

Asean Vision 2020 Consequences of Job Opportunities. Receptors in Indonesia



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ABSTRACT: Asean vision 2020 has a goal of creating economic region unity in southeast Asia that is simultaneously increasing the well-being of its member countries. Since its canning in 1997, asean member states have been encouraged to change both international and domestic policies to support that ultimate goal. As a result, people in southeast Asia now have a wider opportunity to work in the unity of the region. Recently, Indonesia, as one of the eleven other member countries, has changed employment policies to accommodate foreign workers to work in the Indonesian region. Indonesia, on the other hand, has a long and ongoing problem related to unemployment and poverty. People with disability are vulnerable groups that are closest to unemployment and poverty. New employment policies focus only on the freedom of the job market but do not provide security and/or security to those with disabilities to access the job market. Taking into consideration the issue, a change of view about the job for the disabled was urgently needed.

KEYWORDS: Asean Vison 2020; People of disability; Disability; workers

INTRODUCTION

The formulation of asean economic societies (mea) starts with the 1997 summit in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, with a similar vision between countries in Kuala Lumpur and Malaysia (siddique & kumar, 2019), the goal of this vision is to make the economic region of southeast Asia more prosperous by developing and unifying the economy in each asean member country.

Previously, asean had already implemented 3 (three) summit summits in 1997, the 2003 summit, and the 2006 summit. As a result of the three summits, mea began to be established and adopted in 2015. The mea formation is based on four pillars, which is:

1. Making asean a single market and an international production base. This single market includes elements of free exchange of goods, services, investments, educated workforce, and capital flows.
2. As a region which has very high economic competitiveness. This high-competitiveness economy should have competition regulations, consumer protection, intellectual property rights, infrastructure development, taxes, and e-commerce.
3. Whereas whereas whereas in economic development, asean was found in an equitable economic development. This equitable economic development encompasses the elements of small and medium-size development.
4. Making asean a fully integrated region of the global economy. The integration includes a coherent approach element in economic relations outside the region and increases participation in global production networks.

As a result, Indonesia should meet such a commitment by global flows of trade, investment and resources (both natural and human). An age of competence competition will be the current inevitability.

Indonesia's government is quite poised to make a pretty controversial rule of the no. 11 year 2020 inventive work. The commitments in asean vision 2020 are omounted in the chapters that are enunciated in the work's copyright laws despite the public criticism.

The constitution of the republic of Indonesia in 1945, chapter 27 of verse (2) mandates that "every citizen has the right to a decent job and livelihood for humanity." It is the basis that development in Indonesia should be done in order to increase the value, dignity, and self-esteem of the nation especially in the reach of the right to obtain employment in Indonesia for the creation of a prosperous society.

The goal of a massive job opening was to absorb a large number of jobs in hopes of improving people's own living conditions, but the Indonesian job market was still implementing strict procedures and requirements for job seekers.

Its implementation of the 2020 statute no. 11 is expected to encourage extensive investment in Indonesia, which will indirectly affect the opening of jobs for Indonesian people and foreign workers.

Asean Vision 2020 Consequences of Job Opportunities. Receptors in Indonesia

Of the 11 (eleven) a book classic of labor laws, a labor cluster is one of many controversial substances, but the vocational materials of labor are not embodied in that substance, practically the setting is based only on article 53 of 2016's statute number 8 on the person of disabilities.

Indonesia's disability has become an marginal in social structure, with an impact on employment opportunities not equal to society in general.¹ One factor has been the relatively low level of education for those with disabilities.

The government has tried to make provision for the opening of jobs with the jihadists at least 2% (two percent) of all employees for the state institutions and of 1% (one percent) of all employees for the private company (section 53 of 2016's law number 8 on disability).

The fact that Indonesia's total employment in 2019 saw only 0.9% (zero-coma nine percent) of the chances made under the law was 2% (two percent).²

It is apparent from this data that the enforcement of the rule regarding the occupation of the labor force of Indonesia is still not fully realized. The surveillance efforts of both public and private institutions are not seen significantly, not even unheard of.

These gaps are certainly Shared by the public, both employers, those with disabilities and governments to increase involvement in the work force.

On the other hand, grab Indonesia and burger king as Indonesia's private company have tried to meet its requirements by conducting an equality campaign to get jobs for disability persons.

Both companies (new) receive persons of deaf heritage as employees, grab Indonesia with a deaf driver campaign (the story of the dawn shiddiq, first deaf driver partner at the city of bandung grab id, n.d.), and burger king with a deaf checkout campaign. In fact, it requires customers to buy products using sign language.³

From the description of the job recruitment pattern by 2 (two) the company, it actually opened to the view that the work force of disability can work well throughout the corporate climate can be adjusted.

Not impossible, this becomes a form of recruiting more workers for disability, if the proposed climate is designed to provide equal employment opportunities for the disabled.

The potential conflict between the fulfilling of asean vision 2020's commitment, with mutually reinforcing job opportunities for people of disability encourages writers to formulate the following problem:

- a) Why has the Indonesian government not been supervising the enforcement of liabilities section 53 of the 2016 statute number 8 on disability disability?
- b) How does asean vision 2020's commitment toward ensuring the right to employment for those of disability affect?
- c) What new construction rules about giving labor to those with justifiable values and equality?

RESEARCH METHODS

The study is carried out qualitatively to learn the extent of asean vision 2020's impact on meeting disability rights in the field. The administrative functions of the ministry of labor and/or labor services at the provincial level were still very limited, particularly with the meeting of the amount of labor on disability.

As an analysis, the author countered data from the labor and migration of central Java provinces in 2017 indicating that the ratio of trustees to existence in the central Java was 154 (one hundred and fifty-four) to 61,461 (sixty-one thousand four hundred and sixty-one), or if it was reduced, at least 1 (one) job overseers should supervise no less than 400 (four hundred) company. Thus the study⁴ was done by literature studies, literature and secondary data readings obtained from books as well as the Internet.

The study is conducted using a method that is referred to the critical theory paradigm by viewing that current legislation has not secured the same working opportunities for people of Indonesia. In the second quarter of 2007, bank Indonesia the central bank/bi decided to raise its benchmark interest rate by 25 basis points to 8.25 percent, he said.

¹ Kasim, E. V. A. R., Fransiska, A., Lusli, M., Siradj, O., Disabilitas, P. K., Sosial, F. I., Politik, D. A. N., & Indonesia, U. (2010). *Analisis Situasi Penyandang Disabilitas Di Indonesia : Sebuah Desk-Review*. November.

² Rawi, Y., & Alfred, P. Y. (2019). *Jumlah Tenaga Kerja Penyandang Disabilitas Belum Mencapai Kuota*. <https://www.genpi.co/gaya-hidup/8852/jumlah-tenaga-kerja-penyandang-disabilitas-belum-mencapai-kuota>

³ Putranto, G. (2020). *Burger King di Makassar Pekerjaan 25 Penyandang Disabilitas Tuli: Kami Berikan Kesempatan yang Sama - Tribunnews.com*. <https://www.tribunnews.com/nasional/2020/08/31/burger-king-di-makassar-pekerjaan-25-penyandang-disabilitas-tuli-kami-berikan-kesempatan-yang-sama>

⁴ Sonhaji, S. (2019). Tinjauan Yuridis Terhadap Perubahan Kewenangan Pengawasan Ketenagakerjaan Dari Pemerintah Kabupaten/Kota Kepada Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Tengah. *Administrative Law and Governance Journal*, 2(2), 349–364. <https://doi.org/10.14710/alj.v2i2.349-364>

Asean Vision 2020 Consequences of Job Opportunities. Receptors in Indonesia

DISCUSSION

Instead of adding to the ratio of disability workers with normal workers, the government has passed a labor code that lowers the requirements for foreign labor.

As article 42 of statute number 13 of 2003 on employment that reads:

- (1) Each employee who employs a foreign labor force is required to have written permission from the minister or the designated official.
- (2) Employers of the individual are forbidden to employ foreign workers.
- (3) The obligation to have a permit as referred to in the text (1) does not apply to foreign representatives who use a foreign workforce as diplomatic and consular personnel.
- (4) Foreign workers may be employed in Indonesia only in working relationships for specific office and time.
- (5) The terms of a particular office and time as indicated in the verse (4) were set forth by the decision of the minister.
- (6) As referred to in the verses (4) whose workday is exhausted and cannot be extended can be replaced by another foreign labor force.

The provision of this chapter is then refreshed through chapter 81 number 4 work copyright law that reads as follows:

- (1) Each employee who employs a foreign labor force is obliged to have a plan to use a foreign labor authorized by the central government.
- (2) Employers of the individual are forbidden to employ foreign workers.
- (3) The provisions referred to in the verse (1) do not apply to:
 - a) directors or commissioners with certain stock or shareholders according to regulations of the law
 - b) Diplomatic and consular personnel to the foreign office of representatives; The foreign labor force needed by employers on the type of production activities suspended because of emergencies, vogines, technology-based starups, business visits, and research for a specified period of time.
- (4) Foreign workers may be employed in Indonesia only in working relationships for specific offices and time and have competence according to occupied positions.
- (5) Foreign labor is prohibited from filling offices caring for personnel.
- (6) The terms of a certain office and time as referred to in verses (4) are set in government regulations.

The enforcement of the 53rd rule act act no. 8 in 2016 for disabilities is essential when linked with asean vision 2020 where employment access will be open to labor throughout the asean region.

Liberalization of employment through easy access to foreign labor to find jobs and obtain jobs in Indonesia's territory under the labor code has potentially weakened job opportunities for disability workers.

The urgency of employment opportunities for those with disabilities is to increase social (economic and financial) self-reliance for those with disabilities themselves. Regular supervision should be made to ensure that Indonesian citizens with suitable work opportunities, improving living conditions in fulfilling basic human rights.

The article focuses on the study of boosters' rights to get suitable employment for life and livelihood. referring to article 27 verses (2) the united republic of Indonesia's united republic of 1945.

On the other hand, the Indonesian government would also need to take steps to ensure that Indonesia's economic growth would reach 6.3 percent, he said.

The current rule is tokenism as an approvalment of the Indonesian government that has ratified the international convention organization (ILO) number 159 on rehabilitation of skills and job opportunities (persons of equality) 1983.

The lack of formulation and clear standards of supervision to enforcing article 53 of act number 8 in 2016 on disability has potentially removed employment opportunities for those with disabilities that are indirectly an immortal state to those with disabilities.

Indonesia's economic growth was expected to reach 6.3 percent in the third quarter of 2007, he said.

From this fact it is certain, why the issue of oversight of the company's obligation to use labor force never appeared and never even became a discovery, is due to the overload of employment supervisors who could not possibly be able to comprehensive overwork.

Another factor that affects job opportunities for those with disability is the accomplishment of asean vision 2020 commitment. As early as the early 2000s, we may remember together that the unification of asean's economic region began with visa - free policies for asean's citizens.⁵

Since the policy, it has been initiated to encourage economic growth through the tourism sector. With the interconnectedness and interdependence of countries resulting from globalization, health services, financial services, and employment access to jobs have also undergone significant changes.

⁵tempo.co. (2006). *Negara ASEAN Bebas Visa*. Tempo.Co. <https://nasional.tempo.co/read/80611/negara-asean-bebas-visa>

Asean Vision 2020 Consequences of Job Opportunities. Receptors in Indonesia

The increase in employment costs is seen in the number of Indonesian migrant workers who are more comfortable working for informal sectors in the ASEAN region than Malaysia.⁶

Asean cooperation also encouraged g2g (government to government) work with a turn-key mechanism (payment made when the project was completed). In the agreement, usually followed by the consequences of the labor employed in such inter-country projects, comes from the project's executive state (winners), not the country where the project is carried out.

The aspect of granting access to disabled people to compete in the labor market share of asean seems untouched.

Internationally, the issue of disability has gained attention with the introduction of the incheon strategy, a strategy agreed by the government of the asia-pacific region, at the November 29 s.d. 2 meeting in incheon, South Korea.⁷ At least in the meeting results in 10 (ten) goals to embody disability, which is:

1. Reducing poverty and improving employment and employment opportunities;
2. Advancing participation in political and decision-making processes;
3. Improve access to physical environment, public transportation, knowledge, information and communication;
4. Strengthening social protection;
5. Expanding child disability intervention and education;
6. Ensuring women's equality and empowerment;
7. Ensuring the management and risk reduction of an accidental disaster of disability;
8. Improves accuracy and equivalency of information information;
9. Speeding up the ratification and promotion of the convention on disabilities' rights and harmonizing national legislation with conventions;
10. Sub-region, subregion, and inter-region cooperation.

Gradually and periodically, member states' policies have begun to consider granting access to those with disabilities, but are limited to meeting the most visible aspects of public service.

The accomplishment of the right to a job is an invisible aspect which in this case requires a review of the performance of a agreed commitment. This commitment needs to be implemented through the technical and concrete policies of daily life.

With regard to 2 (two) aspects of incentives and intangible, the Indonesian government has published policies that accommodate these, namely:

The attainment of disability rights is listed under the 2009 public service act no. 29, where each administrator of public services is required to provide special access and services to those receiving specific services (section 29).

While the fulfillment of rights in intangible, or in other words has been substantiated, can be found at least in the 2009 act on traffic and road transport, the rule on the issue of driver's licence d, For those with disabilities (article 80 verses (1) e), the implementation of the disability has been challenged to access the driver's license on the grounds that police have not yet had the technical tools to validate a licensed driver.

By comparison, the Australian government has tried to implement an incheon strategy into technical policy through national disability strategy 2010-2020.⁸ This policy is carried out in 2 (two) stages of layering 2011-2014 and driving action 2015-2018. With a pattern of application divided 2 (two) of the stage, it provides a clear focus on achieving the goal of multiple opportunities to the handicapped from both the onto and the intangible aspects.

Evidence for success of the program isa report from the Australian beureau of statistics that show at least 85% (eighty-five percent) for people living in the private sector.⁹

Increased promotion of labor with disability is certainly not a burden on the ministry of employment alone. Synergy should be made with other ministries, such as the social ministry in terms of the provision of databases up to date on the number of labor forces of disability that are worthy of being absorbed by the labor market share.

On the other hand, incentives and tax relief to companies capable of meeting labor quotas for those from the disabilitas should also be considered as part of the efforts to encourage employers to absorb the labor force of the unemployed. When it comes to incentives and taxes, certainly networking with the finance ministry.

⁶ Danang, S. (n.d.). *1% dari 6,5 Juta Pekerja Migran ASEAN Ada di RI*. Retrieved April 11, 2021, from <https://finance.detik.com/berita-ekonomi-bisnis/d-3675996/1-dari-65-juta-pekerja-migran-asean-ada-di-ri>

⁷ Komisi Ekonomi dan Sosial untuk Asia dan Pasifik, P. B.-B. (2013). *Strategi Incheon untuk "Mewujudkan Hak" Penyandang Disabilitas di Asia dan Pasifik*. 61. www.unescap.org

⁸ Nurinayah. (2018). *KEBIJAKAN AUSTRALIA TERKAIT PEMENUHAN HAK PENYANDANG DISABILITAS 2010-2018*. <http://repository.ums.ac.id/handle/123456789/22325>

⁹ Ibid

CONCLUSION

The issue of disability among members of the asean member states is still fixated on the realization of public access to disability, and it has little to do with granting access/employment opportunities for those in the asean region.

This certainly would affect the pattern of implementing commitments by the Indonesian government in the development of less pro-disability policies. The lack of supervision under article 53 of law no. 8 in 2016 has been because of the shortage of employment supervisors' personnel, which is the result of employment management patterns and non-liability policy-takers.

The inclusion program with disabilities in the process of legislation became important and should be implemented immediately.

The increased job opportunities for those who have disability must always be accompanied by mainstream in the perspective of jobs opening in Indonesia and asean, which can be done through mutual commitment between stakeholders, investors and citizens.

The role of supervision by repressive (like, administrative sanction and license extraction) is well worn out, in an era of collaboration and synergy such as today, increased understanding of the worker becomes important, both through policy and social approaches;

Increased capacity and competence for those with disability, it needs to be coupled with the industrial-4.0 development direction, which is an increased use of scientific and technological resources than the work's intensive resources.

Mindset planting to the general public, that those without disabilities must adjust to normal working climate/environment, is the underlying climate/working environment which should be friendly to those who are disability on the first occasion/since employment policies are formulated.

Regarding these radical mindset changes, the writer offers to replicate the next one adopting the policy and working climate adopted by the Indonesian burger king and grab, surely further research will need to be done to deepen this bid.

The discussion on the interestbag issue should be expanded not only on the fulfillment of tools and physical infrastructure in public facilities but also on the issue of providing access to those with disabilities to increase their values and living standards through a completely self-sustaining indicator.

Finally, to close the conclusion of the conclusions in this article, the writer offers a new procedure in the effort to provide equal employment opportunities for people through the formation of a network between the employment ministries, social ministries, finance and interior ministries to draw up the following action plans:

1. Compiling disability database from the rt level through TKSK ministry of social services;
2. Processing the disability database to obtain valid data regarding disabled persons into productive ages and/or labor forces;
3. Access to specialized education and training for those on disability expressed with the labor needs of their ward (city/district);
4. Delivering stimulus to employers who have been able to fulfill and/or committed to fulfill the labor requirement of disability persons in their corporate environment;
5. Provides insight into the Indonesian public through religious leaders, mass communication experts, and public personalities linked to the human issue in order to increase its awareness of public awareness of the rights of the people of disability;
6. However, the rupiah still had a chance to strengthen to rp9,100 per dollar, he said.

Authors hope, with growing Numbers of disability people in the workforce, to increase their basic independence and fulfillment of human rights perfectly. The government is optimistic the rupiah will continue to strengthen to rp9,100 per dollar, he said. That can be ruled out by the formulations of pro-disability policie.

No human being chooses to be born with a disability, but everyone can choose to provide the same opportunity for the disabled.

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Asean Vision 2020 Consequences of Job Opportunities. Receptors in Indonesia

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