

***EMPOWERING OF DISABLED ENTREPRENEURS
THROUGH MAXIMIZATION BENEFIT OF SMALL BUSINESS LOAN***

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ABSTRACT

Disabled communities is one of the marginalized communities in the development process and policies, it also happens to disabled entrepreneurs. In the concept of empowerment, disabled entrepreneurs should be given the ease in obtaining a small business loan. This study is a conceptual paper, secondary data sourced from the literature review related to empowerment and small business loans. The aims of this study is to provide an overview the importance of the empowerment of disabled entrepreneurs through maximizing the benefits of small business loans and study is expected to be a reference for policy development related to the empowerment of disabled entrepreneurs.

Keyword: *Empowering, Disabled, Small busniss loan, Entrepreneurs*

A. INTRODUCTION

Handling disability is one of the sosial problems that exist in Indonesia. According to Horton in Edi Suharto (1997: 153) says that the sosial problem is a condition that many people feel unpleasant and demanding solution through collective sosial action. This is in line with the legislation of the Republik of Indonesia Number 19 of 2011 on Disability that in order to protect, respect, promote and fulfill the rights of persons with disabilities Indonesian government has established various regulations governing the protection of persons with disabilities, it can be understood as one of the challenges that often in development, especially in developing countries such as Indonesia is the problem of poverty. One cause of the increase in the poverty rate is Sosial exclusion or marginalization of the disabled population (Sulistyaningrum; 2013).

Terminology disable regarded as a difference in the physical ability of people with disabilities (Wayan Peace dan Ayu Triyani 2003 in Arifin, 2007). The way people tend mendiskrimina sikan where people with disabilities as mentioned above, has major implications for their difficulty to obtain a decent job for their survival (Arifin, 2007). Those problems are the problems that continue to occur in the case of empowerment of the disabled, therefore it is necessary to take concrete steps in a comprehensive, cross-sectoral and cross-discipline as well as the need for sincerity of all parties concerned. Handling viewed from two sides, namely an increase in the capacity of persons with disabilities and improvement of society's view of disability.

One of the most important factors in the context as a disability is access to livelihood. Based on estimation from ILO, 10% of Indonesia's population is persons with disabilities, which means that amounts to approximately 24 million

people. Meanwhile, the number of workers with disabilities (2010 data) mencakup sekitar 11 million people (Source: www.menteri.depnakertrans.go.id). This amount should not compete with the people with disabilities, which is the system more facilitated in every way, especially access to information and communication. Moreover, from the side of employers are often less provide opportunities for persons with disabilities to gain a place in their business activities. With these limitations, the disabled population should be directed to maximize the opportunities that exist in the sector of SMEs in Indonesia. However, problems arise related to the ability of capital return. With all its limitations, disabled entrepreneurs lack priorities of financial institutions so that in its development disabled entrepreneurs have difficulty in developing a business. Based on the background, the study aims to provide an overview of the empowerment of disabled entrepreneurs to maximize the benefits of small business loans.

B. DISCUSSION

1. Disabled Population In Indonesia

Persons with disabilities or referred to as a disabled person, often regarded as unproductive citizens, unable to carry out their duties and responsibilities so that their rights were ignored. Indonesia is a country that has a wide range of risk for disability. Actually legislation on disability has existed since 1977 to be exact No. 4 1977 on Disability. In addition to weak implementation, this law is viewed less empower legal subjects. The term "disabled people" are used are considered stigmatizing because the word "persons" to describe someone who wears "label or negative signs" that the overall personal disability (whole person).

Data collected by the Ministry of Health in 1975 in collaboration with WHO. A total of 3317 were interviewed and found to be not less than 9.2% have various limitations and physical disabilities. Limitations intellectual / mental and psychiatric not be the focus of this study. From the results of this small study, the WHO estimates that the number of people with disabilities in Indonesia at that time amounted to 12% (Irwanto & Hendriati, 2001).

Handicapped data obtained from the 9 provinces in 2009, namely the province of Jambi, Bengkulu, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, West Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, Gorontalo and West Java, after earlier in 2007 had held the same activity in 5 Provinces which Jakarta, Central Java, East Java dihasil DI. Yogyakarta and data collection / survey number of disabled people in 9 provinces 299,203 inhabitants and 10.5% (31 327 inhabitants) is a severe disabled people encounter in their daily activities (activity daily living/ADL). Approximately 67.33% disabled adults do not have the skills and jobs. The main skills of people with disabilities are massage, labor, farmers, workers and services. The number of people with disabilities more men than women of 57.96%. The highest number of disabled people in the province of West Java (50.90%) and the lowest in the province of Gorontalo (1.65%). From the age group, 18-60 years of age in the highest position. The most widely experienced

disability is deformed feet (21.86%), mental retardation (15.41%) and speech (13.08%) (www.depsos.go.id).

2. SMEs Development Opportunities

The development of micro, small and medium enterprises (SMEs) is a strategic step in improving and strengthening basic economic life of most people of Indonesia, in particular by providing jobs and reduce inequality and poverty. The development of the role of micro, small, and medium enterprises (SMEs) are indicated by the large number of business units and entrepreneurs, as well as its contribution to the national income, and employment.

In 2003, the percentage of SMEs amounted to 99.9 percent of all business units, which consist of medium-sized businesses as much as 62.0 thousand business units and the number of small businesses as much as 42.3 million units were partially greatest form of micro-scale enterprises. SMEs have absorbed more than 79.0 million workers, or 99.5 percent of the workforce in 2004 the number of SMEs is estimated to have exceeded 44 million units. Total employment increased by an average of 3.10 percent per year from the position in 2000. Contributions of SMEs in GDP in 2003 was 56.7 percent of the total national GDP, up from 54.5 percent in 2000. Meanwhile, in 2003, the number of cooperatives as many as 123 thousand units with total membership of 27 283 thousand people, an increase of respectively 11.8 percent and 15.4 percent from the end of 2001.

One of the problems in the development of SMEs related to the problem above is the problem of capital fund here is the role is the Bank as an institution for channeling publik funds are expected to support the developments of SMEs and entrepreneurship in Indonesia. (Suyahya, 2014).

3. Entrepreneurs With Disabilities And Issues

Entrepreneurial is a response to the growing imbalance between population growth and the large number of productive age population is about 89 million to the amount of labor absorption. Total labor force in Indonesia in a February 2013 reached 175 million increase from the previous year of 172 million. Number of persons employed per February of 2013 reached 114 million increase from the previous year was 112 million (CBS, 2013). Although the unemployment rate decreased from 7.6 million in February of 2012 to 7.1 million in February of 2013, but this shows that there is still productive population that has not been fully absorbed in the world of work. Admittedly it would be very difficult to create conditions in which all the productive population can be 100 percent absorbed in the world of work. Thus develop enterprenurship is a self-development opportunities and one of the solutions in solving the problem.

Life difficult disabilities in society because they do not have adequate access to many things. However, access to the disabled has been corrected in the developing countries. History proves that the laws and yhe regulations already made to help so that the lives of disabled people to be the same as normal people. However, the main question posed about the law and legislations are whether it

has been implemented, with both the government and people of Indonesia (Lock, 2012).

Associated with the problems often faced by entrepreneurs in general and in particular disabled entrepreneurs are classically associated permasalahannya in managerial ability. Entrepreneurs are often less able to regulate and improve the ability of human resources, lack of networking and lack of knowledge related to the promotion and lack of access to capital, this is because the process is still very minimal effort so all related reports and financial management can not be accounted for in the proposal of venture capital. With this cross is seen as the need for cooperation of *stakeholders*, namely government, employers khususnya bidang perbankan, academics and NGOs.

4. Small Business Loan Implementation Program

Based on the data source of Bank Indonesia stated that the development potential of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Indonesia can not be separated from the support of banks in lending to MSMEs. Every year loans to SMEs growth and generally higher than the growth in total bank credit.

SME loans are loans to borrowers of micro, small and medium enterprises that meet the definition and criteria of micro, small and medium enterprises as stipulated in Law No. 20 of 2008 on SMEs. Under the bill, SMEs are productive businesses that meet the criteria of the business with certain restrictions net worth and annual sales revenue. SME credit statistics are presented with a variety of items that Net Expansion (NE), Tray Debit (BD), Non Performance Loan (NPL), and Allowance Pull, equipped with variations based on a group of banks, Economic Sector, Type Usage and Location Project in each province and scale details of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. Publication Statistics SME loans based on the definitions and criteria of the business under the Law 20 of 2008 on SMEs being implemented for data monthly bank statements since January 2011. Until the end of 2010 statistics are based on the definition of SME loans ceiling, namely: (1) microcredit with ceiling until to Rp 50 million, (2) small loans with a ceiling over Rp 50 million to 500 million, and (3) medium credit with a ceiling over Rp 500 million to Rp 5 billion. In this definition, all types of loans including the use of consumer credit entry in the SME credit statistics.

Bank as one of the institutions of loan portfolio in the community, especially small businesses have a major role in developing the SME sector in Indonesia. The progress of net expansion of publik credit and bank credit in 2011 showed that the general credit of 85587.6 billion, non-public credit and 448,604.0 363,061.3 billion billion for bank credit. Thus the distribution of bank credit to SMEs is still relatively small. Table 1 below shows the development of SME loans by type of utility.

Table 1.
Development Of Smes General Net Credit Expansion By Type Of Activity.

Net Expansion	Data 2011 (billion)
Working capital loans	60.601,1
Investation loans	24.989,9
Unidentify	-3,3

Source : Data of Bank Indonesia, 2011.

Based on Table 1 it is seen that the majority of the bank's credit application made by entrepreneurs or SMEs are used as working capital. Banks are classified into some time, state banks, national private foreign exchange, national private non-foreign, BPD, joint venture banks, foreign banks and RB / SRB. According to its function as a community fund-raising and channeling funds to the community, respectively - each tiem bank has its own contribution in the provision of credit to SMEs in Indonesia. The data in Table 3 shows the amount of total loans granted to SMEs.

Bank Indonesia datas revealed that the majority of SMEs get loans from state banks (40.7 billion) and the second is the private banks (27.09 billion) (Data Bank Indonesia, 2011). This is related to the number of state-owned banks and private banks and foreign exchange are pretty much easy encountered by SMEs, therefore, many SMEs are megajukan loans to banks in the classification.

5. Disable Entrepreneur Empowerment Through Small Business Loan

Problems encountered with disabel generally is less attention from the publik and the government. Yet their desire to be independent without idle is their ideals, consequently the amount kemiskian and unemployment increases. An effective way to tackle this problem with the empowerment of disabled persons through entrepreneurship training that aims to increase knowledge about creating a business plan or business for persons with disabilities or families.

Training given problem is a problem that appears next to the capital. The government is expected to provide loans to small business loans for persons with disabilities with ease, so that their enterprises can flourish. So with disabilities are entitled to the same service with other normal people. In the capital borrowing for businesses, persons with disabilities should be treated equally in terms of the capital loan and given the ease of borrowing because of the limitations that they have. The government also need to be selective in providing capital. In order that the funds issued on target and in accordance with the purpose, which is to create prosperity in the community. It also can reduce the unemployment rate, especially in persons with disabilities.

C. CONCLUSION

Empowerment of persons with disabilities in the form of SMEs is expected to develop the local economy, thus reducing poverty and unemployment. Besides, it can change the negative image and discrimination against the disabled. Which can be accomplished through training programs, ease of self-employed, capital

easy and clear access pemasaran thereby increasing value-added production through the establishment and utilization of institutional, resource mobilization, as well as the network medium enterprise development under the appropriate competencies to the local economy. Small business products will increase and will eventually be able to create productive employment in an effort to improve the welfare of the community

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