

## **Empowering Persons With Disabilities Through The Creative Economy : An Islamic Economic Perspective In Mallari Village, Awangpone District, Bone Regency.**

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### **Abstract**

The main problem in this study is How to Empower People with Disabilities through Creative Economy in the Perspective of Islamic Economics. Furthermore, the main problem is formulated into several sub-problems or research questions, namely First, what is the strategy for empowering people with disabilities through the creative economy in Mallari Village, Awangpone District, Bone Regency? Second, what are the supporting and inhibiting factors in the strategy of empowering people with disabilities through the creative economy in Mallari Village, Awangpone District, Bone Regency? Third, what is the strategy for empowering people with disabilities through the creative economy in the perspective of Islamic economics in Mallari Village, Awangpone District, Bone Regency?

In this study, qualitative research was used with a phenomenological approach and a sharia approach. The data sources of this study are primary data: the Mallari Village Government, disabled families and the disabled themselves and secondary data: data obtained through the Qur'an, Hadith, literature, documents, as well as related and relevant archives. Furthermore, the data collection method used is by conducting observations, interviews and documentation. Data analysis in this study is through data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing and in this data analysis using *SWOT analysis tools*.

The results of this study show that the strategy of empowering people with disabilities through the creative economy in Mallari Village is in line with the results of the *SWOT analysis*, namely data collection, village discussions, group meetings, Village MUSRENBANG, mentoring and training on the role of the disabled, and providing space/work opportunities for the disabled. The supporting factors for the disability empowerment strategy through the creative economy of Mallari Village are the existence of mentoring, encouragement in the disabled and their families, the community, and the role of the government. Meanwhile, the inhibiting factors are difficulties in data collection, difficulty accessing transportation/vehicles and lack of accessibility public services. The strategy for empowering people with disabilities through the creative economy is in accordance with the principles of monotheism, the principle of benefit, the principle of responsibility, the principle of free will, and the principle of justice

**Keywords:** *Strategy, Empowered people, Disabled, Islamic economy.*

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## INTRODUCTION

Humans on this earth want all bodies or bodies to be perfect and can do everything on their own without experiencing difficulties. But not all desires are always the same as what is dreamed or expected. Sometimes what happens is the opposite, such as people with disabilities. Disability can be experienced by anyone in this world without exception. This can be experienced by birth or disability after birth due to an accident.

Disabled is a term in English, namely different ability people. The use of the word disabled aims to refine the term disabled (Faozan, 2016). Disabled people are part or one of the existence of society in daily activities. These people should be normal human beings whose existence also wants to be treated fairly, recognized and want to get happiness. But on the other hand, the reality is that not a few people with disabilities receive unpleasant treatment, negative stigma and stereotypes from the people around them. Various forms of discrimination are often addressed to them, ranging from bullying, exclusion, low education and lack of employment (Jamal et al., 2017).

The problem faced by people with disabilities is the limited employment opportunities due to several limitations. Although the government has issued regulations on equal rights, implementation in the field is still far from expectations (Tjahjono et al., 2018). In addition, they still consider that the disabled group is better supported than empowered, so this makes the disabled lose the opportunity to get access to education and more decent work (Sari et al., 2018). The paradigm in the disability community is always underestimated and cannot be equated with people who are given physical health. However, this does not mean that they have the inability to participate in community life on the same level as people who do not belong to the disabled group. To realize this, people with disabilities need a forum to build and develop their abilities or creativity (Sholehah, 2017).

Empowerment is an effort to build community capabilities, by encouraging, motivating, raising awareness of the potential they have and striving to develop that potential into real action (Zubaedi, 2013). The empowerment of people with disabilities is an alternative to real support and appreciation for work motivation for a group of people with disabilities who prove their persistence in the midst of the stigma that exists in society. The exploration of potential in the business field proves that people with disabilities have the opportunity to become successful entrepreneurs (Widianoro et al., 2016).

Even though it has been regulated in the Constitution and far from that Islam has explained that every human being has his own strengths and weaknesses and Allah does not see the appearance and form of a person's appearance but the piety that exists within him (Julijanto, 2018). Specifically, it has been regulated in Bone Regency Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2017 concerning the Protection and Fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Article 5 reads that the wrong rights of

disability in it are related to employment article 18 that every person with disabilities has the same rights, opportunities and treatment to get a decent job (Bone Regency Regional Regulation No. 5, 2017).

The number of people with disabilities in Mallari Village, Awangpone District, Bone Regency after a door-to-door data collection carried out by YASMIB in collaboration with village officials, hamlet heads and volunteers in 2018 amounted to 62 people, in contrast to the data in the government, only 14 people were recorded. The village currently has a disability organization structure and has a disability care program (Megawati, 2021).

The problems faced by people with disabilities in Mallari village before the empowerment program was almost the same as what people with disabilities faced in general. They still feel embarrassed to see people, and they are embarrassed to be seen by people because of their lack of confidence. Especially for people with disabilities who are born to economically disadvantaged families, they feel alienated and become a burden or dependence on their families (Diana, 2021). In line with the fact that data collection of people with disabilities often face difficulties because they feel ashamed, hidden by their families and do not admit to having family members, they even consider it a disgrace (Utomo, 2018). This is in line with Eny and Rumiati's research, further reducing the role of people with disabilities in society. The existing conditions cause people with disabilities to psychologically experience a sense of inferiority and difficulty adjusting to isolating themselves (Rusmiyati et al., 2011).

Since the existence of the disability care program from YASMIB (Yayasan Swadaya Mitra Bangsa) in Mallari Village in 2019 by providing skills assistance to people with disabilities. Such as making songkok recca, processed fish, making tissue containers, flip-flops created from flannel, bouquets of flowers, garbage can making, sewing and other productive activities. Seeing this, it touched the heart of the village government to start recording the number of people with disabilities, providing assistance for clothing and food needs, as well as assistance with decent housing. Because initially for them, the term disability was still vague and even gave awareness that people with disabilities really need attention, especially for the Mallari Village government (Wahyuli, 2021).

After this assistance, the disabled began to join normal society in general. Tangible evidence of the village government's concern for the disabled is that it involves people with disabilities to participate in village development meeting activities, some work in government agencies as posyandu cadres, employees at sub-district health centers, and even encourage people with disabilities to be productive by providing business capital assistance in the form of sewing machines, coconut grating machines, and livestock assistance (Sumarniati, 2021). Therefore, the author is interested in analyzing the strategy of empowering people with disabilities through the creative economy from an Islamic economic perspective in Mallari Village, Awangpone District, Bone Regency.

## METHODOLOGY

In this study, qualitative research with a phenomenological approach is used to uncover the essence of a phenomenon, and is based on the goal of obtaining a clear picture related to the empowerment strategy of the disabled community through the creative economy. Furthermore, to examine, study and understand the empowerment of people with disabilities through creative economy in the perspective of Islamic economics, this research uses a sharia approach. In addition, this study also uses *SWOT* as a tool in analysis.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### *Strategies for Empowering People with Disabilities Through Creative Economy in Mallari Village, Awangpone District, Bone Regency.*

SWOT analysis is the identification of various systematic factors to formulate a strategy. This analysis is based on a logic that can maximize strengths and opportunities, but together can minimize weaknesses and threats (Sharia, n.d.).

**Table 4.3 SWOT Matrix Results**

| Factor identification |              | EXTERNAL                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                         |
|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                       |              | Opportunities (O)                                                                                                                                                                                           | Threats (T)                                                                                                                             |
| INTERNAL              | Strength (S) | 1. The existence of Regional Regulation (PERDA) of Bone Regency Number 5 of 2017 concerning the Protection and Fulfillment of Disability Rights                                                             | 1. Difficulty in collecting data on people with disabilities                                                                            |
|                       |              | 2. Ongoing disability care programs                                                                                                                                                                         | 2. The community environment is less conducive                                                                                          |
|                       |              | 3. Marketing of works by people with disabilities in collaboration with BUMDES                                                                                                                              | 3. Technological developments that are difficult for people with disabilities to access                                                 |
|                       |              | 4. Encouragement of families with disabilities.                                                                                                                                                             | 4. Disabled people have difficulty accessing vehicles/transportation                                                                    |
|                       |              | 5. Assistance of LPP Bone and YASMIB Sulawesi                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                         |
|                       |              | 6. The existence of PERDES Number 8 of 2019 concerning the Protection and Fulfillment of Disability Rights                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                         |
|                       | Weakness (W) | SO                                                                                                                                                                                                          | ST                                                                                                                                      |
|                       |              | 1. Persons with disabilities also have the right to take part in village development planning, such as involving them in the Village MUSRENBANG, even at the District and Regency levels. (S1, S2, O1, O6). | 1. Data collection will be easier if people with disabilities are enthusiastic about joining the organizational structure (S1, S2, T1). |
|                       |              | 2. Continuous skills training and marketing of works by people with disabilities in BUMDES (S3, S4, O2, O3, O4, O5).                                                                                        | 2. Empowerment programs must be discussed together with related parties (S3, S4, O2, O3, O4).                                           |
|                       |              | WO                                                                                                                                                                                                          | WT                                                                                                                                      |

|                                                             |                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. People with disabilities lack confidence or are insecure | Assistance is needed from government and private institutions in disability empowerment programs | 1. People with disabilities need a place/space to express their opinions freely without pressure, in order to achieve the benefits of (W1, W2, W3, W6, T1, T2) |
| 2. The competence of the disabled is low.                   | (W1,W2,W3,W4,W5, W6, O1, O2, O3,O4,O5).                                                          | 2. To explore the potential of the disabled, job opportunities must also be given (W4, W5, O3, O4)                                                             |
| 3. Education for people with disabilities is still low.     |                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                |
| 4. People with disabilities are constrained by capital.     |                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                |
| 5. Disabled family economic dependence.                     |                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                |
| 6. Disability range to disease                              |                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                |

There are several stages of strategy in empowering people with disabilities through the creative economy in Mallari Village, Awangpone District, Bone Regency, namely:

a. Data collection

The initial stage of the disability empowerment strategy in Mallari Village is to collect data through door to door that is accurate and detailed by name by address to interact directly and know the conditions experienced by the disabled. The purpose of data collection is to obtain valid data (number and variety of disabilities) that can be used to prioritize needs and planning disability empowerment. The above is in accordance with Edi Suharto's theory that the empowerment process can be carried out by possibility, namely creating an atmosphere that allows the potential of the community to develop optimally (Suharto, 2007). In line with the results of data collection for people with disabilities carried out in the village, it directly produces different data in the district government. Therefore, valid data will greatly optimize the rights of people with disabilities (Utomo, n.d.). In line with the preparation of accurate and detailed data on persons with disabilities by name by address that contains all population information to be included explicitly and specifically at the bottom up level from the RT/RW, village, sub-district, to district/city level (Utomo et al., 2020).

The data collection strategy is in accordance with the results of the *SWOT* matrix of the alternative *ST strategy* that data collection of people with disabilities is very important starting from the village, in order to optimize the planning of disability empowerment on target. Data collection will be easier if all people with disabilities enthusiastically join the organizational structure.

b. Village Discussion

The second stage of the strategy carried out in Mallari Village is to conduct village discussions to conduct deliberations on planning for the empowerment of the disabled and to provide motivation for the disabled. This village discussion



was carried out by involving related parties, such as LPP Bone, YASMIB, BPD, kadus, religious leaders, Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibmas, families of the disabled and the disabled themselves. This step can increase the confidence of people with disabilities and the form of acceptance of people with disabilities as part of the community in the village. In line with Edi Suharto's theory that the empowerment process with support, that is, providing support to be able to carry out life's roles and tasks (Suharto, 2007.). This is also supported by Akhmad Fauzan's research that providing motivation from all parties to people with disabilities builds their enthusiasm and confidence and can focus more on the business activities they are engaged in (Faozan, 2016). In line with the *Procedding International Seminar of Special Education*, to overcome negative perceptions of the existence of people with disabilities is done by providing motivation not only from the disabled themselves but also given to the family and environment of the disabled (Mois et al., 2014).

The village discussion strategy is in line with the results of the *alternative SWOT* matrix of the *ST strategy*, that is, before carrying out the empowerment program, it must be discussed together to overcome the obstacles faced by people with disabilities. Because in addition to yourself who understands the problems and needs, help is also needed in the environment.

#### c. Group Breakdown

The third stage of the strategy carried out in Mallari Village is the resumption of disabled groups in order to provide space for all people with disabilities to propose needs and solutions to the obstacles they face. In addition to the existence of PERDA No. 5 of 2017 concerning the Protection and Fulfillment of Disability Rights in Bone Regency, especially in Mallari Village, PERDES No. 8 of 2019 concerning the Protection and Fulfillment of Disability Rights has been issued. and issuing a decree on the organizational structure of the Indonesian Association of Persons with Disabilities (PPDI) Mallari Village, Awangpone District, Bone Regency. This is in accordance with Edi Suharto's theory of the empowerment process with protection, which is to protect the weak from being oppressed by strong groups (Suharto, 2007). It is continued that the empowerment strategy with self-management, that is, each group must be able to choose their own leaders and manage their own activities (Suharto, 2014). In accordance with PERMENDES No. 16 of 2019 Article 28, before carrying out village deliberations, community groups are first determined, one of which is a group of people with disabilities to explore and accommodate their aspirations (Regulation of the Minister of Villages, 2019). In line with Rahcmawati and Muhtadi, the provision of facilities or a forum for people with disabilities where people gather to build relationships with each other so that they can open up and encourage each other can increase good changes in empowerment (Muhtadi et al., 2020).

The strategy of the group of people with disabilities is in line with the results of the *SWOT* matrix on the alternative *WT strategy* that the confidence of the disabled can be done with the existence of a forum/space to express opinions freely without pressure, in order to achieve the benefits of fellow people with disabilities.

d. MUSRENBANG Desa

The fourth stage of strategy carried out in Mallari Village is the Village MUSRENBANG, after a meeting of disabled groups, representatives of several people with disabilities will be sent to submit the proposals that have been agreed upon in the Village MUSRENBANG and proposed in the Village RKP (Government Work Plan), even involved in the MUSRENBANG at the sub-district and district levels. In line with Edi Suharto's theory of the empowerment process with the protection and mobilization of resources in empowerment, it is based on the view that everyone has their own resources which, if collected, can improve socio-economic life substantially and sustainably (Suharto, 2007). In accordance with PERMENDES No. 16 of 2019 article 20 that village deliberations are carried out based on aspiras that have been excavated, accommodated and processed by community groups and article 28 that the results of the group deliberations that have been agreed upon are attached with minutes and data attached in the minutes to be discussed at the village deliberations (Regulation of the Minister of Villages, 2019). According to Belau, community empowerment carried out with the MUSRENBANG stage is one of the steps that proves the reduction in poverty rates (Belau, 2015). In line with the research of Siregar et al., one of the steps to empower people with disabilities is that people with disabilities are always involved in the Village MUSRENBANG to propose related to facilities and their needs in the future (Siregar et al., 2020).

The Village MUSRENBANG strategy is in accordance with the results of the *SWOT* matrix alternative to the *SO strategy* that the enthusiasm of the disabled to join the organization structure of the disabled proves the desire of the disabled to be treated like other normal people. Therefore, people with disabilities also have the right to take part in village development planning, such as involving them in village MUSRENBANG, even at the sub-district and district levels. As the rights of persons with disabilities have been regulated in PERDA No. 5 of 2017 and PERDES No. 8 of 2019 concerning the Protection and Fulfillment of Disability Rights.

e. Mentoring and Skills Training

The fifth stage of the strategy carried out in Mallari Village is mentoring and skills training which aims to train and develop the abilities of the disabled so that the disabled are confident in exploring their abilities because each human

being is created to have their own strengths and weaknesses. The assistance from LPP Bone and YASMIB Sulawesi (related to disability issues, human rights, leadership, child marriage, social analysis, 9 anti-corruption values and participatory planning) and skills training that has been agreed in the Village MUSREMBANG. The forms of skills taught are training in making songkok to bone, crafts from plastic waste, flower bouquets, seaweed chips, making sandals and decorative jars, and training in various processed fish.

In line with Edi Suharto's theory related to the process of empowerment with strengthening, namely strengthening the community through knowledge and skills to meet its needs (Suharto, 2007.). Empowerment of the disabled is carried out by providing knowledge and skills as a strategy for building the independence of the disabled (Aesah et al., 2020). Rachawati and Muhtadi revealed that seating the community as the main actor, the provision of various skills and knowledge will increase creativity which will help in empowering people with disabilities (Muhtadi et al., 2020). The skills training strategy is in accordance with the SWOT matrix of alternative SO that to improve the economic level of the disabled, it is necessary to explore the potential of the disabled by conducting skills training continuously at least 1 or 2 times a year, because the marketing results of the work of the disabled are marketed in BUMDES. In addition, it is also in line with the WO alternative, namely, assistance from government and private institutions in order to increase the confidence of people with disabilities so that they can explore their abilities.

f. Providing Space/Employment Opportunities

The sixth stage of the empowerment strategy carried out in Mallari Village is to provide space/work opportunities for people with disabilities so that people with disabilities have the same opportunity to work in improving the livelihood of people with disabilities according to their abilities. To increase creativity and innovation for people with disabilities, the village government also accommodates the works of people with disabilities marketed at BUMDES, such as songkok to bone handicrafts, bosara, decorated sandals and jars, and processed fish. In addition, there is some assistance from the livestock service (assistance in the form of cattle), social services (mixed trade materials), health services (employing disabled receptionists at local health centers), and assistance from the village government itself (providing home surgery assistance and employing disabled people as posyandu cadres). This is in line with the theory of maintenance in the empowerment process, which is to maintain a balance so that everyone can get business opportunities (Suharto, 2014).

According to Prabosisiwi, discrimination as a starting point for social exclusion of people with disabilities must be improved through the involvement and recognition of people with disabilities as part of development, not only objects



but also subjects with all their abilities like people in general (Probosiwi, 2017). The strategy of providing work space/opportunities for people with disabilities is in accordance with the alternative SWOT matrix of WT that to explore the potential of people with disabilities like normal people, work opportunities must also be provided so that people with disabilities can be independent.

***Supporting and Inhibiting Factors for Empowering People with Disabilities through Creative Economy in Mallari Village, Awangpone District, Bone Regency.***

In the implementation of an empowerment, of course, it is inseparable from the factors that will affect the success of the empowerment goals. The supporting and inhibiting factors are:

Supporting factors:

a. Assistance

The beginning of disability empowerment in Mallari Village was due to the assistance of LPP (Women's Empowerment Institute) Bone and YASMIB (Yayasan Mitra Bangsa) Sulawesi who provided assistance to the disabled. In line with Yulia Ratna Sari's research, the role of mentoring institutions in empowering people with disabilities provides positive energy encouragement to the achievement of creative economy empowerment of people with disabilities (Sari et al., 2018). Assistance in disability empowerment programs has a positive impact on the psychology of the spirit of people with disabilities in helping the family economy (Aesah et al., 2020). Lalapraing's research emphasized that assistance from the foundation of the care program can overcome the negative stigma of the community in empowering people with disabilities through exploring potential (Lalapraing, 2016).

b. Encouragement in people with disabilities and families

Encouragement in people with disabilities and their families is needed to motivate people with disabilities to increase their confidence in joining other communities. Because people with disabilities also want to improve the economy so that they do not only rely on their families. This is in line with Surwanti's research that building awareness in people with disabilities themselves to be able to develop can ensure the success of an empowerment program (Surwanti, 2019). In Novianti's research, it was revealed that sustainable community empowerment can be done by exploring the potential or abilities of people with disabilities and their immediate families (Novianti, 2016). The family has a positive effect on the development of disability, because the family knows better what to do with its family members and is committed to supporting each other (Azman et al., 2019).

c. The Role of Government

The government's role in empowering people with disabilities through the creative economy in Mallari Village is the issuance of the PPDI Mallari organizational decree, involving the disabled in village discussions, group meetings, MUSRENBANG and Village RKP, marketing of the work of the disabled through BUMDES, assistance from the livestock office, social service and health office, issuance of the Bone Regency Regional Regulation No. 5 of 2017 and PERDES No. 8 of 2019 concerning the Protection and Fulfillment of Disability Rights. The role of the government is very necessary in empowering people with disabilities, in this case related to improving the living standards of people with disabilities. In line with research that the role of the government at the village, district and provincial levels is urgently needed in funding sustainable disability empowerment program activities (Puspitosari, 2019). Tjahjanti's research revealed that the empowerment of people with disabilities urgently needs support from the government to provide sustainable empowerment programs, such as training, mentoring and access to work (Tjahjanti, 2018). It is supported by Ndorang's research that the role of the government in empowering people with disabilities is able to increase the independence of people with disabilities through the issuance of PERDES (Ndorang, n.d.).

d. The role of the community environment

The role of the surrounding community has a great influence on disability empowerment programs, starting from disability self-confidence, reducing negative stigma and self-acceptance of people with disabilities as part of society. This is in line with research that reveals that the role of the community is indispensable in achieving a successful community empowerment activity (Margayaningsih, 2018). Prabosiwi added that environmental factors of the community are interested in fostering the value of respect, protection and fulfillment of the rights of people with disabilities, in order to have a positive impact on the empowerment of people with disabilities (Prabosiwi, 2017).

Inhibiting factors:

The first step in empowering people with disabilities experienced difficulties in collecting data on people with disabilities, due to the lack of confidence of people with disabilities and the lack of family openness in terms of recording their family members with disabilities. This is in line with Sudarno and Utomo that the problem of data collection for people with disabilities is one of the vulnerabilities to the fulfillment of the rights of people with disabilities (Utomo, 2018). Supported by Karim's research, invalid data makes it difficult for city governments to determine policies and empower people with disabilities on target (Karim, 2018).

The vehicle/transportation factor is the hardest difficulty for people with disabilities because some people with disabilities are physically limited to ride a

motorcycle, so they only rely on shuttles from their families. Supported by Sholehah's research, the difficulty of access to transportation for people with disabilities is an obstacle to the participation of people with disabilities in every aspect of life, including the empowerment of people with disabilities (Sholehah, 2011).

Accessibility public services in Mallari Village are still relatively minimal, so. However, the village government strives to provide equality of public services for residents with disabilities, such as at the Mallari village office, a sloping entrance road or wheelchair lift is built and provides home care services if there are sick people with disabilities who have difficulty leaving their homes. In line with Tarsidi's research, people with disabilities can participate in the commonality in various lives with the existence of public services that are built by paying attention to physical and non-physical accessibility (Tarsidi, 2011).

***Strategies for Empowering People with Disabilities Through Creative Economy in the Perspective of Islamic Economics in Mallari Village, Awangpone District, Bone Regency***

Strategies for empowering people with disabilities through creative economy in the perspective of Islamic economics in Mallari Village, Awangpone District, Bone Regency include:

The principle of monotheism in the strategy of empowering the disabled, namely, providing awareness of concern for fellow human beings as creatures created by Allah swt. and provide encouragement for the empowerment of the disabled. In line with the research of Saiful and Ramadhayanti, the principle of concern is actually a form of manifestation of the concept of monotheism. In Islam, tauhid does not just mean acknowledging the oneness of Allah swt. But it is more of a form of action to build concern for others as part of the principle of empowerment (Ramdhayanti, 2020). The piety of the ummah is directly proportional to the economic development of the community as a means of worship to get closer to Allah swt (Insani, 2021). This is also in accordance with the command to encourage Muslims to work so that people with disabilities have empowerment.

The principle of benefit in empowering people with disabilities is the usefulness of mentoring/skills training strategies and providing space/job opportunities, so that it can improve welfare for people with disabilities. Therefore, this strategy can provide benefits to people with disabilities in which there is an attitude of kinship or brotherhood (ukhuwah), cooperation, help-help (ta'awun) in realizing the goal of empowering people with disabilities so that they no longer become weak and excluded. Economics in al-Ghazali's thought seeks to create the welfare of the ummah (*maslahat*) by upholding the honor of human beings as servants of Allah swt. The Human dimension is reflected in the strategy of providing space/work opportunities for the disabled, such as people with disabilities working as songkok to bone hand crafts, making bosara, decorated sandals and jars, and processed fish marketed at

BUMDES. In line with Raya's research, when the empowerment of weak groups is carried out properly, it will have a positive impact on the welfare through the empowerment of improving the community's economy (Raya, 2021). Welfare is one of the most important aspects of empowering people with disabilities through Maqhasid al-Syariah (Ro'fah, 2021).

The principle of responsibility in empowering people with disabilities is to conduct village discussions by involving all relevant parties to discuss empowerment planning. In this case, it involves LPP Bone, YASMIB Sulawesi, BPD, Kadus, Bhabinkamtibmas, Babinsa, religious leaders, educators, families of the disabled and the disabled themselves. Based on the results of observation of secondary data, the researcher found that the village discussion was implemented in Mallari Village which was uploaded on YASMIB Sulawesi youtube and also stated by the Village Head that the disability inclusive steps in Mallari Village are one of which is carrying out a village discussion strategy. This event was live on Kompas TV which was attended by the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration and the general chairman of the Gadjah Mada University Alumni Family (KAGAMA). In line with Sani's research, the principle of empowerment is the responsibility of all related parties, because humans always need the synergy of help from others (Sani, 2019). Marjuni added that the empowerment of the Islamic community requires a collaborative process to achieve common goals, because empowerment is not the responsibility of certain parties only, but the responsibility of all related parties (Marjuni, 2021).

The principle of free will is reflected in the strategy of providing opportunities for all people with disabilities to propose needs and solutions to the obstacles they face. The village government formed a group of people with disabilities to give freedom to propose needs and solutions to the obstacles they faced, in this case related to improving the living standards of people with disabilities. The results of the agreement from the group will be included in the Village MUSRENBANG and the Government Work Plan of the Mallari Village RKP Kec. This is supported by Hadi's research that involving the community directly in joint decision deliberations is an important point in empowerment (Hadi, 2019). The government is not allowed to ignore disability or its representation in the public policy formulation process as explained in *Ittifaqiya Huquqi al Askhasi Zawī al-I'āqah disability (al-i'āqah) as evidence of diversity of life* (Bahtsul Masai Institute PBNU, 2018).

The principle of justice in the empowerment of the disabled, namely, is reflected in the village discussion strategy involving related parties in the village. In addition, the Mallari Village government strives to provide equality of public services for people with disabilities, such as at the Mallari village office, a sloping entrance road or wheelchair lift has been built and provides home care services if there are sick people with disabilities who have difficulty leaving home. It is supported by Irham's research that the opportunities for empowerment or usefulness of all humans are the same

regardless of the difference in the hierarchy of social status, because it is the level of devotion that is the difference in degrees on the side of Allah swt (Irham, 2012). According to Susilo, people's anxiety about helplessness and oppression from the more fortunate parties will not occur if all Muslim communities in the world apply the principle of justice (Susilo, 2016). Hasyimi expressed emphatically that the peak of social justice in the Muslim community is the opportunity for empowerment from all levels of society without religion, ethnicity, race, language and skin color (Hasyimi, 2009).

## CONCLUSION

Based on the findings, the empowerment of persons with disabilities through the creative economy in Mallari Village involves several strategies, including data collection, village consultations, group meetings, Village Development Planning Meetings (Musrenbang), mentoring, skills training, and the provision of workspaces and employment opportunities. These strategies are consistent with the three core dimensions of empowerment: capacity development, strengthening individual and collective potential, and promoting independence. Their implementation is supported by sustained assistance, motivation among persons with disabilities and their families, community participation, and government involvement. However, several obstacles remain, particularly difficulties in collecting accurate data, limited access to transportation, and inadequate accessibility of public services.

From an Islamic economic perspective, the empowerment strategy reflects several fundamental principles. The data collection process embodies the principle of tawhid; mentoring, skills training, and the provision of work opportunities reflect the principle of public benefit (maslahah); group discussions demonstrate responsibility; and religious group activities represent the principle of free will. Furthermore, the participation of persons with disabilities in development planning forums (Musrenbang) at the village, district, and regency levels reflects the principle of justice by ensuring equal opportunities for them to express their needs and participate in development decision-making.

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