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Mapping of Research Publications Concerning Disabilities and Entrepreneurs as Scientific Communication Activities

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ABSTRACT

Limited availability of employment opportunities, making some with disabilities intend to become entrepreneurs. There are a number of research results related to disability and entrepreneurship that have been published and indexed on the Garuda portal. The publication of research results is one of the scientific communication activities. This research aims to map a number of these studies. The research method used is descriptive quantitative. Based on the results of the analysis, it is known that research related to disabilities and entrepreneurship which is published in national journals and indexed on the Garuda portal, the majority of the research content makes the disability community the subject of its study, is followed by disabled entrepreneurs and students with disabilities, and makes people with disabilities in general the subject of their studies. followed by hearing, physical, visual and intellectual disabilities. Furthermore, there are four clusters of keywords related to the results of disability and entrepreneurial research. The first cluster of entrepreneurs is associated with training, education, ability, motivation, and finance. The second cluster of entrepreneurship is associated with skills, vocational, character, independence and marketing. The third cluster, entrepreneurship, is associated with mentoring, empowerment, business and community. The fourth cluster connects entrepreneurship with, welfare, accessibility, economy and entrepreneurs.

Keywords: *Scientific communication, entrepreneurship, disability, research trends, concepts*

ABSTRAK

Keterbatasan lapangan kerja, membuat sebagian disabilitas memiliki harapan untuk dapat menjadi wirausahawan. Terdapat sejumlah hasil riset terkait disabilitas dan wirausaha yang sudah dipublikasikan dan terindeks di portal Garuda sebagai salah satu aktivitas komunikasi ilmiah. Oleh karena itu riset ini bertujuan untuk melakukan pemetaan atas sejumlah riset tersebut. Metode yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kuantitatif. Berdasarkan hasil analisis dan pembahasan, diketahui bahwa riset terkait disabilitas dan wirausaha yang dipublikasikan dalam jurnal nasional dan terindeks di portal Garuda, mayoritas dari isi riset menjadikan komunitas disabilitas sebagai subjek kajiannya, diikuti oleh wirausahawan disabilitas dan siswa disabilitas, serta menjadikan penyandang disabilitas secara umum sebagai subjek kajiannya, diikuti oleh disabilitas pendengaran, fisik, penglihatan dan intelektual. Selanjutnya terdapat empat klaster kata kunci terkait hasil riset disabilitas dan wirausaha. Klaster pertama wirausaha dikaitkan dengan pelatihan, pendidikan, kemampuan, motivasi, dan keuangan. Klaster kedua wirausaha dikaitkan dengan keterampilan, vokasional, karakter, mandiri dan pemasaran. Klaster ketiga, wirausaha dikaitkan dengan pendampingan, pemberdayaan, usaha dan komunitas. Adapun klaster keempat menghubungkan wirausaha dengan, kesejahteraan, aksesibilitas, ekonomi dan pengusaha.

Kata Kunci: Komunikasi ilmiah, wirausaha, disabilitas, tren riset, konsep

INTRODUCTION

Based on data released by WHO, of the total population in the world, the number of people with disabilities reaches around 15%. Around 82 percent of people with disabilities are in developing countries (PROPEL- Indonesia, 2017), including Indonesia. As members of society persons with disabilities also should be economically independent, but this is still difficult to do. There is a stigma in society that people with disabilities considered incapable, powerless, and need to pity. This results in a lack of credibility from job providers to provide employment opportunities for people with disabilities (Winasti, 2012).

Limited opportunities for employment and accessibility related to infrastructure create separate barriers to the economic independence of people with disabilities (Andriani & Masykur, 2015). They have difficulty competing in looking for work, this causes people with disabilities not easily accepted in workplaces that are following their competencies (Purwanta, Hermanto, & Harahap, 2016). Therefore, people with disabilities tend to choose other alternatives to fulfill their daily needs by doing entrepreneurship (Armas, Unde, & Fatimah, 2017). People with disabilities tend to choose the entrepreneurial path because entrepreneurship considered providing work flexibility for people with disabilities (Barba-Sánchez, Ortíz-García, & Olaz-Capitán, 2019).

From the survey results, entrepreneurship is the choice of the business sector for most respondents from people with disabilities who are already working or not yet working (Aprilia, Permana, & Syarifah, 2019). But it takes a certain ability to do entrepreneurship. The development of the business world, which is increasingly competitive, requires people with disabilities to have insight into work knowledge and skills in a certain field professionally (Hasan, Fatmawati, & Nurhastuti, 2018). Entrepreneurship is an alternative in the economic sector for people with disabilities, but so far few people with disabilities have been pursuing it (Purwanta et al., 2016). This can cause by several factors. People with disabilities have less work experience, education, and savings; all these things create barriers for them to access capital and financial support (Maritz & Laferriere, 2016). However, to start an entrepreneurial activity of course requires capital and financial support.

Based on the problems revealed from these various literacies, it has known an implication that shows the need to identify factors that can increase the ability of people with disabilities in the entrepreneurial field. This is following the opinion that states that there is a need to analyze the needs of people with disabilities for entrepreneurship (Aprilia et al., 2019). However, so far, research on disabilities related to entrepreneurship is still limited. Through a search for disability and entrepreneurial keywords on the national indexing portal, 16

documents found. This shows the lack of studies on disability and entrepreneurship. Thus, efforts needed to increase studies and also map research results on disabilities and entrepreneurship from the publication of articles as one of the scientific communication activities.

One of the practical implications for the need for multidisciplinary scientific expansion appears in the concept of scholarly communication (Kurniawan, 2011). Scientific communication is delivering messages between communicators (creators of information, for example, scientists, authors, inventors) to communicants (users of information) at the level of the scientific academic tradition (Hartono, 2016). The concept of scientific communication can carry out through the use of information and documentation which aims to expand readers' discourse on multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary scientific fields (Kurniawan, 2011). Scientific communication activities can be carried out by publishing research results in journals because journals are one of the relatively established scientific communication media (Miswan, 2001). Therefore, it is time for academics as scientists to take part in empowering people with disabilities (Hafni, 2017), through scientific communication activities, through the publication of research results, especially those related to disabilities and entrepreneurship.

There are several studies on the mapping of research results on disability, including research that related to trends in using three terms in disability discourse in Indonesia, which carried out by collecting data online (Maftuhin, 2016), literature review on disability, which linked with opportunity and independence (Stokes, Turnbull, & Wyn, 2013), mapping analysis of research related to children with intellectual disabilities (Schuengel, Rest, & Stanford, 2019), and a study of research on training for parents of children with intellectual disabilities, which reviewed from the methodological aspect (Hur, 1997).

Following the focus of the topics examined in this study, specifically about disability and entrepreneurship, besides studies on mapping research results on disabilities, there are also several studies on mapping research results on entrepreneurship, including a literature review on trends and contributions to entrepreneurship research (Luor, Lu, Yu, & Chang, 2014), trends related to entrepreneurship education and research (Mason, 2011), and the development of the publication of entrepreneurial research results (Kadiyono et al., 2019). However, so far there has been no published research related to the mapping of research results on disabilities associated with entrepreneurship in Indonesia.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), disability is a term that includes disruption, limited activity, and participation restrictions (Handayani, 2016). Disability, according to Law Number 8, defined as any person who experiences physical, intellectual, mental, and/or sensory limitations for a long period who interacts with the environment may experience obstacles and difficulties to take part fully and effectively with other citizens. Based on equal rights (Handoyo et al., 2017; Nopiah & Islami, 2018). So disability is a complex phenomenon which reflects the interaction between the characteristics of a person's body and the characteristics of the society in which he lives (Handayani, 2016).

Related to the concept of disability and entrepreneurship, the notion of entrepreneurship itself is the ability to see and assess business opportunities (opportunities) and the ability to optimize resources and take action and highly motivated to take risks succeeding in the business (B. R. Purnomo, 2017). Another definition of entrepreneurship is a career choice that can generate jobs for others so that it prospers not only oneself but also others (Pranatasari, Hartono, & Kusuma, 2019). So far, Indonesia only has 0.24% of the approximately 237.6 million people in Indonesia who have entrepreneurial competence (B. Purnomo & Purnomo, 2017).

Based on this explanation, joint efforts needed to increase the number of entrepreneurial actors in Indonesia to improve the national economy by expanding opportunities for employment absorption, which expected to impact reducing the number of open unemployment in Indonesia. More specifically, we also need joint efforts to encourage all parties to have entrepreneurial abilities, including people with disabilities.

Academics and scientists can play a role in contributing according to their fields of research and education and training to increase the knowledge, understanding, and skills of the community for entrepreneurship following the business they interested in and the opportunities available. There are several publications on research results on disability and entrepreneurship. However, the next challenge is that there is no mapping of the results on disability and entrepreneurship. Mapping research results on disability and entrepreneurship is necessary because every published research result expected to provide recent information or knowledge for the public. The new knowledge generated from a research result expected to be the basis for any decision-making by individual entrepreneur candidates or those who have the authority to develop entrepreneurship in Indonesia. So the purpose of this research is to map research results as a scientific communication effort to disseminate research results on disabilities and entrepreneurship so that several things can recommended related to the findings get from the study results.

METHOD

This research uses a descriptive quantitative method, the method used is by count the number of articles that have selected using keywords, grouped, and verified to maintain data validation. The data verification process carried out using 3 coders to maintain the validity of the data reduction process.

On December 7, 2020, a search conducted on the portal <http://garuda.ristekbrin.go.id/>. It is known that there are 1,273,347 articles and 10,836 journals. Furthermore, a search performed using the keywords “disability” and “entrepreneurship” as well as the relevant terminology in the article title and abstract.

Furthermore, the data collected and a document verification process carried out to avoid incompatibility of the documents with the objectives as intended by the researcher. After that, also carries a search out to remove duplicate documents. In the next step, all verified documents entered citation tools and followed by the data editing process. The next stage is data formatting and processing it using Excel and Vosviewer programs to present in graphical form. In the final step, the analysis using descriptive analysis techniques, to produce conclusions and recommendations.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Indonesia has a national indexing machine portal for the publication of scientific works published by various publishing media such as journals, proceedings, books, and others. This portal called Garuda (Digital Reference Garba), which managed by the Ministry of Research and Technology (Kemenristek/BRIN). Garuda Portal is an indexing portal designated as one of the national indexing agencies which is the minimum requirement for national journals in Indonesia to apply for accreditation (Ministry of Education and Culture, 2014), so this portal becomes the national portal that indexes the most published articles by national journals.

Based on document searches, it known that 37 articles show the results of research related to disability and entrepreneurship. With data visualization on the comparison of the number of publications related to disabilities and entrepreneurship in the status of people with disabilities which are the subject of the study, it presented in table 1.

Table 1. The comparison of the number of publications related to disabilities and entrepreneurship in the status of people with disabilities which are the subject of the study.

The Status of People with Disabilities Who are The Subject of The Study	Number of Publications	Percentage
Disability Community	19	51%
Entrepreneurs with Disabilities	11	30%
Students with Disabilities	7	19%

Based on the results shown in Figure 1, it can be seen that the majority of research related to disabilities and entrepreneurship that published in national journals and indexed on the Garuda portal, makes the disability community the subject of its study, followed by disabled entrepreneurs and students with disabilities. This means that research on disabilities and entrepreneurship still focuses on the community as the subject of research, and there are still few who study entrepreneurs with disabilities who are already entrepreneurs or with disabilities who are still studying or students.

This is understandable considering the limited number of disabilities who have become entrepreneurs. This is because the profession of an entrepreneur is not a profession that easily undertaken by most Indonesians. So far the number of entrepreneurs in Indonesia is only around 0.43% (Merieska & Meiyanto, 2019). Besides, several mindsets are deeply ingrained in the minds of most Indonesians, namely regarding the criteria for jobs that considered profitable.

Our society chooses to become workers, both in government and private agencies. The choice motive based on the assumption that being a worker will reduce the risk of income uncertainty compared to being an entrepreneur. This is because of the perception that being a worker will get social and health security, certain working hours, and a fixed salary (Jamaluddin, 2010).

Apart from cultural factors, there are also competency factors and attitudes and special characters needed so that a person can become an entrepreneur (Hafiar & Sani, 2015). There is also an opinion stating that how many citizens are entrepreneurs is one factor that differentiate between developed and developing countries (Husna, 2017). This means that if more Indonesians become entrepreneurs, the country's economy will also increase, which will have an impact on the level of progress of a nation.

Public awareness about the importance of entrepreneurship has formed. There is a significant change in society regarding the ideal type of work. One of them reinforced by the results of research which states that the motivation of parents in choosing certain fields of education driven by the desire for their children to become entrepreneurs (Fatkhurahman, Suroto, & Hadiyati, 2018). This means that there has been an awareness that the child labor parents expect when they grow up is no longer a worker but can open employment opportunities for others, namely entrepreneurship.

Therefore, it is time for the government, educational institutions, related institutions, and the community to direct the competence of the nation's children to be willing and able to become reliable entrepreneurs through various programs. Moreover, data shows that 67.85% of students with disabilities plan to find work after graduating from high school (Rizky, 2014). This means that it takes hard work from all parties to direct them so that they can get suitable jobs. Therefore, increasing understanding and entrepreneurial competence needs to given from school age, according to the recommendations of a study which states that the need to introduce an existing work orientation so that students are more familiar with the profession and job prospects that are of interest, especially for students who plan to work after graduation High school. Besides, we also need guidance and counseling for students who do not have a future orientation, so that when they graduate from school, they are no longer confused in determining the type of future work (Hafiar, Wibowo, Harding, & Ma'Mun, 2017).

This job is certainly difficult, especially if it involves people with disabilities and all the unmet accessibility complexities. However, this can still be done in stages but continuously by monitoring the achievement of measurable short, medium, and long-term targets. Furthermore, based on document searches, it known that there are article documents that show the results of research on disabilities and entrepreneurship in terms of the disabilities from people with disabilities who are the subject of the study. The data visualization presented in Figure 2.

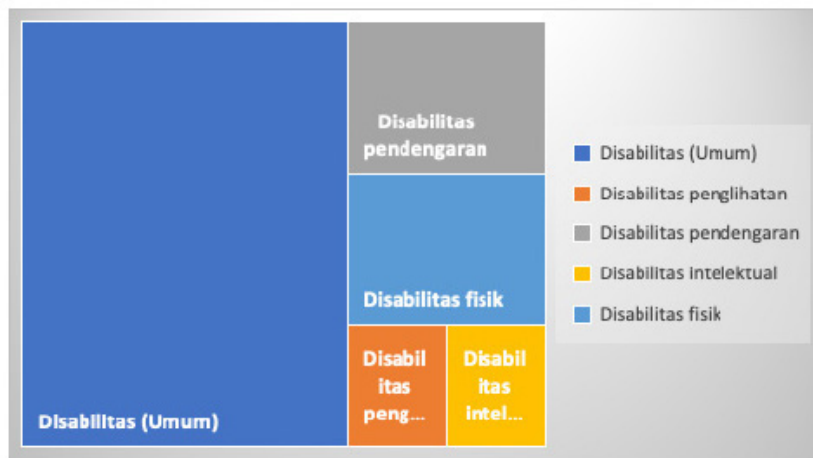


Figure 1. The Comparison Number of Publications Related to Disability and Entrepreneurship in Terms of Disabilities Types of People with Disabilities Who are Subject of The Study.

Based on the results presented in Figure 2, it can be seen that research related to disabilities and entrepreneurship which published in national journals and indexed on the Garuda portal, most people with disabilities, in general, are the subject of their study, followed by hearing, physical, visual and intellectual disabilities. This means that so far research on disabilities and entrepreneurship has not determined a specific research topic and is appropriate to the subject of study that used as a partner in the research data collection process.

There is a study which states that the motive for entrepreneurship, especially in people with physical disabilities, is to provide for families, help people with other physical disabilities to be more prosperous, and the desire to equalize themselves with those without disabilities, besides motives for self-esteem, and to build relationships with others (Winasti, 2012). The motivation of entrepreneurs with disabilities from various types of disabilities is the same, but there are differences in the aspect of treatment. This difference known from the development of motivation given during training related to entrepreneurship for blind people, one of which is a description of the business that is easiest for blind people to do (Luthfi, 2019). Based on this, we can understand it that several business fields would be suitable and unsuitable for aspiring entrepreneurs with certain disabilities.

While the resistor factors for entrepreneurship, in general, are production and labor problems, marketing problems, capital, design, product quality, and work partners (Winasti, 2012). Another problem faced by entrepreneurs with disabilities is the limitations of conventional marketing and has not optimized online marketing (Aprilia et al., 2019). However, for entrepreneurs with visual disabilities, marketing through online media has its complex problems related to the visibility to see online marketing platforms, which mostly provide facilities and visual information. Besides, people with disabilities will also face additional challenges in conducting online financial transactions, especially people with visual disabilities (Subekti, Setianti, Lukman, & Hafiar, 2020). Thus, separate training needed with special materials for entrepreneurs with visual disabilities who intend to expand their business through online marketing and sources of capital offered online.

In principle, in the entrepreneurial context there are four basic aspects to emphasize, including 1) The creation of a new value 2) It requires a certain amount of time and effort 3) provides opportunities for individual freedom and personal satisfaction, 4) Responsive to change through action. Proper action from entrepreneurship manifests in behavior as a response to a decision, and consideration to always look for opportunities (Hasan et al., 2018). Therefore, it is necessary to form character and appropriate assistance for people with disabilities to become entrepreneurs by considering the uniqueness and differences in disability characteristics both personally and in their social identity as people with disabilities with specific conditions.

Next, based on document searches, we know it that there are article documents that show the concept which is the keyword in disability and entrepreneurship-related publications, as well as the relationship between concepts that are the keywords in a published article. The data visualization is presented in Figure 3.

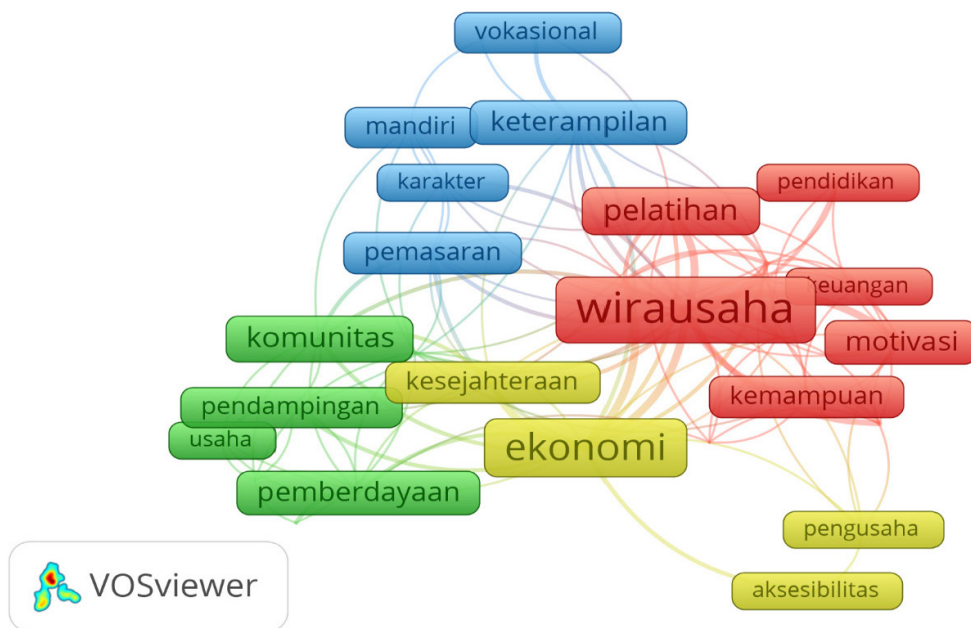


Figure 2. The Concepts Distribution which are The Keywords in Publications Related to Disability and Entrepreneurship

Based on Figure 3, it can see that four keyword clusters related to the results of disability and entrepreneurial research. The first cluster of entrepreneurs associated with training, education, ability, motivation, and finance. The second cluster of entrepreneurship associated with skills, vocational, character, independence, and marketing. The third cluster, entrepreneurship, associated with mentoring, empowerment, business, and community. The fourth cluster connects entrepreneurship with welfare, accessibility, economy, and entrepreneurs.

This means that research on disabilities which related to entrepreneurship raises topics related to economic aspects, through empowerment, mentoring, and training for people with disabilities to increase motivation, skills, and abilities, as an effort to achieve independence and the welfare of people with disabilities.

Related to concepts that are widely used in disability and entrepreneurial research, it can be seen from several statements from several pieces of research related to entrepreneurship in general. Research related to disability and entrepreneurship states that motivation, enthusiasm, creativity, and innovation will produce young entrepreneur candidates who have strong and intelligent characters.(Murtini, Sumaryati, & Noviani, 2014). In other research, it stated that one of the primary objectives of a social program is to empower

marginalized groups, including people with disabilities by providing entrepreneurial expertise from producing goods to the marketing process (Foster, 2018). This means, in general, research related to entrepreneurship carries the concept of increasing knowledge and skills through education and training to equip prospective entrepreneurs to have entrepreneurial character and attitudes to carry out entrepreneurial activities to expand employment opportunities and economic empowerment.

Entrepreneurship indirectly shows the existence of innovation and creativity in society in seeing opportunities from a problem. Entrepreneurship can be integrated with various other fields to produce concrete solutions for society, such as technopreneurship which combines technology with entrepreneurship, then another field is social entrepreneurship which combines entrepreneurship with society. By integrating entrepreneurship with aspects of community life, it hoped that it will have a real impact and have wider affordability (Kadiyono et al., 2019). Therefore, the most common words that appear related to entrepreneurship are education, training, and students. From these data, it can be seen that many researchers discuss aspects of education that integrated with entrepreneurship. The need for entrepreneurs to enter education can be one result of various studies related to entrepreneurship. (Hafiar, Subekti, Setianti, & Komariah, 2019)

Apart from the findings regarding the concept which is become the keyword, based on the results of research on entrepreneurship, it is also known about several obstacles faced by people when carrying out entrepreneurial activities, such as socio-economic constraints and market structures could not accommodate to do this (Santosa, 2014). On the other hand, prospective business people challenged to get used to the commitment and uphold ethics, because the business process is a process of value creation, benefits for humanity so that real value in business will only be realized if it is done ethically and upholds morality (Pratikto, 2015).

Based on the mapping of these constraints and challenges, the ability to map constraints and foresight in finding solutions also needs to convey to prospective entrepreneurs (Santosa, 2014). Furthermore, it is also necessary to add entrepreneurial material related to the discussion of business ethics, challenges in implementing business ethics, local knowledge as a source of business ethics, and learning business ethics which are important to understand when someone is pursuing entrepreneurship (Pratikto, 2015).

Furthermore, in another study, it was also stated the need to provide capacity building for aspiring entrepreneurs to have a level of technological readiness. Especially if the type of entrepreneur that prospective entrepreneurs are interested in is entrepreneurs in the creative industry. The creative industry requires technological readiness and skills. So that intervention from educational and training institutions needed to increase and increase knowledge and skills about technological readiness (Harding et al., 2020)

Besides knowledge and technological skills, it is also necessary to increase understanding of technology-based financial institutions and banking services, because any field of business that will be occupied by prospective entrepreneurs, both from disabilities and non-disabled people, will still be related to financial institutions, such as banks (Hafiar et al., 2019)

Based on the presentation of the need for knowledge and skills that need to be provided to aspiring entrepreneurs from an early age, it is appropriate if the direction of national education faces an orientation to form an entrepreneurial spirit for every child of the nation. The challenges of business education today are influenced by various aspects such as globalization, technological developments, competency-based business, business systems, changing standards of quality, and others. But on the other hand, Indonesian culture upholds the value of local wisdom which contains religious, humanitarian, solidarity, tolerance, mutual trust values, which form social networks (Pratikto, 2015). These things also need to be instilled in the public and people with disabilities who are interested in pursuing entrepreneurship.

Referring to a series of findings on research from several pieces of literature, it is known that there is a need for in-depth thinking about the right patterns and materials for entrepreneurship education to be given to every student, including improvements to educational policies, related curricula, and learning systems that can foster a stimulus for innovation and creativity is convinced that obstacles in carrying out entrepreneurial activities can be overcome (Santosa, 2014). Skills training-based education models can be prioritized as the main learning model because training as workshops affects the desire of trainees to become entrepreneurs (Amelia, Hafiar, & Budiana, 2016), besides the role of related parties that can motivate people to continue to be enthusiastic about entrepreneurship. (Subekti, Setianti, Hafiar, Bakti, & Yusup, 2019), and supervision of sustainable entrepreneurship learning also needs to be more integrated (Pranatasari et al., 2019).

Besides the findings and discussion of the groups and types of disabilities that are the subject of research, and the concepts that are the keywords in disability research related to entrepreneurship, the results are also expected to become scientific communication and

the basis for further research development. Especially those related to entrepreneurial development among people with disabilities. This is intended so that people with disabilities in Indonesia can sit equally in various aspects of community life, especially in the aspect of economic independence.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of analysis and discussion, it is known that research related to disability and entrepreneurship which is published in national journals and indexed on the Garuda portal, in the majority makes the disability community the subject of its study, followed by disabled entrepreneurs and students with disabilities. Furthermore, research related to disabilities and entrepreneurship that are published in national journals and indexed on the Garuda portal, the majority makes people with disabilities, in general, the subject of their study, followed by hearing, physical, visual and intellectual disabilities.

Another finding is that there are four clusters of keywords related to the results of research on disabilities and entrepreneurship. The first cluster of entrepreneurs is associated with training, education, ability, motivation, and finance. The second cluster of entrepreneurship is associated with skills, vocational, character, independence, and marketing. The third cluster, entrepreneurship, is associated with mentoring, empowerment, business, and community. The fourth cluster connects entrepreneurship with welfare, accessibility, economy, and entrepreneurs.

The results are expected to provide preliminary information on disability research trends related to entrepreneurship in Indonesia as a scientific communication activity. Scientific communication as disseminating information about the results of research on disabilities and entrepreneurship summarizes the number and types of study subjects, and the concepts used in research publications on disability and entrepreneurship. Other researchers can develop this description of the results in developing research directions on disability and entrepreneurship. Especially the development of aspects that have not been studied and explored scientifically, to provide consideration for related parties in improving the existence and capabilities of people with disabilities in Indonesia. Besides, we also hope it that researchers on disabilities and entrepreneurship can publish their research results in journals and other scientific publication media as one of the scientific communication activities to increase the scientific impact of the results of their studies.

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