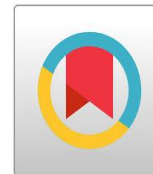


**Accessibility for People with Disabilities in Public Services at UPTD LIPONSOS
 Kalijudan Surabaya City Social Service
 Aksesibilitas Penyandang Disabilitas Pelayanan Publik di UPTD (LIPONSOS)
 Kalijudan Dinas Sosisal Kota Surabaya**



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ARTICLE INFORMATION

<p>Keywords Accessibility; Disability; Public Service;</p>	<p>ABSTRACT <i>In fulfilling human rights, there must be no provisions that exclude and align one person with another regardless of the shortcomings and advantages of each person, including no difference in treatment for normal people and people with disabilities. Persons with disabilities have the right to obtain justice for the availability of public services. For mankind, the principle of justice is an important principle that humans crave as the highest ideal of mankind. The existence of 4 aspects that have been explained in the Surabaya City regional regulations, namely Convenience, Usability, Safety and Independence, are expected to be able to improve accessibility for people with disabilities. The research method used is descriptive qualitative method with literature study and observation in the form of interviews. The results showed that in the aspect of convenience, it is quite good even though there are still some things that have not shown maximum results such as the absence of handrail facilities leading to the bathroom and handrails for wheelchair users, then for aspects of usability, convenience and independence have shown very good results.</i></p>
<p>Kata Kunci Aksesibilitas; Disabilitas; Pelayanan Publik;</p>	<p>ABSTRAK Dalam memenuhi hak asasi manusia harus tiada ketetapan yang melain-lainkan dan menjarakan seseorang satu bersama seseorang lainnya terlepas apapun kekurangan maupun kelebihan setiap orang termasuk tidak ada perbedaan perlakuan bagi orang normal maupun disabilitas. Penyandang disabilitas mempunyai hak memperoleh keadilan atas ketersediaan layanan publik. Bagi umat manusia, prinsip keadilan merupakan prinsip penting yang didambakan manusia sebagai cita-cita tertinggi umat manusia. Adanya 4 Aspek yang telah dijelaskan pada peraturan daerah Kota Surabaya yaitu Kemudahan, Kegunaan, Keselamatan dan Kemandirian, diharapkan mampu untuk meningkatkan aksesibilitas disabilitas. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode kualitatif deskriptif dengan studi literatur serta observasi berupa wawancara. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dalam aspek kemudahan sudah cukup baik meskipun masih terdapat beberapa hal yang belum menunjukkan hasil yang maksimal seperti tidak adanya fasilitas pegangan yang menuju ke kamar mandi dan pegangan rambat bagi pengguna kursi roda selanjutnya untuk aspek kegunaan, kemudahann serta kemandirian sudah menunjukkan hasil yang sangat baik</p>
<p>Article History Send 9th November 2023 Review 2th January 2024 Accepted 7th February 2024</p>	<p>Copyright ©2024 Jurnal Aristo (Social, Politic, Humaniora) This is an open access article under the CC-BY-NC-SA license. Akses artikel terbuka dengan model CC-BY-NC-SA sebagai lisensinya.</p>



Introduction

Indonesia is a state of law that upholds the value of civilization based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, the Indonesian people always place respect for human dignity in all aspects of nation, state and society. This is based on the understanding that human rights are basic rights that are inherent in every human being, including persons with disabilities. (Kusmaryanto, 2021) According to Silvia et,al (2021) increasing the role and fulfillment of the rights and obligations of persons with disabilities in national development is very important, with the rolling of the spirit of reform and democracy which rests on strengthening the joints in the basis of human rights, persons with disabilities as social beings have the right to express their potential for the advancement of themselves and their environment. (Mayarni, 2021) According to Irwan et al., (2022) the word "penyandang" is defined as a person who bears or suffers so that disability means the loss or reduction of a person's ability both physiologically physical and mental-psychological. According to Christensen, (2019) the loss or reduction of a person's ability can occur due to various factors, including heredity, age and accidents. The use of the word "disability" was previously better known as difabel or "disabled". Individuals who have physical limitations are called people with physical disabilities, this is relevant to the statement of Aniyati et,al (2019) which explains that the problems of persons with disabilities come from within individuals with disabilities and from outside persons with disabilities. According to irwan et,al (2022), The rights of persons with disabilities include physical accessibility, rehabilitation, education, employment opportunities, participation in development, and social assistance (Nuraviva, 2017). According to Umami, (2020) Awareness of the plurality of Indonesian society with various differences in service patterns and the needs that must be met by service providers, in this case there needs to be a special design to meet the needs of groups that have physical limitations, vulnerable groups or groups with special needs, there must be services that are inclusive for them. According to Allo (2022) People with disabilities have shortcomings that make them dependent on the help of others, different, imperfect and completely incapable due to their physical condition, so that job sites that want to recruit people with disabilities think about that, even though they are also entitled to receive the same rights and decent work. According to Ardianto et,al (2021) the protection of workers with disabilities in Indonesia should require more attention from the government seeing the number of unemployed people increasing every year. This is certainly a problem for everyone in fulfilling one of their human rights, namely the right to work and a decent life. Meanwhile, according to Anggoro et,al (2023) all Indonesian citizens, if seen from a humanitarian perspective, then people should have the right to get a decent or adequate job and livelihood,

especially for people with disabilities. According to Pursitasari, (2019) Children with special needs are children who have a risk of experiencing chronic diseases, developmental disorders, emotional disorders, abnormalities or physical disabilities and require more health services than children in general.

According to Dawud et,al (2019) to see the high or low accessibility can be seen from the number of network systems available in the area. The more network systems available in the area, the easier accessibility is obtained and vice versa, the lower the level of accessibility obtained, the more difficult the area is to reach from other areas. According to Asiah, (2017) Human rights are everything that is the basic right of every person who has been born from God. The existence of human rights must be upheld, respected and respected by others. The basic rights in question are as described in Law No.39 / 1999 concerning human rights, emphasizing that every human being has a basis for rights, which include livelihood, welfare and freedom that can be obtained from the womb. According to Pasciana, (2020) Human rights are basically human nature that shows equality between human beings, where all have the same position and rights and in the implementation of human rights law, apart from being based on its essence, it is also based on the application of existing culture in their respective regions, because in fact the implementation of human rights is based on mutual respect and mutual understanding, which is a form of equality between differences. According to Tennakoon, (2020) Human rights are not formed only because humans live but human rights are formed from cultural values and morality that have grown and developed in society since they were born. The existence of accessibility for disabilities is certainly felt to be very helpful for disabilities in activities. This does not include special treatment, it is just that the provision of human rights for disabilities has a different way from other normal people (Amelia, 2021).

According to Law No. 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities, a person with a disability is any person who experiences physical, intellectual, mental, and/or sensory limitations for a long period of time who in interacting with the environment may experience obstacles and difficulties to participate fully and effectively with other citizens Based on the classification of Persons with Disabilities in Law No. 8 of 2016, the quantity of Deaf people is very large when compared to other Persons with Disabilities. According to Luhulima, (2018) based on World Health Organization (WHO) records in 2012, Indonesia ranks fourth at the Asian level or around 13 thousand people have hearing loss or deafness, after Sri Lanka, Myanmar, and India. 6 The large number of deaf people in Indonesia indicates that they are one of the groups of people who need to get more attention from the Indonesian Government. Based on equal rights. Data from the Central Statistics Agency or BPS based on the results of

a 2015 survey shows that people with disabilities in Indonesia reached 21.5 million. (Nurmalasari, 2021) A person with physical limitations will experience obstacles or disruptions to participate in participation and experience public facilities in the surrounding environment. According to Mumpuni, (2017) People with disabilities who are in the community have a different point of view. Participation in this case is non-discriminatory participation, non-discriminatory participation means that people with disabilities are entitled to the opportunity to participate in activities carried out by others (Lee, et,al , 2019).

According to Propiona, (2021) One of the indicators for a city to be comfortable is inclusive development. The city of Surabaya itself already has regulations regarding the implementation or actualization of the right to facilities for people with disabilities, but the problem is that the implementation of accessibility provision for disabilities is still uneven in the city of Surabaya, the fulfillment of accessibility in the city of Surabaya only exists in certain places in the Surabaya area such as Taman Bicara, Surabaya City Government Building, Gubeng Kertajaya Sidewalk, Al akbar Mosque, and several more places. Whereas people with disabilities in the city of Surabaya are not only in the central Surabaya area but also the outskirts of Surabaya. This proves that the fulfillment of disability rights can be said to have not guaranteed disability rights evenly and there is still a gap in accessibility for disabilities in places that have not been reached by the ruler of Surabaya. Persons with disabilities have the right to obtain justice for the availability of public services. For mankind, the principle of justice is an important principle that humans crave as the highest ideals of mankind. However, the ideal of obtaining justice is sometimes not easy to realize. (Sianipar et,al 2022) According to Ezza, (2018) Accessibility of public facilities really allows people with disabilities to equalize with non-disabled people. People with disabilities can equally use existing facilities. According to Wulansari, (2021) These facilities are needed by people with disabilities when they will carry out activities or activities, both physical and non-physical. The city of Surabaya itself does not have regulations that stipulate sanctions governing the provisions if the local government of the city of Surabaya cannot fulfill disability rights equally, in this case as explained in Article 133 letter (d) that the regional ruler is one of the embodiments of the bearer or representative related to disability rights or what is also called the national commissioner of disability, the nonfulfillment of disability rights evenly because there is no guarantee of sanctions if the government has not fulfilled disability rights evenly.

According to research conducted Ndaumanu, (2020) From the results of this study, it is explained that the protection and fulfillment of disability rights is not optimal because there are no regulations regarding the implementation of disability rights, in the author's statement it is

stated that the absence of regulations regarding the implementation of disability rights that have been guaranteed in Law No.08 of 2016 is not guaranteed legal certainty. The three studies are unfortunately different from those researched by researchers, which research is focused on the consequences of local governments if they cannot guarantee the fulfillment of disability rights in the city of Surabaya. Many obstacles occur for people with disabilities, such as difficulties in understanding the surrounding environment, difficulties in understanding schedules on transportation, shortcomings in getting proper services (Sukmadinata, 2017). In addition, according to Rumbemba et al., (2020) the main problems faced by people with disabilities are limited access to education, employment, health, transportation, and political participation or justice services. They often face barriers to participation in every aspect of community life. According to Nasir, (2016) In social life with the designation given by one party to another party which has implications for discriminatory actions. This cannot be considered as something ordinary, because this action can be classified as behavior that violates human rights which results in vulnerability in human life. According to Syafi'ie, (2020) barriers to accessibility can occur in various forms, including in relation to the physical environment, information and communication technology, legislation and policies that are not fully in their favor.

Based on previous research, no one has studied disability accessibility, especially in LIPONSOS Surabaya City. In addition, research on Disability Accessibility needs to be done because as social beings the rights of Disability need to be clarified in this research which is useful for improving the process of accessibility, especially for Disability. In addition, this research examines the accessibility of Persons with Disabilities Public Services at UPTD Liponsos Kalijudan Surabaya City which will be explained based on the principles that have been regulated in the Minister of Public Works Regulation Number 30 of 2006 concerning Technical Guidelines for Facilities and Accessibility in Buildings and the Environment, as well as PERDA for persons with disabilities in Surabaya City Number 3 of 2013 that persons with disabilities have the same rights in community public services, namely in terms of (1) Ease, (2) Usefulness, (3) Safety, (4) Independence.

This research will try to complement previous studies by providing facts from the field that have been collected through interviews as a data collection technique. This research will look at the subject only to explain the gap between the real conditions in the field and the ideal conditions that have not previously been analyzed by any research. Thus, the researcher considers that to see a "rule of thumb" that has not been implemented, it is necessary to see "facts".

Researchers focused on finding facts about how accessibility for persons with disabilities in public services at UPTD LIPONSOS Surabaya City is currently by conducting interviews at the Social Service Office. Because the focus of this research is to find facts through the Social Service by assuming that UPTD LIPONSOS is a good provider of accessibility for persons with disabilities, the situation that occurs in one UPTD LIPONSOS is considered to describe the situation in other UPTD LIPONSOS. Thus, the researcher draws a problem formulation, namely "How is accessibility for people with disabilities at UPTD LIPONSOS Kalijudan and what are the inhibiting and supporting factors for accessibility for disabilities in public services at UPTD LIPONSOS Kalijudan?"

Method

The study used a qualitative research approach. According to Sugiyono, (2017) Qualitative research methods are methods based on the philosophy of postpositivism, can be used to research on natural object conditions, where the researcher is the key instrument, data collection techniques are triangulated (combined), data analysis is inductive / qualitative, and qualitative research results emphasize meaning rather than generalization. Meaning is the actual data, and definite data is a value behind the visible data. Data collection techniques according to this research, using the Miles and Huberman model data analysis technique according to Sugiyono, (2017) which suggests that activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and take place continuously until completion, so that the data is saturated. Activities in this data analysis are data collection, data condensation, data display and conclusion drawing/verification In this study, using the Miles model data analysis technique, according to Sugiyono, (2017) which suggests that activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and take place continuously until completion, so that the data is saturated. There are two data sources in this study, namely primary data consisting of informants of the Head of UPTD Liponsos Kalijudan.

The data validity test in this study was carried out by triangulation. According to Moleong (2021), Triangulation is a data validity checking technique that utilizes something other than the data for the purpose of checking or comparing the data. Triangulation is carried out based on interviews with informants. Data collection techniques are also carried out to complement primary data and secondary data. The triangulation techniques used in this study are:

1) Source Triangulation

The data validity test on the triangulation of sources carried out is that researchers try to compare and cross-check the degree of trust in information obtained through different times and tools in research. Researchers use data sources such as observation and interview results. Comparing and rechecking the results of interviews as supporting data with the results of observations regarding public service criteria for persons with disabilities at the Surabaya City Social Service.

2) Triangulation of Methods

According to Adewanti, (2017) There are two strategies, namely (1) Checking the degree of trust in the findings of research results for several data collection techniques. (2) Checking the degree of trust in several data sources with the same method. In this study, researchers used the direct observation method in the field and the interview method as supporting data from the observation results.

3) Theory Triangulation

According to Adewanti, (2017) triangulation with theory can be called a rival explanation. The author gets the data not only from printed books but researchers also strengthen it with articles, journals and laws and regulations that discuss the national library standards.

Result and Discussion

According to Nuraviva, (2017) Accessibility is part of human life in life, so accessibility is very important because it is adequate for human activities as well as accessibility is very important for people with disabilities. Equality of opportunity is defined as a situation that provides opportunities or provides access to people with disabilities to channel potential in all aspects of state and community administration. With this equal opportunity, it is expected that persons with disabilities can carry out their social functions in the sense of being able to integrate through communication and interaction reasonably in social life. According to Arianto et,al (2023) the term disability is used to describe someone with special needs, the term handicap is used. However, along with increasing public awareness and understanding of equality in interpreting human rights, the term disability is considered inappropriate to refer to people with special needs, and the term people with disabilities has replaced it.

Facility Table UPTD LIPONSOS Surabaya City
Facility
Office Building
Office House
Special Needs Children's Dormitory
Dining Room
Coaching Room
Kitchen
Warehouse
Sports Field
Mushola
Parking Area
Multipurpose Building

Source: UPTD LIPONSOS (Data processed by researchers)

In this section the author will describe the results and discussion of research on accessibility of persons with disabilities in public services at UPTD LIPONSOS Kalijudan Surabaya City. The role of the Technical Implementation Unit (UPTD) Pondok Sosial Kalijudan Kota Surabaya in fostering children with disabilities can be seen from Article 6 point (C) of the Surabaya Mayor Regulation Number 2 of 2013 concerning the Organization of the Technical Implementation Unit (UPTD) Pondok Sosial Kalijudan Kota Surabaya, namely "the implementation of services, guidance and development of the potential of tunagrahita and foster students". The role of the UPTD Pondok Sosial Kalijudan in fostering children with disabilities is to provide a series of guidance activities, including mental/spiritual guidance, physical guidance, social guidance, and also skills guidance. In addition, the UPTD Pondok Sosial also provides services to meet the needs of clothing, food, and shelter for children with disabilities.

The target of guidance carried out by the Kalijudan Social Lodge Technical Implementation Unit (UPTD) of Surabaya City is mentally disabled children who live not in accordance with the norms of decent life in the local community, do not have a permanent identity and wander in public places or live on the streets. The screening of mentally disabled children is carried out in a way, namely by means of raids carried out by Satpol PP, then referrals from Liponsos Keputih, recommendations from the Mayor, and also voluntary submission of mentally disabled children by the community who are then placed in the activity

program. The coaching activity program is carried out by providing guidance activities which include mental/spiritual guidance, physical guidance, social guidance, and also skills guidance. the results of this study are in accordance with the focus and objectives of the research study related to accessibility of persons with disabilities in public services. According to Surabaya City PERDA Number 3 of 2013 that persons with disabilities have the same rights in community public services, namely in terms of (1) Ease, (2) Usefulness, (3) Safety, (4) Independence.

Ease

Retrieved from Putu, (2018) People with disabilities have the full right to be given easy access to all facilities in public buildings and in the surrounding environment like other people. This has been regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works of the Republic of Indonesia Number 30 of 2006 concerning Technical Guidelines for Facilities and Accessibility in Buildings and the Environment that convenience is that everyone can reach all places or buildings that are public in an environment. Accessibility at UPTD Liponsos Kalijudan Surabaya when viewed from the principle of convenience for persons with disabilities the road surface is stable, strong, weather resistant, smooth textured but not slippery. "There are three roads from the village that have access links from other villages, Kalijudan village, Mulyorejo village and Mulyosari village with good road access. if the road inside the Kalijudan villa itself is paved" (Yocelinanda, 2023). In addition, there is a pedestrian flow road that has also been equipped with a ramp that makes it easier for people with disabilities, both wheelchair users and cane users and others. Accessibility of toilets at UPTD Liponsos Kalijudan Surabaya, the principle of convenience for people with disabilities can be accessed easily. The toilet or restroom has enough space for wheelchair users to enter and exit. The height of the toilet seat is adjusted to the height of the wheelchair user. Based on the results of the interview, it can also be seen that there is no sign that indicates something as a guide that makes it easier for people with disabilities to go to a building to carry out their activities.

"Not yet, but in each building there is clarity related to these buildings" (Yocelinanda, 2023). Based on the results of observations and interviews conducted above, it shows that the principle of ease of accessing facilities in the UPTD Liponsos Kalijudan Surabaya for persons with disabilities has not been fully implemented in accordance with what has been determined by the Minister of Public Works Regulation Number 30 of 2006 concerning Technical Guidelines for Facilities and Accessibility in Buildings and the Environment.

In addition to the ease of physical accessibility, the Kalijudan UPTD Ponsos facilitates access to fulfillment of clothing, food, and shelter needs as well as access in terms of health services to children with disabilities, including providing housing in the form of dormitories, the condition of dormitory facilities and infrastructure looks clean, neat, and has fulfilled the board needs of children with disabilities. In addition, children with disabilities also get food 3 times a day to support food needs, in providing these meals UPTD has special personnel to cook food for children with disabilities as quoted from the results of the interview as follows "three meals a day with fruit and milk snacks (Yocelinanda, 2023). The food provided has also fulfilled the nutrition of children with disabilities. For the fulfillment of clothing needs, children with disabilities get proper clothing. In addition to meeting the needs of clothing, food and shelter, children with disabilities also get health services, the UPTD conducts examinations once a month to control the health of children with disabilities.

Usability

According to Syaifurrohman, (2020) buildings and environments that are designed should pay attention to their usefulness for everyone, including people with disabilities. Usability is that everyone must be able to use all places or buildings that are public in the environment. The provision of existing facilities has a beneficial value and is used for people with disabilities. At UPTD Liponsos Kalijudan Surabaya, facilities are available that can be used by persons with disabilities. The results of interviews conducted as follows "The facilities that have been provided are playgrounds, residential facilities, facilities for schools, health facilities, so children with disabilities also have the same rights to get facilities as children in general.

UPTD Liponsos Kalijudan Surabaya also has a shady area, namely a road with a canopy that can connect the girls' and boys' dormitories as stated by Mrs. Veronika Yocelinanda Febrianti as Head of the Sub-Department of TU Kampung Anak Negeri. "There is a shaded area that has just been built at UPTD Kalijudan which can connect the girls' and boys' dormitories" (Yocelinanda, 2023). This shaded area is useful for people with disabilities in accessing other dormitories so that they will not feel hot or rainy. The provision of assistive devices is also an important means of supporting persons with disabilities in carrying out their activities at UPTD Liponsos Kalijudan Surabaya. "There is, the provision of hearing aids, adaptive wheelchairs, ordinary wheelchairs. Good condition for hearing aids are still functioning and adaptive wheelchairs are also functioning and ordinary wheelchairs have just been renewed" (Yocelinanda, 2023).

Safety

According to Arifin, (2020) safety is a safe condition for someone in doing work. These safe conditions can come from internal and external sources. From the internal environment is the ability of a person to protect himself and the external environment is the danger that occurs from outside. Safety based on the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works Number 30 of 2006 concerning Technical Guidelines for Facilities and Accessibility in Buildings and the Environment is every building that is public in a built environment, which must pay attention to safety for everyone. Basically, the construction of a building must be based on the principle of safety for its users, as regulated in the Minister of Public Works Regulation Number 30 of 2006 concerning Technical Guidelines for Facilities and Accessibility in Buildings and the Environment, including the UPTD Liponsos Kalijudan Surabaya.

The Kalijudan UPTD Liponsos Surabaya environment is equipped with sufficient lighting, especially at night, so that the safety of liponsos residents is maintained when carrying out their activities. "The lighting in the UPTD Kalijudan environment is quite bright, especially since spotlights have been added at several points in the Kalijudan building. (Rachmawati, 2023). In the UPTD Liponsos Kalijudan environment, there are also seats for people with disabilities. This is part of the safety system provided by the UPTD. The UPTD also provides evacuation routes, several gathering points in open spaces, and there are assistants who accompany residents for 24 hours, as revealed in the following interview results "Providing evacuation routes, there are gathering points in open spaces, there are assistants who accompany for 24 hours"(Rachmawati, 2023).

The environment of UPDT Liponsos Kalijudan Surabaya is also equipped with CCTV in monitoring for 24 hours as revealed by (Rachmawati, 2023) as to UPTD Liponsos Kalijuda Surabaya "The monitoring that exists in the Negri children's village, especially for children who visit, namely there is CCTV, besides that there is supervision from the assistants / officers at the Surabaya Negri children's village" (Rachmawati, 2023). the UPTD Liponsos Kalijudan environment also has a wall fence with an iron top and there is an iron fence sleding door to maintain security.

Independence

Independence means that everyone must be able to reach, enter and use all places or buildings that are public in an environment without requiring the help of others. Independence for people with disabilities at the Mosque is measured by not depending on others, self-confidence, discipline, creativity, and responsibility. First, not depending on others, meaning

that people with disabilities can carry out all daily activities to fulfill all their own needs and desires without expecting the help of others. Independence is carried out in the form of an orientation to introduce the UPTD Kampung Anak Negeri Kalijudan program. Through this orientation process, it is hoped that clients will have self-confidence and grow a sense of social solidarity among fellow clients and assistants, and can get to know the conditions, programs and rules set so that clients are motivated to follow the existing coaching and guidance process. In carrying out its role to provide guidance to persons with disabilities, the Kalijudan Social Lodge Technical Implementation Unit (UPTD) carries out guidance by providing a series of activities, namely guidance or training activities, consisting of physical guidance, social guidance, and also skills guidance. "The training provided by the Kalijudan UPTD to persons with disabilities includes self-help training, making beds, folding clothes and worshipping and others. Skills training in the form of sewing, batik, handicraft, painting, music, photography" (Yocelinanda, 2023). Social guidance is very important because it involves an individual's relationship with other people or with the surrounding environment. Considering the children with disabilities in Kalijudan Ponsos, the social guidance provided by the UPTD Ponsos Kalijudan is by providing self-help training such as bathing, eating, and washing dishes.

In addition, children with disabilities are also taught how to be polite and courteous to their neighbors. The purpose of this social guidance is to instill a sense of togetherness, mutual help, care for others, and confidence in carrying out their social functions in society. The physical guidance activities carried out by UPTD Ponsos Kalijudan for children with disabilities are by holding sports activities. Sports activities include gymnastics, futsal, and badminton. Sports activities are held every Friday and are attended by all children except children with severe disabilities and also have body defects. The physical guidance in the form of sports provided by UPTD Ponsos Kalijudan to children with disabilities has a tremendous positive impact. The limited IQ of children with disabilities makes it difficult for children with disabilities to take care of themselves such as eating, bathing, and self-care, they depend more on other people. In order for children with disabilities to be able to carry out their life processes independently, UPTD Ponsos Kalijudan provides guidance on self-care such as how to eat, how to bathe, and others. From this social guidance, children with disabilities can be more independent in carrying out their life processes, they can take care of themselves such as eating and bathing themselves. In addition, children with disabilities are also taught how to be polite and courteous to others. This is evident when researchers met directly with children with disabilities, they were friendly when meeting new people, they immediately greeted them with smiles and immediately offered their hands to shake hands and even kiss hands. This social

guidance can shape the polite and courteous attitude of children with disabilities. The skills guidance given to children with disabilities aims to improve the abilities and potential contained in children with disabilities. The skills consist of Calistung, Music, Vocal, Dancing, Cooking, Painting, and Handicraft Making. However, not all children with disabilities can participate in skill guidance activities. Only children who have talent in these fields will continue to be fostered regularly.

Conclusion

The author would like to express his deepest gratitude to all those who have contributed to the publication of this journal, especially to UPTD LIPONSOS Kalijudan Surabaya City who have helped provide precise, fast and accurate information. And also all parties who have helped in making this journal. The author is grateful and hopes that this journal can be used to make policies that prioritize client welfare, community safety and of course for people with disabilities at UPTD LIPONSOS. In addition, the author hopes that this research can make research recommendations and references for further research.

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