

# Supporter of the Disable to Drive Them in Becoming Entrepreneur

Meidiahna Kusuma, Fransiska Desiana Pranatasari, Wendra Hartono  
*Universitas Ciputra, Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia*

## Abstract

**Purpose** – This study aims to identify the supporter and type of support given to the disables in becoming entrepreneurs. It is because most of disables have low self-esteem and do not have self-confidence. Whereas as entrepreneur, a person needs to be confidence, especially in taking the risks.

**Design/methodology/approach** – This study uses qualitative approach with in-depth-interview as the data gathering method. The respondents are Indonesian disable entrepreneurs that are chosen using criterion sampling method.

**Findings** – Parents, other family member (e.g. siblings), teacher/lecturer, friends and people from social organization are turned out to be the supporters of the disable in helping them have the self-acceptance toward themselves, be confidence – especially in becoming entrepreneur, and finding the passion.

**Research limitation/implication** - This study focuses on the human capital whereas there are still other dimensions in entrepreneurship ecosystem. It also taken from the perspective of the disable entrepreneurs themselves. Hence, future research can focus on the other dimensions and get the information from the other people's perspective to design a supportive entrepreneurship ecosystem for disable.

**Practical Implication** – This study suggests people and technique that can help disables in becoming entrepreneurs.

**Originality** – This study is a qualitative study developed by authors to find out the supporters and type of supports given to the disables in becoming entrepreneurs. This study is originally developed by authors and has not been published before.

**Keywords** – Disable entrepreneur, Supporter, Type of support, Human Capital, Entrepreneurship Ecosystem

## Introduction

2.45 percent people in Indonesia, or more than 6 million people, are living with disabilities (RI, 2014). This number is predicted to be lower than that of the real figure since not all of the families with a disable member are willing to report it due to several reasons, e.g. felling ashamed and lack of awareness to do so. The family members, especially parents, are also concerned on that person's future since less companies in Indonesia provide employment opportunity for them (v, 2011). Furthermore, the incremental number of population, the development of technology that made companies prefer to apply technology, as well as the adjustment on government regulation, leads Indonesia people, especially people with disability, face a more competitive employment opportunity (Ardiyanto, 2016).

Person with disability is defined as a person who physically and or mentally imperfect, and the condition can distract him/her in doing something (Indonesia Constitution Number 4, Year 1997, Article 1). People with disability are grouped into three: physically disable, mentally disable, and both mentally as well as physically disable. The Convention on the Right of Person with Disabilities (CRPD) 2007 agreed that people with disabilities are those, in a long term, with limitation on physically, mentally, intellectually, or sensory wise. As such, they find the difficulty