Volume 19 Issue 15
Originally issued as H3



Global Journal of HUMAN-SOCIAL SCIENCE: H
Economics
Volume 19 Issue 3 Version 1.0 Year 2019
Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal
Publisher: Global Journals
Online ISSN: 2249-460x & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

The Alienation on People with Physical Disability at Bina Daksa Vocational Rehabilitation Centre Cibinong

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Abstract- This research discussed the alienation of people with disability in Bina Daksa Vocational Rehabilitation Centre (BBRVBD) Cibinong. The alienation refers to the form of experience when people feel themselves as strangers where they do not consider themselves as the centre of the world and the actor of the one's action. This alienation involved the human relation with their lives and environment. The aim of the research was to analyze the alienation of people with disability by observing their powerlessness, normlessness and social isolation. This research used the qualitative method with in-depth interview, observation and documentation study. The data resource which is used was the primary and secondary data, this research also carried out the validity data test with credibility, transferability, dependability and confirmability. The informant in this research was the client of BBRVBD Cibinong which is purposively determined. Furthermore, the field data was analyzed by using qualitative analysis. The result of the research showed that the three informants of this research experienced alienation which is characterized by powerlessness, normlessness, and isolated, live alone and self-estrangement.

Keywords: *alienation, people with disability.*

GJHSS-H Classification: *FOR Code: 111799*



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I. Preface

a) Background of the Problem

The idea that all persons with disabilities are incapable of doing anything, and generally they are worthless.This is despite the fact that many of them are skilled at the job field, and some are even quite successful and become famous. Yet they nonetheless ignore the fact that with their disability they become a burden, insignificant, and they feel alienated from most people in general, there is a stereotype that people with disabilities are those who are dependent on others, not independent, and suffer.

Stereotypes in people with disabilities are often directed at themselves and cause them to be the most unfortunate compared to normal people. A commonly held stereo type, is a public belief about a particular social group, or individual type. The concept of "stereotypes" and "prejudices" is often confusing with many different meanings; and the stereotype is a counter-transference form of one-sided and prejudice against the person with disability.

People with disabilities especially in those who experience disability after adulthood, they often experience alienation or alienation. This is in accordance with Silva research in 2005 in () which states that the lower the total score obtained the lower the self-alienation of the individual. Research subjects show that the manifestation of alienation has differences in each social group. This is because it depends on the gap level of social situation subject groups and their hopes to solve it.

Alienation bring impact of helplessness, the absence of norm, and social isolation: where the impact according to Hepner (1973) can be individual which tend to be egoistic, pessimistic, full of hatred, worrier, and high helplessness. So based on the description above alienation is an imperfect awareness (pain of memory) caused by behavior that reflects itself, where the individual is behaving based on the illusion he experiences, so that the individual loses his / her identity. Based on this background, researchers are interested to conduct research on: "Alienation in people with physical disability in Bina Daksa Vocational Rehabilitation Center (BBRVBD) Cibinong".

The formulation of this research problem is: How alienation on the disabled people?. Furthermore this research is focused on: First: What is the characteristic of informant, Second: How is the feeling of helplessness of informant, Third: How is the feeling of informer's disloyalty. Fourth: How to feel socially isolated informers. Fifth: How the problems faced by informants. Sixth: How to solve the problem of the informant. Seventh: How to expect informants.

This research was conducted with the aim to study: First: Informant characteristic, second: Feelings of helplessness of informants, third: Feelings of infomercial disaffection, fourth: Social isolation of informants, fifth: Problems faced by informants, sixth: infomation, and the seventh: Informant's expectations.

Theoretically, the result of this research is expected to give contribution of thought and information for the academics, especially information about alienation on the disabled people from the perspective of social work practice. Practically, the results of this study can contribute thoughts to the implementers of providing services to clients with disabilities in solving problems and can make the basis for the managers of people with disabilities in the preparation of effective and best service model.

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Alienation is the process toward estrangement, the emergence of a state in which a person gets an alienated state from his life. According to Bronfenbrener & Keniston (in Thornberg, 1982) defines alienation as a feeling of disappearance from the desired relationship before that causes feelings of being rejected by the outside world, and because of this feeling the individual feels small and does deviant behavior.

Seeman and Katz & Kahn (1994) then merged these aspects into: 1) helplessness (powerlessness), where this aspect is a combination of the aspect of helplessness and helplessness, 2) normlessness, 3) social mixing (social isolation) where aspects of inequality and social isolation are a combination of isolation and self-estrangement aspects.

The person with physical disability is a person who, according to medical science, has a limb abnormality that includes; bones, muscles, and joints in both the structure and / or function, so that it can experience obstacles or obstacles to carry out its activities. According to Law Number 4 Year 1997. the characteristics of people with disabilities are: a.Memiliki physical barriers, mobility in doing daily activities, b. Having barriers in productive work skills, c. Having psychological mental barriers or awkwardness that causes low self-esteem, isolation and lack of confidence, d. Having barriers in carrying out its social functions, and e. Socio-economic vulnerable.

Social work considers that people with physical disabilities are one of the social problems. Individuals with disabilities can not perform their social functions optimally, so they need help handling the problem. Therefore, with the assistance provided in a professional manner will be very helpful in overcoming the existing problems. Profession of social work is a profession of help, then to overcome the problems faced by people with physical disabilities can be assisted by fostering disabled people in order to improve and develop the potential and ability. Understanding the potential and capabilities that they have, can be a force in dealing with every problem that exists. The main task of social workers in the service paca body is counseling is by fostering good relationships and beliefs themselves counselee. For that, we must treat them as valuable individuals with the talents they possess with the uniqueness of expressed feelings, with personal needs to be met, and with frustrated feelings that can be overcome. In addition, the counselor should also help them to accept themselves, realistically evaluating their own weaknesses and learning to overcome them so they can function well in their lives.

They must be helped to realize that no matter what their circumstances, they are lovable individuals, rewarded for their dignity, more important to accept them as they are and to acknowledge the potential of persons with physical disabilities can be developed and utilized in their life and future. Empowerment for people with disabilities does not always explore their potential, but engages them in the activities of people in general and recognizes people with physical disabilities as part of their society and social environment.

II. Method

This research used qualitative method with single case design (singgle case) about alienation of people with physical disability. Qualitative method is used because this study aims to examine the "Alienation on the disabled people in the Central Vocational Rehabilitation Bina Daksa (BBRVBD) Cibinong". Source of data used is primary data source, that is data obtained directly from informant research through in-depth interview technique, observation especially to their activity, and documentation study. Source of data used is primary data source, that is data obtained directly from research informant and secondary source that is data obtained from study result of documentation, that data relate to alienation problem of disabled in BBRVBD) Cibinong. Informant in this research is client of BBRVBD Cibinong which determined by purposive. In this research, data validity test is done by using extension of participation, persistence of observation, triangulation, and reference adequacy. Further data from the field is analyzed by qualitative analysis.

III. Research And Analysis Result

a) General Description of Research Location

Bina Daksa Vocational Rehabilitation Center (BBRVBD) Cibinong is one of the Technical Implementation Unit of the Directorate General of Social Service and Rehabilitation of the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs that provides vocational social rehabilitation services for people with physical disabilities in Indonesia. BBRVBD Cibinong has the function to develop and improve the vocational rehabilitation system in Indonesia, thus encouraging people with physical disabilities to be able to live and be independent by getting a job. While the main task of BBRVBD Cibinong is to provide advanced vocational rehabilitation services for the disabled from the Bina Daksa Social Rehabilitation Center (BBRSBD), Bina Daksa Social Institution (PSBD), Loka Bina Karya (LBK) and from the community.

Based on the above, the existence of rehabilitation service institution with a disability in the form of Balai Besar or Panti Rehabilitasi disabled is very necessary to support efforts to improve the social welfare of the disabled. Given that one way to increase the rights, dignity and participation of persons with physical disabilities to be more active in carrying out their life activities in the community is through rehabilitation and education (UN Resolution 48/96 of 1993). Disability rehabilitation is an effort that aims to improve the functioning of people with disabilities

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optimally and to assist their social integration process by applying methods in the field of social work, education and skills in a coordinated, combined and integrated manner.

IV. The description of Research Informant's Alienation

a) Ha Informant

HA is one of Cibinong Bina Daksa Rehabilitation Center (BBRVBD) client, 28 years old male and unmarried. HA has the last education is JSS, the fifth child of the Nine siblings, is from Pabun, and he runs the amputation of his left leg due to an accident. HA has been in BBRVBD for five months and the type of skill chosen is suturing, she feels happy and gets more confident and diminishes her teralienation feeling after following the pelakihan at BBRVBD. This is possible because he meets with his friends who are also deformed, he does not feel alone, and he feels that still because with this disability he thinks there is still much that can be done so that he can live his life in the future.

b) Feelings of powerlessness of informants

HA when he realizes he has a disability and must stay home in the healing process after amputation, he feels his own life and he has a feeling of self-estrangement, a feeling that arises in HA that all activities he has done are not profitable herself, thereby generating the feeling that any behavior he does is not merely his own.

HA feels helpless with her disability. It is characterized by increasing loneliness, decreased desire of life, desire to achieve something but difficult to achieve. Although this feeling is only the moon, but HA requires the process of accepting the fact that it does not live itself as someone who is active, able to work but rather feels dependent on the outside circumstances of self in the present moment alienation also affects the life of HA. HA experienced a conflict primarily related to socialization, relationships with close friends. To establish with others, HA requires communication and courage skills to get started. It can not be separated from the mental picture of himself who felt helpless. This condition is in accordance with the said HA as follows:

"I Feel incapable of being the same or any other person, even though i can work and earn money, my movements still limited and i am powerless like everyone else."

c) Feelings of informant's unfaithfulness

HA had felt unacceptable and could not 'move' in the community. Therefore, he does not get the satisfaction of living under these conditions, as the implication is that HA is happy when society changes, or if the person has to change, then the direction is to be more confrom with the expectations of the people in general. He feels separated from the values of the group or the relationship between the group members so as not to close the possibility because of feelings such as making the individual withdraw from his social life but the condition after months gradually lost with time especially after entering vocational training in BBRVBD Cibinong, he felt brightly welcomes his future.

d) Feeling of socially isolated

HA at the time of realizing it is no longer perfect as it was before the accident, he really felt sad, feel alone and this solitude felt others rejected, and apart from the values of the group or the relationship of his group, so as not to close the possibility because of feelings like make him withdraw from his social life. The feeling of self-estrangement in HA is shown by all the activities that he has done that does not benefit him, thus generating the feeling that any behavior he performs is merely useless only because of his parents' wishes. This is as stated HA:

"It's very different nowadays especially after following the training here, when I know that my legs have been cut I feel sad and defective, I feel alien to myself, feel alone and this solitude feel others rejection, and do not want anymore come up to me, and finally I just stay at home ".

e) Problems faced by informants

In life of HA, although now calm and not alone and alienated, but felt still have problems associated with activities and life especially with the issue of mercy on him, but did not provide social support or provide opportunities.This situation makes HA sad, embarrassed, so it is a bit embarrassed also to start interacting except with his friends first. HA first before experiencing a disability has a female friend, but after her amputated legs she invited her friend to find another couple so that she is not disappointed, this decision is heavy and painful and the more she feels isolated. But what may be said HA also feel the heart of her female friend. The statement of HA with respect to the matter is as follows:

"As a man of my age should work, be healthy, be happy others, but alone need the support, help of others, and find it difficult to get him too difficult, I also want to marry someday, but to support others must work right first ".

f) Efforts to overcome the problems of the informant

Although HA has problems that limit her movements and sometimes feel sad and embarrassed, so she just befriend and connect with people and close friends, but she always try to overcome the problem. Like when he was not a student of BBRVBD he was active in the mosque, joined with the implementation of ELECTION and he was a bit daring to appear to be chairman in an activity in the community, although feeling different from others, sad and embarrassed with the person he just met trying to get rid of these thoughts. As he said:

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"I am now beginning to follow activities in my neighborhood even though I was hesitant and afraid not to be accepted. In addition HA overcome the problems it faces not always think about it, have the spirit, and always fill the time not just silence, he is passionate for any activity if in the environment".

V. Informant's hope

HA's hope in the future is able to fulfill all desires, do not want to be deformed so parents especially not serve excessively. Besides, HA does not want to be dependent on other people especially parents, because according to HA there is the treatment of his parents that causes him to feel dependent, but maybe parents love and want to serve HA. This saying is as follows:

"It is sometimes my parents are too worried and serve me, so nothing helped, but with that I became their burden when my parents are old. Perhaps their intention to give more attention to my son, but instead I feel the burden ".

Informant CB

a) Informant's identity

The second informant in this research was CB, CB was a 27-year-old male, unmarried status, Muslim, and he suffered a disability both legs were paralyzed so CB used a wheelchair. CB became a student in BBRVBD Cibinong has been five months and follow computer training. CB is the second of four children and he has the last education is high school.

b) Feelings of powerlessness of informants

The CB informant had experienced a conflict within himself, he felt protest why he should be disabled and he felt helpless, but he was silent and did not want to connect with his family members let alone with his friends. Gradually the relationship with parents has begun to split, the expectations of parents with ideals often contradict so that lonely CB seek other compensation to solve the problem. CB became alien to himself and still looking for his identity so much to do activities that are less precise and even tend to deviate, such as staying up, not wanting to eat, to be alone in the room until many days.

The feeling of CB's powerlessness is showed by the lack of passionate CB behavior in life, unable to do meaningful work, and feeling alive and never stands out with his friends and does not want to meet with his brothers for almost a year. CB feels embarrassed about his situation, he often thinks negatively and he is also often aloof and reserved until he meets others nervous. When the interviewee was asked why was that? CB replied as follows:

"saya sejak mengalami kecacatan begitu terpukul, sedih tidak ketulungan dan ingin menyendiri, karena setiap orang yang bertemu selalu menanyakan kecacatan saya, sehingga saya selalu menjadi pusat perhatian mereka. Saya merasa malu dan memutuskan untuk tidak ketemu dengan orang lain termasuk tidak mau kumpul dengan adik-adik di rumah".

c) Feeling of normlessness

Given that CB was difficult to accept his disability at the time, CB desperately needed the support and advice of his parents and relatives, as well as his friends, but CB still found it hard to accept, he always thought of his limitations. This condition has an impact on CB who does not want to establish relationships with others around the environment. CB embarks on a new life that must have a positive self-concept no longer assume itself low or negative that makes it difficult to accept yourself with what it is to itself, and think others do not like him, and feel pessimistic. This state of normlessness is felt by CB where the norms in society and family do not apply to itself CB no longer manifests expectations of how he will behave, and takes the form of a rule that is socially rather than formally enforced. He felt that the norms became less binding on him, and CB lost the sense of what was right and wrong that pentiiing he did not feel wrong and apart from social relationships. It is like what CB says:

"I felt that in public relations he tended to be avoiding community activities. for me social relationships are just something that applies outside themselves, i just have the feeling that the goals of my life are not socially recognized, and i assume that i also do not have to be bound by the rules and norms that apply in my family or neighborhood, so i do whatever i like. but after thinking again that i can not be so and i have to live be part of my family and my environment ".

d) Feeling of socially isolated

CB is a reserved person, with his disability and feeling he is not the same as any other then he likes to be alone his intention is that CB has a tendency to withdraw from his environment and has no passion for any activity, if he feels his surroundings reject him CB more good at home watching TV. In him there is no passion for doing anything useful, so the time is spent on daydreaming or just relaxing without doing anything.

This condition is felt long enough for almost a year, CB did not want to meet and join his friends or his brothers. CB thinks he is low or negative which makes it difficult to accept himself for what he is, and thinks others do not like him, and feel pessimistic. However, this condition can be overcome after running time 2 years later support and suggestions from parents began to feel strongly encourage CB to start on a new life. CB began to have a positive self-concept no longer assume himself low or negative which makes it difficult to accept himself with what is against himself, he no longer

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prejudiced that others do not like him, and in not feeling pesismis again, especially after CB became a student at BBRVBD Cibinong. This is as he said as follows:

"Since experiencing disability i prefert To be alone and do not want to be approached by others because when met shame, like to be merciful, and at home people so pay attention too much so i feel bad. at first i am passionate to them that i am useless, only men who have to be assisted and they are difficult to accept me instead they may refuse my disabled presence, so i better not join them ".

e) Problems faced by informants

Regarding the problem CB feels at the moment is that CB feels isolated feeling of loneliness, rejection and separation from family members, the relationship between family members is felt so far that he is shut out and because of these feelings, makes CB withdraw from his social life. CB felt that it was very important to have a job. Therefore, to get a job is one of the problems for CB, because CB thinks positively whatever happens with her disability that she must still be able to support her family or her parents, she does not want to be a dependent parent.

Another problem from CB, he felt a lot of stereotypes about a wheelchair; it becomes very unfavorable of him. This is in some activities very troublesome though by any reason there is any good reason to keep that in mind, because people in wheelchairs have more problems with access and things like that. According to CB, wheelchairs show "disabled" and the relationship continues to be branded into people's minds.

In connection with the problems faced by CB, the efforts made in solving the problem include trying to move, negative thoughts on positive thoughts about himself, CB tries to avoid the pressure and solve existing problems against the conflict on him. CB concentrates on the useful activities of the computer so that he can face the reality of his life. Another effort CB undertakes is to seek social support (for social support for instrumental reasons) from those who love it like their parents and older siblings, and their younger siblings. This situation can be addressed as he said as follows:

"The problem that I feel in my opinion can not be left, because if we do not change it then who else. For that I did a useful activity to deepen the computer,then I began to think that the attention of parents, brothers and sisters is the greatest influence and its benefits for me ".

VI. Informant's hope

Based on interviews with CB, he has hope for his future that he wants to have access to a job, CB hopes that the results of the training at BBRVBD are follow-up and make it easy to work, because with working he can feel meaningful to his parents and his family and not dependent to them. In addition CB wants that they will be married later and can finance his family. This is as CB says:

"I hope after the training it is easy to get a job, so i have a salary that can help my parents, and one day i want to get married and i can support my family".

This CB statement shows that he has hope for his future not to depend on others or to ask for the mercy of others, but CB has hope to find employment and income that can be used for himself and his parents and family if CB is married. This also proves that the stereotype of a person with disability is not a residue or a sidelined person, but a person in the front who can align with others who do not experience disability.

Informant E

a) Informant's Identity

Informant E is one of the students of Vocational Rehabilitation Center Bina Daksa (BBRVBD) Cibinong force to XIII and E aged 30 years, male sex and unmarried status. E has the last education is vocational school, the second child of four siblings, originally from North Barito County, he has an accident that caused his leg. E has been in BBRVBD for five months and the type of skill chosen is graphic design, he is happy to know that many are like him, but they are confident. This makes E less alienated, he feels it is still meaningful because with this disability he thinks there is still much that can be done so that he can live his life in the future as well for his parents.

b) Feeling of helplessness

The feeling of E's alienation manifested in his helplessness, the feeling that everything E has done is not beneficial to him, giving rise to the feeling that all behaviors that E undertakes are the behavior of a helpless person, E's excitement and pleasure alone care about others around him. As a result E tends to be selfish, do not want to associate with others. That's because he does not care because he thinks others will not help him.

Informant E feels helpless, depressing, dependent, and less self-sufficient because of a disability. This fact leads E to many negative thoughts about his future, so he is incompatible. In addition, helplessness E is raised on the behavior and relationships he has with friends, as well as the feeling that he can live out his life because of parental support not because of his strength.

The description as follow:

"I have an accidental disability that makes me feel so sad, so embarrassed that I do not want to meet other people who want to be angry and my own opinion is the most correct. It was felt that other people thought helpless and indeed I felt helpless. I thought that I was

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not strong enough to make myself strong was my parents. Therefore I better stay at home do not want to meet with anyone ".

c) Feelings of Unfaithfulness of infomant

Feelings of dishonor are also felt by E, E feels that the values or rules that exist in his environment no longer favor his defective self, because he feels that his behavior is helpless, sad, and too difficult to be realized in the reality of his life. Finally E has frustrated frustration because he feels his goal is difficult to achieve and he assumes that he should not be tied to the values and norms prevailing in the social environment E, E's feelings as though he is outside the surrounding community he feels different from the others and a feeling of solitude, the rejection of others makes him struggle and work hard.

This statement is reinforced by what E says as follows:

"I feel so sad at the first time I realized that the defect has no right foot, wah I will have difficulty walking, I can no longer play ball, why should I be different, why rules, norms are not on my side, why I can not move like they?".

d) Feeling of socially isolated

The feeling of being socially isolated in E is showed by feelings of solitude, rejection and separation from family members and playgroup. E felt relationships with friends among the members of his group were cut off and only one or two people still came to visit. E closes and always thinks about the possibilities of other people's negative judgments on their disability.Because such feelings E becomes a person who withdraws from his social life.

E's condition is perceived to be very stressful and he tends to withdraw from his environment especially with regard to activities related to others. This behavior is supported by a cynical or negative subjective feeling in E about self and its roles to gain in social relationships. This makes the E feel increasingly isolated and alienation characterized by the increased feelings of loneliness, decreased desire of life, the desire to achieve something but difficult to achieve. This is in accordance with what E declares as follows:

'' Every day, although many people sometimes I feel alone and separate from those around them, when they are talking or talking to me. Feelings of being away from others despite being gathered with friends are still there, only I try to keep quiet and neutralize feelings again. "

The statement above clearly indicates that he has a feeling of social isolation and away from interpersonal relationships with others around him, only E can overcome his feelings and can restore to a flat or emotional emotional situation in a balanced emotional situation. However, the mood or emotional situation of E should be eliminated and even to be reduced, since this feeling of isolation if constantly therein will make E the frustration that eventually E withdraws from his relationship or social environment.

e) Problems faced by informants

Informant E has a work-related problem, because E feels and realizes he is flawed and has limitations so he strives and learns in earnest that the outcome of the training at BBRVBD can be a provision for his future. The problem facing E also is that he still has feelings of his own 'and others approach if they are saturated and have no friends. Therefore E is pleased with the graphic design skills because the graphic designs depict and enable him to work on his own by developing his own creativity. The feeling of being isolated from others is also sometimes still felt by E especially when he is in a neighborhood where the majority of his people are newly known. This condition makes E sometimes embarrassed and makes him not want to meet other people.

f) Attempts to solve the problem

The problems that E faces are not insurmountable, but E always tries to reduce his feelings, E tries to cover his problems and his perceptions of others and he wants to approach the group of people he has just encountered despite the ultimate risk-ultimately falling on the question "why are his feet". "When does it happen", "How does it feel" / to answer it actually returns to E's sadness, but E tries to tolerate the person who asks and answers what is the other effort E informant has is the belief that he should be self-motivated, self-motivated that disability is not an obstacle and a reason to end his future and his life.That motivation is what keeps E fill his life and move to be useful for others, especially for both parents.

VII. Informant's Hope

Regarding E's expectation is that he wants his future to meet his own needs as well as his parents, even E's desire is that he can bear the family needs because his father E is elderly, he also does not want to be deformed so that parents are always worried and thinking about "risks "His daily life and his mother always serve E excessively. Additionally E does not want to be dependent on his brother or another brother, because according to E, his brother always thinks about E's needs and future, so his treatment causes him to feel dependent on his brother. This is in accordance with the terms E when interviewed as follows:

"I hope the people at home do not pay attention to me until the needs of my days, let alone my kaka he always think of me to how to eat me, it pity when he already have family, so I have skill, hopefully with this can work and have income so that I can finance myself, even I pay for my parents and my sister's help"

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The statement of E above indicates that E has an expectation of working and with the skills he or she hopes to earn to finance himself and his parents, even hoping to help his brother. This proves that E even has a disability but he hopes to live independently and not make his disability a reason not to work. In addition, although E's disability makes E still feel alienated and isolated from his social environment, but E still has a high motivation for work, achievement, and self-actualization. It shows also that E has a good self-concept that he must mean for others and this is the basic capital for the development of personality E and to reduce the feeling of alienation E.

VIII. Discussion

The adolescent period is a process of human development, the events experienced in this period is felt more complex than the previous stage of development. To understand it needs to understand the problems associated with the state of adolescence, and from those facts will be predicted life of adolescents in the future. The problems facing adolescents are the problems that arise in themselves or their relationships with others, one of which is the problem of loneliness / alienation / separation or alienation that deepens if teenagers can not involve (have emotional involvement) in the family or social group that exists. As a result the need for warmth of love can develop primitive, instinctive. This will be related to the existence of self-concept which is the keyword of meaningfulness of human existence, especially in adolescents.

Similarly, adolescents with physical disabilities who experience disability in the age of adolescents either caused by illness or because of accidents, they will experience the same thing.Where adolescents with disabilities experience social alienation, feel uncomfortable with the group's physical standards that cause them to withdraw, while on the other hand the personality of the adolescent in question will have a selfish, stubborn, angry, and anxious personality. As a derivation of the concept of social processes, alienation in themselves as a result of the necessary social processes when they have to adapt to the disability they experience. Therefore, the social process that occurs will be different in adolescents who experience defects and will eventually produce various kinds of alienation.

The results showed that the three informants experiencing alienation in the event of an accident that resulted in limbs lost, giving a different alienation reaction. As the informant HA experiences self-alienation (of himself), alienation from others, and alienation from his environment.This self-alienation is a form of experience when HA experiences herself as a stranger where she does not regard herself as the center of the world, and as the actor of one's actions. HA's alienation concerns human relationships with his work, with objects he consumes, with his surroundings where he is with his fellow friend, and with himself. Schachtel (1977) argues that self-alienation is the beginning of all forms of alienation, in which the alienation of the self is always aligned with the alienation of others and the alienation of the world around it, so that alienated people tend to withdraw from their environment, especially those relating to activities related to others. This behavior is supported by a cynical or negative subjective feeling in an individual about self and its roles to gain in social relations.

Another alienation is the alienation from environment. This is like what happened to the informant M, he felt the assumption that others do not recognize his existence, sensitive to criticism, and pessimistic about the life that is run. M is reluctant to relate to others around them (asocial). Alienation or alienation to the informant M has an impact on the characteristics of increasing feelings of loneliness, decreased desires of life, the desire to achieve something but difficult to achieve. The process of alienation M is a fact that man does not perceive himself as an active person, but rather something that depends on external circumstances of the inner self. The current alienation at the start of M is aware of her "flaw" affecting M's life.

Informant CB experienced conflicts, especially those related to socialization, parent relationships are already tenuous, parents' expectations with ideals are often conflicting so that lonely CB seeks other compensation to solve the problem. CB became foreign with him and still looking for his identity so much to do activities that are not appropriate even tend to deviate. Parental support and advice will be difficult given the limitation, but after a year this condition begins to subside and CB thinks it should be able to overcome the problems that arise by adjusting and establishing relationships with others around the environment. CB embarks on a new life that must have a positive self-concept no longer assume itself low or negative that makes it difficult to accept yourself for what it is to itself, and think others do not like him, and mersa pesismis.

As with E, E when he realised that he is no longer perfect and that the defect must lose his left leg, he is indeed experiencing his self-estrangement, the inner conflicts between the wishes embedded within him cause anxiety, tension, and indecision with the norms of society. This period in E becomes a transitional period and becomes a developmental challenges characterized by the tendency to behave distorted (maladaptive response), such as doing negative behavior even had time to escape and run from life. In these conditions for only three months, he again behaves in relationships with others despite the need for time and communication skills and the courage to begin. These things can not be separated from the mental picture of self E called self-concept. Self-concept is a view of the true self.

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This self-concept that comes to E is very important because the thing he thinks about himself determines his actions and relationships with others. The positive self-concept of E adds to its ability to love and be loved. E can again associate with others with open and honest attitude. E also felt happy and content with himself. When problems arise E can immediately set the stratregy to overcome them. Self-concept on E makes his sense and hope of looking at himself, his aspired self and his reality in reality both physically and psychologically. This is a form or quality of interaction E that can change, because it can get a picture of himself as a whole, know and understand that will be lived and wanted so that will try to make it happen one of them by being a student at BBRVBD Cibinong.

Based on these three cases can be described that the alienation is a feeling of loss from the desired relationship before that causes feelings rejected by the outside world, and because of this feeling that individuals feel small and conduct behavior that deviates or does not comply with the norms that apply actually. This behavior will in fact not be distorted should the individual concerned consider his or her feelings as they enter a new environment or condition. It is said to deviate when his behavior is beyond the limits of reasonableness, so that others assume strange keadannya. Hepner (1973) states that alienation can be categorized as one of the lifestyles characterized as attitude syndrome, as well as a feeling of pessimism, cynicism, and distrust of a view that others are ignorant, manipulative and emotionally separated from him. Such circumstances make people lose their identity, so that in the end will make a person experiencing confusion with his situation which generally occur when individuals enter the age of teenagers especially at this age they must experience permanent disability as experienced by the three informants of this study.

Besides, alienation raises the impact of powerlessness, absence of norms, and social isolation, which according to the impact will make the individual tends to be a selfish, pessimistic, hateful, worried, and a sense of powerlessness. So based on the description above alienation is an imperfect awareness (pain of memory) caused by behavior that reflects itself, where the individual is behaving based on the illusion he experiences, so that the individual loses his / her identity. alienation is "human separation from man". Gergen (1970) suggests that sources of alienation can occur in three stages, where the sources put forward are more directed to the cause that comes from within the individual (internal), including: a. Individuals can be alienated due to their behavior that is inconsistent with their self-concept, b. Alienation can arise in situations when a person's behavior violates the aspirations of his or her identity, and c. Alienation that occurs in individuals can be known when the individual behavior is not related to the way the individual concerned in looking at himself.

In connection with these conditions then the alienation has several aspects, such as: a. A sense of powerlessness, a feeling that the occurrence of the consequences of an individual is controlled and determined by external power outside of himself, not because of power or from the individual himself. b. A sense of meaninglessness, a feeling that the occurrence of an incident can not be understood, so it appears that everything that happens in the future will be difficult to predict. c. A sense of normlessness, a feeling that objectives are not socially recognized, and thus the assumption that one does not have to be bound by the values and morality of the standards prevailing in the social environment. d. Social isolation, a feeling of loneliness, rejection and separation from group values or relationships among group members so as not to close the possibility because of feelings such as making individuals concerned with withdraw from social life.

Problems faced by people with disabilities one of them is a problem that arises in him or his relationship with others, one of them is the problem of loneliness / alienation / separation or alienation of the deeper if they can not involve (have emotional involvement) in family or social group which exists. As a result the need for the warmth of love can develop primitive, instinctive. This will be related to the existence of self-concept which is the keyword of meaningfulness of human existence, especially in adolescents.

People with physical disabilities who experience disabilities in their teenage years either because of illness or because of accidents, they will experience such things, because they feel uncomfortable with the group's physical standards that cause them to withdraw, while on the other hand in personality will have personality who are selfish, stubborn, angry, and anxious. Alination as a derivative of the concept of social processes in persons with disabilities as a result of the necessary social processes when they have to adapt to the disability they experience. Therefore, the social process that occurs will be different in adolescents who experience defects and will eventually produce various kinds of alienation.

IX. Conclusion and Recommendation

a) Conclusion

The aleinasi in this research indicates a feeling of helplessness, insolence, and feelings of isolation from others and their social environment in the three informants of this study (HA M and E) although the feelings of these alienation aspects differ in their type and weight or temperament. But the feelings of the helplessness of the three informants show the feeling of feeling their own life and have feelings of self-

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estrangement (e. self-estrangement), the feeling that appears to them that all the activities he has done is not beneficial to him, so that the feeling that all behaviors solely not his own.

The three informants of this research also demonstrated a feeling of dishonor indicated by a sense that socially undiplosed goals are necessary to achieve socially acknowledged purposes, suggesting that an individual should not be bound by the standard values and morality that apply in the social environment.

Feelings of isolation when the three informants realize that they have differences and limitations in motion and mobilization are also experienced. These three informants show a feeling of self-confidence, anxiety that often attracts them from their environment, and there is a negative perception of society that is seen as a helpless individual, life is hampered by social interaction, and when socializing feels the rejection of the environment that brings fears for the three informants who experience physical disability.

Problems associated with alienation are often experienced by research informants, among others, the problem of people's views that feel strange and mercy to the disabled, a feeling of lack of acceptance of the environment. It encourages the formation of self-concept of the three informants to be low and shapes their perspective on themselves and their environment. However, a positive experience for them after being a client of BBRVBD Cibinong can solve the problem, because it can form a positive self concept because they have good experience, thus forming a positive self-concept.

Efforts to overcome the problems infomed by others take active steps to try to move, avoid pressure and improve its impact is to figure out how to cope with stressful pereassn, think positive actions taken, and determine the best way to deal with problems that exist, the three informants can refrain from resisting the conflicts that exist in themselves. This is done in order to concentrate fully on the problems encountered. Another effort is to seek social support for instrumental reasons, seeking to seek social support, such as seeking advice, information, and guidance as well as seeking social support for emotional reasons. This is an attempt to seek social support such as, get moral support, sympathy or understanding either from family or relatives.

The research expectations informants are almost identical from all three, namely to desire in society to show acceptance of them with what they are and all their limitations. They hope for self-confidence, able to make harmonious interpersonal communication, and the occurrence of relationships that can bring a positive impact for his personal development and confidence. In addition, the three informants expect the treatment with an attitude that is not too protective, for example by fulfilling all desires, serving excessively, and so on. Besides, they do not want to depend on other people especially parents, because according to them there are parents that cause children to feel dependence, so feel afraid and anxious in facing social environment.

In relation to that they expect after completion of skill training at BBRVBD Cibinong can get a job with a good salary so they do not depend and trouble family, so that they will marry and finance their family. In addition, the third hope of this informant is that there are companies that can employ them after they graduate and complete the skill training in BBRVBD Cibinong.

X. Recommendation

a) Practical aspect suggestions

Of course, to avoid the tendency of self-alienation, anticipation steps that need to be done can not be separated from the social process that must be done by the three informants concerned. Steps can be done is to live life based on the values of the life of religiosity and the formation of a positive self-concept. It is based on several opinions as written before, that a life based on the values of reliusitas of them will make the individual has the confidence, optimism, and calmness of the heart that makes the individual. Furthermore, it is expected that people with disabilities will be more resilient in facing the trials of life and not despair, so that his life becomes meaningful, then the alienation of self related to the self concept of an individual, need to be eliminated with problem solving oriented to the acceptance of the disabled and on his psychosocial needs they are consistent and can realize aspirations. It is based on the notion that alienated individuals are either caused by behavior that is inconsistent with their self-concept, and thus a tendency to behave in violation of their own aspirational aspirations.

In relation to that, in rehabilitation at BBRVBD Cibinong not only focused on vocational rehabilitation only but the need for social rehabilitation and strengthening the capacity of students who are intended to give strength and ability to them psychosocial so that they have good self-concept not too much teralienansi due to disability,The capacity-strengthening model offered is as follows:

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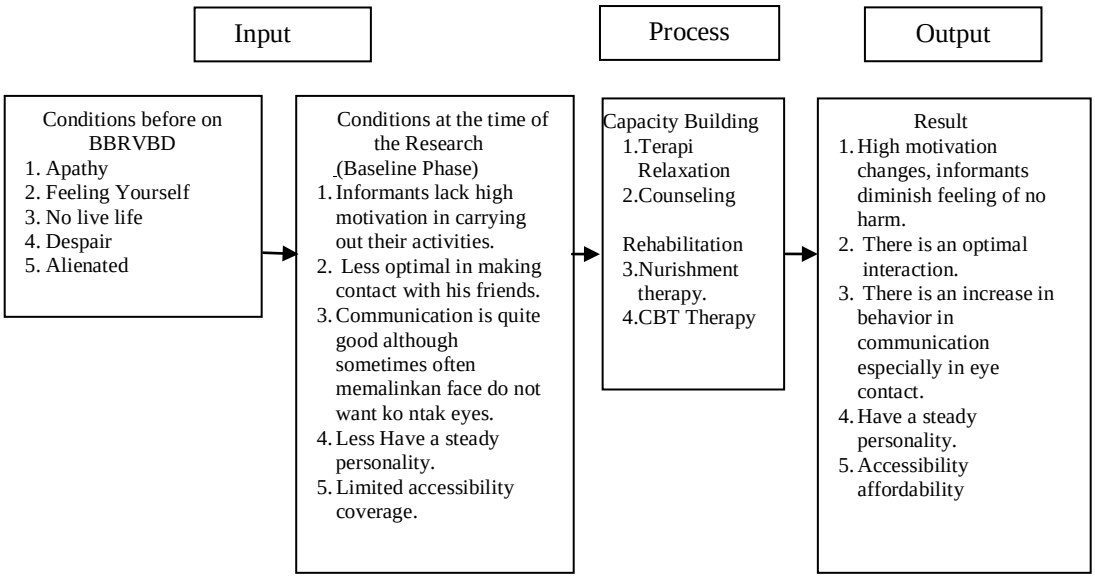

Chart 5.1: Capacity Building Model for people with physical disabilities

b) Further Research Suggestions

This research should be a preliminary study to examine the problems of people with disabilities whose usefulness is to optimize their potential and independence. Therefore for more advanced research to be more effective, the study of this issue should be continued with more extensive and in-depth research with methods that combine quantitative and qualitative methods. It should be used in this research using many representative samples, and from the results of this study can be made empowerment model or capacity development for research sample that is the people with disability body, and the result of this research as recommendation for Vocational Rehabilitation Center (BBRVBD) Cibinong or other institution which provides services to people with physical disabilities for the purpose of service is achieved.

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