









LEX JOURNAL: KAJIAN HUKUM DAN KEADILAN

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Fulfillment of the Rights of Habilitation and Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities Based on West Nusa Tenggara Provincial Regulation No. 4 of 2019 concerning Protection and Fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities by the West Lombok Social Service

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the Fulfillment of the Rights of Habilitation and Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities Based on NTB Provincial Regulation Number 4 of 2019 concerning Protection and Fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities by the West Lombok Social Service. This research uses empirical research with a sociological approach. Data collection techniques are carried out by means of literature study/document study and interviews. Fulfillment of the Rights of Habilitation and Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities based on NTB Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2019 by the West Lombok Social Service has not been implemented effectively as stated in the Regional Regulation. Fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities is mostly carried out by the Central Government, the Ministry of Social Affairs and other social institutions. The West Lombok Social Service in this case is only an extension of the hand to administer data collection of persons with disabilities due to the limitations of the Social Service as a government agency in the social sector to fulfill the rights of persons with disabilities. Cooperation is needed between government agencies in this case the West Lombok Social Service with local governments, village governments, the private sector and persons with disabilities themselves. Obstacles in fulfilling the rights of habilitation and rehabilitation are caused by the first law enforcement factor, the lack of socialization and education carried out by the West Lombok Social Service to persons with disabilities related to the rights

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possessed by persons with disabilities. Second, the facilities and infrastructure factor is the absence of a special budget owned by the Social Service to fulfill the rights of habilitation and rehabilitation. Third, community factors, namely persons with disabilities themselves because they still do not understand their rights as human beings. Fourth, the cultural factors of the family and surrounding community still have a negative stigma related to persons with disabilities so that persons with disabilities are unable to develop their abilities and live in a state of resignation.

Keywords: Habilitation and Rehabilitation Rights, Persons with Disabilities, Regional Regulation

1. INTRODUCTION

Article 5 paragraph (3) of Law No. 39/1999 on Human Rights regulates the protection and special treatment for vulnerable groups of people which aims to protect human rights so as to avoid violence and discrimination. Furthermore, it is explained that vulnerable groups include the elderly, children, the poor, pregnant women, and people with disabilities.

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the number of people with disabilities in Indonesia in 2023 was 22.97 million people, or around 8.5% of the total population. The number of people with disabilities based on what was collected by the NTB Social Service in 2020 reached 28,626 people. While in West Lombok there is still no exact number of people with disabilities, the Chairperson of the Indonesian Disability Association (PPDI) asked for the number of people with disabilities in West Lombok to be re-data. In 2023 the Social Service noted that there were more than 700 people with disabilities, while the results of FGDs in one sub-district reached 300 people with disabilities, so it is estimated that the number of disabilities in West Lombok is around 3,000 (Galih Mps, 2023).

Physical or mental limitations are one of the factors that people with disabilities lack a decent life. One example is in finding a job, in the 2024 Civil Servant Candidate (CPNS) registration, formations for people with disabilities in West Lombok were not filled due to the minimum Bachelor's degree education requirement (Wirahadi &

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Cahaya, 2024). In addition, problems in fulfilling the right to accessibility of infrastructure in Gerung, West Lombok have not met the standards and are not disability friendly because there are still many stalls of traders selling in the sidewalk area, and the absence of *paving blocks* (Qur'ani, 2023). This is evidence that there are still many rights of persons with disabilities that have not been fulfilled properly.

Persons with Disabilities according to Law Number 8/2016 is defined as every person 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 to participate fully and effectively with other citizens based on equal rights. Persons with disabilities have various limitations that are not owned by non-disabled people in general. With their limitations, Persons with Disabilities want to develop themselves through dignified independence, have equal rights and access to public services and inclusiveness in various aspects of Indonesia's development.

The fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities refers to Article 28 H paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution which states "Everyone has the right to receive facilities and special treatment to obtain equal opportunities and benefits in order to achieve equality and justice", and Article 28 I paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution which states "Everyone has the right to be free from discriminatory treatment on any basis and has the right to protection against discriminatory treatment". This means that there is no single reason that can be normalized to commit an act of discrimination against persons with disabilities.

The right to habilitation and rehabilitation is one of the rights of persons with disabilities that must be fulfilled. Habilitation and Rehabilitation is a process that provides opportunities for persons with disabilities to get their rights related to the development of skills and expertise that can support persons with disabilities, so that they can be independent and can mingle with other communities. Through habilitation and rehabilitation is expected to be a gateway for persons with disabilities to restore

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independence and improve the quality of human resources, persons with disabilities have not been able to provide the desired results, so that problems regarding the rights of persons with disabilities have not received optimal resolution.

West Nusa Tenggara Provincial Regulation Number 4 of 2019 concerning Protection and Fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. This regulation is designed to realize efforts to protect and fulfill the rights of persons with disabilities optimally, fully and equally in all aspects of the life of the nation, state and society. It is expected that all aspects of life in the fields of education, health, law, development and others are friendly to people with disabilities.

Most persons with disabilities in Indonesia, including in NTB, live in vulnerable, underdeveloped, and/or poor conditions due to restrictions, obstacles, difficulties and reduction or elimination of the rights of persons with disabilities. In reality, there is still a gap in the fulfillment of rights. Persons with disabilities are often discriminated against. In fact, justice for persons with disabilities should be applied as regulated in the Law on Persons with Disabilities and the NTB Regional Regulation related to the fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities.

Deputy Chairman III of the West Lombok Regency DPRD stated that the West Lombok Regency Government was asked not to ignore the rights of persons with disabilities, as stated as follows (Suarantb.com, 2024):

"The West Lombok Regency Government (Lobar) is asked not to ignore people with disabilities who have not received full rights from the government. The reason is, the Lobar Regency Government already has a Regional Regulation (Perda) on Disability. However, the regulation has not been fully implemented by the district government, both in terms of policies such as the development sector, labor and economic empowerment of persons with disabilities. In the midst of the limitations of people with physical disabilities, many of them have extraordinary creations. So it is necessary to utilize their abilities according to their abilities."

The Social Service is a government agency that has the task of carrying out part of the regional government affairs based on the principles, autonomy and assistance tasks

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in social sector, including taking care of the needs of persons with disabilities. The West Lombok Social Service carrying out its duties must be in accordance with pre-existing regulations to ensure the fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities in accordance with the human rights of each human being. West Lombok Regent Regulation Number 35 of 2023 concerning the Implementation of Protection and Fulfillment of Disability Rights designed with PPDI West Lombok issued Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2024 concerning Protection and Fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses empirical research methods. Empirical is a type of research that emphasizes research or *field* objects (*field* research) based on data obtained from research and observation in the field while still using literature data as a theoretical study (Ali, 2009). Empirical legal research used in this research focuses on examining a phenomenon or situation of the object of research in detail by collecting the reality that occurs and developing existing concepts (Amiruddin & Asikin, 2006). This research was conducted in a particular community environment, in this case carried out at the West Lombok Social Service and also people with disabilities using a sociological empirical approach.

3. DISCUSSION

Fulfillment of the Right to Habilitation and Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities by the West Lombok Social Service Based on NTB Regional Regulation

In the *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities* (CRPD) which was later ratified through Law Number 19 of 2011 concerning the Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities listed in Article 26 on how the implementation of the right to habilitation and social rehabilitation for persons with

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disabilities must be organized by the state by implementing effective and appropriate measures, including by providing support through others, to enable persons with disabilities to achieve maximum independence, full physical, mental, social and skill abilities and full participation in all aspects of life. States Parties shall therefore organize, strengthen and expand habilitation and rehabilitation programmes and services, particularly in the areas of health, employment, education and social services.

Furthermore, Article 9 of Law Number 19 of 2011 explains that related to accessibility for persons with disabilities to be able to live independently and participate fully in all aspects of life, States Parties shall take appropriate measures to ensure access for persons with disabilities, on an equal basis with other citizens, to the physical environment, transportation, information, and communication, including information and communication systems and technology, as well as access to other facilities and services that are open or available to the public, both in urban and rural areas. Measures that shall include the identification and removal of constraints and barriers to accessibility, shall apply, *inter alia*:

- a. Buildings, roads, transportation facilities, and other indoor and outdoor facilities, including schools, housing, medical facilities, and workplaces;
- b. Information, communication and other services, including electronic services and emergency services.

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities aims not only to promote, protect and ensure that persons with disabilities are able to enjoy the same human rights and fundamental freedoms as non-disabled persons. In addition, the purpose of this convention is to increase the respect and dignity inherent in every human being without discrimination, so that persons with disabilities are able to fully enjoy without discrimination against persons with disabilities. This is emphasized in the CRPD which sets out the broad rights of persons with disabilities. Persons with disabilities must be free from torture or cruel, inhuman, degrading treatment, free from

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exploitation, violence and arbitrary treatment, and have the right to respect for their mental and physical integrity based on equality (Pakpahan, 2024).

People with disabilities are a group of people who have physical and intellectual limitations that are vulnerable to discrimination from the community. In addition, people with disabilities face greater difficulties than non-disabled people due to obstacles in carrying out daily life such as access to public services, such as access to education, health, and employment services.

Law No. 8/2016 on Persons with Disabilities places persons with disabilities on par with normal humans in general. So that the contents emphasize equal rights as human beings. Guarantees of rights and opportunities in all aspects of life and livelihood of persons with disabilities have been included in the Law.

Article 1 paragraph (8) of Law Number 8/2016 stipulates that accessibility is a facility provided for persons with disabilities to realize equal opportunities. There are at least four principles that can guarantee the ease or accessibility of people with disabilities that are absolute and should be fulfilled by the government including (Regulation of the Minister of Public Works Number: 30/Prt/M/2006t, concerning Guidelines for Facilities and Accessibility Techniques in Buildings and Environments):

- 1) The principle of convenience is a principle that facilitates persons with disabilities in accessibility;
- 2) The usability principle means that a facility must be useful for people with disabilities;
- 3) The principle of safety, is a very important part of an infrastructure for people with disabilities and society in general;
- 4) The principle of independence, the principle of convenience is useful for people with disabilities to use infrastructure independently.

Furthermore, Article 111 of the Law on Persons with Disabilities explains the functions of habilitation and rehabilitation, including:

- a) education and life skills training facilities;
- b) intermediate means in overcoming their disabilities; and
- c) a means to prepare people with disabilities to be self-sufficient in society.

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Thus the state and government are obliged to organize, strengthen, and expand habilitation and rehabilitation programs and services for persons with disabilities, especially in the fields of health, employment, education, and social services. This is needed as an implementation of the government to fulfill the rights of habilitation and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities so that persons with disabilities can live their lives as they should.

Habilitation is a process of services provided to a person who is disabled from birth to ensure that the person achieves and develops independence in accordance with their specific abilities so that they can fully participate in all aspects of life. Rehabilitation is a process of services provided to a person who is not disabled from birth to restore and maintain function and develop independence, so that they can fully participate in all aspects of life.

Social Habilitation and Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities is intended to restore and develop the ability of a person experiencing social dysfunction to be able to carry out their social functions reasonably (Saifuddin & Zuhri, 2019). This right is a policy that can provide opportunities for people with disabilities to get training related to skills and expertise that can support people with disabilities, so that they can be independent and can carry out life like other people.

Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2017 concerning Social Habilitation and Rehabilitation Standards for Persons with Disabilities article 5 paragraph (2) states related to the recovery and development of the ability of persons with disabilities to carry out their social functions in the form of:

- a. psychosocial motivation and diagnosis;
- b. care and nurturing;
- c. vocational training and entrepreneurship coaching;
- d. mental and spiritual guidance;
- e. physical guidance;
- f. social guidance and psychosocial counseling;
- g. accessibility services;

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- h. social assistance and support
- i. resocialization guidance;
- j. further guidance; and/or
- k. referral.

As explained in Article 2 of the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 7 of 2017 that the Social Habilitation and Rehabilitation Standards for Persons with Disabilities are intended as guidelines in implementing Social Habilitation and Rehabilitation inside and outside the Institution for implementers and stakeholders of Social Habilitation and Rehabilitation in planning, implementing, and evaluating Social Habilitation and Rehabilitation service activities for Persons with Disabilities, according to the variety of disabilities.

Article 1 paragraph (18) of NTB Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2019 explains the existence of a Social Welfare Institution (LKS) which is a social organization or social association that carries out the implementation of social welfare formed by the community, both legal entities and those that are not legal entities.

Habilitation and rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities are listed in article 52 paragraph (2) of the West Lombok Regional Regulation 2024 as follows:

- a. provision of proper housing in the Institution;
- b. living security in the form of food, clothing, assistive devices, and health care;
- c. physical, mental, social, skills, religious guidance;
- d. leisure and recreation;
- e. providing basic knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic;
- f. care and nurturing;
- g. fulfillment of daily needs;
- h. fulfillment of the basic rights of persons with disabilities;
- i. assistance and advocacy; and
- j. social assistance and support.

The implementation of habilitation and rehabilitation rights for persons with disabilities must be adjusted to the variety of disabilities. The adjustment of the implementation of rights based on the variety of disabilities is expected to be more

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effective in services for persons with disabilities. Article 110 of the Law on Persons with Disabilities states:

- 1) The Government and Regional Governments are obliged to provide or facilitate habilitation and rehabilitation services for Persons with Disabilities.
- 2) Habilitation and rehabilitation for Persons with Disabilities as referred to in paragraph (1) aims to:
 - a. achieve, maintain, and develop maximum independence, physical, mental, social abilities, and skills of Persons with Disabilities; and
 - b. provide opportunities for participation and inclusion in all aspects of life.

The implementation of the right to habilitation and rehabilitation is carried out through awareness to families and the entire community to eliminate stigma and other discrimination against persons with disabilities. The provision of accessibility as well as the provision of proper accommodation, health aids, health services needed, personal assistance and decision-making support for persons with disabilities is needed so that persons with disabilities can participate meaningfully in society. In addition, providing opportunities for people with disabilities to participate fully in all aspects of community life is equally important.

Furthermore, persons with disabilities need a lot of attention from the government, especially in terms of fulfilling the rights of persons with disabilities. Previously, it has been explained regarding the number of people with disabilities in West Lombok that need to be re-recorded. As the results of interviews obtained by researchers with M. Zainudin as the chairman of the Indonesian Disabled Persons Association at his residence on March 04, 2025, who stated that the number of people with disabilities in West Lombok needs to be recapitulated because the amount of data recorded at the West Lombok Social Service is still not updated (Zainudin, 2025).

Data on persons with disabilities in West Lombok recorded by the Social Rehabilitation Division of the West Lombok Social Service during 2024 reached 1,422 people with 379 people who had been served and 1,043 people who had not been served.

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The number of people with disabilities is divided into 10 sub-districts, including as follows:

Table 1 . Number of people with disabilities in West Lombok January-December 2024

No.	District	Total	Number Served	Number Not Served
1.	Sekotong	14	379 souls	1,043 people
2.	Sheet	81		
3.	Gerung	145		
4.	Kuripan	45		
5.	Labuapi	143		
6.	Kediri	81		
7.	Narmada	303		
8.	Lingsar	468		
9.	Gunungsari	121		
10.	Batulayar	21		
TOTAL		1,422 people		

(Source: Social Rehabilitation Division of the Social Service of West Lombok Regency)

The data above illustrates the comparison of the number of people with disabilities who have been served and those who have not been served. The number who have been served by the West Lombok Social Service has not even reached fifty percent (50%) of the total number of people with disabilities in West Lombok. Information on services and assistance that have been obtained by persons with disabilities in West Lombok that researchers can only wheelchairs and nutrition.

The data table above is not in line with the form of services that should be provided by the Regional Government through the Social Service related to the fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities. In article 53 (2) Types of Social Rehabilitation services for Persons with Disabilities outside the Institution can be in the form of:

- a. social assistance in the form of food, clothing, assistive devices, and health care;
- b. guidance on daily activity skills;
- c. mental guidance;
- d. social guidance;

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- e. vocational/enterprise skills guidance;
- f. religious guidance;
- g. leisure and recreation;
- h. providing basic knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic;
- i. care and nurturing;
- j. daily maintenance;
- k. care in the family;
- l. counseling;
- m. provision of transportation;
- n. mentoring and advocacy;
- o. public awareness; and/or p. fulfillment of the basic rights of Persons with Disabilities.

The results of interviews conducted by researchers with Hj. Dewi Dahliana SE, as the Head of the Social Rehabilitation Division located in the Social Rehabilitation Division room of the West Lombok Social Service on February 27, 2025 that (Dahliana, 2015):

"To fulfill the rights of persons with disabilities, we are only an extension of the hand to provide assistance to persons with disabilities in accordance with the request of the type of disability such as wheelchairs and even a maximum of 2 in a year, canes and hearing aids."

He also stated that regarding the provision of direct assistance by the West Lombok Social Service until now it is still very lacking. The assistance that has been provided to persons with disabilities in West Lombok has been almost entirely provided by Sentra Paramita as a Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) under the Ministry of Social Affairs. However, the fulfillment of assistive devices for persons with disabilities per year is limited, for example in 2025 there are currently only 80 assistive devices through a data collection mechanism based on village or community group recommendations with the requirements of Family Cards (KK) and Identification Cards (KTP) and most importantly persons with disabilities must be registered in the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS), if persons with disabilities are not registered in DTKS then they cannot get assistance.

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As the executor in the social sector, the Social Service Office should be able to carry out its duties to empower persons with disabilities such as accessibility, social rehabilitation, social assistance and provide a level of social welfare in order to increase independence and human resources. Empowerment of persons with disabilities in the Social Service Office includes a series of steps to improve their quality of life and participation in society, which involves (Rahman, 2024):

1. **Inclusive Education:** Provide inclusive access to education to ensure that persons with disabilities receive an education that is appropriate to their needs.
2. **Skills Training and Development:** Provide specialized skills training and career development opportunities to enable them to become productive members of society.
3. **Access to Education:** Provide equal access to formal education and vocational training. Customize curricula to meet individual needs, such as people with intellectual, physical or sensory disabilities.
4. **Providing Employment Opportunities:** Promote equality in employment opportunities and create a supportive work environment.
5. **Participation in Decision-Making:** Involving persons with disabilities in decision-making processes that affect their lives, both at local and national levels.
6. **Socialization and Public Awareness:** Increase public awareness about diversity and the rights of persons with disabilities to reduce stigmatization and discrimination.
7. **Access to Health Services:** Ensure equal access to health services and psychosocial support.
8. **Economic Empowerment:** Provides financial support and business opportunities to help people with disabilities become economically independent.

Article 26 of the UN-CRPD explains the indicators of the fulfillment of the right to habilitation and rehabilitation as follows (Salim & Yulianto, 2021):

Table 2. Indicators of Fulfillment of the Right to Habilitation and Rehabilitation

Article 26 Habilitation and Rehabilitation		
Structure indicator	Process indicators	Outcome indicators
• Existence, firmness and consistency of policies/	• Availability of affordable and	• Data Percentage of people with disabilities who after

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<p>legislation that ensure that habilitation and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities are designed and implemented to enable persons with disabilities to gain and maintain their maximum independence, as well as to equip them with physical, mental, social, and vocational skills, and a support system for the purpose of realizing the full participation and inclusion of persons with disabilities in society in all aspects of life, with full consideration of the human rights of persons with disabilities.</p>	<p>accessible habilitation and rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities and their families, organized on a community basis in their communities of residence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existence of technical rules regarding resocialization of persons with disabilities after rehabilitation programs in institutions, and that institution-based services are the last alternative. • The existence of a system for involving persons with disabilities in the planning and implementation of habilitation and rehabilitation. • The existence of a community involvement system in the implementation of habilitation and rehabilitation. 	<p>receiving habilitation and rehabilitation services are able to be independent and integrated in the community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of habilitation and rehabilitation service providers.
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(Source: Book on Monitoring the Fulfillment of Disability Rights)

The table above explains that there are several indicators in fulfilling the rights of habilitation and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities. Based on the results of the research, the fulfillment of the rights of habilitation and rehabilitation of *persons with disabilities* by the West Lombok Social Service is not in accordance with what is stated

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in the *United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities* (UN-CRPD). There are still not many habilitation and rehabilitation services in West Lombok, the existing Social Welfare Institutions are not available in all sub-districts in West Lombok, this results in a lack of accessibility for persons with disabilities and their families to restore their abilities and independence. In addition, the presence of persons with disabilities in the planning and implementation of habilitation and rehabilitation is still very lacking, this can be seen from the lack of socialization to persons with disabilities, which also results in a lack of participation of persons with disabilities in the implementation of their rights.

The fulfillment of habilitation and rehabilitation rights aimed at developing the skills of persons with disabilities implemented by the West Lombok Social Service is only limited to the administration of data collection of persons with disabilities who will then be recommended to obtain their rights. As for the fulfillment of rights in order to develop the skills of persons with disabilities, one of them is by providing skills training. Skills training is carried out by Sasambo Matupa which is one of the skills guidance programs held by the Social Service Center for Child Protection and Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (PPSPAPPD) of the NTB Social Service. Training held such as batik, graphic design and light steel welding.

Article 5 of Government Regulation No. 75/2020 states that habilitation and rehabilitation for persons with disabilities serves as a means:

- (a) Life skills education and training, which means it is carried out by developing the knowledge and abilities of persons with disabilities so that they can live independently.
- (b) This includes overcoming the condition of disability, which means that it is carried out by preparing Persons with Disabilities in overcoming functional barriers and obstacles in their environment to carry out activities and participate fully in the social life of the community.
- (c) To prepare Persons with Disabilities to be able to live independently in the community, which means it is carried out by growing or restoring, maintaining, and developing abilities and life skills.

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When viewed from 5 (five) factors related to legal effectiveness, one of the reasons that the Social Service is less than optimal in implementing the fulfillment of habilitation and rehabilitation rights is the facilities and infrastructure factor, in this case in the form of an absent budget. Hj. Suaedah as the staff of the Social Rehabilitation Division stated that the Social Service always budgets for activities and assistance that are at least able to improve the welfare of persons with disabilities but every time they submit a budget everything is crossed out, the budget is only for Office Stationery (ATK) (Suaedah, 2025).

In West Lombok Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2024 in article 113 states that:

- (1) The Regional Government provides a budget for the implementation of the Protection and Fulfillment of the rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- (2) The relevant Regional Apparatus that handles the implementation of the Protection and Fulfillment of the rights of Persons with Disabilities, allocates funding in accordance with the scope of its authority.
- (3) Funding as referred to in paragraph (2) may be sourced from:
 - a. State Budget;
 - b. Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget; and
 - c. other legal and non-binding sources of funds.
- (4) Other legal and non-binding sources of funds as referred to in paragraph (3) letter b are managed in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Based on the description related to funding for the implementation of the fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities above, if it is related to the results of interviews stating that there is no budget owned by the West Lombok Social Service to carry out the fulfillment of the rights of habilitation and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities, it means that the fulfillment of rights is not implemented linearly according to what is stated in the Regional Regulation.

Implementation related to the fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities requires good cooperation with local governments, government agencies and the private sector to realize the fulfillment of rights in accordance with existing regulations. Table 1 illustrates that the fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities is still very

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lacking in the West Lombok area, seen based on the number of persons with disabilities who have been served and who have not been served. Furthermore, Table 2 explains the indicators of the fulfillment of habilitation and rehabilitation rights in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities which are also not in accordance with existing indicators. Based on the results of the research, there are still many factors that become obstacles to the fulfillment of habilitation and rehabilitation rights. When viewed from the purpose of implementing the fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities to realize respect, promotion, protection, and fulfillment of human rights and basic freedoms of persons with disabilities in full and equal, the fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities is still not optimal in accordance with existing objectives.

4. CONCLUSION

Fulfillment of the Rights of Habilitation and Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities based on NTB Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2019 by the West Lombok Social Service has not been implemented effectively as stated in the Regional Regulation. Data related to the number of persons with disabilities served in terms of assistance by the West Lombok Social Service has not even reached 50% of the total number of persons with disabilities recorded. Fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities is mostly carried out by the Central Government, the Ministry of Social Affairs and other social institutions. The West Lombok Social Service in this case is only an extension of the hand to administer data collection of persons with disabilities due to the limitations of the Social Service as a government agency in the social sector to fulfill the rights of persons with disabilities. The program to fulfill the rights of habilitation and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities is mostly organized by Sasambo Matupa, which is one of the skills guidance programs held by the NTB Social Service Center for Child Protection and Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities

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(PPSPAPPD) and *Gender Equality and Social Inclusion in Infrastructure* (GESIT), which is a program funded by the Australian government. Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers, the ineffectiveness of fulfilling the rights of habilitation and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities is due to the absence of a budget owned by the West Lombok Social Service.

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