

Implementation of The Bandar Lampung City Regional Regulation Lampung Number 4 of 2024 about Protection and Fulfillment of The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Disability in The Political Policy Perspective Tanfidziyyah

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Abstract: This study aims to examine the implementation of Bandar Lampung City Regulation Number 4 of 2024 on Protection and Fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, especially in providing accessibility to public facilities for persons with disabilities. This study is based on the limited availability of friendly and easily accessible public facilities for persons with disabilities in Bandar Lampung. The research method used is qualitative with a case study approach. Data were obtained through field observations and interviews with staff of the Social Service of Bandar Lampung City and the sub-district apparatus of Pahoman. The results show that local government has taken various efforts to fulfill the rights of persons with disabilities through social rehabilitation programs, vocational skills training, social assistance, and cooperation with the Ministry of Social Affairs. However, the policy implementation still faces several obstacles, such as limited accessibility facilities in public spaces, budget constraints, suboptimal inter-agency coordination, and uneven public understanding of the rights of persons with disabilities. This study concludes that there is a need to improve inter-agency coordination, strengthen oversight of policy implementation, and provide more accessible public facilities to realize inclusive public services for persons with disabilities.

Keywords: Accessibility for persons with disabilities, disability rights, local government policies, siyasah tanfidhiyyah.

Introduction

Humans in the view of Islam are Allah's most perfect creatures. There is no being more perfect than humans except Allah SWT, even though some humans are created with less than perfect physical conditions. Because whatever is attached to and happens to humans is a gift from Allah SWT.¹ In other words, all humans have the same rights and obligations, there is no difference whatsoever between social, educational, or physical backgrounds, what distinguishes humans is the aspect of piety and faith.

Persons with disabilities can be categorized as a minority group that is vulnerable and very close to discriminatory treatment, both in words and actions. According to Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities, Persons with Disabilities are anyone who experiences physical, intellectual, mental, and/or sensory limitations for a long period of time, who in interacting with the environment may experience obstacles and difficulties in fully and effectively participating with other citizens.²

Persons with disabilities are individuals who have long-term limitations, whether in physical, intellectual, mental, or sensory aspects, who in their interaction with the environment still face various obstacles so that they cannot yet participate fully and effectively in community life. The term disability itself is used as replacement for the term "cacat" (disabled) since 2010, as it is considered to better reflect a non-discriminatory approach and greater respect for human dignity. Disability is understood as a broad concept, encompassing limitations in activity as well as barriers to social participation. In Indonesia, the number of persons with disabilities is estimated to reach around 10% of the total population, including individuals with physical, visual, hearing, or intellectual impairments. In practice, this group still often faces various obstacles, especially related to limited accessibility to public infrastructure and discriminatory treatment in social environments. Many public facilities are still not disability-friendly, thus hindering their mobility and participation in community life. In fact, persons with disabilities have potential equal to that of the general population. However, these various limitations have an impact on the decline in quality of life and the suboptimal contribution of persons with disabilities in the development process.³

The Indonesian government guarantees equal rights for all citizens of the country without discrimination as affirmed in the 1945 Constitution. On November 10, 2011, Indonesia ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) through Law Number 19 of 2011 concerning the Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. This ratification became an important momentum for a paradigm shift in viewing persons with disabilities, especially in the relationship between the state and its citizens. The CRPD brought a shift from a charity-based approach to a rights-based approach. With the enactment of this convention, persons with disabilities are expected to have broader opportunities to participate fully and equally in social, political, economic, and cultural life. The term "persons with disabilities" was

¹Andien Rahwandira Sumarno dan Iksan Iksan, "Transformasi Nilai Keagamaan Islam untuk Mendukung Aksesibilitas Pendidikan Inklusif: Tinjauan Sosial-Edukasi," *Social Studies in Education* 2, no. 2 (2024): 75–92.

²Republik Indonesia, "Undang-Undang Nomor 8 Tahun 2016 tentang Penyandang Disabilitas," *Jakarta: Sekretariat Negara*, 2016.

³Danik Ummu Izzah dan Muhammad Eko Atmojo, "The Yogyakarta City Government's Policy in Realizing an Inclusive City for People with Disabilities," *Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan: Kajian Ilmu Pemerintahan dan Politik Daerah* 10, no. 1 (2025): 75–89.

then established as the official terminology, replacing the previous term, "penyandang cacat" (disabled), which was considered less reflective of respect for human dignity.⁴

The World Health Organization (WHO) states that about 16% of the world's population are persons with disabilities. This data shows that disability issues are a global concern that require serious attention from every country, especially in efforts to fulfill basic rights and provide proper accessibility to public facilities for persons with disabilities. In Indonesia, the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) also recorded that the number of persons with disabilities has increased from year to year. This condition affirms that persons with disabilities are part of society who have the same position and rights in obtaining public services, education, employment, as well as accessibility in social life.⁵

Nevertheless, in practice, persons with disabilities still face various obstacles in accessing public facilities. Limited accessibility in public infrastructure, such as sidewalks, public service facilities, and transportation means, remains an issue affecting the social participation of persons with disabilities in community life. In addition, various public facilities in several regions have not fully provided supporting accessibility facilities, such as guiding blocks, wheelchair paths, disability-friendly toilets, or inclusive and easily accessible public services. This condition causes persons with disabilities to experience difficulties in carrying out daily activities and obtaining public services optimally.⁶

On the other hand, the implementation of policies related to the protection and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities still faces various obstacles in the field. Although the government has issued several regulations governing the rights of persons with disabilities, the implementation of these policies has not been maximized. Several studies show that public facilities in some areas are still not friendly to persons with disabilities due to limited supporting facilities, suboptimal inter-agency coordination, and uneven inclusive public services. This situation results in persons with disabilities still experiencing obstacles in utilizing public facilities and participating optimally in community life.⁷

The phenomenon of suboptimal fulfillment of accessibility can also be found in various regions, including in Bandar Lampung City. According to the Central Bureau of Statistics of Bandar Lampung City in 2024, the number of persons with disabilities in the city reached 2,275 people.⁸ However, several public facilities in some areas still do not fully meet disability-friendly standards. Based on initial observations, sidewalks on several main roads are still damaged, have uneven surfaces, and there are poles and trees that hinder the mobility of wheelchair users and the visually impaired. Pahoman Stadium, as one of the main public facilities in Bandar Lampung City, also does not fully provide wheelchair paths, guiding block, and disability-accessible toilets. In

⁴Rindy Mustika dan Hervin Yoki Pradikta, "Pelaksanaan Pelayanan Kesehatan Penyandang Disabilitas: Perspektif Fiqih Siyasah," *As-Siyasi: Journal of Constitutional Law* 1, no. 2 (2021): 14–33.

⁵ Badan Pusat Statistik, "Profil Penyandang Disabilitas di Indonesia Tahun 2023," Jakarta: BPS RI, 2023, <https://www.bps.go.id/publication.html>.

⁶ Jane Kartika Propiona, "Implementasi aksesibilitas fasilitas publik bagi penyandang disabilitas," *Jurnal Analisa Sosiologi* 10, no. 1 (2021): 444517.

⁷ Disabilitas Aksesibilitas, "Human governance: Aksesibilitas fasilitas publik terhadap penyandang disabilitas," *Jurnal Socius: Journal of Sociology Research and Education* 8, no. 2 (2021).

⁸ Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Bandar Lampung, "Kota Bandar Lampung Dalam Angka 2024," Bandar Lampung: BPS Kota Bandar Lampung, 2024, <https://bandarlampungkota.bps.go.id>.

addition, several public service offices as well as educational facilities in the area still have limitations in providing ramps, lifts, and other accessibility facilities.⁹

That condition shows that the implementation of policies related to fulfillment of accessibility rights for people with disabilities has not been implemented optimally, although normatively regulated in City Regulation Number 4 of 2024 concerning Protection and Fulfillment of the Rights of People with Disabilities. Thus, there remains a gap between applicable legal provisions and the reality of its implementation in the field

The limited accessibility of public facilities not only becomes hindrance to the mobility of people with disabilities, but also affects the fulfillment of other basic rights. People with disabilities still experience difficulties in accessing education, health services, public transportation, and employment opportunities because available facilities do not fully support their needs. Some studies show that non-accessible public facilities cause people with disabilities to face obstacles in interacting and actively participating in social life. Additionally, the inadequacy of supporting accessibility facilities also affects the level of independence of people with disabilities, so they still require help from others in performing certain activities.¹⁰

The implementation of policies related to accessibility for people with disabilities also still faces various obstacles. Factors influencing this include limited regional government budgets, weak oversight of policy implementation, low understanding among officials of accessibility standards, and suboptimal coordination between relevant agencies. Additionally, there is a societal view that places people with disabilities as objects of pity, not as equal citizens with rights. This condition causes the implementation of protection and fulfillment of the rights of people with disabilities in various regions to not be fully realized.¹¹

From the perspective of human rights, accessibility is an inseparable part of fulfilling the basic rights of every citizen, especially people with disabilities. The right to access public facilities, education, employment, and public services is a constitutional right guaranteed by laws and regulations. Therefore, the government has an obligation to ensure the availability of inclusive public facilities and can be accessed by all segments of society without discrimination. Government responsibility is not only limited to formulating regulations, but also includes policy implementation, supervision, and the provision of infrastructure that supports the creation of accessibility for people with disabilities.¹²

Accessibility for people with disabilities has an important position in 73 to realize the principles of equality and social justice in society. The provision of accessibility is not only related to physical facilities construction, but also a form of respect for the rights and dignity of people with disabilities so they can live independently and participate fully in social life. The availability of accessible public facilities will provide equal opportunities for people with disabilities in obtaining

⁹ Roja Akbar Alghani, "Hasil observasi awal peneliti di kawasan Pahoman Kota Bandar Lampung" (Bandar Lampung, 2026).

¹⁰ Firda Silvia Pramashela dan Hadiyanto Abdul Rachim, "Aksesibilitas pelayanan publik bagi penyandang disabilitas di Indonesia," *Focus: Jurnal Pekerjaan Sosial* 4, no. 2 (2021): 225–32.

¹¹ Randi Hilman Nurjaman, "Pemenuhan Hak dan Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Penyandang Disabilitas di Kota Bandung," *Moderasi: Jurnal Kajian Islam Kontemporer* 1, no. 01 (2022).

¹² Pramashela dan Rachim, "Aksesibilitas pelayanan publik bagi penyandang disabilitas di Indonesia."

education, employment, public services, and other social activities. Therefore, accessibility becomes an important part of inclusive and socially just development for all citizens.¹³

Research on the protection and fulfillment of the rights of people with disabilities Research on the protection and fulfillment of rights for people with disabilities has been conducted before. The study by Vinka Sherlyana titled “Fulfillment of the Rights of People with Disabilities for Employment within the Government of Bandar Lampung City Viewed from Positive Law and Fiqh Siyasah” discusses the fulfillment of rights of people with disabilities in the field of employment, especially related to CPNS formation in the Bandar Lampung City Government. The study shows that the provision of special formations for people with disabilities does not yet comply with the provisions of Law Number 8 of 2016 on Persons with Disabilities. This study differs from this research because it focuses on the employment aspect, while this study examines accessibility of public facilities for people with disabilities.¹⁴

Other studies conducted by Rizki Fazlan titled “Fulfillment of the Rights People with Disabilities in the Tourism Sector (Research Study Museum PLTD Apung Banda Aceh City) emphasizes the fulfillment of rights of persons with disabilities in the tourism sector, particularly related to the accessibility of tourism facilities and infrastructure. The study uses Qanun Number 11 of 2013 on Social Welfare as the basis of analysis. Unlike that study, this research focuses on the implementation of accessibility of public facilities in general in the Pahoman area of Bandar Lampung City based on Bandar Lampung City Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2024.¹⁵

In addition, a journal written by Randi Hilman Nurjaman entitled OR MA "Fulfillment of Rights and Legal Protection for Persons with Disabilities in Bandung City" discusses legal protection and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities in the field of education using a normative approach. The research emphasizes the implementation of government policies in guaranteeing the right to education for persons with disabilities in Bandung City. Meanwhile, this study focuses more on the implementation of public facility accessibility policies in Bandar Lampung City using an empirical approach through observation fieldwork and interviews.¹⁶

Based on several previous studies, it can be understood that studies on the fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities have been widely conducted in the fields of employment, education, and tourism. However, research that specifically examines the implementation of Article 103 of Bandar Lampung City Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2024 regarding the accessibility of public facilities for persons with disabilities, especially from the perspective of siyasah tanfidziyyah, has not been widely studied in detail. Therefore, this research is important to provide an overview of the implementation of accessibility policies for persons with disabilities in Bandar Lampung City.

¹³ Syifa Salsabila dan Nurliana Cipta Apsari, “Aksesibilitas fasilitas pelayanan publik di beberapa wilayah dan implementasi undang-undang dalam memenuhi hak penyandang disabilitas,” *Jurnal Penelitian Dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat (JPPM)* 2, no. 2 (2021): 180.

¹⁴ SHERLYANA VINKA, “Pemenuhan Hak Penyandang Disabilitas Atas Pekerjaan Pada Lingkup Pemerintahan Kota Bandar Lampung Ditinjau dari Hukum Positif dan Fiqh Siyasah (Studi di Badan Kepegawaian Daerah Kota Bandar Lampung)” (UIN RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG, 2023).

¹⁵ D I Bidang Pariwisata, “Pemenuhan hak penyandang disabilitas di bidang pariwisata,” 2022.

¹⁶ Nurjaman, “Pemenuhan Hak dan Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Penyandang Disabilitas di Kota Bandung.”

In line with this, this research is focused on two main problems namely: (1) how is the implementation of Article 103 of Bandar Lampung City Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2024 by the Regional Government in protecting and fulfilling the rights of persons with disabilities; and (2) how is the implementation of these provisions viewed from the perspective of *siyasah tanfidziyyah*, especially regarding accessibility in the provision of public facilities for persons with disabilities.

This research is expected to provide a comprehensive overview regarding the implementation of accessibility policies at the regional level, while also offering an alternative perspective based on *siyasah tanfidziyyah* in assessing the effectiveness of the policy implementation.

Research Method.

The type of research used in this scientific work uses qualitative research with a case study. This approach was chosen with the aim of providing a comprehensive and in-depth understanding of the research object. In this study, the author takes 2 (Two) samples to be used as resource persons consisting of Social Service (DINSOS) employees and community leaders who work at the Pahoman Sub-district office. This approach was chosen with the aim of providing a comprehensive and in-depth understanding of the research object.

The results of the observations made by the author are, according to the statement of the Social Service employees of Bandar Lampung City, accessibility for persons with disabilities is realized through various programs aimed at increasing the independence and welfare of persons with disabilities. This is in line with the provisions of Bandar Lampung City Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2024 which requires the local government to provide accessibility for persons with disabilities. (Interview, January 26, 2026).

The analysis in this study was carried out through 2 (two) continuous approaches. First, the normative-juridical approach is used to examine the Bandar Lampung City Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2024 concerning the protection and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities in Article 103. Second, to analyze the role of the Bandar Lampung city government based on the *siyasah tanfidziyyah* perspective. Data collection in this study was carried out through interviews and observations. Interviews were conducted with Social Service employees and community leaders who work at the Pahoman Sub-district Office.

Discussion and Analysis.

Research Findings.

Based on interviews with the Social Service and apparatus Pahoman Subdistrict, the implementation of Article 103 of Regional Regulation of Bandar Lampung City Number 4 of 2024 on Protection and Fulfillment of The Rights of People with Disabilities related to accessibility shows that the local government has attempted to fulfill those rights, although the results are still limited in implementation.

Table 1: Table Wawancara

No	INFORMAN	HASIL TEMUAN WAWANCARA
1	City Social Service Bandar Lampung	Based on the interview results, the Bandar Lampung City Social Service Lampung states that policy implementation accessibility for persons with disabilities as regulated in Article 103 of the Bandar Lampung City Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2024 on Protection and Fulfillment of the Rights of People with Disabilities has been carried out through various service and empowerment programs. The programs include social rehabilitation, provision of assistive devices such as wheelchairs and canes, social assistance and vocational training through cooperation with the Integrated Center of the Ministry of Social Affairs. The Social Service also explained that the program implementation is aimed at helping people with disabilities obtain skills and job opportunities. However, policy implementation has not yet run optimally because there are still obstacles in the form of limitations in budget, facilities, and the lack of optimal coordination between regional apparatus organizations. In addition, differences in types and needs of persons with disabilities become a challenge in providing appropriate services. The Social Service also stated that the data of persons with disabilities often changes, thus affecting the accuracy of program targets and services.
2	Sub-district Apparatus Pahoman	The results of interviews with the Pahoman Sub-district apparatus show that the sub-district has a role as a liaison between the community and the local government in conveying the needs of persons with disabilities. The sub-district collects data on the community of persons with disabilities and assists in the administrative process and the submission of aid to the district or Social Service office. The sub-district apparatus explained that fulfilling accessibility for persons with disabilities requires cooperation between the government, families, and the community so that its implementation can run well. However, in practice there are still several obstacles, such as limited supporting facilities, lack of integrated coordination between agencies, as well as there is not yet a fully accessible standard that fully meets the needs of people with disabilities in the community environment. In addition, the rapid changes in community data also become obstacles in the process of data collection and aid distribution.

The research results reveal several important findings. First, Policy implementation is realized through various programs such as social rehabilitation, distribution of assistive devices (wheelchairs and canes), provision of social assistance, and vocational skills training through

collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs. Second, budget and infrastructure limitations are major factors hindering the equalization of accessibility. Third, coordination among Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) has not been implemented in an integrated manner. Fourth, the participation of persons with disabilities in policy planning is still low. Fifth, data on persons with disabilities has not been updated periodically, thus hindering policy accuracy.

These findings indicate that policy implementation is still partial and not fully based on the real needs of persons with disabilities.

Descriptive Analysis of Accessibility Policy Implementation.

Descriptively, the implementation of accessibility policy in Bandar City Lampung is realized through a social service and empowerment approach. The Social Service Agency acts as the primary implementer in distributing social assistance and skills training for people with disabilities.

From the perspective of *siyasah tanfidziyyah*, policy implementation is the process of executing governmental authority by leaders in realizing the regulations that have been set to safeguard public welfare and uphold justice in community life.¹⁷ In the context of modern governance, this concept aligns with the executive function in ensuring that public policy runs effectively and justly.

The research results show that the policy implementation accessibility is still more oriented toward charitable social assistance patterns and has not fully moved toward a rights-based approach. Indeed, Law Number 8 of 2016 on Persons with Disabilities regards persons with disabilities as legal subjects who have the same rights to accessibility, public services, and legal protection without discriminatory treatment.¹⁸

Positive Legal Analysis of the Implementation of Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities.

Implementation of accessibility policies for persons with disabilities is not only understood as a form of government social service, but also a legal obligation governed by various statutory provisions in Indonesia. Through Law Number 8 of 2016 on Persons with Disabilities, the central government and regional governments are required to ensure the fulfillment of accessibility rights for persons with disabilities in various sectors of life, such as public services, education, transportation, and other public facilities. The provision affirms that accessibility is part of the basic rights of citizens that must be fulfilled as a form of protection for vulnerable groups.¹⁹

In addition, Law Number 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services also emphasizes that every public service provider is obliged to provide equal, fair, and non-discriminatory services to all members of society, including persons with disabilities. The regulation explains that public service facilities must be equipped with infrastructure that supports ease of access for people with special needs. However, research shows that the implementation of these provisions in Bandar Lampung

¹⁷Ali Ibn Muhammad Mawardi, *Al-abkam al-sultaniyah wa-al-wilayat al-diniyah* (Al-Hakawati, 2014).

¹⁸ Muhammad Syaf'ie, "Pemenuhan aksesibilitas bagi penyandang disabilitas," *Inklusi* 1, no. 2 (2014): 269–308.

¹⁹ Indonesia, "Undang-Undang Nomor 8 Tahun 2016 tentang Penyandang Disabilitas."

City has not been fully realized because some public facilities have not yet provided adequate accessibility for persons with disabilities.²⁰

In addition to regulations at the national level, the Bandar Lampung City Government has also established specific regulations through Bandar Lampung City Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2024 concerning Protection and Fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. This regulation emphasizes the obligation of the local government to provide proper and inclusive accessibility to public facilities for persons with disabilities. However, research shows that the implementation of this Regional Regulation is still not optimal, especially in the provision of accessibility infrastructure in public spaces.

The inconsistency between the provisions in Law Number 8 of 2016, Law Number 25 of 2009, and Bandar Lampung City Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2024 with the empirical conditions in the field shows a gap between policy and implementation in practice. This indicates that the existence of regulations has not been fully followed by effective implementation at the regional level.

This situation shows that the implementation of the policy on accessibility is still not fully aligned with the applicable legal provisions. Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities affirms that persons with disabilities have the right to access public facilities that are safe, easily accessible, and can be used properly. In addition, Law Number 25 of 2009 regarding Public Services also requires public service providers to provide facilities that support vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities. In line with these provisions, the Bandar Lampung City Government has also established Bandar Lampung City Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2024 concerning the Protection and Fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which normatively regulates the obligations of local governments in providing accessible, inclusive, and disability-friendly public facilities. However, research observations show that a number of public facilities in Bandar Lampung City still have accessibility limitations, such as damaged sidewalks, lack of guiding blocks, and the absence of adequate supporting facilities for persons with disabilities. This condition shows that the implementation of accessibility policies has not fully reflected the principles of inclusive, equal, and non-discriminatory public services as mandated by the laws and regulations.²¹

The findings of this study are also supported by several previous studies which show that the implementation of accessibility in public facilities in Indonesia still faces various issues. Research conducted by Jane Kartika Propiona shows that many public facilities have not yet optimally applied accessibility principles, thus limiting the social participation of persons with disabilities in community life.²² Other studies also explain that public services in several regions still do not fully provide supporting facilities for persons with disabilities, such as guiding blocks, wheelchair paths, or inclusive and easily accessible service systems.²³ This situation indicates that

²⁰ “Undang-Undang Nomor 25 Tahun 2009 tentang Pelayanan Publik,” 2009.

²¹ Ni Made Yuni Anggun Ulandari, “Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Penyandang Disabilitas dalam Pemenuhan Hak Pendidikan,” *Jurnal Analisis Hukum* 2, no. 2 (2021): 1–6.

²² Propiona, “Implementasi aksesibilitas fasilitas publik bagi penyandang disabilitas.”

²³ Salsabila dan Apsari, “Aksesibilitas fasilitas pelayanan publik di beberapa wilayah dan implementasi undang-undang dalam memenuhi hak penyandang disabilitas.”

the implementation of accessibility policies is not yet fully in accordance with the applicable legal provisions.

On the other hand, research on public services for persons with disabilities also reveals that the suboptimal implementation of policies is influenced by several factors, such as limited government budgets, low understanding of accessibility standards among officials, and weak supervision of regulation implementation.²⁴ Therefore, the existence of regulations alone is not enough to guarantee the fulfillment of accessibility rights if not followed by effective policy implementation and sustainable.

Based on the results of observations and interviews conducted in EF this research, similar conditions were also found in Bandar Lampung City. Several public facilities still have limitations in providing proper accessibility for persons with disabilities. Thus, the implementation of accessibility policies in the area can be said to not yet fully reflect the principles of justice, legal protection, and fulfillment of rights as mandated in the legislation.

Analysis of Factors That Influence Implementation.

The results of the study show that there are several main factors that influence policy implementation:

First, budget and resource limitations become obstacles in providing accessibility facilities. The limited capacity of the regional budget also affects the provision of public facilities that are friendly to persons with disabilities. As a result, the development of supporting accessibility facilities such as wheelchair paths, guiding blocks, accessible toilets, and inclusive public service facilities cannot yet be carried out optimally. In the implementation of public policy, the financial capacity of the region is one of the important factors that determine the effectiveness of social program implementation, especially those related to the protection of vulnerable groups.²⁵ This is in line with research stating that the fiscal capacity of a region greatly determines the success of social policy implementation.²⁶

Second, the complexity of disability types makes it difficult to provide services that suit individual needs. Each type of disability requires a different approach, while institutional capacity to ensure equal access and justice for persons with disabilities is still limited.²⁷

Third, weak cross-sectoral coordination between OPDs causes policy implementation to run sectorally. In fact, disability policy requires a collaborative approach.²⁸ Fulfilling the rights of persons Disability requires the involvement of various sectors, whether in public services, education, health, transportation, or the provision of disability-friendly public facilities. However, in practice, inter-agency coordination is still not running optimally, so the implementation of

²⁴ Pramashela dan Rachim, "Aksesibilitas pelayanan publik bagi penyandang disabilitas di Indonesia."

²⁵ Ahmad Kolyubi, Suwaib Amiruddin, dan Riswanda Riswanda, "Aksesibilitas pelayanan publik bagi penyandang disabilitas pada pemerintah daerah Kabupaten Tangerang," *Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi Negara ASIAN (Asosiasi Ilmuan Administrasi Negara)* 12, no. 1 (2024): 106–15.

²⁶ Riant Nugroho, *Public policy 7: Dinamika kebijakan publik, analisis kebijakan publik, manajemen politik kebijakan publik, etika kebijakan publik* (PT Elex Media Komputindo, 2023).

²⁷ M Syuib, "Equal Access to Justice for Persons with Disabilities: A Comparative Legal Analysis of Indonesia and Australia under the CPRD," *As-Siyasi: Journal of Constitutional Law* 5, no. 1 (2025): 27–38.

²⁸ Eva Sørensen dan Jacob Torfing, "Accountable government through collaborative governance?," *Administrative Sciences* 11, no. 4 (2021): 127.

accessibility policies is often not well integrated. This condition affects the fulfillment of accessibility rights for persons with disabilities in various regions not being maximized.²⁹ This weak coordination indicates the suboptimal implementation of the principles of good governance, especially in the aspect of cross-sectoral coordination, which is an important prerequisite in inclusive public policy.

Fourth, the minimal participation of persons with disabilities in policy planning results in programs that are not fully responsive to their needs. This is contrary to the principle of inclusivity in global policy.³⁰

Fifth, inaccurate and outdated data problems become obstacles in policy planning and evaluation.³¹

Predictive Analysis and Novelty.

Predictively, if the implementation conditions remain as they are now, then the fulfillment of accessibility for persons with disabilities will proceed slowly and unevenly.

However, this research found a novelty (novelty), namely that the success of accessibility policy implementation at the local level is greatly determined by collaboration between government, families, and communities, not solely by the role of local government.

This finding expands previous studies that emphasized more on the role of the state, by showing that the social factor of the community has a significant role in supporting policy success.³²

The findings of this study show that the success of accessibility policy implementation is not only determined by the role of local government in forming regulations, but also influenced by family support and the social environment in creating public spaces that are inclusive for persons with disabilities. Thus, this research offering a community-based collaborative approach as a policy implementation model that can support the fulfilment of accessibility rights more effectively and sustainably.³³

Thus, the accessibility policy implementation model that T effective is a community based collaborative model that integrates the roles of government, families, and society simultaneously.

Analysis of the Perspective of *Siyasah Tanfiziyyah*.

Siyasah Tanfidihiyyah is one of the concepts in Fiqh Siyasah that emphasizes the implementation aspect of government policy. This concept relates to the powers and roles of executive bodies in enforcing laws, policies, and decisions that have been established by the

²⁹ Syeren Claudya Tuakora, Mike Jurnida Rolobessy, dan Rukoyah Rukoyah, "Pemenuhan aksesibilitas pelayanan publik bagi penyandang disabilitas di Kecamatan Baguala Kota Ambon," *Journal of Government Science Studies* 3, no. 2 (2024): 77–84.

³⁰Hannah Kuper et al., "The association between disability and mortality: a mixed-methods study," *The Lancet Public Health* 9, no. 5 (2024): e306–15.

³¹Asep Hendra, Irfan Setiawan, dan Nur Handayani, *Collaborative governance: Suatu studi pengelolaan sampah dalam mewujudkan zero waste zero emission di Kota Malang Provinsi Jawa Timur* (CV. Rtujuh Media Printing, 2024).

³²Hendra, Setiawan, dan Handayani.

³³ Rahayu Repindowaty, "Perlindungan hukum terhadap penyandang disabilitas menurut convention on the rights of persons with disabilities (CRPD)," *Inovatif: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 8, no. 1 (2015): 43246.

competent authority. Therefore, *siyassah tanfidhiyyah* emphasizes the importance of applying regulations in a concrete and effective way in community life.³⁴

Implementation of *siyassah tanfidhiyyah* is based on a number of principles foundational principles that guide policy to remain aligned with Islamic values. One of its main principles is *maslahah* (well-being), meaning every policy should be directed toward creating public welfare and preventing harm. In addition, there is the principle of justice (*'adalah*) which requires the government to act fairly without discrimination in policy implementation. The principle of *amanah* also plays an important role, where government administrators are expected to be honest, responsible, and trustworthy in performing their duties.³⁵

In the context of *siyassah tanfidhiyyah*, the obligation of the government is not only moral in nature, but also operational in ensuring the fulfillment of the rights of vulnerable groups through fair, measurable, and practically implementable public policies. Implementing accessibility policies for persons with disabilities is part of the government's responsibility to guarantee the rights of vulnerable groups.

The research results show that the efforts made by the government at the regional level have directed toward fulfilling *maslahah*, but are not yet optimal. This shows that the distributive justice principle in Islamic governance has not yet fully materialized.

In the perspective of *siyassah tanfiziyah*, the government has the responsibility OR to realize public welfare and ensure protection for vulnerable groups in society, including people with disabilities. Therefore, the suboptimal provision of accessibility facilities indicates that the implementation of the mandate of governance in creating social justice still requires strengthening, both through more responsive policies, effective supervision, and the provision of inclusive and easily accessible public facilities for all members of society.³⁶

In Islamic governance theory, the leader (*ulilamri*) is obliged to provide fair and non-discriminatory service to all members of society.³⁷ Therefore, strengthening accessibility policy becomes part of implementing the values of social justice in the Islamic perspective.

Conclusion.

This study shows that the implementation of accessibility policy for persons with disabilities in Bandar Lampung City as regulated in Article 103 of Regional Regulation of Bandar Lampung City Number 4 of 2024 has essentially been carried out by the local government through various programs in the field of social services and empowerment. Nevertheless, its implementation has not been fully optimal, so the goal of inclusive and equitable accessibility for people with disabilities has not been achieved to the maximum.

This condition shows that policy implementation still facing several challenges related to resource constraints, suboptimal inter-agency coordination, and These conditions show that policy implementation still facing a number of challenges related to resource limitations, suboptimal

³⁴Refita Aprelia et al., "Implementation of Religious Services Policy for the Elderly in South Sumatera: Analysis of Fiqh Siyāsah Tanfidziyah," *As-Siyasi: Journal of Constitutional Law* 3, no. 2 (2023): 239–53.

³⁵Aprelia et al.

³⁶Muhammad Iqbal, *Fiqh Siyassah Konstestualisasi Doktrin Politik Islam* (Kencana, 2016).

³⁷Abu'l-Hasan 'Ali ibn Muhammad ibn Habib Al-Basri dan Al-Baghdadi Al-Mawardi, *THE Ordinances OF Government*, 1996.

coordination between agencies, and low participation of people with disabilities in the policy process. Consequently, policy implementation tends not to be fully based on the real needs of people with disabilities. Thus, it can be concluded that the implementation of accessibility policy in Bandar Lampung City does not fully reflect the principles of justice, inclusivity, and fulfillment of rights as mandated by the statutory regulations.

Based on the findings, the local government needs to strengthen the implementation of accessibility policy through improved cross-sector coordination, strengthening an integrated disability data system, and optimizing budget allocations that are more responsive to accessibility needs. In addition, the active involvement of people with disabilities needs to be enhanced in every policy steps so that the resulting policies are more targeted, inclusive, and sustainable. Future research is recommended to examine a broader collaborative-based policy implementation model to enrich the study of public policy in the field of disability.

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