

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

According to Channdradikusuma (2024) in Wulandari et al., (2023) the type of disability in general that affects the body's functions in movement, vision, hearing, and speech. Every individual who only has one deafness is definitely also mute because in a deaf state they cannot understand how to communicate which ultimately makes it difficult to communicate. Deafness is caused by hearing loss which usually occurs at birth or even after several years after birth the auditory nerves slowly cannot function so that communication will be difficult which will cause disorders in speech.

According to data from the National Socioeconomic Survey (SUSENAS) in 2018, approximately 30 million Indonesians, or approximately 11.5% of the total population, are disabled. This includes individuals with sensory disabilities, one type of sensory disability being deaf and mute, with a population of 1,820,000 deaf people out of 268,100,000 Indonesians according to Novrizaldi (2018).

Deaf and mute people also have an active and empowered community, one of which is in the city of Surabaya. The Surabaya City Government, through the One Data Surabaya portal, recorded a population of people with disabilities in this city in 2025, which includes individuals with hearing impairments opendata.surabaya.go.id, (2025) the number of deaf and mute people registered in Surabaya was 72. The official community of deaf and mute people in Surabaya, TIBA (Surabaya Bisindo and Accessibility Team) is an official and active community in teaching BISINDO (Indonesian Sign Language) openly which can be joined by the public and is free.



Figure 1.1 TIBA Community Logo
(Source: Personal Document)

According to Kasim & Jabar, (2020) the personalities of these people experience a lot of suffering as a result of living in isolation due to sensory disabilities. These disabled people will experience feelings of inferiority because the possibilities for developing their personalities seem to be blocked, and even closed altogether. Based on an interview with Ika Irawan as the head of the TIBA community, the interview results asked about social problems that are still often encountered in the world of work, as well as in cyberspace. In the interview with Ika Irawan, she faced heavy pressure in life and in dealing with this pressure by adapting or trying to restrain herself to survive and rise.

According to Reivich & Shatte in Kirana & Rista, (2022) Resilience is defined as the ability of humans to control themselves, their will, desires, and the pressure that manifests from within, based on individual experiences and responses when problems arise. Resilience is an ability to adapt to the surrounding environment and overcome various difficult problems. In this design, which is related to resilience, because life in today's society, there are many obstacles and problems that make life difficult to move from adolescence to adulthood. There are situations where people have resilience during adolescence; which is more common in cases of deaf-mute people or commonly called deaf friends.

Related to people with disabilities who have the right to get an important role as a core role in society with equal work. For those with physical and mental limitations, they have the right to get equal and proper rights for every individual according to Hak et al., (2023). From interview and questionnaire data, deaf and mute people are still faced with negative perceptions in the form of ableism stigma or discrimination that occurs such as rejection of interviews because of their disabilities, minimal acceptance of deaf people in the world of work, even with those closest to them such as family, friends, boyfriends there is also discrimination that makes the mental and physical experiences very heavy.

According to Hak et al., (2023), this ableist stigma causes tremendous suffering for people with disabilities. They may have difficulty finding work, pursuing education, or gaining fair access to public spaces. Furthermore, this stigma can damage the mental and emotional health of people with disabilities and make it difficult for them to integrate into society and feel included.

Based on the results of an interview with one of TIBA's teenagers, his life has had many negative impacts, both mentally and emotionally. Therefore, deaf-mute teenagers often hide their feelings. According to research by Hakim & Zahra (2024), it was found that language deprivation simultaneously affects the adaptive abilities of deaf people by 34%. The negative impacts experienced by deaf-mute people can be conveyed through media that can provide a place or forum for deaf-mute people to vent their emotions or express themselves. In conveying this, it requires media that can convey the message they feel. One of the media commonly used to convey this message is short films.

According to Naufal & Eka Putri Yuliyanti, (2023) short films are an effective means of sensory expression, actions and characteristics that are communicated through the ability to express the images displayed in the film, which then produce special meanings for the situation. Short films can be used as a medium for expression or conveying messages and information to the audience with a shorter duration than feature films. The author wants to use short films because the delivery is strong and easy to access and can show good expressions is a short film. Because the author wants to inform the public about resilience towards deaf-mutes. As well as, it can build empathy and strong emotional connections with the audience. This makes the author interested in making a short film with a story based on the results of direct interviews with deaf-mutes.

Therefore, this short film will provide insight into the experiences of deaf-mute individuals in Surabaya. It aims not only to raise public awareness of the challenges faced by the deaf-mute community, but also to appreciate their inner strength and unyielding spirit. It is hoped that this work will serve as a source of inspiration and information, fostering a more inclusive society and eradicating false stigmas, thus creating a more accepting and supportive environment for all citizens.

1.2. Identification of problems

Based on the problems above, the author found several identified problems in this design, namely:

- a. Based on the results of an interview with Ika Irawan as the head of the TIBA community, discriminatory treatment against deaf and mute people still occurs in community life, in public places, and even in the workplace.
- b. Research by Hakim & Zahra, (2024) on 31 deaf adolescents, using multiple regression, found that language deprivation and self-esteem simultaneously affected the deaf group's adaptability by around 34%.
- c. According to Hak et al., (2023) this ableism stigma causes tremendous suffering for people with disabilities. According to Kasim & Jabar, (2020) the personalities of these people experience a lot of suffering as a result of living in isolation due to their sensory impairments. These disabled people will experience feelings of inferiority because the possibilities for developing their personalities seem to be hindered, and even closed altogether.

1.3. Problem Formulation

Based on the background above, the problem in this design is how to design a short film as a representation media related to resilience in deaf and mute people.

1.4. Planning Limitations

Based on the background of the problem formulation above, there are limitations that must be considered, including:

1. This short film will focus on the experience of resilience related to ableism or discrimination against deaf and mute people, especially teenagers, who interact with the TIBA (Surabaya Bisindo and Accessibility Team) community in Surabaya.
2. Designing short films and supporting media.
3. This short film can help them to convey their feelings to their family, friends and people around them.

1.5. Purpose of Planning

The aim of this design is to produce a short film related to resilience for deaf and mute people in society, which can be concluded as follows:

1. Providing a platform for expression or as a medium of representation for deaf and mute people to express their emotions, express themselves, and convey their life experiences authentically.
2. Raising resilience in deaf and mute people in the media by making this short film a touching and informative medium.
3. Increase awareness of family, friends and those around them regarding the importance of empathy for the emotional state of deaf and mute people, with a viewing experience that is emotionally and visually powerful.

1.6. Benefits of Planning Outcomes

The benefits of the author's design results, which can be obtained from this design, are:

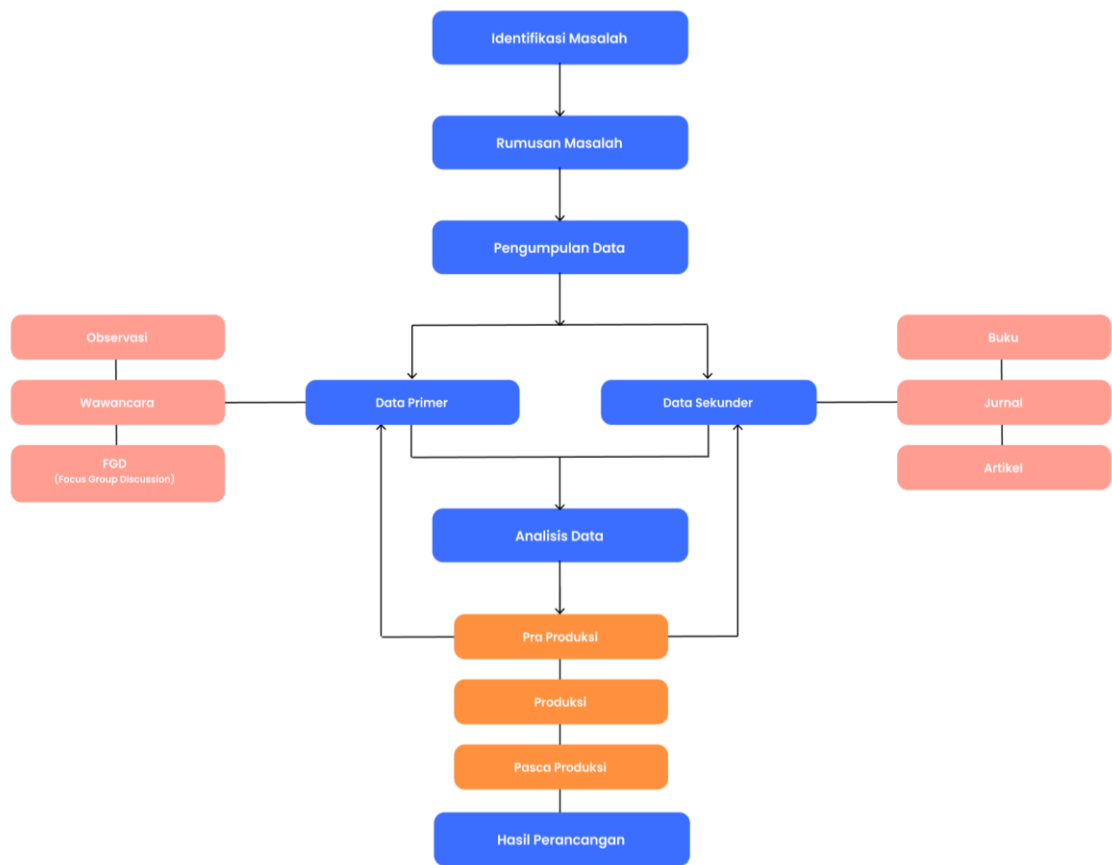
1. Increase awareness and understanding of those around you, family, friends and those closest to you.

2. Increasing understanding of resilience and ableism.

Benefits for *stakeholder* From the design results, what was obtained from this design was:

1. Providing space for expression, voicing true stories, and becoming a means of education and empowerment for the deaf-mute community.
2. By being directly involved in the production process (whether as actors, crew, or consultants), community members feel valued, included, and empowered. Increased understanding of resilience, ableism, and inclusivity.
3. This film can be a medium of expression for the community to convey stories from their own perspective.

1.7. Planning Framework



Picture 1. 1 Planning Framework
(Source: Personal Document)