

THE ACEH BESAR DISTRICT GOVERNMENT'S POLICY ON THE FULFILLMENT OF DISABILITY RIGHTS IN THE ACEH BESAR DISTRICT SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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ABSTRACT

The pursuit of social justice and equity is a fundamental aspect of governance, especially when addressing the needs of marginalized groups. In Aceh Besar Regency, the government has been tasked with ensuring that the rights and needs of persons with disabilities are met through various policies and programs. This research focuses on the fulfillment of social rights for persons with disabilities in Aceh Besar Regency, highlighting the role of the Social Service in supporting the welfare of this group. Geographically, Aceh Besar Regency covers an area of 290,350.73 hectares with a population of 383,477 as of 2020. The economy of this regency is dominated by the tertiary sector, followed by the primary and secondary sectors. The Aceh Besar Social Service is responsible for carrying out government affairs in the social sector, including rehabilitation, protection, and social empowerment. This study identifies several programs implemented by the Social Service, such as culinary skills training, handicrafts, and creativity festivals for persons with disabilities. However, the findings indicate that the existing programs have not fully met the needs of persons with

disabilities, particularly in terms of improving welfare and economic sustainability. Budget constraints are identified as the main obstacle to the effective implementation of programs, including the provision of medical aids. This research underscores the need for increased funding allocation and the development of more inclusive and sustainable programs to ensure the fulfillment of the social rights of persons with disabilities in Aceh Besar.

KEYWORDS

Government Policy, Disability Rights, Fulfillment, Social Service Department.

INTRODUCTION

Human beings are creatures created by Allah SWT who have equal status on earth. Every human being also has the same inherent dignity and worth, without exception. Human rights, as fundamental rights inherently attached to every individual by nature and universal in character, must be protected, respected, and upheld to ensure the protection of human rights, especially for vulnerable groups in society, particularly persons with disabilities, whose rights need to be enhanced.

The respect, protection, and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities is a state obligation. This is affirmed in Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights. Therefore, the state, the government, and society have the responsibility to respect the rights of persons with disabilities. Persons with disabilities have long experienced discrimination, resulting in the non-fulfillment of their rights. The condition of disability that some human beings experience is a divine fact. This condition should not lead to the loss of the dignity and worth of persons with disabilities, nor should it be a reason to treat them differently from other citizens in all areas of life, whether political, economic, social, or cultural. Article 5 of the Human Rights Law states that every person belonging to a vulnerable group has the right to receive special treatment and protection regarding their specific condition. In the explanation of this article, it is mentioned that the vulnerable group

includes, among others, the elderly, children, the poor, pregnant women, and persons with disabilities. Thus, persons with disabilities must be given special treatment in the fulfillment of their rights, which should be facilitated by the state through the government.

Article 54 of the Human Rights Law states that every child with physical and/or mental disabilities has the right to receive care, education, training, and special assistance at the state's expense to ensure their life in accordance with human dignity, to increase their self-confidence, and to enhance their ability to participate in societal, national, and state life.

The Government of Indonesia has ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CPRD), which is regulated in Law Number 19 of 2011. The ratification of this convention demonstrates the commitment of the Indonesian government to protect, promote, and fulfill the rights of persons with disabilities, which will ultimately lead to the realization of independence and well-being for persons with disabilities. Law Number 19 of 2011 emphasizes that every person with a disability must be free from torture or cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment, free from exploitation, violence, and arbitrary treatment, and has the right to respect for their mental and physical integrity on an equal basis with others. Therefore, the

state's obligation concerning the convention is to realize their rights.

Recognition of all the rights of persons with disabilities in Indonesia has become clearer since April 15, 2016, when the government enacted Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities. With the enactment of this law, the rights of persons with disabilities are more legally protected. Persons with physical, mental, or sensory disabilities from economically disadvantaged families require greater service in the fulfillment of their rights. As a result of their limitations, some of them still feel ashamed to interact with society, leading to their non-participation in community activities.

In the Aceh Besar Regency, there are still persons with disabilities who wander the streets to make a living by begging. Visibly, it can be seen why this situation persists even though the law, through legislation, guarantees the rights of persons with disabilities to achieve their well-being. The implementation of the rights of persons with disabilities in Aceh is far behind compared to other provinces in Indonesia. However, Aceh Besar Regency already has strong regulations to guarantee the social rights of persons with disabilities, as outlined in the Aceh Besar Regent Regulation Number 29 of 2019 concerning the Technical Guidelines for the Priority Use of Village Funds in Aceh Besar Regency for the 2020 Fiscal Year and Aceh Besar Regent Regulation Number 28 of 2020 concerning the Technical Guidelines for the Priority Use of Village Funds in Aceh Besar Regency for the 2021 Fiscal Year, which contributed to the birth of the Aceh Besar Government Qanun Number 4 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Protection and Fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

The number of persons with disabilities in Aceh Besar in 2017 was 1,715 people, according to data from the

Aceh Besar Social Service. These persons with disabilities consist of various types of disabilities, including physical disabilities (mobility impairments), mental and intellectual disabilities, and sensory disabilities (visual, hearing, and speech impairments).

Social rehabilitation is a policy that provides opportunities for persons with disabilities to receive skill and expertise training that can support them in becoming independent and integrating into society, thereby enhancing the quality of human resources in Indonesia. Through social rehabilitation, it is hoped that persons with disabilities will gain independence and improve their quality of life. However, in reality, social rehabilitation has not yet been able to deliver the desired results, so the issue of the rights of persons with disabilities has not been optimally resolved. The Aceh Besar government has undertaken several measures in the development of disabilities, such as providing financial and material assistance needed by persons with disabilities.

Based on the explanation above, the title of this research is "The Policy of the Aceh Besar Government Towards the Fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in the Social Service of Aceh Besar Regency."

RESULTS

Research Location

Geographically, Aceh Besar Regency is located at 5°03'1.2" - 5°45'9.007" North Latitude and 95°55'43.6" - 94°59'50.13" East Longitude. Administratively, Aceh Besar Regency has the following boundaries:

1. To the North, it borders the Malacca Strait and Banda Aceh City.
2. To the South, it borders Aceh Jaya Regency.

3. To the East, it borders Pidie Regency.
4. To the West, it borders the Indian Ocean.

Aceh Besar Regency covers an area of 290,350.73 hectares. Most of its territory is located on the mainland, while a small portion is on the islands. Administratively, Aceh Besar Regency comprises 23

districts. The position of Aceh Besar Regency as the main gateway has been supported by adequate transportation facilities such as the Banda Aceh-Medan National Arterial Road and the Banda Aceh-Meulaboh Primary Collector Road. A more detailed overview of the administrative area of Aceh Besar Regency can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1 Names of Districts and Area Size of Aceh Besar Regency

No	Name of District	Area (Ha)
1	Kota Jantho	59,300.16
2	Leupung	16,915.37
3	Kuta Malaka	2,281.66
4	Kuta Cot Glie	33,225.43
5	Lembah Seulawah	31,960.01
6	Suka Makmur	4,345.30
7	Simpang Tiga	2,759.80
8	Darul Kamal	2,304.93
9	Darul Imarah	2,434.69
10	Lhoknga	8,794.62
11	Indrapuri	19,703.87
12	Ingin Jaya	2,433.51
13	Montasik	5,973.33
14	Krueng Barona Jaya	696.13
15	Blang Bintang	4,175.51
16	Kuta Baro	6,107.06
17	Seulimum	40,435.45
18	Darussalam	3,843.04
19	Baitussalam	2,084.09
20	Masjid Raya	12,993.32
21	Pulo Aceh	9,055.72
22	Peukan Bada	3,625.04
23	Lhoong	14,902.67
Total		14,902.67

The population of Aceh Besar Regency in 2020 reached 383,477 people, consisting of 196,907 males and 186,570 females. In terms of population at the district level, the district with the highest population is Darul

Imarah District, with 47,460 inhabitants, while the district with the smallest population is Pulo Aceh District, with 3,883 inhabitants.

Table 2 Population of Aceh Besar Regency

No	District	Male	Female	Total
1	Lhoong	5.359	4.545	9.904
2	Lhoknga	8.375	7.793	16.168
3	Leupung	1.473	1.318	2.791
4	Indrapuri	10.923	10.780	21.703
5	Kuta Cot Glie	6.812	6.651	13.464
6	Seulimum	12.059	11.487	23.547
7	Kota Jantho	4.868	4.344	9.213
8	Lembah Seulawah	6.198	5.516	11.715
9	Masjid Raya	11.589	11.160	22.749
10	Darussalam	12.416	12.313	24.728
11	Baitussalam	9.820	8.238	18.059
12	Kuta Baro	12.810	12.820	25.629
13	Montasik	9.837	9.466	19.302
14	Blang Bintang	15.515	15.076	11.787
15	Ingin Jaya	6.053	5.734	30.590
16	Krueng Barona Jaya	7.906	7.510	15.416
17	Sukamakmur	7.617	7.492	15.109
18	Kuta Malaka	3.266	3.158	6.424
19	Simpang Tiga	2.955	2.836	5.791
20	Darul Imarah	25.896	4.969	50.864
21	Darul Kamal	3.785	3.592	7.377
22	Peukan Bada	9.031	7.987	17.018
23	Pulo Aceh	2.228	1.901	4.129

The economic structure reflects the composition of different economic sectors. By understanding the economic structure, we can assess which sectors are dominant, particularly by examining the production sector. As we know, production activities can be categorized into three groups: primary, secondary, and tertiary. Based on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) in 2019, during the period of 2016-2019, it can be said that one-third of the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of Aceh Besar originated from the primary sector, ranging from approximately 29.28% to 30.62%. This sector showed a declining trend from 30.62% in 2016 to 29.28% in 2019.

The secondary sector, which utilizes natural resources for further processing, includes manufacturing, construction, and energy sectors, contributing between 17.97% to 19.20%. In 2016, it reached 19.20% and experienced a decrease, reaching 17.97% in 2018. The tertiary sector facilitates the movement of the primary and secondary sectors. During the period of 2016-2019, it can be stated that more than half of the GRDP of Aceh Besar came from the tertiary sector. The trend shows an increase from year to year, from 50.18% in 2016 to over 52.75% in 2019.

In recent years, the tertiary sector has been the largest contributor to the economy of Aceh Besar. Sectorally, the contribution of the agriculture sector to the economy of Aceh Besar has slightly declined. In 2016, its role in forming the GRDP of Aceh Besar was around 28.32%, decreasing to 27.21% in 2019. The largest contribution in the agriculture sector comes from the food crops sub-sector, particularly rice, which is the staple food. The mining and quarrying sector only consists of the quarrying and salt production sub-sectors. The role of the quarrying sector in Aceh Besar's GRDP has shown a continuous decline. In 2016, its contribution was 2.29%, which decreased to 2.08% in 2019.

The GRDP of the manufacturing industry sector only includes non-oil and gas industries. From year to year, this sector has shown slight fluctuations, though it only shifted by zero percent. In 2016, it reached 2.82%, slightly increasing to 2.84% in 2011 and 2.85% in 2018. In 2019, it slightly decreased to 2.83%. Besides the sectors mentioned, other sectors that relatively contributed significantly to the GRDP of Aceh Besar in 2019 were, consecutively, the trade, hotel, and restaurant sector at 22.10%; the construction sector at 14.79%; the services sector at 13.50%; and the transportation and communication sector at 13.24%. Furthermore, sectors with relatively small contributions in 2019 were the financial, real estate, and business services sectors, contributing 3.92%, and the electricity and water supply sector, which contributed only 0.35%.

Profile of the Aceh Besar Social Service

The Aceh Besar Social Service is located in Jantho Makmur, Aceh Besar Regency. The Social Service has the task of assisting the Regent in implementing government affairs in the social sector that falls under the authority of the region and the additional tasks

assigned to the districts. The implementation is carried out by the Regent concerning its duties and functions.

a. Duties of the Social Service

The Social Service has the duty to carry out local government affairs in the social sector, along with delegated tasks and responsibilities given by the government.

b. Functions of the Social Service

To perform the duties as mentioned in paragraph (1), the Service has the following functions:

1. Preparation and control of social programs.
2. Formulation of technical policies in the social sector.
3. Management of social rehabilitation and protection, social assistance and security, social development, and community social participation.
4. Provision of facilities for social administration at the Regency/City level.
5. Execution of public services in accordance with its authority.
6. Empowerment of resources and partners in the social sector.
7. Utilization of values, norms, and noble traditions in addressing social issues.
8. Administration of office activities.
9. Preparation of reports on the implementation of the Service's duties.

The Role of the Social Affairs Office in Fulfilling Social Rights for Persons with Disabilities in Krueng Barona Jaya District, Baitussalam District, and Mesjid Raya District of Aceh Besar

Persons with disabilities are often perceived as unable to perform activities and are seen as a burden to their families and society due to their limited mobility. This perception leads to mental and social issues for those affected. The Social Affairs Office, as the entity responsible for overseeing persons with disabilities, has programs aimed at providing guidance and support to ensure that individuals with disabilities can fulfill their life roles and responsibilities, preventing them from falling into a state of weakness and marginalization.

The Aceh Besar Regency Government has an obligation to undertake efforts to fulfill social welfare for persons with disabilities within its jurisdiction. This obligation is an implementation of various laws and regulations, including Law No. 11 of 2009 on Social Welfare and Qanun Aceh Besar Regency No. 4 of 2021 on the Protection and Fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Social welfare fulfillment is crucial for all citizens of Indonesia, including persons with disabilities, to ensure they receive the same rights as other citizens who live without limitations.

In its efforts to fulfill social welfare and rights for persons with disabilities, the Aceh Besar Regency Government can implement these through regional legislation. The administration of social welfare and the fulfillment of social rights for persons with disabilities is carried out by the Social Affairs Office of Aceh Besar, based on Qanun Aceh Besar Regency No. 4 of 2021. The Social Affairs Office of Aceh Besar is mandated to guarantee and manage the fulfillment of rights for persons with disabilities. This is in line with the statement from the Aceh Besar Social Affairs Office in an interview:

"In fulfilling social rights for persons with disabilities, we already have a qanun, namely Qanun No. 4 of 2021, which specifically addresses the Protection and

Fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. With this qanun, we, as the office, implement programs that can fulfill the welfare and social rights of persons with disabilities in Aceh Besar."

Based on the above explanation, it can be seen that in fulfilling the social rights of persons with disabilities, Aceh Besar Regency already has a qanun that clearly regulates the fulfillment of these rights. Guided by this qanun, the Aceh Besar Social Affairs Office implements programs that aim to fulfill the social rights of persons with disabilities.

Several activities have been successfully carried out by the Social Affairs Office of Aceh Besar Regency to fulfill the rights of persons with disabilities. This was conveyed by the Aceh Besar Social Affairs Office in an interview:

"We have activities such as the Socialization and Regular Meetings of the Advocacy Team for Persons with Disabilities in Aceh Besar Regency in 2023, socialization activities and meetings of the advocacy team held for KUBE PENCA (Joint Business Group for Persons with Disabilities) and the Advocacy Team for Persons with Disabilities of Aceh Besar Regency, whose membership consists of representatives from agencies/SKPD, representatives of persons with disabilities, and community leaders. The task of this advocacy team is to implement Qanun Aceh Besar Regency No. 4 of 2021 on the Protection and Fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, advocating for the fulfillment of equal rights and obligations for persons with disabilities in Aceh Besar Regency. These activities are carried out based on the qanun."

Based on the interview above, it can be seen that the Aceh Besar Social Affairs Office, in its efforts to fulfill the social rights of persons with disabilities, conducts socialization activities and advocacy team meetings

held for business groups involving persons with disabilities and the advocacy team for persons with disabilities in Aceh Besar Regency. Through these activities, the Aceh Besar Social Affairs Office strives to fulfill the social rights of persons with disabilities.

The disability socialization activities are typically conducted over two (2) days, with 50 (fifty) participants. The purpose of these disability socialization activities is to enhance the knowledge, welfare, and independence of KUBE members with disabilities, preparing them to reintegrate into society with the skills they have acquired. This is in line with the statement from the Aceh Besar Social Affairs Office in an interview:

"Usually, the disability socialization activities are conducted over two (2) days, with a maximum of 50 (fifty) participants. The purpose of these disability socialization activities is to enhance the knowledge, welfare, and independence of KUBE members with disabilities, preparing them to reintegrate into society with the skills they have acquired."

Based on the interview above, it can be seen that the socialization activities conducted by the office take place over two days, involving 50 participants with disabilities. The implementation of these activities is expected to provide knowledge and independence to persons with disabilities as they reintegrate into society.

Furthermore, the next activity is the Meeting of the Advocacy Team for Persons with Disabilities, which is held over two (2) days. The purpose of this meeting is to manage the organization to further improve social welfare and humanitarian services in fulfilling the rights and obligations of persons with disabilities in Aceh Besar Regency, to provide services and care for persons with disabilities in accordance with the

applicable regulations and norms based on their respective fields of duty in each agency, and to implement programs in social empowerment, social rehabilitation, social protection, and social security for persons with disabilities in Aceh Besar Regency. This is consistent with the statement from the Social Affairs Office in an interview:

"Then, the advocacy team meeting, which we conduct over two days, aims to manage the organization to further improve social welfare and humanitarian services in fulfilling the rights and obligations of persons with disabilities in Aceh Besar Regency, to provide services and care for persons with disabilities in accordance with the applicable regulations and norms based on their respective fields of duty in each agency, and to implement programs in social empowerment, social rehabilitation, social protection, and social security for persons with disabilities in Aceh Besar Regency."

Based on the interview above, it can be seen that the activities are conducted over two days with the aim of fulfilling the rights of persons with disabilities in all areas. Thus, the Social Affairs Office plays an important role in ensuring that these programs are implemented effectively.

In addition, the Social Affairs Office has created programs such as culinary skills training, including making crispy fried chicken and tofu, as well as handicraft training. These programs are held every two weeks in each village. Another program is the Creativity Festival for Persons with Disabilities, held once a year. This program is intended to express the creativity of persons with disabilities and is attended by individuals with disabilities in the age categories of 5-18 years and over 18 years. The program includes artistic performances such as poetry reading and dancing, all performed by persons with disabilities. There are also

handicraft exhibitions by persons with disabilities aged 18 and over. This is consistent with the statement from the Aceh Besar Social Affairs Office in an interview:

"There are also culinary skills training sessions, such as making crispy fried chicken and tofu, as well as handicraft training. These programs are held every two weeks in each village. Another program is the Creativity Festival for Persons with Disabilities, held once a year. This program is intended to express the creativity of persons with disabilities and is attended by individuals with disabilities in the age categories of 5-18 years and over 18 years. The program includes artistic performances such as poetry reading and dancing, all performed by persons with disabilities. There are also handicraft exhibitions by persons with disabilities aged 18 and over."

Based on the interview above, it can be seen that several activities are carried out by the Social Affairs Office to fulfill the social rights of persons with disabilities, such as culinary skills training, handicraft training, and the Creativity Festival held once a year, specifically to showcase the skills of persons with disabilities, attended by children and teenagers aged 4-18 years. This indicates the role of the Social Affairs Office in fulfilling the social rights of persons with disabilities in Aceh Besar Regency.

However, persons with disabilities noted that the program is still limited, especially for those of productive age, as the program held once a year has not yet improved their welfare. Additionally, the program cannot serve as a primary source of income for persons with disabilities to meet their economic needs.

"There are indeed some programs, but the programs from the Social Affairs Office do not involve all persons with disabilities, especially those of productive age, as

the program held once a year has not yet improved our welfare, and this program cannot serve as a primary source of income for us, persons with disabilities, to meet our economic needs."

Based on the above interview, it can be seen that the programs and activities carried out by the Social Affairs Office are not sufficient to ensure the welfare and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities, as these programs and activities are not sufficient to be used as a livelihood for persons with disabilities. Thus, the program has not been able to address the problems of persons with disabilities in fulfilling their rights.

Additionally, another person with disabilities explained that the assistance provided by the Social Affairs Office is not regular. The assistance is distributed only occasionally and not every month, so it cannot meet the daily needs of persons with disabilities as expected. This was conveyed in the interview:

"The assistance provided is not regular every month; sometimes there is no assistance at all, even though we need it to meet our daily needs. We are highly dependent on the assistance provided by the government."

Based on the above interview, it can be seen that the assistance distributed by the Social Affairs Office is still not as regular as expected by persons with disabilities. They rely on this assistance to meet their daily needs.

Barriers to Fulfilling the Social Rights of Persons with Disabilities

The Social Affairs Office of Aceh Besar Regency, in its efforts to fulfill the social rights and welfare of persons with disabilities in the region, still faces several challenges. These challenges have yet to be fully resolved. Based on field research, the following are the

obstacles and efforts to overcome them in implementing protection for persons with disabilities:

1. Limited Funding Available to the Social Affairs Office of Aceh Besar Regency for Meeting Requests for Medical Equipment for Persons with Disabilities

The Social Affairs Office of Aceh Besar Regency requires substantial funding to carry out its duties and functions in promoting the welfare of persons with disabilities. This funding is necessary to provide guidance, empowerment, and social assistance to persons with disabilities in the region. However, the allocation of the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) by the local government of Aceh Besar is still inadequate, hindering efforts to fulfill the rights of persons with disabilities, particularly in providing requested medical aids. This sentiment was echoed by the Social Affairs Office in an interview:

"The inadequate allocation of funds from the government greatly hinders our ability to meet the needs of persons with disabilities. This funding is essential for purchasing basic necessities such as wheelchairs, prosthetic limbs, and other needs. Additionally, we need funds to support each program we implement."

This interview highlights that insufficient funding is a major obstacle for the Social Affairs Office in implementing programs that support the rights of persons with disabilities. The lack of funds also hampers the provision of necessary facilities and infrastructure for persons with disabilities.

2. The Involvement of Multiple Stakeholders

The more parties involved in influencing the implementation of a program, the more complex the communication and decision-making processes become. This complexity increases the likelihood of

obstacles during the implementation process. The Social Affairs Office stated in an interview:

"The involvement of multiple stakeholders in program implementation makes it increasingly difficult to execute programs because decision-making and communication become complicated. Differing opinions can hinder program implementation on the ground."

This interview indicates that the number of stakeholders involved in program implementation can be a determining factor in the success or hindrance of a program. Involving too many stakeholders can significantly impede progress due to the need to consider multiple opinions.

3. Dual Commitments or Loyalties

In many cases, parties involved in deciding on a program may have approved it, but delays in implementation occur due to commitments to other programs. The Social Affairs Office explained in an interview:

"Some parties involved in deciding on a program have approved it, but delays in implementation occur because of commitments to other programs."

This interview underscores that commitment is crucial and should be carefully considered to avoid becoming a barrier to program implementation on the ground.

4. The Inherent Complexity of the Program Itself

Programs often face difficulties during implementation due to their inherent nature. These inherent barriers can include technical factors, economic factors, the behavior of the implementers, and the community's response.

5. Multiple Layers of Decision-Making

The more layers and decision-making points required for program approval before execution, the more preparation is needed for program implementation.

DISCUSSION

Implementation

The definition of implementation according to the Indonesian Dictionary is the act of carrying out or applying. Implementation is understood as the execution or application of a program or policy that has been designed and executed comprehensively. In broader terms, implementation can be understood as the application, execution, or carrying out of a policy or program. It is described as a process of interaction between designing and determining the desired objectives.

Implementation is a crucial stage in the policy process because without effective implementation, the decisions of policymakers will not be successfully carried out. Policy implementation is the visible activity that occurs after a legitimate policy directive has been issued, involving efforts to manage inputs to produce the desired outcomes. Implementation begins once the goals and objectives have been established, the plan has been structured, funds are ready, and the resources have been channeled to achieve the desired policy goals.

A policy program is the first essential element needed to achieve successful implementation. A policy program will support implementation because it encompasses various aspects, including:

1. The objectives to be achieved
2. The policies that must be adopted to reach those objectives

3. The rules that must be followed and the procedures that must be adhered to

4. The strategies for execution

1. Policy Concept

The concept of policy, or in English often referred to as "policy," is defined by Carl J. Frederick (Tangkilisan, 2003) as a series of actions/activities proposed by an individual, group, or government within a particular environment where there are obstacles (difficulties) and opportunities (challenges) for the implementation of those proposed policies in order to achieve specific objectives. This view also shows that the idea of policy involves intentional behavior and purpose, which are essential parts of the definition of policy, as policies should reflect what is actually done rather than what is proposed in certain activities on an issue. Policy is essentially an action that is directed toward a specific goal and not just a decision to do something. Policies should be directed at what the government actually does rather than what the government intends to do.

According to Woll (Tangkilisan, 2003), policy is the government's activity to solve problems in society, either directly or through various institutions that influence people's lives. Anderson defines policy as a deliberate course of action taken by an actor or a number of actors in response to a specific problem or issue. Policy encompasses all the rules that exist, and public policy is viewed as a domain that includes the political context because, in essence, the policymaking process is a political process.

From the expert perspectives explained above, policy is essentially an action directed toward a specific goal and not just a decision to do something. Policy includes all existing rules, including the political context,

because the policymaking process is inherently a political process.

Public Policy

According to Parsons (Wayne Parsons, 2005), the term "public" encompasses human activities that are deemed necessary to be regulated and intervened upon by the government or social rules, or at least involve aspects of life that are not private or purely individual but are shared or communal. Meanwhile, the term "policy," according to Heclo (Wayne Parsons, 2005), is a widely agreed-upon term. In common usage, the term policy is considered to apply to something "larger" than a specific decision but "smaller" than a social movement. Therefore, policy is an action taken with the intent to achieve specific goals.

The concept of public and policy explained above shows that public policy refers to actions or decisions made by the government to address issues or problems in society. This concept of public policy is intended to regulate society in a particular region. For analysis purposes, several definitions of public policy can be used, one of which is by Robert Eyestone, who defines public policy as the relationship between a government unit and its environment. The concept of public policy according to Thomas R. Dye (Budi Winarno, 2002) implies that public policy is made by the government, not the private sector, and public policy involves choices that must or must not be made by government agencies. Another definition is provided by James Anderson, who says that policy is a course of action with intent established by an actor or several actors that addresses a problem and has several implications, namely:

1. The focus in discussing public policy is oriented towards intent or goals, not random behavior.

2. Policy is a course or pattern of action taken by government officials and not just individual decisions.

3. Policy is what the government actually does to regulate trade, control inflation, or promote public housing, not just what the government wants to do.

4. Public policy can be positive or negative. Positively, policy may include clear government actions to address a specific issue. Negatively, policy may include a decision by government officials not to take action and not to do something about an issue involving the government.

According to Charles O. Jones (Tangkilian, 2003), public policy consists of the following components:

1. Goals or desired objectives,
2. Plans or specific designs to achieve the goals,
3. Programs, which are authorized efforts to achieve the goals,
4. Decisions, which are actions to determine goals, make plans, implement, and evaluate the program,
5. Effects, which are the impacts of the program, whether intentional or not, and whether primary or secondary.

The locus of governance, according to Hoogerwerf, should be understood as government policy, which can be defined as a statement of intent by the government based on the power it holds. Government is power; without power, the government has no meaning. The substance of government policy is to make/decide decisions and then take action by the government, either together with the people being governed and regulated or unilaterally by the government over the people.

The integrity of a leader or leadership, the recognition of the power held, will give birth to the authority to act. Similarly, the ability to create common goals with a shared way of thinking. Power gives the government the authority to issue policies. Speaking of power, the substance that must be considered is influencing or the extent to which we can influence the public to support the desired intent. Herein lies the strategic aspect of leadership, which can create three main factors, namely: (1) integrity, (2) common purpose, and (3) common method of thinking.

Every expressed intent is essentially the result of choosing from several available alternatives, whether to do something or not, in line with the policy concept proposed by Dye (Tangkilsan, 2003).

Forms and Types of Policy

The decisions made by policy actors are manifested in various forms (AG Subarsono, 2005). The forms of policy are as follows:

Forms of policy based on their creators:

1. Central: Created by the government or governmental institutions at the national level and used to regulate all citizens and regions of Indonesia.
2. Regional: Created by the government or governmental institutions at the regional level and used to regulate their respective regions.

Forms of policy based on their objectives:

1. Law Order: Policy concerning law and legal order. This form of policy is generally in the form of laws or regulations issued by the government.
2. Distributive Order: Policy that directs authorities in distributing resources they have to achieve the goals

desired by the state, such as business licensing, authority to the police, prosecutors, and others.

3. Re-Distributive Order: Policy that directs society to participate in the implementation of governance to achieve the general goals of the state. This form of policy is generally in the form of tax obligations for citizens.

Forms of policy based on their tangible forms:

1. Movements (e.g., The Aceh Besar Reading Campaign),
2. Legislation: Regional Regulation No. 6 of 2013 on the Fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,
3. Speeches or statements by public officials: Mayor's Speech,
4. Programs: Aceh Besar Clean Campaign,
5. Projects: Center Point of Indonesia (CPI) Project.

Stages of Public Policy

The policy-making process is complex as it involves numerous processes and variables that need to be studied. Therefore, several political scientists interested in public policy analysis divide the process into various stages. One such classification is provided by William N. Dunn (1998):

1. Agenda Setting

Elected and appointed officials place issues on the public agenda. Prior to this, issues compete to be included in the policy agenda. Eventually, some issues make it onto the policy makers' agenda. At this stage, some issues may not be addressed at all, and others may be postponed for a long time.

2. Policy Adoption

Among the various policy alternatives proposed by policy makers, one is ultimately adopted with support from the majority of the legislature, consensus among agency directors, or judicial decisions.

3. Policy Implementation

A policy program will only be effective if implemented. Therefore, the policy chosen as an alternative solution to a problem must be executed by administrative bodies or government agencies at lower levels. The policy, once adopted, is implemented by administrative units that mobilize financial and human resources. Some policy implementations receive support from implementers, while others may face opposition.

4. Policy Evaluation

At this stage, the implemented policy is assessed to determine whether it has effectively addressed the problem. Public policies are essentially created to achieve desired impacts, such as solving community problems. Therefore, criteria or standards are established to evaluate whether the policy has achieved the desired impact.

Policy Implementation

Policy implementation is a crucial stage in the public policy process. If a policy has been established, it will not be successful or realized if it is not implemented. A policy program must be implemented to achieve its intended impact or goals. Broadly, policy implementation can be understood as a legal administrative tool where various actors, organizations, procedures, and techniques work together to execute the policy and achieve the desired outcomes. Van Meter and Van Horn (Winarno, 2002: 102) define policy implementation as the actions taken by individuals (or groups) in both government and

private sectors aimed at achieving goals established in previous policy decisions. These actions include efforts to translate decisions into operational actions within a specific timeframe and continue efforts to achieve significant changes set by policy decisions. Thus, implementation is a dynamic process that involves continuous efforts to determine what can and should be done, organizing activities toward achieving the policy goals.

According to Jones (Tangkilsan, 2003:17), there are three main activities in implementation:

1. Interpretation: Translating the meaning of the program into actionable and manageable regulations.
2. Organization: Creating units or structures to implement the program into policy objectives.
3. Application: Relates to routine arrangements for services, wages, and other aspects.

Models of Policy Implementation

The success of policy implementation is determined by various interrelated factors. Here are some theories on policy implementation:

1. George C. Edward III (1980) Model

According to George C. Edwards III (1980), policy implementation is influenced by four variables: (a) communication, (b) resources, (c) disposition, and (d) bureaucracy. These variables are interrelated.

a. Communication

The first requirement for effective policy implementation is that those tasked with implementing it must know what to do. Clarity about responsibilities is essential. Effective communication involves ensuring that those responsible for

implementing a decision understand what they need to do. Success in implementation is determined by how well tasks or functions are transmitted.

b. Resources

Even if policy content is communicated clearly and consistently, implementation will not be effective if implementers lack resources. Resources include human resources (competency of implementers) and financial resources.

c. Disposition

Disposition refers to the characteristics of implementers, such as commitment, honesty, and democratic tendencies. Good disposition ensures that policies are implemented as intended. A mismatch in attitude between implementers and policymakers can lead to ineffectiveness.

d. Bureaucratic Structure

The organizational structure responsible for implementing the policy significantly impacts implementation. An important aspect of the structure is the presence of standard operating procedures (SOPs), which guide the actions of implementers. A complex or lengthy organizational structure can weaken oversight and create bureaucratic red tape.

2. Mazmanian and Sabatier (1983) Model

This model, known as the analytical framework for implementation, classifies the policy implementation process into three variables:

1. Characteristics of the Problem: Often referred to as independent variables. Indicators include:

a. Technical difficulty of the problem.

b. Diversity of the target group.

c. Proportion of the target group relative to the total population.

d. Scope of behavioral change expected.

2. Characteristics of Policy/Legislation: Known as intervening variables. Indicators include:

a. Clarity of the policy content.

b. Theoretical support for the policy.

c. Allocation of financial resources to the policy.

d. Linkages and support among various implementing institutions.

e. Clarity and consistency of rules within implementing bodies.

f. Commitment of apparatus to policy goals.

g. Access of external groups to participate in implementation.

3. Environmental Variables: Known as dependent variables. Indicators include:

a. Socio-economic conditions and technological advancement.

b. Public support for the policy.

c. Attitudes of constituency groups.

d. Commitment and skills of officials and implementers.

3. Van Meter and Van Horn (1975) Model

This theory posits that differences in the implementation process are influenced by the nature of the policy being implemented. Van Meter and Van

Horn (Winarno, 2002) propose a model linking policy issues with implementation and policy performance. They emphasize that change, control, and compliance are key concepts in implementation procedures. Issues to consider include:

a. Barriers: Obstacles encountered in introducing changes within an organization. b. Effectiveness of Control Mechanisms: Effectiveness of control mechanisms at various levels of the organizational structure, including the lowest level of authority. c. Importance of Organizational Commitment: The level of commitment of individuals within the organization (compliance issues).

Van Meter and Van Horn also propose a typology of policies based on:

1. Number of Changes: The extent of changes involved.
2. Scope of Agreement: The degree of consensus among stakeholders in the implementation process.

They argue that implementation is influenced by policy dimensions, suggesting that implementation succeeds when the desired changes are relatively small, and there is high agreement on goals, especially among implementers. Other variables connecting policy and performance include:

1. Standards and Policy Goals: Clear and measurable standards and goals are essential.
2. Resources: Support in terms of human and non-human resources.
3. Communication and Coordination: Support and coordination with other agencies.
4. Characteristics of Implementing Agents: Includes organizational structure, norms, and relationships within bureaucracy.

5. Social, Economic, and Political Conditions: Economic resources, environmental support, interest group support, public opinion, and political elite support for policy implementation.

6. Implementer's Disposition: This encompasses three aspects: (a) the implementer's response to the policy, which is influenced by their willingness to carry it out, (b) cognition, or the understanding of the policy by the implementing agents, and (c) the intensity of the implementer's disposition, which refers to the value preferences held by the implementer.

4. Merilee S. Grindle's Model (1980)

This model explains that policy implementation is determined by the content and context of its implementation. Both factors must be supported by an action program and individual projects designed and funded based on the policy objectives, ensuring that the execution of activities will yield results in the form of impacts on individuals, groups, and societal changes, as well as acceptance of the implemented policy. According to Grindle, the indicators of policy content are: (1) interests affected; (2) types of benefits; (3) degree of expected change; (4) location of decision-making; (5) program implementation; and (6) resources involved. Meanwhile, the context of implementation indicators includes: (1) power, strategies of involved actors; (2) characteristics of the implementing institutions; and (3) appropriateness of response (Winarno, 2002).

Among the various policy implementation models discussed above, the implementation relevant to this research aligns with George C. Edward III's (1980) model, which uses four variables that correlate between the policy implementers and people with disabilities.

Factors in Policy Implementation

According to George C. Edwards III (2009:58), the factors influencing policy implementation are as follows:

1. Communication Factor

In implementation, according to George C. Edwards III (2009:58), communication plays a crucial role, not only for implementers but also for policymakers. For effective implementation, policymakers must provide not just clear instructions to implementers, but also ensure consistent communication from the top down, meaning that the communication flow must be clear and firm.

2. Resource Factor

The resource factor also plays an essential role in policy implementation. No matter how clear and consistent the regulations are or how accurately they are communicated, if the personnel responsible for implementation lack the necessary resources to effectively carry out the policy, the implementation will not be effective.

3. Disposition Factor

Disposition refers to the tendencies, desires, or agreements of the implementers to carry out the policy. For policy implementation to be effective and efficient, implementers must not only know what to do and have the ability to implement the policy, but they must also be willing to do so.

4. Bureaucratic Structure Factor

The organizational structure is also a crucial factor in policy implementation, as the bureaucratic structure can significantly influence the success of the policy's implementation.

Factors Hindering Policy Implementation according to Bambang Sunggono (1994), several factors hinder policy implementation, including:

a) Policy Content

First, policy implementation may fail because the policy's content is unclear, meaning the objectives are not sufficiently detailed, priorities or programs are too vague, or do not exist at all. Second, due to internal and external inconsistencies in the policy. Third, the policy to be implemented may also exhibit significant deficiencies. Fourth, another cause of policy implementation failure can be due to a lack of supporting resources, such as time, funds, and human resources.

b) Information

Public policy implementation assumes that those directly involved have the necessary information to fulfill their roles effectively. However, this information may be lacking, perhaps due to communication disruptions.

c) Support

The implementation of public policy becomes challenging when there is insufficient support for its execution.

d) Potential Distribution

Reasons related to the failure of public policy implementation may also include issues with potential distribution, such as the roles of the actors involved in implementation. This relates to the differentiation of duties and authority within the implementing organization. Problems can arise when there is an imbalance between the distribution of authority and responsibility or when there are unclear limitations.

Specific adjustments may be necessary, especially for controversial policies that face significant public opposition. According to James Anderson, factors that cause members of the public to disobey and fail to implement a public policy include:

1. The concept of selective non-compliance with the law, where certain regulations or public policies are less binding on individuals.
2. Group or association members who hold ideas or beliefs that conflict with laws or government desires.
3. The desire for quick profit among community members, which drives people to act.
4. Legal uncertainty or unclear "measures" of policy, which may conflict with one another and become a source of non-compliance with the law or public policy.
5. If a policy sharply contradicts the widely held value system of society or specific groups within it.

A public policy becomes effective when implemented and provides positive benefits to community members. In other words, people's behavior must align with the desires of the government or state. When their actions do not align with government or state expectations, the public policy will be ineffective.

Disability

Disability is a term encompassing impairments, activity limitations, and participation restrictions. Impairment refers to a problem in body function or structure, while activity limitation refers to difficulties an individual faces in executing tasks or actions, and participation restriction refers to problems experienced by an individual in involvement in life situations. Therefore, disability is a complex phenomenon reflecting an interaction.

According to Prof. Dr. Jimly Asshidiqie (2012), etymologically, the concepts of physical disability, mental disability, and physical and mental disability are three distinct concepts. The term disability is not to be understood as a unified concept, as is often misunderstood in practice. The term refers to any person with a physical and/or mental impairment that hinders or obstructs them from carrying out activities.

People with disabilities, as a vulnerable group, face many rights violations, including access to health and healthcare services. Their daily activities are limited due to their disabilities, including access to employment, affecting their income and limiting their ability to meet daily needs. They require health insurance from the government to cover medical costs and health assistance. Currently, BPJS Health policies for people with disabilities do not yet provide specialized health access tailored to their needs. However, the regulations guiding BPJS implementation do cover medical equipment needed by people with disabilities.

Types of Disabilities

According to Law No. 8 of 2016, people with disabilities are classified into four types, which may occur singly, doubly, or multiply over a long period as determined by medical personnel per the relevant regulations. The types of disabilities include:

- a. Physical disability;
- b. Intellectual disability;
- c. Mental disability; and/or
- d. Sensory disability.

Physical disabilities include:

1. Blindness (visual impairment)

2. Physical disability (mobility impairment)

3. Speech and hearing impairment.

Intellectual disabilities include:

a. Emotional and social regulation difficulties (behavioral impairment),

b. Cognitive impairments and intellectual disabilities (developmental delays).

Meanwhile, mental or sensory disabilities refer to individuals with multiple impairments (multiple disabilities).

Fulfillment of Rights and Empowerment of Women and Children with Disabilities in Aceh Besar Regency

There is a significant population of people with disabilities in Indonesia that must not be overlooked. According to records from the Ministry of Social Welfare, the population of people with disabilities in Indonesia reached 2,126,000 in 2012, with various types of disabilities. In Aceh Besar Regency, according to the Social Service Office, from 2016 to 2017, there were 1,715 people with disabilities.

Based on Aceh Besar Regency Regulation No. 4 of 2021 on the fulfillment of the rights of people with disabilities in Aceh Besar Regency, the local government is mandated to:

a) Implement the policy on the fulfillment of the rights of people with disabilities as determined by the government; b) Collaborate with other parties in implementing the fulfillment of the rights of people with disabilities; c) Provide the facilities and infrastructure necessary for fulfilling the rights of people with disabilities per regional financial capacity; d) Allocate a budget for fulfilling the rights of people

with disabilities; and e) Oversee the implementation of the fulfillment of the rights of people with disabilities.

The rights guaranteed under Aceh Besar Regency Regulation No. 4 of 2021 for people with disabilities include:

a) Equality and Opportunity

b) Accessibility

c) Habilitation & Rehabilitation

d) Maintenance of welfare standards

e) Special protection

f) Protection and empowerment of women with disabilities and children with disabilities.

People with disabilities often face discrimination and abuse by those who perceive them as helpless. This risk is particularly high for women and children with disabilities, who, in addition to physical and cognitive limitations, are also vulnerable to criminal acts due to their gender identity. The Aceh Besar Regency Regulation ensures the protection and empowerment of women and children with disabilities.

Empowerment of women with disabilities refers to all efforts aimed at enabling them to meet their basic needs. Forms of empowerment include:

a) Job training;

b) Productive economic ventures and group business enterprises; and c) Capital assistance.

The protection of children with disabilities includes all activities that ensure and protect their rights to live, grow, develop, and participate optimally in society, safeguarding them from violence and discrimination.

The protection specified in Regulation No. 4 of 2021 includes protection from:

1. Discrimination
2. Exploitation, both economic and sexual;
3. Neglect;
4. Cruelty, physical violence, and abuse;
5. Injustice; and
6. Other forms of mistreatment.

Fulfillment of Disability Rights in the Social Service Department

According to the Ministerial Regulation on the Nomenclature of Provincial and District/City Social Service Departments, the government's social affairs are the domain of the President, who oversees social governance and the administration of regional governments to protect, serve, empower, and ensure the welfare of the community. The Provincial Social Service Department is the provincial government's entity responsible for the administration of social governance, while the District/City Social Service Department is responsible for the administration of social governance at the district/city level.

Qanun No. 4 of 2021 on Social Welfare

Article 52:

- 1) Persons with disabilities have the right and/or opportunity to receive:
 - a) Social rehabilitation;
 - b) Social security;
 - c) Social empowerment; and

d) Social protection.

- 2) Social rehabilitation, social security, social empowerment, and social protection are carried out and facilitated by the Regional Device Organizations responsible for social welfare.

Article 53:

Social rehabilitation, as referred to in Article 52(1)(a), is carried out within the family and community through:

- a. Public awareness campaigns and increased understanding of disabilities;
- b. Consultation and facilitation of the development of social skills for persons with disabilities; and c. Provision of adaptive tools to support the mobility, function, and social participation of persons with disabilities.

Article 54:

- 1) Social security, as referred to in Article 52(1)(b), aims to meet the basic needs of persons with disabilities.
- 2) Social security is provided in the form of continuous direct assistance.

Article 55:

- 1) Social empowerment, as referred to in Article 52(1)(c), aims to develop the independence of persons with disabilities so that they can perform their social roles as equal members of society.
- 2) Social empowerment, as referred to in paragraph (1), is carried out through enhancing the abilities of persons with disabilities, empowering community groups, and developing organizations for persons with disabilities.

3) The Regional Device Organizations responsible for social welfare coordinate, facilitate, and implement social empowerment.

Article 56:

Social empowerment, as referred to in Article 55(2), is carried out in the form of:

- a. Providing motivation;
- b. Skills training;
- c. Mentoring; and
- d. Providing capital, business equipment, and facilitating business locations.

Article 57:

- 1) Social protection, as referred to in Article 52(1)(d), aims to prevent and address the risks from shocks and vulnerabilities faced by persons with disabilities to ensure their survival, in accordance with their basic needs.
- 2) Social protection is implemented through: a. Social assistance; and b. Legal assistance.
- 3) Social protection is carried out in accordance with legal and regulatory provisions.

Article 58:

The Regional Government, through the Regional Device Organizations responsible for social welfare, acts as the provider and facilitator for implementing social rehabilitation, social security, social empowerment, and social protection for persons with disabilities.

Rights of Persons with Disabilities

In 2011, through Law No. 19 of 2011, Indonesia ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UN CRPD). This convention helps to promote the view that persons with disabilities are equal members of society. Moreover, persons with disabilities must be free from torture, cruel, inhuman, degrading treatment, exploitation, and abuse.

Several rights of persons with disabilities that the state must fulfill, as outlined by the author, include:

1. Right to Equality and Non-Discrimination

Persons with disabilities have the right to equal opportunities before and under the law. They are also entitled to equal protection and benefits of the law without discrimination. Discrimination is unfair treatment that differentiates individuals or groups. Therefore, every state must prohibit all forms of discrimination against disabilities for any reason. Additionally, the state must ensure that persons with disabilities have equal legal rights and protection.

2. Right to Accessibility

As members of society, persons with disabilities also have the right to access facilities and services provided by the state for all people. This includes equal access to public facilities and services. Failure to fulfill the right to accessibility for persons with disabilities is akin to imprisoning, isolating, and denying them their rights to a prosperous life.

3. Right to Life

Like other citizens, persons with disabilities have the right to an equal opportunity to live. Persons with disabilities have six life rights that the state must fulfill, which include the right to respect for their integrity, the right not to be deprived of their life, the right to care and nurturing that ensures their survival, and the

right to be free from neglect, restraint, confinement, isolation, threats, exploitation, torture, cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment or punishment.

4. Right to Awareness

Persons with disabilities are often marginalized in various countries due to a lack of knowledge and socialization regarding disability awareness in society. Therefore, the state must grant the right to raise awareness among the public about persons with disabilities. The aim of raising awareness about disabilities is to increase public consciousness, including at the family level, about persons with disabilities and to foster respect for their rights and dignity.

5. Right to Freedom from Exploitation, Violence, and Abuse

a) Exploitation (is the arbitrary use of a subject solely for self-interest without considering a sense of propriety or justice).

b) Violence (often referred to as *violencia*, meaning cruelty, brutality, abuse, and ferocity. Violence can be described as behavior intended or unintended with the aim of hurting others).

c) Abuse (is behavior that degrades, insults, or humiliates someone and is identified as inappropriate by social and moral norms). These can affect anyone, including persons with disabilities. Therefore, persons with disabilities must be protected by law, have access to the legal system, and be able to participate in all stages of the legal process on an equal basis with others in society.

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion and data analysis in the study on the role of the Social Services Department of Aceh Besar in fulfilling the social rights of persons with disabilities, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The efforts made by the Social Services Department of Aceh Besar in carrying out its protective functions for persons with disabilities include conducting regular advocacy team meetings and socialization sessions, providing skill training programs for disabled community business groups (KUBE), providing guidance for disabled community business groups in Aceh Besar, and distributing assistive devices for persons with disabilities.

2. Several obstacles hinder the Social Services Department of Aceh Besar in fulfilling the rights of persons with disabilities, such as the limited funding available to meet requests for assistive devices, the involvement of many stakeholders, the presence of dual commitments or loyalty issues, the inherent complexity of the programs themselves, and the lengthy decision-making processes.

These findings highlight the need for improvements in funding allocation, stakeholder management, and program execution to better support persons with disabilities in Aceh Besar and ensure that their social rights are adequately met.

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