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Are They Truly Accessible? Evaluating Disability Housing at Prof. Dr. Soeharso Rehabilitation Center

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Abstract

People with physical disabilities often face difficulties in carrying out their daily lives, especially in accessing disability-friendly public facilities. The BBRSPDF Prof. Dr. Soeharso Flats, built by the Ministry of Social Affairs, is a solution for people with physical disabilities by providing housing designed with accessibility principles. This study aims to explore the application of accessibility principles in the design and construction of the flats, as well as to evaluate the facilities provided to support the needs of people with physical disabilities. Using a normative legal research approach and a literature study method, this study explores various regulations related to accessibility and inclusive design, as well as evaluating facilities such as ramps, handrails, disabled toilets, and guiding blocks provided in the flats. The results of the study are expected to provide recommendations for further improvements in the design of more inclusive housing and support the independence of people with physical disabilities.

Keywords

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Flats, Disability, Accessibility.

A. Introduction

People with disabilities often face unpleasant treatment due to their visibly different physical conditions. In Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities, the explanation of Article 4 paragraph (1) clarifies that persons with physical disabilities are individuals who experience disorders in movement, such as amputation, paralysis (both flaccid and rigid), paraplegia, cerebral palsy (CP), post-stroke conditions, consequences of leprosy, and people with short stature.[1]

Physical disabilities are divided into three main types, namely hearing impaired (deaf/hearing impaired), visually impaired (blind/visually impaired), and mobility impaired. Individuals with hearing disabilities usually rely on their visual abilities to communicate and navigate the environment, and can respond to vibrations within certain limits, depending on the severity of the condition. Meanwhile, the blind rely more on hearing and touch to move around and recognize the surrounding environment. Some of them still have residual vision that allows them to distinguish colors and levels of lighting. As for people with mobility disabilities, they are highly dependent on flat surfaces, short distances, and sufficient space to move around and interact independently.[2]

The need for decent housing is a basic right of every citizen, including persons with disabilities. Article 28H paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution Fourth Amendment explains that every person has the right to live prosperously in material and spiritual terms, to have a

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1 Chika Riyanti. "Gambaran Kebutuhan Aktualisasi Diri Penyandang Disabilitas Fisik Melalui Bekerja," Journal Pekerjaan Sosial Vol. 3, No. 1. (2020): pp. 40-52.

2 Aldo Qafpandya. "Penerapan Prinsip Fleksibilitas Pada Desain Rumah Susun Di Surabaya," Journal Senthong Vol. 6, No. 3. (2023): pp. 1033-104

home, and to obtain a good and healthy living environment. Housing plays an important role in shaping the character and personality of a nation, and is part of efforts to realize complete, identified, independent, and productive Indonesian people. Therefore, the state has a responsibility to ensure the fulfillment of the right to housing through the provision of decent and affordable houses.[3]

The rapid increase in population from time to time causes a reduction in land availability due to increasing demand for housing. One solution that can be taken to meet housing needs is through the provision of apartment units. Apartment units are multi-story buildings built within an environment divided into functionally structured parts, both horizontally and vertically, and are units that can each be owned and used separately, especially for housing equipped with common areas, common facilities, and common land.[4]

Surakarta City is one of the regions that gives great attention to issues related to persons with disabilities. This commitment has been demonstrated since 2008 through the issuance of Surakarta City Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2008 concerning Equality for Persons with Disabilities. As a follow-up, the City Government then issued Surakarta City Mayor Regulation Number 9 of 2013 which contains implementation guidelines for the Regional Regulation, to ensure the implementation of the principle of equality for persons with disabilities can run effectively at the local level.[5]

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3 Betty Rubiat. "Kepemilikan Rumah Susun Umum Yang Dibangun Di Atas Tanah Barang Milik Negara/Daerah," Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Kenotariatan. Vol. 6, No. 2. (2023): pp. 206-220.

4 Nabella Devy Maharani. "Kebijakan Kepemilikan Rumah Susun Dalam UU Nomor 11 Tahun 2020," Journal Notarius Vol. 16, No.1. (2023): pp. 181-194.

5 Adwiyatun Najabah. "Identifikasi Kualitas Aksesibilitas Bagi Penyandang Difabel Pada Ruang Terbuka Publik Di Surakarta (Studi Kasus: Taman Cerdas Jebres Dan Taman Jaya Wijaya)," Journal Prosiding (SIAR) Seminar Ilmiah Arsitektur. (2021). pp. 71-81.

The existence of the Ministry of Social Republic of Indonesia's Apartment Units located within the Prof. Dr. Soeharso Physical Disability Social Rehabilitation Center (BBRSPDF) is a concrete form of attention to the needs of persons with disabilities. The Kemensos apartment units at BBRSPDF Prof. Dr. Soeharso began construction in the period 2022 to 2023. This housing has 62 special type units, with a total capacity of up to 124 people. Each unit has been equipped with furniture (meubel), and is supported by infrastructure, facilities, and utilities (PSU) in the surrounding environment. Designed with a disability-friendly concept, this apartment has been officially handed over to the Ministry of Social Affairs through the building handover process along with furniture and supporting facilities.[6]

The design of apartment units with a disability-friendly concept makes the principle of accessibility the main foundation in inclusive construction. Accessibility is the ease that enables persons with disabilities to obtain equal opportunities in all aspects of life and livelihood. This concept encompasses both physical and non-physical elements. In the non-physical aspect, accessibility can be realized through opportunities to work or run a business. Meanwhile, the physical aspect relates to the ease of using public facilities, such as pedestrian walkway dimensions, parking areas, ramps, toilets, places of worship, elevators, and other facilities. Considering the background that has been presented, the following problems are formulated: How is the Application of the Principle of Accessibility in the Design and Construction of Apartment Units at BBRSPDF Prof. Dr. Soeharso for Persons with Physical Disabilities? What facilities are provided at BBRSPDF Apartment Units to support the needs of persons with physical disabilities?

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6 Ade Nasihudin Al Ansori. "Rusun Ramah Disabilitas Di Solo Selesai Dibangun, Ada 62 Unit Untuk 124 Orang," Liputan 6. (2024). Accessed at 18.46 WIB. https://www.liputan6.com/disabilitas/read/5520872/rusun-ramah-disabilitas-di-solo-selesai-dibangun-ada-62-unit-untuk-124-orang?page=4.

This research is written using a normative legal research approach through the literature study method. Data in this research is obtained from various literature sources, such as laws and regulations, books, legal documents, law journals, and other relevant scientific works in the field of law. Normative legal research is a type of research that studies law as a set of norms or rules that apply in society and function as guidelines for individual behavior. Generally, normative legal research is a literature study, relying on various sources of legal materials such as laws and regulations, court decisions, contracts or agreements, legal theories, and views of legal experts.[7]

B. Application of Accessibility Principles in the Design and Construction of Apartment Units at BBRSPDF Prof. Soeharso for Persons with Physical Disabilities

Since Indonesia ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities through Law Number 19 of 2011 concerning the Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, efforts to eliminate discriminatory practices against persons with disabilities in Indonesia have increased significantly. The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities became the starting point and driver in advancing and strengthening the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, because this convention emphasizes universal rights with specific elaboration for the disability group. In addition, the CRPD also regulates the responsibility and authority of the state parties in implementing the fulfillment of these rights.[8]

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7 Muhaimin. Metode Penelitian Hukum (Mataram: Mataram University Press, 2020).

8 Syifa Salsabila. "Aksesibilitas Fasilitas Pelayanan Publik Di Beberapa Wilayah Dan Implementasi Undang-Undang Dalam Memenuhi Hak Penyandang Disabilitas," Jurnal Pengabdian Dan Penelitian Kepada Masyarakat (JPPM). Vol. 2, No. 2. (2021): pp. 180-192.

With the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) by the Indonesian government through Law Number 19 of 2011 concerning the Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the state has a responsibility to guarantee and encourage the fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities through the preparation of laws and regulations that do not contradict their rights. Through this regulation, the government is required to ensure that every development planning, including in terms of public transportation, must consider the aspect of accessibility for persons with disabilities who have different needs for supporting facilities. For example, sensory impaired persons such as the blind need braille to read, the deaf require sign language interpreters (BISINDO), individuals with hearing impairments (HoH) need Hearing Aids (ABD) or text in audio-visual communication services, while physically disabled persons such as wheelchair users require ramps to move around freely.[9]

Based on Article 5 of Law Number 8 of 2016, there are a number of rights that must be fulfilled for persons with disabilities, one of which is the right to accessibility. Accessibility is a crucial aspect in the implementation of other rights because it functions as a supporting means to create equal opportunities between persons with disabilities and non-disabled persons in various aspects of life. This right is an important element that strengthens the implementation of other rights of persons with disabilities. Accessibility includes the right to use public facilities, including buildings, and to obtain decent accommodation as a form of support for individual limitations. Therefore, buildings which are part of public facilities in Indonesia must be designed to be accessible

[9] Maria Christina Karen Paruntu. "Penerapan Kebijakan Hak Aksesibilitas Dalam Undang Undang Nomor 8 Tahun 2016 Tentang Penyandang Disabilitas Di Indonesia," Jurnal Fakultas Hukum Universitas Sam Ratulangi Lex Privatum. Vol. 12, No. 2. (2023).

by all circles, including persons with disabilities, to ensure their needs are met equally.

Law Number 28 of 2002 concerning Buildings has stipulated in Article 27 Paragraph (2) that buildings must provide facilities and accessibility that are easy, safe, and comfortable, including for persons with disabilities and the elderly. This provision is then detailed further in Government Regulation of the Public Works Ministry Number 36 of 2006 concerning Technical Guidelines for Accessibility Facilities in Buildings and the Environment. Article 6 Paragraph (2) states that government officials, both at the central, provincial, and regency/city levels, who are involved in the building supervision and determination process, will be subject to sanctions if they violate the provisions as stated in Article (3) and Article (4). These sanctions are applied in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.[10]

Based on the Public Works Ministry Regulation (2006), it is explained that technical guidelines are compiled by considering several accessibility principles, namely:

1. Ease, every individual is expected to be able to access all locations or buildings within an area or environment.
2. Usability, users or visitors are expected to be able to utilize public spaces and public buildings available in the environment.
3. Safety, public buildings in the built environment must guarantee safety for all individuals.
4. Independence, every visitor must be able to reach, enter, and utilize places and public buildings independently without depending on the area or assistance of others.[11]

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10 Revally Louhenapessy. "Tanggung Jawab Pemerintah Daerah Dalam Menyediakan Aksesibilitas Bagi Penyandang Disabilitas Pada Fasilitas Publik," Tatohi: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum. Vol. 4, No. 8. (2024): pp. 679-705.

11 Salsa Imansari. "Tinjauan Aksesibilitas Ruang Dalam Bagi Penyandang Disabilitas Pada Bangunan Smesco," Jurnal Penelitian Dan Karya Ilmiah Arsitektur Usakti. Vol. 20, No. 2. (2022): pp. 192-206.

Besides accessibility, another concept that can be used to optimize access for persons with disabilities is the principle of universal design. Basically, accessibility is part of universal design which aims to facilitate mobility for everyone without exception. Universal Design is a design approach that aims to ensure that products or environments can be accessed and utilized by everyone, regardless of their physical differences, body size, language, cultural background, or level of knowledge. This concept integrates various principles to create inclusive designs that can reach various groups. In the context of development in Indonesia, the application of universal design refers to Public Works Ministry Regulation Number 30 of 2006, which establishes standards regarding accessibility and the provision of facilities in buildings and their surrounding environments.[12]

Universal design stems from the disability rights movement, aiming to ensure equal opportunities for persons with disabilities and eliminate discrimination. This design does not only focus on persons with disabilities, but also includes everyone, creating an inclusive environment for various groups, including children, the elderly, and women. The purpose of universal design is to benefit everyone, not just overcome discrimination. This design supports full social participation by accommodating the diverse needs of users, regardless of their abilities, and differs from barrier-free design which only focuses on persons with disabilities and the elderly. Universal design allows the environment to adapt to all users, creating broader and more inclusive access.[13]

The principle of Universal Design was first introduced in 1997 by a group of professionals consisting of architects, product designers,

12 Yogas Auriansyah, "Evaluasi Prinsip Universal Desain Terkait Kemudahan Aksesibilitas Difabel Pada Bangunan (Studi Kasus: Gedung A MTsN 2 Kota Semarang)," Journal Gewang Vol. 6, No. 2. (2024): pp. 136-141.

13 Afina Zahra Amrullah. "Mengatasi Ketidaksetaraan Melalui Penerapan Desain Universal," Prosiding FTSP Series. (2023). pp. 393-397.

engineers, and environmental design researchers. Initially, this principle was developed as a guideline for designing environments, products, and communication systems. According to the Center for Universal Design at North Carolina State University, the principles of universal design can be applied to evaluate existing designs, while also becoming a reference for designers and consumers in creating buildings that can be used by all groups.[14]

One of the organizations most active in continuing and developing the ideas of Mace and Goldsmith is the Centre for Excellence in Universal Design. This organization conducts independent research and formulates design recommendations to be applied to public buildings, housing, educational institutions and early childhood care facilities, as well as elderly care facilities. They emphasize that universal design has been recognized by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities as the ideal approach in creating accessibility. The Centre for Excellence in Universal Design has also released research-based guidelines regarding house design following the principles of universal design, so that housing becomes more friendly to the elderly and persons with disabilities. This Universal Design concept is based on seven main principles, namely:

1. Equitable Use

   Design is created to be useful, attractive, and acceptable by individuals with various levels of ability, and does not create separation or give stigma to any user.

2. Flexibility in Use

   Design is arranged to adjust to various preferences and individual abilities; provides various options for ways of use; supports accuracy and precision when used; can adjust to the

[14] Lalu Bintang Wahyu Putra. "Mewujudkan Kota Inklusi: Inklusivitas Dan Aksesibilitas Ruang Publik Bagi Penyandang Disabilitas Di Kota Yogyakarta," TheJournalish: Social and Governmen. Vol. 5, No. 2. (2024): pp. 203-214.

user's speed; and allows access and use for both right-handed and left-handed users.

3. Simple and Intuitive Use

   Design is created to be understood by all users, regardless of their level of experience, language ability, prior knowledge, or level of concentration at that time.

4. Perceptible Information

   Design is arranged to convey the information needed to users effectively, without depending on sensory abilities or the surrounding environmental conditions.

5. Tolerance for Error

   Design is created to reduce the negative impact of unwanted or unintentional actions.

6. Low Physical Effort

   Design is made so that it can be used comfortably and efficiently by all users, without requiring excessive effort or causing excessive fatigue.

7. Size and Space for Approach and Use

   Adequate space and size are provided to facilitate approach and use, regardless of the user's posture, body size, or mobility. When applied correctly, these principles can have a significant impact on persons with disabilities, especially in the work environment, where physical accessibility is crucial to support growth, productivity, and success.[15]

The design and planning of special elements that function as accessibility aids for persons with disabilities is a crucial aspect in the success of providing public facilities. The right to accessibility for persons with disabilities has been regulated in various regulations, both

[15] Menachem Rephun. "Spaces for All: How Universal Design Can Transform Neurodiverse Inclusion," creativespirit, 2024. https://www.creativespirit-us.org/spaces-for-all-how-universal-design-can-transform-neurodiverse-inclusion/

at the national and regional levels. Ministry of Public Works and Housing Regulation Number 14/PRT/M/2017 concerning Building Accessibility Requirements regulates the provision of facilities in buildings and their environments so that they can meet the needs of all age groups with various physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory limitations, according to the function of the building and the activities of its users. Generally, facilities that can be accessed by persons with disabilities include public facilities such as public open spaces, health services, educational facilities, public transportation, and others which should be enjoyed and utilized by everyone.[16]

C. Facilities Provided at BBRSPDF Apartment Units to Support the Needs of Persons with Physical Disabilities

The Apartment Units (Rusun) of the Prof. Dr. Soeharso Physical Disability Social Rehabilitation Center (BBRSPDF) are located at Jalan Adi Sucipto No.41, Kerten, Laweyan, Surakarta City, Central Java. This location was chosen considering accessibility and ease for persons with physical disabilities who need support in carrying out their daily lives. The construction of these apartment units is the result of a strategic collaboration between the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (PUPR) and the Ministry of Social Affairs (Kemensos), aimed at providing decent housing that meets the needs of persons with disabilities and Social Welfare Service Recipients (PPKS).

These apartment units are built by considering accessibility principles, such as easy access to each unit, public facilities that support the mobility of persons with disabilities, and social rehabilitation services facilitated by BBRSPDF. The construction of this rusun is in line with the government's vision to create an inclusive environment,

[16] Anisza Ratnasari. "Implementasi Prinsip Desain Universal Pada Bangunan Publik (Kasus: Intermoda BSD City)," Journal of Architecture and Built Environment. Vol. 4, No. 1. (2022): pp. 1-9.

where persons with disabilities can live more independently and obtain decent services in social, health, and welfare aspects. Consisting of 62 special type housing units that can accommodate up to 124 people, each unit is equipped with furniture, and the rusun area also provides various supporting facilities such as a mosque, children's reading corner, multi-purpose room, lockers, CCTV security system, waste disposal channels, safety nets, disabled toilets, public toilets, waiting rooms on each floor, and evacuation routes. The entire building design and furniture are adjusted to the needs of persons with disabilities to guarantee comfort and ease of access for all residents.[17]

Furthermore, there are several accessibility requirements and facilities that need to be fulfilled. In this research, only some accessibility requirements and facilities in public buildings will be discussed.

1. Ramp

   Based on the Ministry of Public Works and Housing Regulation Number 14/PRT/M/2017 of 2017 concerning Building Accessibility Requirements, it is explained that a ramp is a circulation path that has a certain slope and width to facilitate access between floors for persons with disabilities and/or users and visitors of buildings. A ramp as a vertical connection facility between floors must consider:

   a. Safety, comfort, and ease of use.
   b. Ease of access and placement in easily visible locations.
   c. Complete clear and informative signage.
   d. Degree or level of slope and surface texture of the ramp that is easy to use and not dangerous, and

[17] Aqila. "Rusun Untuk Penyandang Disabilitas Di Kota Surakarta Siap Dihuni," Indonesia Housing, (2024). Accessed at 12.56 WIB. https://indonesiahousing.id/rusun-untuk-penyandang-disabilitas-di-kota-surakarta-siap-dihuni/

e. Separation of ramps for Building Users and ramps for goods.[18]

Ramps inside buildings must have a maximum slope of 6 degrees or a slope ratio of 1:10, while ramps located outside buildings have a maximum slope limit of 5 degrees or a height and length ratio of 1:20. These ramps must also be equipped with safety edges and have a minimum width of 120 cm. The ramp surface must be flat, textured, and non-slip, and must be equipped with warning tiles (warning block). In addition, the ramp needs to be equipped with two layers of handrails on both sides, namely at a height of 65 cm for children and 80 cm for adults, to provide safety and comfort for all users.[19]

Figure 1. Location of BBRSPDF Prof. Dr. Soeharso Apartment Units



2. Handrail

[18] See in Article 19 of the Ministry of Public Works and Housing Regulation Number 14/PRT/M/2017 of 2017 concerning Building Accessibility Requirements.

[19] Ministry of Public Works and Housing Regulation Number 14/PRT/M/2017 of 2017 concerning Building Accessibility Requirements.

BBRSPDF Prof. Dr. Soeharso apartment units are designed by considering the special needs of persons with disabilities, although they are not yet equipped with elevator facilities. Instead, the building provides handrails installed in various strategic areas such as stairs and ramps.[20] These handrails function to help persons with disabilities maintain balance when moving around in the ramp area. Its function is to facilitate mobility when moving between floors and reduce the risk of accidents such as slipping or falling.[21] In addition, the building design also considers the direction of door openings that are adjusted to facilitate access and movement for wheelchair users or other walking aids. This reflects the application of accessibility principles and universal design, although it is still limited to basic facilities, it is able to support the daily activities of disabled residents in a more comfortable and safe manner.

3. Disabled Toilet

Toilets are one of the sanitation facilities that play an important role in supporting the cleanliness and health of users, especially in meeting basic needs such as Defecation (BAB), Urination (BAK), as well as washing hands and face. In the BBRSPDF Prof. Dr. Soeharso apartment environment, the provision of toilets is specially designed to meet the needs of persons with disabilities. This facility not only considers the functional aspect, but also the comfort and safety of its users. The toilet is equipped with handrails in strategic positions to help mobility and maintain balance, and is equipped with a

20 Hilda B Alexander. "Mengintip Rumah Susun Khusus Penyandang Disabilitas Di Surakarta," Kompas.com. (2023). Accessed at 11.38 WIB. https://lestari.kompas.com/read/2023/05/15/070000486/mengintip-rumah-susun-khusus-penyandang-disabilitas-di-surakarta

21 I Kadek Merta Wijaya. "Rancangan Ruang Untuk Rumah Tinggal Penyandang Disabilitas Tuna Daksa," Jurnal Linears. Vol. 5, No. 2. (2022): pp. 43-51.

wide maneuvering space so that wheelchairs can move around freely.

Handrails are also installed in the BBRSPDF Prof. Dr. Soeharso apartment toilets. This facility serves as an aid that increases comfort, safety, and balance when users perform activities in the toilet, such as transferring from a wheelchair to the toilet, sitting, or standing. The presence of handrails allows persons with disabilities to use sanitation facilities independently without having to rely on the help of others. Its design also follows ergonomic standards, so that it is easy to reach and comfortable to grip, while reducing the potential for accidents such as slipping or falling. The implementation of this facility reflects a commitment to realizing inclusive and disability-friendly housing for all residents, especially those with mobility limitations.

Figure 2. Disabled Toilet in BBRSPDF Prof. Dr. Soeharso Apartment Units



4. Guiding Block

Guiding blocks, also known as guide paths, are important elements in supporting the mobility of the blind when moving around in public spaces, especially on pedestrian walkways. Pedestrians themselves are active infrastructure that plays a role in separating the path between vehicles and

pedestrians in order to create safety and comfort. The presence of guiding blocks functions as a visual and tactile navigation aid, which allows the blind to walk more safely, directed, and independently.

5. Portal S

   Portal S, made of iron material, functions to protect wheelchair users. This portal is positioned at the end of the sidewalk to provide a safe barrier and ensure the safety of wheelchair users while in the area.[22]

In addition to providing specially designed buildings and facilities, the Ministry of PUPR also completes housing with furniture as supporting infrastructure and facilities so that the housing is ready for use and comfortable to live in.[23] Furniture is an important element in interior design that plays a role in creating a specific atmosphere and nuance in a room. Its presence not only beautifies the visual appearance, but also increases the function and efficiency of room use. The term "meubelair" or "mebelair" which comes from the Dutch word meubilair, refers to various types of furniture such as chairs, tables, cabinets, bookshelves, beds, and the like. Its function is to complete the room to make it more practical, comfortable, and support the daily activities of its residents.[24]

Besides the functional and aesthetic aspects, the selection of furniture also considers suitability with the characteristics of the residents and the overall housing concept. For example, in the housing provision program by the Ministry of PUPR, the type, size, and layout

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22 Ibid.

23 Dana Aditiasari. "Alhamdulillah, Mulai 1 Februari Penyandang Disabilitas Di Solo Bisa Tinggal Di Sini," detikProperti. (2024). Accessed at 13.11 WIB. https://www.detik.com/properti/berita/d-7175949/alhamdulillah-mulai-1-februari-penyandang-disabilitas-di-solo-bisa-tinggal-di-sini

24 Poer. "Mebelair Adalah: Pengertian Meubelair Dan Contohnya," freedomnesia. (2023). Accessed at 13.13 WIB. https://www.freedomnesia.id/pengertian-meubelair/

of furniture are adjusted to the room size and the basic needs of the beneficiary families. This approach aims to create a living environment that is not only habitable, but also supports a healthy and productive lifestyle. Thus, furniture becomes an integral part of the government's efforts to improve the quality of life of the community through the provision of housing that not only has adequate physical structure, but is also arranged ergonomically and humanely.

Figure 3. Furniture in BBRSPDF Prof. Dr. Soeharso Apartment Units



D. Conclusion

The application of the principle of accessibility in the construction of BBRSPDF Prof. Dr. Soeharso Apartment Units is a manifestation of the government's commitment to fulfilling the rights of persons with disabilities. Supported by national regulations and the principles of universal design, this apartment is designed to be inclusive, safe, and comfortable for everyone, including persons with physical disabilities. Facilities such as ramps, handrails, and accessible toilets are concrete forms of efforts to create a disability-friendly housing environment and support the independence of its residents.

BBRSPDF Prof. Dr. Soeharso Apartment Units are built to meet the housing needs of persons with physical disabilities by considering the principles of accessibility and universal design. Facilities such as ramps, handrails, disabled toilets, guiding blocks, and Portal S are specially designed to support the mobility, comfort, and safety of its

residents. This housing is also equipped with disability-friendly furniture, making it a decent, safe, and supportive place to live for the independence of persons with disabilities in their daily lives.

To strengthen the application of the principle of accessibility in BBRSPDF Prof. Dr. Soeharso apartment units, it is recommended that the government and relevant parties develop facilities that integrate the principles of universal design comprehensively, ensuring comfort and safety for persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. In addition, periodic evaluations and the involvement of persons with disabilities in planning and monitoring construction are very important, so that facilities are in accordance with user needs. Strict supervision of the implementation of accessibility regulations and the imposition of strict sanctions for violations also need to be strengthened to create inclusive and fair housing.

BBRSPDF Prof. Dr. Soeharso Apartment Units have provided facilities for persons with physical disabilities, but the addition of elevators needs to be considered to support safer and more independent vertical mobility. Routine evaluations of facilities such as guiding blocks, handrails, and ramps are also important to ensure user comfort and safety. Persons with disabilities should be involved in evaluating and improving facilities, so that the design is more in line with their needs. In addition, the installation of flashing lights in bathrooms and bedrooms can help indicate emergency situations for residents who have difficulty hearing.

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