

Study of Guiding Block Implementation on Public Places in Indonesia

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Abstract

This study aims for explaining the implementation of guiding block for visual impairment person in the general place in Indonesia. The study uses qualitative non interactive studies. The data collected through library technique and in the data analysis use the analysis of policy about good accessibility. The study's result is the guiding block implementation on the general place in Indonesia still have many problem as such as incompability guiding block with the policy that has been set, the usage and utilization of guiding block from community is not maximum, and also the inconveniences visual impairment person when it is located in the general place.

Keyword - guiding block, the accessibility policy of Indonesia, visual impairment

I. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays the development of various public facilities is a program that is intensively implemented by the government. The public facilities is intended for the general public where everyone can access the site. The goal is no other than to facilitate the activities of the general public with various facilities provided. The existing facilities should refer to the standardization of Minister of Public Works and Public Housing Regulation number 14 of 2017 concerning the Ease Requirements for Building Buildings.

As we know now there are many facilities that can be easily used by normal people but it is difficult for people who have physical disability or special needs. The main problem that arises is the relationship with its accessibility. The accessibility according to Minister of Public Works and Public Housing Regulation Numb. 14 of 2017 is an easiness provided for all people to realize equal opportunities in all aspects of their lives and livelihoods. Accessibility is needed by persons with disabilities, because accessibility is one of the rights of persons with disabilities in Indonesia.

It is also stated in Law number 8 of 2016 that the various rights of persons with disabilities is the right to obtain appropriate and comfortable accessibility. This right of accessibility is also a unity with human rights as a whole.

The most common thing that we encounter is related to accessibility in some public facilities, for

example the presence of a signpost that can be read and followed easily by normal people, but for people with visual impairments it is a problem, especially if there is no guiding block available from outside the place to the area of the place.

Guiding block or guide according to the rule of Minister of Public Works and Public Housing Regulation Numb. 14 of 2017 is the path that guides people with disabilities, especially the visually impaired to walk with utilizing directional texture tile and tile warning. There is a guiding block on Indonesia yet it is still insufficient. There are still many guiding blocks that are not even in accordance with the standards that already entered. For the examples, there are several guiding block on the sidewalk that hit a tree, used sidewalks with guiding block as a trading place to, guiding blocks with other public facilities such as chairs, and many more.

According to the research conducted on *Jalan Sam Ratulangi*, Manado, the safety criteria have not fully guaranteed for users, especially for the visual impaired person. Likewise, from the aspect of convenience, the implementation of several sidewalk elements that do not comply with technical requirements is a barrier for users, especially for blind people in mobility (Sembor et al., 2016).

Aside from Manado, the research on public facilities for persons with disabilities in Malang also stated that almost all public facilities included in the category of "not accessible", only a portion were "less accessible", and 0% were accessible (Thohari, 2014).

Therefore, every Regional Government in Indonesia, especially an area that resonates as an "City of Inclusion" is expected to be able to adopt the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing to build a place or public facility according to the standards.

It is very important because the existence of disabled people according to the figures set by WHO (World Health Organization) is 15% of the population of Indonesia. Thus there is a population reaching 36,841, 956 with an overall population of 245 million. (WHO, 2012). The numbers do not rule out the possibility to continue to grow given the growth of occupation in Indonesia, and there are some parents who still deliberately hide their children with special needs because they still consider the child as a disgrace if other people know about their child's

disability. Based on this background the author would like to elaborate on "The study of *guiding block* implementation on public places in Indonesia".

Based on these problems, the formulation of the research problem is "How is the study of *guiding blocks* implementation in public places for the blind people in Indonesia?" and the purpose of this study is to examine the implementation of *guiding blocks* in public places for the visual impairment person in Indonesia.

II. METHOD

This study use a qualitative non-interactive study approach that examines based on analysis of research documents regarding the *guiding blocks* implementation in public places. The data that we use are based on the research documents about *guiding blocks* implementation in public places. This research use library techniques from documents that study about the *guiding blocks* implementation in public places. Data analysis techniques that we use is policy analysis which analyzes the accessibility policies from the results of implementing the *guiding block* on relevant research documents to test the implementation of *guiding blocks* with accessibility policies. For this research, first, we are collecting documents based on the research about the *guiding block* implementation in public places then outlining the results of those documents, the next step is analyze the document with the accessibility policy then the result of implementing *guiding block* with the policy of accessibility.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Results

We found some research about the *guiding blocks* implementation in public places in several cities in Indonesia:

TABLE I
The Results of some Research

Researcher	Year	City	Results
Adrian Sembor, et al.	2016	Manado	Based on the ease criteria 55% of the 67 respondents who were the object of the research stated that they did not agree with the conditions of the existing guiding path because not all place had a guiding path and in some place the guiding path were

			damaged and no longer suitable, and the guide lanes (line tiles and dot) did not function properly as pointing tiles and warning tiles because their ambiguous placement which is not in accordance with the technical requirements
Slamet Thohari	2014	Malang	From 125 places that categorized as public places, 97% did not apply guiding blocks and only 3% apply this facility.
Rischa Oktari Sari and Diah Intan Kusumodewi	2015	Semarang	From the total percentage of 20% of blind people who know the availability of a guiding route, only 14% of the blind have claimed to have used the guiding route. Those who have tried to say that the guide lane is still not safe to use because there are many paths that are hollow, crashing into trees and poles, and still many people use them as trading place. The next result said that 50% of the blind had said that the construction of a guiding track should be built in every major road segment, 28% of blind people said that they did not really need the lanes specifically, the important thing is that the

			sidewalks are safe, not perforated, and not used for selling place, and 22% of blind people say that it should be installed in public places. Then 28% of the visually impaired said that they should be included in the process of making a guiding pathway and 60% of the blind hoped that in the future the government would fix the guiding track to be more secure and comfortable.
EsdaniarK hoirunisa and Dwi Aries Himawant o	2018	Surakarta	The condition of the guiding path is not in accordance with the stipulated law, the unavailability of texture of guide tiles in public places, the color of the tiles has faded so that it is not in contrast, people wrongly use the guiding path for parking lot and trading place.
Gangsar Ali Daroni and Dwi Aries Himawant o	2016	Surakarta	UniversitasSebelasMaret'sLibrary is not accessible for children with special needs.
SugiRahayu, et al	2013	Yogyakarta	The guiding route in the Malioboro area is covered by street vendors and parking lots so that the construction of the guiding path in its use is less than optimal.
WidjajaMarto-	2012	Jakarta	Only a part of the guide lane in

kusumo			public places is used well.
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Based on those studies, it can be concluded that there are several problems with the implementation of guiding blocks on public places in Indonesia, such as:

- 1) The guiding blocks has been damaged
- 2) There are no guiding blocks in all public places
- 3) Installation of guiding blocks that hit trees and holes
- 4) Misuse of guiding block installation
- 5) There are still many blind people who don't know the guiding block
- 6) The absence of blind people involvement in the installation of guide lines
- 7) The guiding block tile colors are fading and not contrasting

B. Discussion

The problems of the guiding blocks implementation in public places in Indonesia is due to the lack of planning in making (Esdaniar, 2018). This is seen from so many similar problems that occur in several cities, such as the installation of guiding blocks that hit trees and holes. The discussion of these issues in terms of policies, such as:

- 1) The government has not implemented the policy of Government Regulation No. 30 / PRT / M/2006 about Technical Facilities and Accessibility Guidelines In Building and Environment Buildings Article 2 Paragraph 1 which describes the policy objectives that can be used as guidelines in the installation of accessibility for diffables. Based on the installation problems that are not in accordance with the policy, it explains that the government has not used policies made in implementing accessibility, especially guiding blocks.
- 2) The government has not implemented the policy of Government Regulation No. 30/PRT/M/2006 about Technical Facilities and Accessibility Guidelines In Building and Environment Buildings Article 3 Paragraphs 1 and 2 which explains that every place and building must be accompanied by facilities that are accessible for persons with disabilities, but in the implementation of guiding blocks there are still several public places that do not have guiding blocks.
- 3) Not only policies made by the central government, there are also policies made by local governments that are guided by central government policies. Judging from the problem of the research, there are still areas in Indonesia that have not implemented the guiding block properly so that it is not in accordance with Government Regulation No. 30 / PRT / M /

2006 about Technical Facilities and Accessibility Guidelines In Building and Environment Buildings Article 5 Paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 which explain about regional government policies regarding accessibility that must be applied in public places and buildings of each region.

- 4) The availability of guiding blocks in all public places, misuse of guiding blocks, fading and non-contrasting tile colors, and the existence of damaged guiding blocks and obstructed trees in several regions in Indonesia indicate that there are still facilities that are not accessible for blind people and lack of control in implementing guiding block so that it is not in accordance with Government Regulation No. 30 / PRT / M / 2006 about Technical Facilities and Accessibility Guidelines In Building and Environmental Buildings Article 6 Paragraph 1, and 2 which local governments have not provided and controlled facilities and buildings that are accessible to persons with disabilities. If so, then the government should implement Article 6 Paragraph 3 and 4 where the regional government and the violating contractor are sanctioned.
- 5) The problems that related to the implementation of the guiding block in several cities based on the study above explained that the principle of facility and accessibility had not been implemented by the government. The principle of safety, ease, usability and independence has not been implemented, it can be seen from the existence of damaged, perforated guiding blocks, crashing into trees, and being misused as a place of trade and parking so that blind people cannot go to public places independently.
- 6) According to the study, the government has not yet applied the minimum provisions on green open space is the provision of guide lanes in and out of open lanes (attachment to Government Regulation No. 30 / PRT / M / 2006 about Technical Facilities and Accessibility Guidelines In Building and Environment).
- 7) The study also shows that the guiding block or guiding pathway has not yet been implemented based on Minister of Public Works & Public Relations Number 14 of 2017 in appendix 2 point 5 which states that the tile color must be contrasted, and guide tiles do not yet exist in public places such as front of the vehicle traffic lane; b) in front of the entrance / exit to and from stairs or crossing facilities with differences in floor height; c) at the entrance / exit of buildings for public purposes including public transportation terminals or passenger areas; and d) along the pedestrian path.
- 8) The absence of policies that explain the holding of socialization of the use of guiding blocks and policies that includes blind people in making guiding blocks.

IV. CONCLUSION

The application of guiding block at public places in Indonesia still has many problems which are basically from the government that are not ready and not suitable in providing facilities that are accessible to people with disabilities so there are many guiding blocks that cannot be maximally utilized and people who have visual impairment do not feel safe and comfort, and feel independent when in a public place.

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