



## Religious Organizations' Advocacy Strategies for Disability Rights: A Case Study of the Jaya Music Group of the Visually Impaired in Malioboro, Yogyakarta

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**Abstract:** This study aims to analyze the advocacy strategies implemented by the Social Service Council of the Regional Leadership of Muhammadiyah in the Special Region of Yogyakarta (MPS PWM DIY) in addressing the case of Grup Jaya Musik, a group of blind musicians who faced obstacles in performing in the Malioboro area due to urban redevelopment policies. MPS PWM DIY, which has evolved into an organization with a broader scope of social services, plays a crucial role in advocating for the rights of people with disabilities. This research adopts a qualitative approach with a case study design. Data collection methods include observation, interviews, and documentation. The findings reveal that the advocacy strategy employed by MPS PWM DIY involves a multisectoral collaborative approach, realized through dialogues with stakeholders and cross-sector collaboration with local government and private sector entities. Additionally, MPS PWM DIY proactively advocates for legal certainty for the disabled community, emphasizing the urgency of inclusive and transparent policy reforms. The study highlights the critical role of religious organizations in broader social advocacy and underscores the importance of a multisectoral collaborative approach in strengthening advocacy efforts. The findings from this study offer an advocacy model that can be adapted by other organizations in similar contexts and have significant implications for developing disability rights advocacy strategies at the national level.

**Keywords:** Advocacy Strategies, Disability Rights, Social Services, Multisectoral Collaboration

**Abstrak:** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis strategi advokasi yang diterapkan oleh Majelis Pelayanan Sosial Pimpinan Wilayah Muhammadiyah Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (MPS PWM DIY) dalam menangani kasus Grup Jaya Musik, sebuah kelompok musisi tunanetra yang mengalami hambatan untuk tampil di kawasan Malioboro akibat kebijakan penataan ulang. MPS PWM DIY, yang telah berkembang menjadi organisasi dengan cakupan pelayanan sosial yang lebih luas, memainkan peran krusial dalam memperjuangkan hak-hak penyandang disabilitas. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan



desain studi kasus. Metode pengumpulan data yang digunakan meliputi observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa strategi advokasi yang diterapkan oleh MPS PWM DIY melibatkan pendekatan kolaboratif multisektor, yang diwujudkan melalui audiensi dengan pemangku kepentingan serta kolaborasi lintas sektor dengan pemerintah daerah dan sektor swasta. Selain itu, MPS PWM DIY secara proaktif memperjuangkan kepastian hukum bagi kelompok difabel, dengan menekankan pada urgensi reformasi kebijakan yang inklusif dan jelas. Penelitian ini menyoroti pentingnya peran organisasi keagamaan dalam advokasi sosial yang lebih luas serta pentingnya pendekatan kolaboratif multisektor dalam memperkuat upaya advokasi. Temuan dari penelitian ini menawarkan model advokasi yang dapat diadaptasi oleh organisasi lain dalam konteks serupa dan memiliki implikasi yang signifikan bagi pengembangan strategi advokasi hak-hak penyandang disabilitas di tingkat nasional.

**Kata kunci:** Strategi Advokasi, Hak Disabilitas, Layanan Sosial, Kolaborasi Multisektoral

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## INTRODUCTION

The WHO reports that 1.3 billion people, or 16% of the global population, are categorized as disabled, and nearly all of them face difficulties in securing their rights (Agus et al., 2017; Albert et al., 2021; Kompas.com, 2010; WHO, 2023). These challenges span numerous sectors (Arifin et al., 2021; Kim, 2010; Mangku et al., 2022; Pita et al., 2023), including education, healthcare, law, public facilities, and arts and culture. Instruments promoting the protection of disability rights are already in place (Chou et al., 2024; Dibley, 2019; Petersen, 2012), such as the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), a global agreement adopted by many countries. However, conditions on the ground still require significant improvement and attention from multiple stakeholders, including governments, communities, and socio-religious organizations (Kim, 2010; Purba et al., 2023; Syafi & Heryansyah, 2024).

The involvement of socio-religious organizations in advocating for the rights of people with disabilities is not new. Several studies suggest that religious organizations (Baum & Benton, 2008; Herzog, 2006, 2008c, 2008a; Leahy, 2018; Maftuhin, 2023a, 2023b; Maftuhin & Muflihati, 2022; Pridmore, 2008; Taege, 2008) have been engaged in this effort since the 1950s. Their support extends beyond providing assistive devices and healthcare facilities, encompassing social advocacy and challenging disability-unfriendly policies (Andayani & Afandi, 2019; Hadi, 2021; Indriyani et al., 2020; Mustaqim et al., 2023; SAPDA,

2016). Nevertheless, numerous challenges remain in fulfilling the rights of persons with disabilities.

Although several studies have addressed the role of socio-religious organizations in advocating for disability rights, few have specifically examined the application of advocacy strategies in local contexts, such as Yogyakarta. Much of the existing research remains general and fails to delve deeply into the local dynamics that influence the effectiveness of advocacy efforts (Albert et al., 2021). Moreover, while the importance of collaboration between non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and governments in disability rights advocacy is acknowledged, there is limited research exploring how religious organizations, like MPS PWM DIY, can act as intermediaries between the disabled community and government stakeholders (Toepler & Fröhlich, 2020). This is significant because religious organizations often have extensive networks and can facilitate dialogue among various parties, yet their specific role in disability advocacy remains underexplored.

In another aspect, although it is widely recognized that disability rights advocacy must involve the voices of persons with disabilities themselves, many studies fail to include the direct perspectives of individuals with disabilities in the advocacy process. Existing research tends to focus on strategies employed by organizations without considering the experiences and needs of persons with disabilities (Petri & Bradshaw, 2017). This creates a gap in understanding how advocacy can be more inclusive and responsive to the needs of the disabled community. Additionally, while there is considerable research discussing the challenges faced by persons with disabilities in public policy contexts, there is a lack of studies specifically investigating the impact of local policies, such as the relocation of street vendors in Malioboro, on the disabled community and how religious organizations respond to these challenges (Ju et al., 2017).

A concrete example of the challenges faced by persons with disabilities in a local context can be observed in the policy regarding the relocation of street vendors in the Malioboro area of Yogyakarta. This policy, regulated under Governor's Circular No. 3/SE/1/2022, has significantly impacted the visually impaired community, particularly the Jaya Musik Malioboro Group, composed of individuals who rely on their musical performances as a source of livelihood (DP et al., 2023; Harsanto, 2023; Sari, 2023; Septian, 2022). The policy disrupts their income and hinders their access to the right to participate in arts and culture (DP et al., 2023; Harsanto, 2023; Sari, 2023; Septian, 2022).

In this context, the involvement of socio-religious organizations is crucial. The Social Services Council (MPS) of the Muhammadiyah Regional Leadership (PWM) in the Special Region of Yogyakarta has taken steps to support and advocate for the rights of this visually impaired community (Doddy, 2022; Faatih, 2022). Through an inclusive and community-based approach, MPS strives to provide support and advocacy, helping individuals with disabilities navigate the challenges posed by policies not aligned with their rights.

This research explores the advocacy strategies religious organizations employ in supporting the rights of persons with disabilities, focusing on the case of the Jaya Musik Malioboro Group. By examining the actions and advocacy efforts undertaken by MPS, the study seeks to provide deeper insights into the role of socio-religious organizations in promoting the rights of persons with disabilities in Indonesia and the ongoing challenges faced in this advocacy process.

### **The Development of Disability Issues in the Perspective of Human Rights, Religious Organizations, and Islam**

Disability issues have gained global attention, but this recognition did not come easily. It has taken numerous events and moments over time for the topic of disability to become a shared concern for the global population gradually. Disability has been acknowledged as part of the broader human rights discourse through various international documents. These include the World Programme of Action Concerning Disabled Persons (1982), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (1993), and culminating in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in 2006.

In terms of regulation and policy, disability issues have slowly seen improvements. However, these changes are not mere "gifts" from governments or institutions but are a form of recognition driven by the advocacy and efforts of persons with disabilities. This has led to a broader societal awareness that frames disability as a human rights issue. Previously, public policies and societal views tended to isolate and segregate persons with disabilities. Today, policies are shifting toward affirmative action and inclusivity, ensuring that all members of society, including those with disabilities, have equal rights and access to various

aspects of life, such as education, healthcare, culture, and the arts, just like the rest of the population.

In addition to the internal efforts of the disability community in fighting for their rights, religious organizations have also played a significant role in this advocacy (Herzog, 2008b). A pivotal moment occurred in 1968 when the issue of disability was included in the agenda of the Fourth Assembly of the World Council of Churches, under the theme "The Unity of the Church and the Renewal of Humankind." Subsequently, in 1971, the Church incorporated the disability community into its mission and agenda, advocating for recognizing persons with disabilities among its member churches. By 1983, the recognition and involvement of persons with disabilities in important church meetings became more prominent, and the Church began advocating for accommodating disability issues in its ministries. The Church continues to promote justice and equality for persons with disabilities, driven by religious teachings on a compassionate God who calls for similar compassion and virtue from humanity. This belief has led to the motto "A Church of All and For All," encouraging the Church to defend, promote, and advocate for the rights of persons with disabilities.

This concept is also among Protestant Christians (Kabue, 2008) and various affiliated organizations. One key finding shows that a fundamental idea within religious organizations is to fulfill their followers' spiritual and material needs. In addressing the rights of persons with disabilities, several approaches are adopted: (1) developing educational programs and raising societal awareness about fellow believers who belong to the disabled community; (2) striving for the full integration of persons with disabilities and their families into the Church and broader society; (3) eliminating physical and architectural barriers that impede access for persons with disabilities; (4) providing training for persons with disabilities through special grants; (5) offering employment opportunities for persons with disabilities; (6) working to change media representations of persons with disabilities; and (7) establishing advisory committees for disability issues.

More broadly, the role of religious organizations can be framed into three key elements: establishment, decline, and reaffirmation. Establishment refers to the process of forming institutions that are deemed necessary to promote the fulfillment of disability rights. Decline represents reducing ignorance and increasing awareness regarding the



disabled community. Finally, reaffirmation signifies the need for ongoing efforts to ensure that the rights of persons with disabilities are fully recognized and upheld.

In addition, the relationship between Islam and disability issues has also been a topic of scholarly discussion (Anshori, 2022; Maftuhin, 2023a; Rispler-Chaim, 2007; Yuantini, 2019). Some researchers have explored how Islam views disability, with some advocating for the shift away from seeing disability solely as a matter of exemption. Instead, they argue for a more practical and comprehensive disability-issue framework. This framework should ensure equal rights, active participation of persons with disabilities in various societal aspects, and the recognition of equal dignity within both Islamic legal structures and religious practices.

## METHODS

This research employs a qualitative approach using a case study design. As described by Sugiyono (2007), qualitative research emphasizes in-depth exploration to gain a clear and detailed understanding of the phenomenon being studied. In this case, the research was conducted in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, with a focus on examining the advocacy efforts of the Social Services Council (*Majelis Pelayanan Sosial*, (MPS)) under the Muhammadiyah Regional Leadership (*Pimpinan Wilayah Muhammadiyah*, (PWM)) in Yogyakarta, particularly concerning the rights of persons with disabilities, specifically the Jaya Musik Group.

The selection of research subjects was made through purposive sampling, a technique in which the researcher selects participants with relevant knowledge or experience concerning the specific conditions being studied. In this study, informants included representatives from MPS PWM DIY, members of the DIY Disability Rights Fulfillment and Protection Committee, and leaders of the Jaya Musik Group, such as HS and JF. This sampling method allows the researcher to gather rich and detailed information from individuals directly involved in or knowledgeable about the advocacy efforts related to disability rights.

For data collection, the study utilized multiple techniques outlined by Sugiyono (2013): interviews, observation, and document analysis. These three methods were applied as needed in the field. Interviews were conducted with the selected informants to gather

their insights and perspectives. The observations focused on the activities of the Jaya Musik Group, providing a first-hand account of their experiences and the challenges they face. Document analysis was carried out to review relevant records and reports, particularly during the proposal writing phase and the completion of the research report. This method allowed the researcher to compare the conceptual frameworks and theories developed at both global and national levels with the actual conditions observed in the field.

To ensure the validity of the data, the researcher employed triangulation, which is precisely source triangulation. This technique involves comparing data from different sources, such as cross-checking interview results with observational data or comparing interview findings with document analysis. Triangulation helps strengthen the credibility and reliability of the findings by verifying information across multiple methods and sources.

Finally, the analysis followed the framework Moleong (2010) outlined, utilizing a descriptive analysis approach. This method involves several stages: data collection, data analysis, data reduction, and conclusion. After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed it to identify patterns, reduced the data to focus on the most relevant information, and ultimately drew conclusions based on the findings. This structured approach ensures a thorough examination of the advocacy efforts undertaken by MPS PWM DIY in support of the rights of persons with disabilities, particularly about the Jaya Musik Group.

## RESULTS

A brief overview of the Social Services Council (Majelis Pelayanan Sosial, MPS) of Muhammadiyah's Regional Leadership in Yogyakarta (PWM DIY): This institution was established in 1912. Initially, it was known as the Public Suffering Relief Division (Penolong Kesengsaraan Oemoem, PKO), primarily focusing on healthcare, including establishing hospitals and clinics. 2000, the organization transformed, merged, and renamed the Council for Health and Social Welfare. By 2009, the Council for Health and Social Welfare established a working group called the Muhammadiyah-'Aisyiyah Social Homes Forum (FORPAMA) to optimize its social services.

During the FORPAMA National Work Meeting in Denpasar in 2010, a recommendation was made to the Council to form a dedicated division focused solely on social service programs. Later that same year, coinciding with the centennial Muhammadiyah Congress, the Muhammadiyah Central Leadership (PP Muhammadiyah)

officially established the Social Services Council (MPS) at Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta (UMY). Since then, MPS has delivered a wide range of social services to the community, playing a vital role in promoting social welfare.

### **Regulation of street vending activities in Malioboro, Yogyakarta**

Regulation of street vending activities on Malioboro Street was planned for relocation in 2022 (Yustinus, 2022). Two designated areas for accommodating the Malioboro street vendors include the former Indra Cinema (in front of Beringharjo Market) and the building that previously housed the Yogyakarta City Tourism Office. Before moving to these two locations, vendors were allowed to temporarily sell their goods at the shelter of Hotel Grand Inna Malioboro.

The government of Yogyakarta Special Region aims to reorganize the Malioboro area for several reasons, one of which is to establish it as part of the UNESCO World Heritage cultural axis. According to the Yogyakarta Mayor Regulation (Perwal) No. 37 of 2010 regarding structuring Street Vendors in the Malioboro-A.Yani Special Area, Chapter V outlines the obligations and prohibitions; Article 18 states that conducting business outside of authorized locations is prohibited, meaning that only the designated street vendors are allowed to operate.

The primary goal of regulating street vending activities in Malioboro is to create a tidier and less congested environment than before. The street vendors in Malioboro attract significant attention from tourists visiting the area. This demand is one of the reasons for relocating the vendors to the new sites, where approximately 2,000 street vendors are expected to be accommodated in an area called Teras Malioboro. The new locations are ready for occupancy but will require minor improvements, such as installing signage. Once the vendors move to the new locations, their status will formalize (Nabila, 2022), with the expectation that this will enable them to adopt a more modern management approach.

Regulation of street vending activities in Malioboro has entered a new phase, marking the final days for vendors and visitors in the area. This gradual restructuring process began on January 26, 2022, and is part of a larger plan to transform Malioboro. Despite requests for postponement from street vendors, the Governor did not respond, and removing vendors from the area has made the pedestrian experience more enjoyable for tourists. Visitors now feel the pedestrian walkways are more extended and spacious,



enhancing their overall experience. Plans for further development include turning Malioboro into a street art zone managed by the Cultural Heritage Office of the Jogja City Government. This ongoing reorganization aims to create a more comfortable environment for visitors (HS, 2022).

However, this restructuring has caused significant socio-economic impacts. The Jaya Musik Group, a community of disabled musicians, has expressed distress. They noted a dramatic decline in their livelihood compared to the pre-reorganization period, leading to confusion and uncertainty within the group (JF, 2022).

Jaya Musik is a group of approximately 24 families brought together by their shared background of performing music in Malioboro. The reorganization has further united the group in their quest for clarity regarding their future as street musicians in the area. Many group members are also part of other communities, such as the Indonesian Blind Association (Pertuni). Jaya Musik was initially formed to make music in Malioboro to earn a living.

In addition to performing music, each group member has secondary jobs, including working as a massage therapist, radio announcer, snack vendor, and street musician at traffic intersections, and some continue performing in markets. However, the income from these side jobs is significantly lower than what they earned while performing in Malioboro (Fieldnote, 2022).

The Jaya Musik Group views performing music in Malioboro as their primary occupation, providing them with enough income to meet their daily needs and even allowing them to support their parents financially. However, after the restructuring of Malioboro and the uncertainty surrounding regulations on whether they can return to perform, the group has felt a significant impact. The local authorities have even detained several members of Jaya Musik, the Satpol PP (Municipal Police) (fieldnote, 2022).

In February 2022, members of Jaya Musik were instructed by the Satpol PP to stop performing music in Malioboro and to wait for a solution. However, by March and April 2022, there was still no update, and the same silence persisted in the following months. The reorganization of Malioboro has severely reduced their income; what once was enough to cover their needs and send money to their families has now dwindled to barely sufficient levels. Despite the challenges, some disabled musicians continue to perform out of necessity, though they are frequently reprimanded and told that performing in Malioboro is prohibited.

What frustrates them further is that, while other street musicians in Malioboro are not being penalized, Jaya Musik members are singled out, leading them to feel that they are being subjected to social discrimination.

To strengthen their bond and sense of community, the group continues to engage in activities such as holding regular savings circles. Additionally, when a member falls ill, the rest of the group contributes donations voluntarily, reinforcing their solidarity and support for one another (fieldnote, 2022).

### **Advocacy Strategy of Social Service Council**

The advocacy strategy employed by the Social Service Council of Muhammadiyah's Regional Leadership in the Special Region of Yogyakarta (MPS PWM DIY) in addressing the case of the Jaya Musik Group demonstrates a comprehensive and structured approach to defending the rights of the visually impaired. MPS PWM DIY, which has evolved from its initial focus on health to a broader social service organization, plays a crucial role in advocating for the rights of the Jaya Musik Group, whose ability to perform in the Malioboro area was impeded by the region's restructuring policies.

One of the primary strategies adopted by MPS PWM DIY involved engaging in dialogue with key stakeholders, including the Deputy Mayor of Yogyakarta and the DIY Disability Committee (fieldnote, 2022). These discussions were not merely aimed at presenting grievances but sought to identify sustainable solutions for the Jaya Musik Group, which had lost its primary source of income due to the new policies.

Additionally, MPS PWM DIY took a proactive approach to its advocacy by lobbying and building more robust communication channels with government agencies. These efforts aimed to restore the group's ability to perform in Malioboro, ensuring their social reintegration as musicians.

Research suggests that collaborative efforts between non-governmental organizations and government institutions can create effective synergies in addressing complex social issues (fieldnote, 2022). The work of MPS PWM DIY exemplifies how such cooperation can support marginalized communities, such as the Jaya Musik Group, in regaining their livelihoods and rightful place in society.

In this case, MPS PWM DIY seeks to empower the Jaya Musik Group by collaborating with private sector entities, demonstrating that cross-sectoral collaboration

can enhance the capacity of vulnerable groups and provide them with a platform to express themselves. Although positive outcomes have been achieved, such as opportunities to perform around the Malioboro area and a more lenient stance from the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) towards disabled musicians, significant challenges remain. The lack of clear regulations and frequent policy changes complicate the issue, creating uncertainty for disabled street performers.

Therefore, MPS PWM DIY must continue its efforts to secure legal guarantees that uphold the rights of the Jaya Musik Group, ensuring they can perform safely and comfortably in the Malioboro area. Overall, the advocacy strategy implemented by MPS PWM DIY reflects a deep understanding of the importance of collaboration, effective communication, and empowerment in defending the rights of persons with disabilities. By sustaining these efforts, MPS PWM DIY can contribute to broader policy changes and practices that support the rights of disabled individuals in Yogyakarta.

## DISCUSSION

The advocacy strategy implemented by the Social Service Council of the Muhammadiyah Regional Leadership in Yogyakarta Special Region (MPS PWM DIY) in addressing the case of the visually impaired Jaya Musik Group reflects a comprehensive and collaborative approach. MPS PWM DIY has evolved from its initial focus on health to become a broader social service organization, which now includes advocacy for the rights of persons with disabilities. This transformation aligns with findings suggesting that the involvement of faith-based social organizations in disability rights advocacy can strengthen the capacities of vulnerable groups and provide them with platforms for self-expression (Toepler & Fröhlich, 2020). This study offers new insights into several key areas, significantly contributing to the understanding of disability rights advocacy in Indonesia.

Based on the analysis, the advocacy efforts of MPS PWM DIY can be categorized into four key strategies: a) the proactive role of religious organizations in social advocacy, b) a collaborative, multisectoral approach, c) a focus on legal certainty as part of the advocacy, and d) the transformation of the organization's role from health-focused to broader social services.

First, the proactive role of religious organizations in social advocacy (Dibley, 2019; Mangku et al., 2022) can be observed through the initiatives of MPS PWM DIY. As a faith-

based organization, MPS PWM DIY has taken a proactive stance in advocating for the rights of people with disabilities, especially in response to the injustice faced by the Jaya Musik Group in the Malioboro area. Previous research has shown that religious organizations can serve as a communication bridge between vulnerable groups and the government, strengthening the position of their advocacy efforts. This introduces a new perspective in the literature on social advocacy, which has traditionally been dominated by the role of secular NGOs, and demonstrates that the involvement of religious organizations in social advocacy can broaden the scope and effectiveness of advocacy efforts.

The second strategy is the Collaborative Multisectoral Approach, which involves various stakeholders, including local government, the Disability Committee, and the private sector (Albert et al., 2021; Hartley & Saia, 2022; Mangku et al., 2022). This cross-sector collaboration not only strengthens the position of advocacy efforts but also broadens the scope of potential solutions that can be implemented. Research indicates that successful advocacy often hinges on building solid coalitions between actors, including non-governmental organizations and the private sector. This approach underscores that effective advocacy relies not solely on exerting pressure on the government but also on cooperating with diverse actors to achieve common goals.

The third strategy focuses on Legal Certainty as Part of Advocacy (Mangku et al., 2022; Petri et al., 2017). The findings highlight the importance of legal clarity in supporting the rights of persons with disabilities. The regulatory uncertainty faced by the Jaya Musik Group in Malioboro emphasizes the need for advocacy that is not only reactive to emerging issues but also proactive in promoting more inclusive and transparent policy reforms. Previous studies have shown that advocacy efforts focused on legal reform can provide a stronger foundation for protecting the rights of persons with disabilities. This adds a new dimension to the study of disability advocacy, stressing the importance of legal reform as an integral part of advocacy strategy.

The fourth strategy involves the transformation of the organization's role from a health-focused entity to a broader social service provider (Kim, 2010). MPS PWM DIY, which initially concentrated on healthcare services, has evolved into an entity addressing broader social issues. This transformation illustrates how organizations can adapt and respond to the dynamic needs of society, particularly in dealing with complex issues such

as disability rights advocacy. Research shows that organizations capable of adjusting to changing societal needs are more effective in fulfilling their advocacy missions.

In conclusion, this study highlights MPS PWM DIY's significant role in advocating for the rights of persons with disabilities in Yogyakarta despite the ongoing challenges. By continuing its inclusive, community-based advocacy efforts, MPS PWM DIY can contribute to broader changes in policies and practices that support disability rights in Indonesia.

## CONCLUSION

This study emphasizes that the Social Service Council of the Muhammadiyah Regional Leadership in the Special Region of Yogyakarta (MPS PWM DIY) plays a critical role in advocating for the rights of persons with disabilities, particularly in the context of the relocation policies for street vendors in Malioboro, which affected the Jaya Musik Group. MPS PWM DIY has developed a comprehensive and structured advocacy strategy, which includes a proactive role in championing the rights of people with disabilities, a collaborative, multisectoral approach, a focus on legal certainty, and the transformation of its role from a health-focused institution to one addressing broader social issues.

First, MPS PWM DIY's proactive role in social advocacy demonstrates that religious organizations can act as a communication bridge between vulnerable groups and the government, strengthening their advocacy position. This aligns with literature showing that the involvement of religious organizations in social advocacy can broaden the scope and effectiveness of advocacy efforts. Second, the collaborative, multisectoral approach involving various stakeholders, including local governments and the private sector, strengthens advocacy and expands the range of applicable solutions. Third, the focus on legal certainty as part of the advocacy highlights the importance of more inclusive and transparent policy reforms to support the rights of persons with disabilities.

Although MPS PWM DIY has succeeded in several aspects, challenges remain, particularly regarding regulatory ambiguity and policy changes that create uncertainty for disabled street performers. Therefore, MPS PWM DIY needs to continue ensuring legal certainty that supports the rights of the Jaya Musik Group so they can participate in arts and culture safely and comfortably.

Overall, this study provides deeper insights into the role of socio-religious organizations in advocating for the rights of persons with disabilities in Indonesia. By



continuing its inclusive and community-based advocacy efforts, MPS PWM DIY can contribute to more significant changes in policies and practices that support the rights of persons with disabilities and serve as an example for other socio-religious organizations in advocating for the rights of vulnerable groups in Indonesia.

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