

# What is Advocacy for the Persons with Disabilities In facilities

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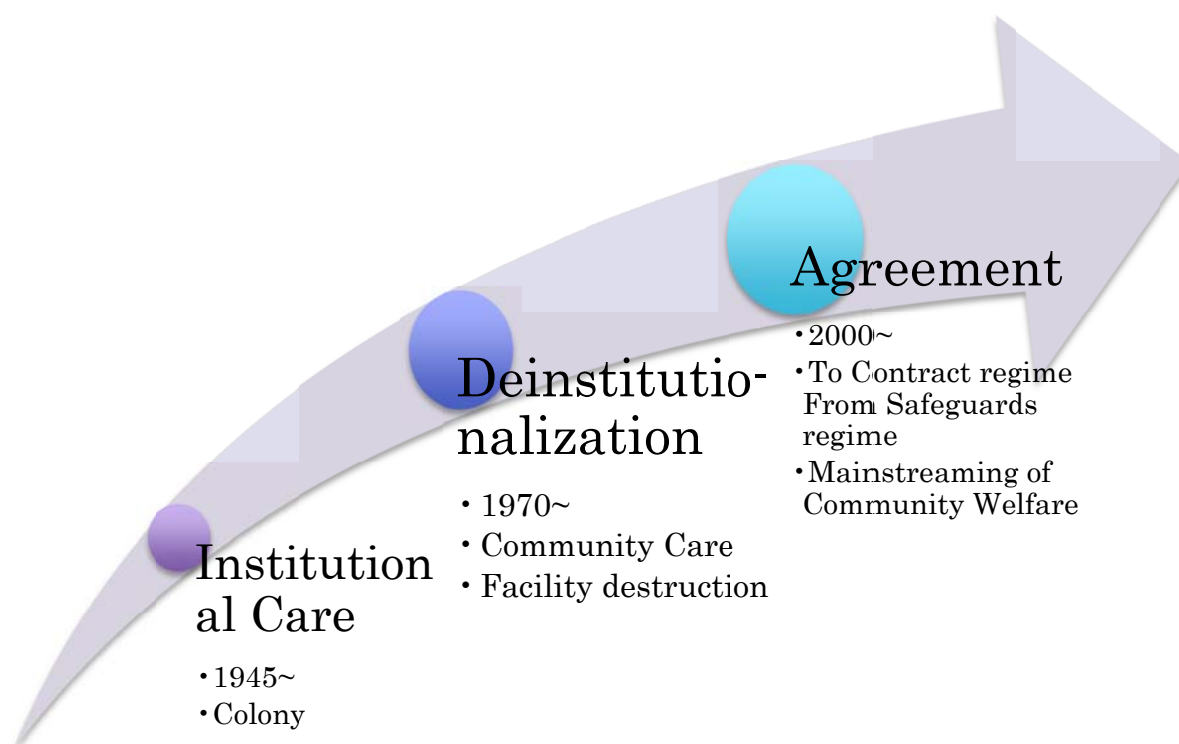
## 【Abstract】

In this study, advocating practice for the rights of persons with disabilities are regarded as "activities that support people with disabilities live normally in the society", and I focus on how activities have been done and changed while changing institution of people with disabilities. Until the new law was passed in this year. In the recently, "advocacy" has many meanings in Japan, and the origin of the advocating practice is only used by welfare area. In addition, whole concept of the advocating practice is undergoing a gradual change and expanding from "sue for the rights" to "supporting life". Therefore we need to review advocating practices through the position of social work and provide a theoretical framework. This study shows the facts of advocating practice for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Japan by gathering information from previous studies about human rights, rights violation and advocacy, and also the business report of advocate support center. At the same time, I conducted fieldwork for sixth month in the N-city's social welfare council A-en that was nationally-known as daily institution of advocating practice for the people with severe physical disabilities in Japan. I will show the facts and the tasks of advocating practice for the rights of persons with disabilities in the fieldwork by conducting case studying, analyzing.

In conclusion, this study suggests to future tasks by reviewing advocating practice that became diverse with changing times from the perspective of social work, and "taking in the facts of "activities that support people with disabilities live normally in the society" again.

**Keyword:** advocacy, people with disabilities, social work

## 【Transition of policy for the disabled in Japan】



In history of social welfare in Japan, Hiden-in [723] was beginning of institutional facility. But, on this occasion, I marshaled modern history of social welfare focus on after the war.

Postwar era, the government conducted institutional care for protection waifs and strays. And, in this era, most of families were poverty. So, many parents of people with disability hoped that their children lived at a facility of social welfare. The government accommodated that request to build a large facility as colony for people with disability. And then, it was start of Institutional care by Safeguards regime.

But, people realized dehumanized life condition of institutional care gradually. And institutional care received criticism from public mind. In parallel, the government focused the community care. People with disability's group had done action of Deinstitutionalization. At least, public sentiment shifted to live in community. And, it began to stream of deinstitutionalization.

After that, a great alteration was "fabric makeover of social welfare in 2000" in Japanese social welfare system. The alteration changed regime from

safeguards to contracts. And it made a point that right of self-determination of clients, and required client capacity to contract.

Before this restructuring, the concept of advocacy was in discussion in Japan. After this restructuring, the concept of advocacy was to be important with adult guardianship as Kenri-Yogo.

#### 【In point of the concept of Kenri-Yogo】

I will touch a concept of Kenri-Yogo. The derivation of “Kenri-Yogo” is Advocacy. But the concept of “Kenri-yogo” was deferring from Advocacy in Japan.

At first, Kenri-Yogo meant Advocacy. But, gradually, Kenri-Yogo has had a mean as antonym of “infringement of rights”.

In this study, “Kenri-Yogo” is treated that is different concept from Advocacy.  
(Hirata2012; Konishi2007)

#### 【Advocacy and Kenri-Yogo / Introduction of previous research】

I will introduce you about discussion of Advocacy and Kenri-Yogo.

“(In point of Kenri-Yogo) From process of conclusion of ‘a contract’ to satisfaction of contractual coverage are included in content of assistance.”  
[Tamikichi Shida2006]

“Advocacy is specific expedient to attain empowerment of someone.”

#Advocacy : In general, rights protection is speaking for another.

[Reika Fukushima2006]

Narrow definition of Kenri-Yogo is to support for usage of the welfare services, management property and salvation and prevention from violence and sexual abuse in facilities.

Broad definition of Kenri-Yogo is, regardless of using welfare services, assistive integral that is needed by people with disability to achieve own advisable life as far as possible.

→To achieve broad definition of Kenri-Yogo, we have to creating system of

fields that people with disability can self-advocate about own belief.

[Masakuni Tagaki2006]

“Taking all of client’s needs isn’t Kenri-Yogo. It is a only way that process of co-service by staff and clients to hit the client’s Kenri-Yogo in facilities. ”

[Toru Ishiguro2006]

“Empowerment is action of recovering that be violated Human Rights for any reason. ”

[Sachiko Kawaura2004]

- support to infringement of right. (Fighting advocacy)
- support for usage of welfare services to consist of self-decision. (Supporting advocacy)

“Do not ignore first-person’s self-decision. It is absolutely important thing that advocate on the basis of first-person’s resolve or mind. ”

[Atsushi Hirata2011]

Put simply, both Kenri-Yogo that is protection of livelihoods such as support of using welfare service and salvation from abuse and Advocacy/Self-Advocacy that support to indicate of first-person’s will are very important and needed. Also, I think that Indicating of first-person’s will by the Advocacy/Self-Advocacy give a new innovative change to society and expansion of Human Rights, and have an influence on Kenri-Yogo.

### **【Qualitative study】**

I researched an ambulatory facility for people with severe physical disabilities surveyed that is famed for Kenri-Yogo, and that policy is reflected their program.

And so, I conducted The Ethnographic Interview to know that how clients do feel about environment of this facility, and whether client can indicate their will.

[The general of research]

Term	2012, May,5 ~ November,1
Research	Participant observation, Interview
Method	The Ethnographic Interview
Analysis	Analyzing field notes and interview stand on the ethnographic interview.

[Time schedule and content of interposition]

Time shift	Content	Content of Interposition
AM 8:45~	Morning assembly by staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance of elimination, meal, passage.</li> <li>• Participation to activity, evaluation meeting</li> <li>• Participation to Group Work, Facilitation of Group Work</li> </ul>
AM 10:30~	Morning assembly by client	
AM 11:00~	Morning activity	
PM 0:00~	Lunch	
PM 2:00~	Postmeridian activity	
PM 3:00~	Breakup	
PM 5:00~	Evaluation meeting by staff	
PM 7:00~8:00	Closed research	

[Research attitude]

- Attitude of almost complete ignorance.
- Attitude of collecting cultural information from people.
- Attitude of consulting with informants to determine urgent research topics.

[Spradley1979.]

[Analysis method]

I used The Ethnographic Interview as a reference for analysis protocol.

1 Cultural meaning systems are encoded in symbols.

2 Language is the primary symbol system that encodes cultural meaning in ever society. Language can be used to talk about all other encoded symbols.

3 The meaning of any symbols is its relationship to other symbols in a particular culture.

4 The task of ethnography is to decode cultural symbols and identify the underlying coding rules. This can be accomplished by discovering the relationships among cultural symbols.

[Spradley1979.P99]

[Interviews]

Interviewee : Male 34years old

Q. What do you think about daily life at this facility?

A. I miss old the days. A good staff person worked here before. But he died.

I want to go out more and more.

I'm tired of doing something in facility.

Q. Why don't you express your mind to the staff?

A. Of course, I want to express. But, I don't have any chance to express my feelings.

Personal support meeting is for talking about care.

I can speak anything at Group meeting, but I can't speak only about me because this is group.

At Noma-Net, my parents are there, so I get in to a lot of trouble to talk.

This is the task.

Interviewee : female about 50years old

Q. Could you tell me your daily life?

Miss. S : I have things I want to say. But, It is difficult. So, I can't change my daily life. This is my task.

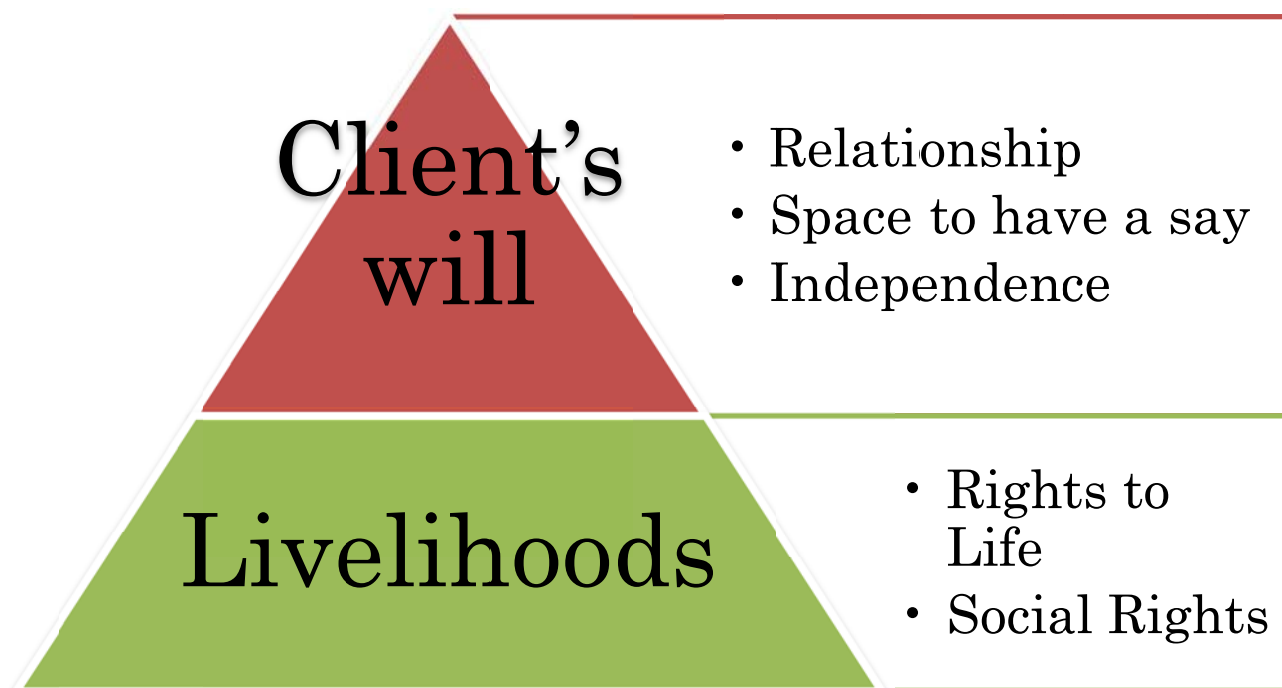
Miss. M : Of course, I have things I can't express clearly to the staff. I set a boundary between me and the staff.

[From the research]

I researched ambulatory facility for people with severe physical disabilities that they have totally awesome policy for Keri-Yogo. But clients feel that “I can’t express my mind enough.” And so, clients can’t solve a problem of daily life. I think this research reveals it.

And, through a Group work, it realized me importance of scene for talking and relationship.

**[Through a field work at Ambulatory facility for people with severe physical disabilities: from Qualitative study]**



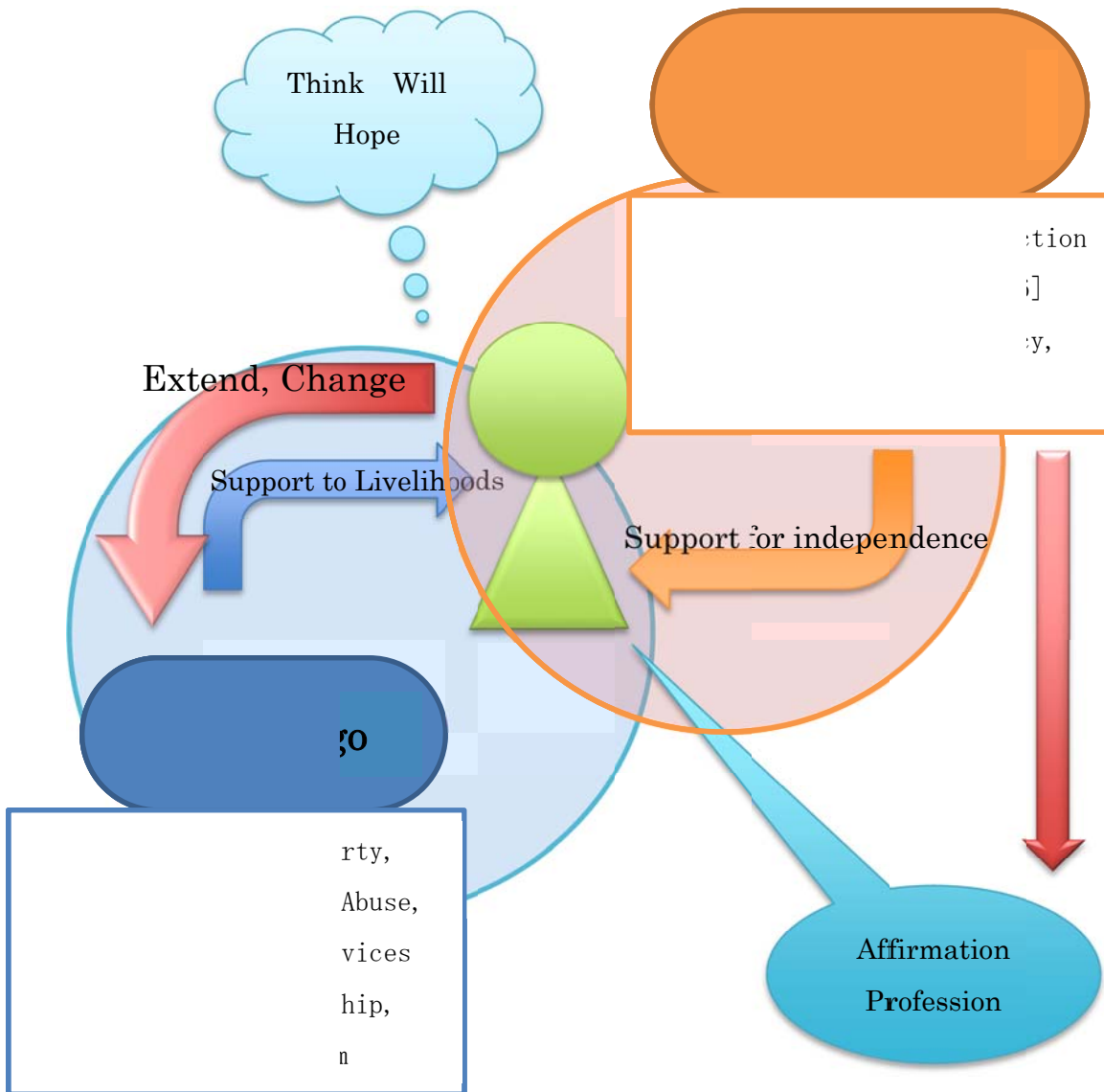
**[Relationship diagram of Kenri-Yogo and Advocacy ]**

This is a graphic representation of needs of client for daily life through the introduction of previous research and the qualitative research.

At first, protection of right to life and social right are written clearly on the constitution as fundamental human rights. I think that it can be phrased protection of livelihoods. These protections of livelihoods are corresponded to action of Kenri-Yogo in japan.

Next I think it is important approach such as respecting to client’s will and hope. For such occasions, client’s independence, space to have a say for

bringing out independence and relationship for supporting these ideas are needed by clients.



As noted previously at introduction of previous research, I think protection for livelihoods and advocacy/self-advocacy as support to indicate of first-person's will are important.

I feel demand of arrangement for complex concept of Kenri-Yogo and Advocacy. And I show a consideration for that complex concept by a diagram.

**【Conclusion : Through this study and future tasks】**

I would argue that following significance.



- Needs for promoting advocacy at facilities
- Importance of Communication and Relationships

Advocacy is social work of micro. But I feel a need to expand at mezzo level and fatten out. On this occasion, I deal with the possibility of social welfare corporation's advantage of advocating. But validating the evidence for this hypothesis is future studies.

At the end, I argue for the need to protect client's will as the human rights. Because, I think that one cannot be human without having his/her will or independence.

And now, a social worker forgets that principle thing and does care without client's will or independence.

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