia entrepreneurship programs by utilizing digital technology and building inclusive villages for people with disabilities. These programs are also supported by the establishment of sharia cooperatives and associations of business people with disabilities. The model also includes training on how to build a business, mentoring, technical assistance, grants, and venture capital through Islamic financial institutions and Islamic social finance. Not without reason, according to data from the Infobank Research Bureau, the number

of Islamic banks in Indonesia (commercial banks) reaches 13 banks, 20 Sharia Business Units, and 165 Islamic BPRs which have great potential to provide business capital for them. Similarly, Islamic social financial institutions such as the National Amil Zakat Agency (BAZNAS), the Amil Zakat Institute (LAZ), and the Indonesian Waqf Agency (BWI) have a large enough amount of social funds to be able to contribute to supporting equality and social justice for people with disabilities. Previous studies have found that Islamic microfinance in Nigeria has been quite successful in addressing the problems of equality and social justice [10]. The contribution of Islamic banking and Islamic social finance in Indonesia is still very small. For example, BAZNAS noted that the performance of the Zakat Management Organization (OPZ) which puts the distribution of zakat funds for the disabled is still below 1 percent [29]. Unlike in developed countries such as the United States, the model of community empowerment through entrepreneurship is also quite successfully implemented for people with disabilities. Entrepreneurship programs can facilitate them to be economically independent [30].

Infrastructure adjustments also need to be made by ensuring that people with disabilities have access to sharia economic empowerment programs that are affordable, broad, quality, and standard with others. This means that they must receive the same legal, educational, and health-building protections as the general public and obtain equal access. Sharia economic empowerment is a strategic step in promoting equality and social justice [31]. This is because of the comprehensive, integrative, and competitive empowerment of the Sharia economy which is also based on the *maslahah mursalah* in realizing a healthy and prosperous life.

The novelty of this study is based on the results of a bibliometric analysis that has been carried out to determine research trends on equality and social justice for people with disabilities globally from 2014 to 2024, it was found that none of the studies in both Scopus and Google Scholar investigated linking disability keywords with community empowerment

through the Islamic economic empowerment model. Literature studies with the keyword community empowerment for people with disabilities are not widely found. This is also clearly illustrated in the visualization shown in Figure 1.



From Figure 1, it is revealed that the distance between the keywords of empowerment and social justice for disability is very far. Related to equality, the most common findings are discussing gender equality and cases of inequality for people with disabilities. These findings reveal a new fact that current studies do not seem to have highlighted the model of Sharia economic empowerment that can benefit extraordinarily from community empowerment through the concept of economic empowerment based on *maslahah mursalah*. The literature reveals that the model can create an economic empowerment ecosystem that not only provides justice in the distribution of wealth but also empowers every individual and group in society. In addition, from a literature study search using Publish or Perish software, it was found that from the search engine for 200 studies in Scopus and 1000 studies on Google Scholar over the past 10 years, only 120 studies in Scopus and 770 studies on Google Scholar were found that discussed equality and social justice for people with disabilities. This means that research with this theme is still very minimal.

The results of this first finding are inversely proportional to the current phenomenon that highlights the importance of equality and social justice for people with disabilities around the world who are recorded as amounting to 16%

of the world's population. The 2023 Global Survey on Persons with Disabilities and Disaster revealed that the world community must urgently find the right strategy to address failures in protecting people with disabilities.

Ultimately, these findings should be a serious concern for researchers and stakeholders who have great hopes for realizing equality and social justice for all world communities. Research provides the information and knowledge needed to solve problems and make decisions. With the low level of research publications related to disability rights, equity, social justice, and also empowerment for, more problems will likely occur in terms of developing empowerment programs for people with disabilities. Future studies need to further enrich the treasures of research on this theme. Thus, the broad benefits of research can be maximally used for the benefit of science and policymakers around the world.

People with disabilities in Indonesia are more likely to experience inequality and social injustice than normal people. This makes it important to implement government regulations and policies in supporting the realization of social inclusion. Problems in accessing services for people with disabilities are caused by a complex and dynamic interaction system between various challenges and obstacles that exist today. The development of a sharia economic empowerment model is important for people with disabilities. This is because many Islamic financial and non-financial organizations in Indonesia have great potential to contribute to supporting equality and social justice for people with disabilities. To achieve this, it starts with finding effective solutions to overcome various challenges and obstacles. Then work together to achieve the opportunities that exist. The empowerment of people with disabilities by including various aspects of the Sharia economy needs to be specifically considered by stakeholders. That way, it can create an economic empowerment ecosystem that not only provides justice in the distribution of wealth but also empowers every individual and group in society, especially for people with disabilities.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

From the findings that have been disclosed, it can be concluded that the implementation of government regulations and policies in supporting the realization of equality and social justice for people with disabilities in Indonesia is still weak. Although it has some great opportunities social inclusion that should be able to support equality and social justice still has to overcome various challenges and obstacles. It is important to ensure effective measures for Sharia economic empowerment in realizing equality and social justice for persons with disabilities and increasing access to various important socio-economic aspects through the framework of Sharia economic empowerment. Furthermore, the findings emphasize the need to implement inclusive policies laws, and regulations for disabilities in the future. An understanding of the phenomenon of equality and social justice as well as the support of the Sharia economic empowerment model is expected to enrich readers' insights in expressing their thoughts and actions related to these issues. This research is limited to the scope of literature studies that focus on the phenomenon of equality and social justice that occurs in Indonesia. In this regard, subsequent studies may use more comprehensive and modern methodologies to investigate new perspectives that can strengthen the role of global Sharia economics in supporting efforts to achieve Indonesian inclusion.

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