



## Article

# The Implementation of the Right of Politics Disability Citizen of General Election on 2024 In Jember

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**Abstract:** Implementation of the right of political disability citizens of the General Election 2024 in Jember based on national constitution (Law No.7 of 2017 concerning General Election) and International constitution CRPD (Convention the right of Persons with Disability). The basis of the 1945 Constitution and Pancasila was ensured the rights of citizens including the right politics without discrimination based on sex, social status, ethnicity, culture, race and faith until physics. But often, society does not believe in abilities with disabilities. The research has focused on how to function all of the elements in implementing the right politics of disability citizens on general voting in Jember because the rules were on local rules, national and international public policy. The author used qualitative research method with the steps observation, interview until analysis to get data. The result is demonstrated if the General Election Commission (KPU) ensures voter disability. It was proven with KPU asking kpps to give special attention for disability election to be able to distribute their election rights without being constrained on general election in Jember.

**Keywords:** Public Policy , Disability , General Election

## 1. Introduction

It should summarize the rationale, provides a concise research background (not an exhaustive review) and states in single sentence the objective of the study. Please do not include any results or the conclusion of the study. Format font using Palatino Linotype11 with 1.0 space[1].

General elections are a form of implementation of democracy (government of the people, by the people and for the people). According to Law No. 7 of 2017 concerning Elections, it is explained that General Elections, hereinafter referred to as elections, are a means of ratkyat sovereignty to elect members of the People's Representative Council, members of the Regional Representative Council, President and Vice President, and to elect members of the Regional People's Representative Council, which is carried out directly. , general, free, confidential, honest and fair in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia . According to Wahyudi Yunusi, elections are a manifestation of sovereignty held by the people (2021, p. 64). Elections are the main mechanism that must exist in the stages of state administration and government formation. Elections are also needed as a means to realize the principle of popular sovereignty. Through elections, the people not only choose people who will be their representatives in running the country, but also choose programs that will become state policy in the next government. General Elections (Pemilu) are one of the important pillars of democracy. Through elections, the Indonesian people have the right to elect their leaders and representatives. However, full participation in elections is often hampered by marginalized groups, including people with disabilities[2].

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Elections are held for several reasons, including: as a form of democracy, as an evaluation of the executive and legislative at all levels. According to Wahyudi Yunusi, the elections held in Indonesia are aimed at providing democracy, maintaining the upholding of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI), realizing national goals, electing legislative members, electing the president and vice president (2021, p. 64). In Law No. 7 of 2017 concerning Elections, article 4 explains that the objectives of elections include: 1. All Indonesian citizens who are 17 years old and have an ID card have the right to be directly involved in elections to exercise their voting rights. In Law No. 7 of 2017 concerning Elections Chapter 1 Article 1 Voters are Indonesian citizens who are 17 (seventeen) years of age or older, are married, or have previously been married[3].

The elements involved in the election include: KPU, Bawaslu, Panwaslu, Panwascam and KPPS. ELECTION organizing bodies include the KPU, BAWASLU and the Honorary Council (Law No.7 of 2017). The KPU (General Election Commission) is the organizer of elections with all its principles. According to Sri Wijarti, the KPU is an institution tasked with organizing elections which must be based on the principles of organizing elections "directly, publicly, freely, confidentially, independently, honestly, fairly, orderly, openly, professionally, efficiently and effectively" (2020, p. 29). The KPU's duties include planning programs and budgets and setting schedules; compiling work procedures for the KPU, provincial KPU, Regency/City KPU, PPK, PPS, KPPS, PPLN, and KPPSLN; prepare KPU regulations for each stage of the election; coordinate, organize, control and monitor all stages of elections; receive voter lists from the provincial KpU; updating voter data based on the latest election data by taking into account population data prepared and submitted by the government[4].

Designate it as a voter list; make official reports and certificates of recapitulation of vote counting results and must submit them to election participant witnesses and Bawaslu; announce the DPR member candidates, DPD member candidates and elected Candidate Pairs and prepare the minutes; immediately following up Bawaslu's decision on findings and reports of alleged election violations or disputes; socialize the implementation of elections and/or related to the duties and authority of the KPU to the public; carry out evaluations and make reports at each stage of election implementation; and carry out other duties in organizing elections in accordance with statutory provisions. BAWASLU (Election Supervisory Body) is an institution tasked with supervising the running of elections from pre-nomination until the candidates are elected[5].

According to Sri Wijarti Bawaslu as an election monitoring institution, its existence is increasingly important in the implementation of elections in Indonesia, this is because Bawaslu has a role in supervising the running of elections and taking action against violations that occur so that general elections can be held and run honestly, fairly and with quality (2020 , p. 31). DKKP is an institution that adjudicates if violations occur in the course of elections. According to Sri Wijarti, DKPP is an election ethics judicial institution based in the nation's capital and is an election administration unit which has the task of resolving various kinds of violations of the election organizers' code of ethics (2020, p. 32). Indonesia is a rule of law country where every action must be in accordance with the existing legal basis[6].

The legal basis/regulations governing elections include: Article 27 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution states that "all citizens have the right to work and a living worthy of humanity." This can be interpreted as meaning that people with disabilities have the right to participate in politics, including in elections; Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities: This law explicitly guarantees the political rights of persons with disabilities, including the right to vote and be elected; Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD): Indonesia ratified the CRPD in 2011. The CRPD requires states parties to ensure the full and effective participation of persons with disabilities in political and public life[7].

The review in this paper is to show that community participation in exercising their voting rights in elections is important, especially for people with disabilities. Because citizens with disabilities are also citizens whose rights are guaranteed by the state through existing policies. However, in reality on the ground, people with disabilities still receive treatment that is not equal to those who do not have disabilities. Disabilities are individuals who have limitations both physically and mentally. According to Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities, persons with disabilities are any 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 in participating fully and effectively[8].

With other citizens based on equal rights. Disability is experienced by individuals both permanently and temporarily. The cause could be a baby's condition, an accident or a natural disaster. Persons with disabilities are humans who have limitations, both physical and non-physical, that are different from other people. The term disabled is also often associated with people with special needs (Febriantanto, 2019). This is because people with disabilities need something special, depending on the type of disability[9].

No	Number of Voters	Voter Information
1	1,972,216 People	Overall number of voters in Jember
2	997,449 People	Overall Female Voters
3	974,767 People	Overall Male Voters
4	6,435 People	Overall Voters with Disabilities

Table 1. Number of voters in Jember

No	Number of Disabled Voters	Physique	Intellectual	Speech	Deaf	Netra	Mental	Sensory
1	3,872 People	☑						
2	201 People		☑					
3	546 People			☑				
4	201 People				☑			
5	70 People					☑		
6	913 People						☑	
7	702 People							☑

Table 2 Data on disabled voters in Jember

The existence of policies at both the international and national levels provides a breath of fresh air for people with disabilities regarding their political rights. For example, those who initially had disabilities did not get their rights but gradually began to pay attention to them[10]. However, in implementing the constitution regarding the political rights of persons with disabilities, these include: 1. Accessibility: Polling places (TPS) are not disability friendly, such as the absence of easily accessible ramps or toilets; 2. Information: Lack of information available in easily accessible formats for people with disabilities, such as Braille or sign language[16].

These various challenges have an impact on several aspects including: a. Low participation rate of persons with disabilities in elections; b. Lack of representation of people with disabilities in policy making; c. Marginalization of the voices and interests of people with disabilities in the democratic process. Therefore, there is a need to improve the accessibility of polling stations and provide disability-friendly voting aids; Carrying out outreach and education about the political rights of persons with disabilities[11];

Increase the political commitment of local governments and election organizers to ensure that the political rights of persons with disabilities are fulfilled so as to encourage the political participation of persons with disabilities[17].

Research on disability political rights in elections covers many aspects. This research shows that PPUA Disability plays an important role in the phenomenon of the emergence of legislative candidates with disabilities, namely as a motivator, communicator and intermediary[18]. Then from the determinant factors of PPUA Candidacy[12], supporting the candidacy of people with disabilities through political stimulation and political education [19]. Other research highlights the findings that the political rights of persons with disabilities, especially in socialization and infrastructure, still contain discrimination [20].

No	Author	Year	Research Title	Research result
1	Agus Andika Putra and Rifki Sanahdi	2017	Democracy and Political Consciousness Investigating Disabled People Toward Political Participation in the 2014 Presidential Election in Yogyakarta, Indonesia	First, the disabled community's competences in responding to the existence of participation space in Yogyakarta city was influenced by the awareness level, these are semi-intransitive, naïve transitivity and critical consciousness. In Yogyakarta, disabled groups will obtain stronger power in encouraging and enhancing general election implementation, when they have critical consciousness. Second, critical participation of disabled categories were not only giving vote contribution (voters) or became an object in the electoral process, but they were considered as subject by participating in election time, for instances, they decided to be team members of 'democracy volunteers' and voting committee's officers. Moreover, disabled communities also do political practices as the manifestation of their political consciousness level.
2	Mahdi Syahbandir, Lita Oktarina and Efendi	2020	The Analysis of the Participation of People with Disabilities in the 2017's Regional Election in Bireuen District, Aceh, Indonesia	The results of this research showed the factors influencing the motivation of people with disabilities who participated in the 2017's Regional Election in Bireuen District include the awareness of the right to vote; family support; politics education conducted by the Organizers of the Elections in Bireuen District; and figures who developed into political contestants. Some solutions for the participation of disabled people increased in subsequent elections, namely: maximizing the accessibility of the elections to disabilities and the adjustment of socialization programs based on the type of disability existing in Bireuen Regency.

3	Nurainun Harahap, and Irwansyah		Protection and Guarantees for Persons with Disabilities Based on Law no. 7 of 2017 concerning Elections Against the Loss of Political Rights in Election Contestations from a Fiqh Siyasa Perspective	<p>The results show that Law No. 7 of 2017 does not provide maximum guarantees for the political rights of disabilities, this is because Article 5 of Law no. 7 of 2017, if we look at the mechanism for the formation of Legislative Regulations as stated in Law No. 12 of 2011, the editing of this article is still massive regarding the principle of clarity of purpose, because there are no further efforts in the form of explanatory regulations from government regulations or their derivatives, namely KPU regulations. regarding registration procedures for legislative candidates from among the disabled. The problem of loss of political rights for people with disabilities also occurs in several regions, which is characterized by the low election participation rate of people with disabilities which is influenced by a lack of socialization and access to elections which is difficult for people with disabilities to reach. In the study of siyasah fiqh, people with disabilities are called dzawil ahath, in its application Rasulullah</p> <p>Allah Almighty once gave a position to a blind man, namely Abdullah Ibn Ummi al-Maktum to act as government official in Medina.</p>
4	Isaac Salim		Disability Perspective in the 2014 Election and the Contribution of the Indonesian Disabled Movement to Building Inclusive Elections in Indonesia	<p>The results of this survey and monitoring both contribute to the political science, especially in introducing Disability Perspectives in Electoral and Party Systems. In the present of political science study in Indonesia, scientists are relatively still do not understand yet the disability perspective in their efforts to develop a disability- based research methods and further design a number of political instruments, in particular the way a disabled political actor chooses who cares for the disabled interests and designing election models. The survey results indicate that the capacity of knowledge and experience of the legislators candidate on the issue of disability is still weak, then how are we supposed to fill this lack of knowledge of disability through cooperation between political parties and organizations with a disability principal approach - agency . While the results of the election</p>

				monitoring conducted by disabled people organizations have contributed to the explanation of how the election should take place and to accommodate the interests of voters with disabilities. Exposure results of this research and monitoring simultaneously aims to improve the quality of parliamentarians, election administration, and the electoral system so that political practice can take place in inclusion and be more meaningful.
	Aji Pangestu, Leo Agustino, and Antik Bintari		The Role of PPUA Disability in Improving the Quality of Political Participation of Persons with Disabilities in the 2019 ELECTIONS (Study of Candidates for Persons with Disabilities in the 2019 Legislative Elections)	The results of this research show that PPUA Disability plays an important role in the phenomenon of the emergence of legislative candidates with disabilities, namely as motivators, communicators and intermediaries. Then from the determining factors of PPUA Candidacy, supporting the candidacy of people with disabilities through political stimulation and political education.

## 2. Materials and Methods

The research method used in this research is qualitative with a descriptive approach. Qualitative research is usually used for "exploration" while quantitative research is mostly used to "measure," the latter research is often used by academics in mathematics and natural sciences [21]. Data collection techniques use field observation, interviews and documentation. Field observations were carried out by the author by visiting the informants' places. Structured interviews were conducted by the author with all informants starting from people with disabilities, social services, KPU, Bawaslu[11]. The author interviewed people with disabilities via cell phone. Then continue to dig up information from social services[22]. Apart from that, the KPU was involved in interviews. The investigation ended with Bawaslu. Documentation is carried out by the author through literature studies in the form of journals, reports, images, websites, etc[23].

The data validation technique or degree of data validity used by the author in this research is triangulation[11]. The triangulation data analysis technique was proposed by Creswell, namely by analyzing research from data collection and data interpretation, then correlating or uniting it with existing theories, and finally drawing conclusions[15]. After that, this research ends with conclusions sourced from data related to the research focus which are then used to strengthen the argument so that data interpretation can be carried out leading to reaching a conclusion that is in accordance with the data that has been obtained by linking it to the appropriate theory. The analysis offered in qualitative-descriptive research is to describe the phenomena being studied. This will lead to conclusions containing actual events, the actors involved, and the core of the problem (lesson)[24].

## 3. Results and Discussion

Indonesia, which is a country of law, is certain that every action taken by all its citizens is to achieve prosperity, this is also the case when it comes to the question of political rights for people with disabilities in elections. 1945 Constitution: Article 27

paragraph (1) states that "all citizens have the right to work and a living worthy of humanity." This can be interpreted as meaning that people with disabilities have the right to participate in politics, including in elections. Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities[16]: This law explicitly guarantees the political rights of persons with disabilities, including the right to vote and be elected. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD): Indonesia ratified the CRPD in 2011. The CRPD requires states parties to ensure the full and effective participation of persons with disabilities in political and public life[25].

Government and Election Organizer Efforts to Increase Accessibility and Participation of Persons with Disabilities [27]. The government and election organizers have made various efforts to increase the accessibility and participation of people with disabilities in the 2024 elections, including: Making disability-friendly polling stations: Disability-friendly polling stations are equipped with ramps, easily accessible toilets and lower voting stations. Provide information in an easily accessible format: Election information is available in Braille, sign language, and audio. Train KPPS officers to serve people with disabilities: KPPS officers are trained to provide friendly and inclusive services for people with disabilities. Providing companions for people with disabilities: People with disabilities who need companions can get companions from KPPS or civil society organizations[26].

Challenges and Obstacles in Implementing the Political Rights of Persons with Disabilities even though the government and election organizers have made various efforts, there are still several challenges and obstacles in implementing the political rights of people with disabilities, including[17]: Lack of awareness about the political rights of people with disabilities: Many people with disabilities do not know about their political rights and how to use them. Stigma and discrimination: People with disabilities often experience stigma and discrimination, which can hinder their participation in elections. Lack of access to transportation and infrastructure: People with disabilities may have difficulty accessing polling stations due to limited access to transportation and infrastructure. Lack of resources: KPPS and civil society organizations may lack the resources to provide disability-friendly services[28].

Based on the research results, there are several recommendations to increase the participation of people with disabilities in the 2024 elections, including: Carrying out education and outreach about the political rights of people with disabilities[29]: Education and outreach can be carried out through various media, such as public campaigns, seminars and training. Raising awareness about stigma and discrimination: It is important to raise public awareness about stigma and discrimination against people with disabilities. Improving access to transportation and infrastructure: The government needs to improve access to transportation and infrastructure to make it easier for people with disabilities to access polling stations. Increasing resources for KPPS and civil society organizations: KPPS and civil society organizations need to be given adequate resources to provide disability-friendly services[30].

#### 4. Conclusion

Implementation of the political rights of persons with disabilities in the 2024 elections in Jember still has several challenges and obstacles. However, with continued efforts from the government, election organizers and civil society organizations, participation of people with disabilities in the 2024 elections can be increased. With there still being many challenges and obstacles to the implementation of political rights for people with disabilities in the 2024 elections, it is important for the government to immediately fix this so that it does not continue in the future. So that people with disabilities can get better services.

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