

From Beggar to Winner: The Stages of Motive Development of the Athletes With Disabilities

Hanny Hafiar^{1(*)}, Priyo Subekti¹, Heru Ryanto Budiana¹, F. X. Ari Agung Prastowo¹

¹*Communication Faculty, Universitas Padjajaran, Bandung, Indonesia*

*Corresponding author. Email: hannyhafiar@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The percentage of disabilities in Indonesia is quite large. Most of the disabilities have decided to become a beggar or also known as panhandler in order to find the necessities of life. An interesting phenomenon that occurs in Bandung, there are disabilities panhandlers that have potential as an athlete and in the end, managed to hold the title as outstanding athletes with disabilities. Therefore, this study examines the development process and the motives of the persons with disabilities who originally worked as a panhandler, to be an athlete with a proven record in a championship. The method used in this research is a case study, with data collection techniques in the form of interviews, observation and literature review, against a number of resource persons involved in the process of progress of athletes with disabilities overachievers. The results found were: There are a number of factors that push and pull motives of persons with disabilities to change the conditions of life, from panhandlers to become an athlete. Whereas the development of the motif originated from the desire to exercise, join a community of people with a disability in sport, follow the various training, and participated in the accomplishment. Furthermore, the parties involved in this metamorphosis include : peer group in the panhandler community, the organization, coaches, trainers, fellow athletes, and families. Therefore, efforts are required from all parties to participate in the empowerment of the disabled so that they have equality and opportunity to live.

Keywords: *Athlete, Beggar, Disability, Motive, Sport*

1. INTRODUCTION

Everyone has the potential to become persons with disabilities, whether adults, children, and babies in the womb. Everyone can become a disability caused by accidents, natural disasters, abnormalities in the womb and those things are unpredictable and undesirable. "The disability have suffered in physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory in a prolonged period where the interaction with various barriers may complicate effective and full participation in the society based on the equality with the other" [1], [2].

Persons with disabilities still experience discrimination for example, by public transportation, which is not disability friendly, escalators in the mall that is not intended for disability and several entrance exams or the requirements for admission to a school institution or for work that requires perspective physically and mentally healthy. It can be said public facilities for the disabled have not been enough so that persons with disabilities need a considerable effort in terms of accessibility of public facilities. This becomes very important, especially for persons with disabilities, because without such accessibility, they will have difficulties in mobility.

"The perspective of the community about disability is often likened as the inability of a person medically, so that disability is regarded as a sick person who always needs help and cannot be educated, even less to work like the people being in general. The disability is often referred to as disadvantaged. They must be viewed as a social disability so that everyone can take part to protect the minorities, the social approach is, of course, the main way that can be taken" [3].

"Almost 785 million women and men with disabilities are in the working age, but most of them do not work. In general, those who work have a smaller income than the non-disabled workers in the informal economy with a minimal social protection or none. According to data from PUSDATIN of the Ministry of Social Affairs, in 2010, the number of people with the disability in Indonesia is: 11,580,117 people with whom 3,474,035 (persons with vision disability), 3,010,830 (persons with a physical disability), 2,547,626 (persons with a hearing disability), 1,389,614 (persons with mental disability) and 1,158,012 (persons with chronic disabilities)" [4].

Statistical data compiled by the WHO or the World Health Organization presented that the number of persons with disabilities ranging from 15% of the total world population. In Indonesia, people with disabilities is

estimated at 36. 150. 000 people, or approximately 15% of the total population of Indonesia in 2011 the population reached 241 million people.



Figure 1. Percentage of People with Disabilities Based on Susenas Data Year 2003, 2006, 2009, and 2012

Source: BPS (The Ministry of Health of The Republic of Indonesia, 2014)

From these data it can be seen an overview of the number of persons with disabilities in Indonesia in 2017, they are so much and need attention, especially in the field of employment. Discrimination and inequalities experienced by people with disability can be seen on the gaps in various ways, the most common is the occurrence of gaps in terms of employment opportunities. "Suggests that persons with disabilities are considered by businessmen will have difficulty in doing productive work when compared to other employees who do not have disabilities" [4]. So for the businessmen who provide the jobs, by hiring people with disabilities tantamount to bring the company into bankrupt. Businessmen always put forward the work achievement that will generate a job satisfaction.

The difficulty of persons with disability to get a job making begging as one of the shortcuts to make ends meet. There are persons with disabilities who really incapable so he had to beg on the streets but not a few who were desperate to make a beggar as a profession. "The inability of a person to meet their needs due to physical state disability, limited skills, poor education, and even the lack of space for them to create and innovate. Things like this make the lack of opportunities for them to have space, thus causing them to become unproductive human beings" [5].

From thousands of people with disabilities, there are the disabilities who choose to become a Paralympics athlete. A choice that is certainly unusual, whereby when the limitation does not become an obstacle for persons with disabilities to excel in sports. For persons with disabilities who become Paralympics athletes will certainly need social support that would be one of the non-technical factors in the achievement of the athlete's disabilities. In achieving an accomplishment, certainly, the athlete not only supported only by his sports skills. Besides physical and psychic skills, the athlete's performances are also strongly affected by the social support provided by the closest environment such as the family, peers, coaches, and others.

Social support is a form of acceptance from a person or a group of people towards the individual who creates a

perception in him that he is loved, noticed, respected and helped. Social support is the interpersonal relationships in which one or more characteristics, among others: aid or aid in the relief of physical, emotional attention, information and compliment. From the results of interviews with Paralympics athletes, they felt motivated to excel in Paralympics sport to prove to themselves that even though they are able to earn achievements (self-satisfaction). Referring to the discussion, then the purpose of this article is to set out the stages of the motif development of disabled persons, from the profession as beggars to be an accomplished athlete.

2. METHODOLOGY

The approach used in this study is a qualitative approach. The qualitative approach will give you an idea of the issues that will be examined because of the in-depth nature (exhaustive). The type of qualitative approach is a case study. This case study is descriptive, aims to develop a deep understanding of knowledge emphasizes the understanding of the subjective element of the individuals themselves, understand the specific cases in certain people or situations right on the phenomenon being studied.

The method used in this research is the interview. Based on the purposes and problems of this research, it is considered the most appropriate method of data collection is combined in-depth interview method. Interview method is one of the basic method in qualitative research. Before conducting interviews, the researchers devised a number of questions are appropriate guidelines that are already adapted to the topics in advance, in order that the subject did not extend too far from the context when research is conducted so that the expected research goals can be achieved. Interviews in this research are flexible, in the sense that the question can grow in line with the research situation

After fostering a rapport with the subject, asking the willingness of subjects and the next step done by the researchers was processed the data of interview result in the form of a transcript. Subsequently, the coding is done on existing data. The next process is done by connecting the concepts of respondents. Researchers also can incorporate the concepts developed or selected to explain the problems studied (Poerwandari, 2001).

3. RESULT

"Persons with disabilities are a substitute term for handicapped" [6]. "The term disability is one effort to reconstruct the views, understanding, and perception of the community on a disability namely someone who is not normal, disabled and do not have the ability" [7].

There is a background that causes disability experienced by the resource person who previously had worked as a panhandler until now he turns into the persons with disabilities who excel. Information extracted based on the memories they experienced. The memories contain the experience of disability, the treatment he received from the environment, he feels that he does not have the potential and competencies that can be utilized to meet their needs.

Here's an excerpt from the interview: "When I was a baby, my parents said that I was experiencing a painful heat that eventually resulted in a defect in my leg. Because of that, my father was angry with the situation and then left the house. Eventually, my mother left me to earn money, because after my father went to be less costly to live. I do not live too long with my parents, I only stay for 1 year, when I was 1-15 years old I live with my grandmother, but my family also have the attention. But at that moment there was my aunt who grumbled at home, 'you have to help with whatever work can be done', it makes me confused and sad, because I am not unwilling to work, but how do I help by working, because I can't walk"

Some athletes with a disability experienced a waiver from his family since childhood. From his experiences in childhood are less fun, plus the necessities of life that continue to demand fulfillment, finally, the resource person decided to migrate to Bandung. Family treatment that is less affirmative left a number of experiences that are destructive and establish low self-confidence, substantively in a research said: A happy childhood and a harmonious family environment can help to make people with disabilities have a private stable. The factors that are conducive surroundings also provide a strong motivation for self-acceptance and optimism in people with disabilities.

The resource person decision to get-away to Bandung with the hope that there will be a livelihood that can be earned. Here's his statement: "there was someone who invited me to come to Bandung. I asked what would be done there, he said 'anything goes, think about that later on, what important is we can eat', hahaha, finally I was invited to hang around in the street, sometimes the money can be divided, because I also stay in his place and he also helps me by carried me to here and there. I do not know what other work to do, I only graduated from Elementary". Since migrated to Bandung, the resource person started a phase of his life, with the profession as panhandlers.

Difficulties in getting employment experienced by persons with disabilities, leading to many people with disabilities who are unemployed resulting also on the low level of their well-being. "They are a group that is due to lack of government's role, often become homeless, beggars in the terminals, trains, and intersection"[8].

Early Profession

After becoming a panhandler, the resource person felt some necessities of life began to be fulfilled, especially for food, proper clothing and shelter in the form of rent, they were rented together. As he said: "once, I used to beg around Sukajadi street, the results are pretty good, within a day I can get fifty to a hundred thousand, and sometimes can be even more". His earnings as a beggar, has fulfilled his need to eat every day, but the deviation occurs in the use of his income, "even though I have the money but the money soon ran out, this happened because I often use it to buy liquor, the money to buy the liquor collected together with friends". This means that some revenue used to buy liquor instead, stimulated by social force and milieu.

In addition to the neighborhood took him toward bad habits, there is also a friend who warned about the risk of such interaction. "my housemate often said to me, 'do you want to continue like this?', but how else? I can not get a job, ultimately what matters is to eat and pay the rented,". The unrest inside the resource person about his social environment made him contemplate. "Often sad, in retrospect, I do not want to continue like this, even if I had the money, there is a feeling that is not peaceful, I want to be able to work like everyone else, but I can't because I don't have legs, so what should I do?,".

Especially when he was subjected to a test in his life associated with the opposite sex. "I used to have a girlfriend, beautiful, ordinary people and not a person with the disability, but she just takes my money, I felt sad when he began approaching others, she left me, it means that in fact, she doesn't love me". There is the impression of pride when the resource person tells us that he had a relationship with the opposite sex who are not persons with disabilities like him.

Yet again he felt the familiar feeling, the condition where he felt abused by the environment, like his statement : "after I break up with my girlfriend, just because I am disabled and homeless then she abused me, I was looking for an escape to the booze, I drink to get drunk and had to be carried by friends, I feel embarrassed ". Based on his statement, it strengthens the statement saying: socialization and adaptation become a major challenge for persons with disabilities.

The Involvement with Community

After a long profession as panhandler, the resource person began to feel the urge to change. "since I broke up, I was so thinking, I have to make a change, I can't possibly changing disability that I have, but I can stop hanging around in the street". At this point, inadvertently he had the opportunity to meet someone who will help make way for change. "At that time, I was still in the streets, then I met with Mr. Chairman, he chatted with me, after a long time, the chat shifted about work, he said that he was disabled athlete, I saw his hands were somewhat different, he invites me to practice, I believe it when he told me that he was chairman of the organization, because it is evident from his appearance, and he said he is often in Sport Hall (GOR) Padjadaran".

At that time, the resource person was not immediately welcomed the invitation, but there was an inner struggle in advance before making a decision. "I was talking about this with my housemate, my friend was a good man and like to advise me, ' just try to play to the GOR ', is what he said, then I try to play to the GOR". Finally, the encouragement from the environment is also the one who made him attempt to try to meet the invitation. "I was initially shocked, it turns out that many are disabled like me, there are blind person, there are the same like me, but they use the crutches or wheelchairs, by seeing that, I was a bit hesitant to approaching because it felt there was a feeling of ' Whoa.. they all disabled ' so, I canceled my intention to approach that time, I immediately left". Experience when reviewing the training location of

athletes with disabilities in GOR, being a new insight for the resource person. "When I got home, I was reminded by those whose gathered in the GOR, there are some who are practicing in the field, I think there are many who just chatted, but if I remember again, they seem to be happy, not hard like me ... then I chat again with my housemate, he told me, 'just come, at least you become an athlete, more honorable than being a street person, begging, and at least no one invites to drink liquor he he he'".

After that, comes the motivation to join the community of athletes with disabilities. "I finally came to GOR then I was asked what kind of sport I can do, I say I do not know, I never exercise before because my legs just like this, then I was told what to do if I want to join, I follow, finally became transmissivity". Since then, the resource person is attempting to establish his existence as one of the members of the community who are entitled to participate in learning and practicing become athletes with disabilities.

Practicing and Competing

In the early days of its connection with the community of athletes with disabilities, resource persons are still trying to fulfill their daily needs by begging. "Initially, I was still often being on the road, but the time schedule of physical exercise becomes congested, because I chose athletics, starting from the scratch, it feels heavy, but I already involve with it, until after some time, I rarely to go to Sukajadi". But slowly, he began to decide and gave his determination to become an athlete, with all their risks.

Occurs the process of attraction and influence fights between two different environments, namely the community of beggars and the community of athletes. "My friends are often looking for me, they asked me why I rarely to go to Sukajadi, but I started to like the conditions here, clearer objectives that I want to achieve, I want to learn athletic, I want to be an athlete, I want to be a champion". That is the motive for changing conditions and motives for becoming athletes with a myriad of achievements stronger and won the fight in his mind. "when I am in training, I was selected to join the game, at that time I was nervous, but Alhamdulillah, I can do it and get a medal, although the results are still not much, but by the time I get a bonus from the medals, I am more confident with my choice, I decided to go on with my choice, because although the money I get now smaller when compared to the time out in the streets, but now I feel a different feeling, when came home with money from begging to compare to carrying money from becoming a champion, very different, difficult to explain".

The resource person once won the championship in one of the sports that was held at the Regional Sports Week (PORCADA) for persons with disabilities event in Bandung. He won 1 Gold, 1 Silver and 1 Bronze. The number of bonus that accompanies the victory felt as a result of the hard work that feels different from the money received from the results of begging. It indicates that he feels more rightful feelings and appreciated for his work. It is recorded in the interview as follows: "After becoming a champion, the more determined I was to become an athlete of achievement, because it was good, besides gets paid I

also got gifts, when becoming the champion, it feels great, feel appreciated, I finally thought I had something I could be proud of. "

Achievement

After experiencing a number of experiences of up and down time accompanied by the hard work, the resource persons feel there is a change in life orientation and assessment of the rewards he receives. "my friends like to comment, wow you arrogant now, rarely join with us (to Sukajadi), but no regret even though as a beggar his income is bigger than here, but more blessings, this income from my own sweat, if in the past, what I earned spent out for unclear things, now so much more thought to the roughly required only".

These changes not only occur in the mindset of sources of income and financial expenditure but also changes in self-concept which demonstrates their sense of more respect for themselves and more appreciated by the environment. That is, the accomplishments achieved by informants regarded as something beneficial and is expected to be an inspiration. These findings confirm the statement that: with a disability was not mean it can not do anything. Many of the individuals who in spite of being disabled can be an inspiration for the environment. After being an athlete and having an accomplishment, I feel a sense of pride, people are also starting to admit, not underestimation, although I am still like this, different when compared to the old time, I feel more useful, can contribute gold to the contingent, coaches and friends also take pride in.

Nevertheless, he still feels some unpleasant events, this is related to the conditions of his disability, along with the stereotype of the public on the condition of disability experienced by a person. "But I still get annoyed with others, when they look at me, suddenly still likes to pay for my fare, but I'm not that (beggar) anymore, I also have the money (bonus medal). even once there are those who see me painstakingly go to the GOR for practice, then there is a comment, 'that's it if cannot walk just stay at home'. I am very annoyed, want to get angry and say something, but I resist, after becoming an athlete, I am more able to control my emotions, more patient ... like that "

Stereotypes are owned by the community towards persons with disabilities are synonymous with incompetence in the economic aspects, triggered also by exposure of the indicators of poverty as in the quotation from the Central Bureau of Statistics, among them: The low quality of human resources and limited natural resources, lack of appreciation in the activities social, absence of access to employment and sustainable livelihoods, inability to strive for physical or mental disability. Even though: Article 1, paragraph 1 of Law No. 11 of 2009 on Social Welfare, said Social Welfare is the condition of the fulfillment of material needs, spiritual, social and citizens in order to be worth living and able to develop themselves so that it can carry out its social function. 2. Efforts to realize a social welfare, including social rehabilitation, social protection, social

empowerment, and social security including the welfare for persons with disability.

Many parties consider the rehabilitation of persons with disabilities is the recovery efforts of the existence of their disability to become not disabled. It cannot be fully justified, because there are many factors which are needed by persons with disabilities, in addition to rehabilitation.

To deal with disabilities are not only needed rehabilitation, but also accessibility, equality, and justice to fully participate as part of society and citizens. Therefore, the government continues its efforts to provide care for persons with disabilities, especially promoting equality of opportunity and rights in all aspects of life. That is, the interests of persons with disabilities are addressed simultaneously in the general development program.

Regardless of the complexity of the handling of persons with disabilities by the state, in essence, the resource person feels to be a different person after becoming an accomplished athlete with disabilities, so he says: "I've also met my ex-girlfriend who once frustrated me, but at that moment I do not feel anything anymore, there is a feeling of pride, now I'm different from the person she used to know, especially here I also have started close to fellow athletes".

Presently Life

After becoming athletes with disabilities and recognized have the feat in a sport at a specific championship, the resource person began to focus its activities on this competed for the sports world. "Now I'm focused on being an athlete, if possible I would like to learn another sport, because too many competition in athletic, so if I want to survive, I must master the other sports, in order to be selected.". Nevertheless, there are still a number of problems in his development as an athlete. "I am often annoyed when a friend who looks get privileged here, may borrow this that, requested for this and that, then given, but so be it, I should not be upset, just trying to be the best I can, when I get a lot of medals I will also be recognized like him, I also often sad because our achievement rewards as the disabled athletes are distinguished from non-disabled athletes".

At this stage, the necessary role of the state as a public servant, so that groups of persons with disabilities are no longer considered as people who do not have interests that ought to be prioritized than non-disability community groups.

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), ratified by the Republic of Indonesia in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 19 the Year 2011 on Ratification of the CRPD. CRPD establishes rights of people with widely that any persons with disabilities should be free from torture or cruel, inhuman, degrading human dignity, free from exploitation, violence, and mistreatment, as well as having the right to respect for the integrity of his mental and physical based on the similarity with other people.

Although there are numbers of new problems, the resource person still chooses his current way of life with a variety of considerations. Even now he had already started

an effort to overcome the financial problems that had not felt as a panhandler. "I am comfortable with my current condition, although sometimes when I do not have money I like to think that before I can get this amount of money in a day, but I do not want to beg anymore, I better make efforts now, help friends who trade with money from the medal results, later I can also get part of the profit sharing."

The choice of life determined by the resource person is inseparable from the motive that encourages and attracts him to become an athlete with disabilities who excel. The targets he proclaims are even tighter and demanding more strenuous endeavors due to heavier challenges. "Yes, now my goal is different, if at first I only come to join, but then it increases, I want to be a good athlete, I want to join the contingent, I want to be a champion, and after becoming a champion, I want to become a champion in higher event, so I can become a role model for others...hehehe humans are never satisfied". This statement goes hand in hand with the notion that: The motives of athletes with disabilities are evolving as their experience increases.

The desire to inspire others with disabilities also arise as the accomplishments he achieved. Experience the rise of a new motif is also perceived by the resource person from other research that says: There are athletes with disabilities which tell that she often becomes a role model for other women with disabilities. The resource person, once carry the names of HWPCI and Indonesia won the wheelchair tennis championships in Malaysia, always motivating athletes new achievements.

The new status becomes athletes with disabilities who have achievements, making the resource person have a new identity that is different from the old identity, namely as a panhandler. This new identity also encourages the resource person to have new motives that arise when he plans on what he will do in the future.

Identity is not a set of characteristics that we have or we nominate, but rather the mode of thinking about ourselves. Giddens describes identity as a project. That is, the identity is the creation of themselves are in a process of thinking that has been overshadowed by the experience in the past and what we expect in the future.

4. CONCLUSION

Basically, every individual wants to change his life for the better. The direction change of an individual's life is inseparable from the development of the psychological motives along with the development of the individual. Including the development of athletes with disabilities motives that was originally worked as a panhandler. The development of motive arises from the driving motive as internal and external as the motif of towing. The development phase includes; join in the community of athletes with disabilities, the emergence of a desire to learn and practice a particular sport, the incidence of courage to compete in the championship, and won medals, as well as the development of motive to win more championship in a higher level. The emergence of the motives come from the outside encouragement in the decision-making process.

Here is the role of the environment required as a source of lighters from the emergence of the motives that push and pull for someone to be better than ever, including decided to change profession from panhandlers to become athletes for the people with disabilities.

REFERENCES

- [1] J. Hamidi. “Perlindungan Hukum terhadap Disabilitas dalam Memenuhi Hak Mendapatkan Pendidikan dan Pekerjaan”. *Jurnal Hukum Ius Quia Iustum Facult of Law*, 23(4), pp 652–671. 2016.
- [2] R. R. Harahap & Bustanuddin. “Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Penyandang Disabilitas Menurut Convention On The Rights Of Persons With Disabilities (CRPD)”. *Inovatif*, VIII(1), pp 17–29. 2015.
- [3] G. C. Vani, Raharjo, Hidayat, Humaedi, Grahita. “Pengasuhan (Good Parenting) Bagi Anak Dengan Disabilitas”, Vol 4, No 1, pp. 122–128. 2014.
- [4] P. Arie. “Inklusi Penyandang Disabilitas di Indonesia”. *Jurnal Refleksi Hukum*, 1, pp. 1–4. 2017
- [5] Nastiti.” Identitas Kelompok Disabilitas Dalam Identitas Kelompok Disabilitas Dalam Media Komunitas online”. Skripsi. Universitas Indonesia. Jakarta. 2012.
- [6] Zefianningsih, Wibhawa, Rachim. “Penanggulangan Gelandangan Dan Pengemis Oleh Panti Sosial Bina Karya “ Pangudi Luhur ” Bekasi”. In *PROSIDING KS: RISET & PKM*. Vol. 3, pp. 1–154. 2016.
- [7] A. A. Purnaningtyas. “Penerimaan Diri pada laki-laki Dewasa Penyandang Disabilitas fisik karena kecelakaan”. *Emphaty-Journal*, 2(1). PP. 23-29. 2013.
- [8] S. Thohari. “Pandangan Disabilitas dan Aksesibilitas Fasilitas Publik bagi Penyandang Disabilitas di Kota Malang”. *Indonesian Journal of Disabilities Studies*, 1/1, pp. 27–37. 2014.