

Descriptive Study of The Availability of Accessibility for Voters with Disabilities in The 2024 Elections in Jayapura City, Papua Province

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Abstract

This research aims to analyze the accessibility of people with disabilities in the 2024 regional head election in the city of Jayapura, Papua Province. This research was studied using the dimensions of accessibility, accommodation, availability and acceptability. This research is a qualitative descriptive study using interview techniques and documentation to collect data. The research results show that the 2024 presidential election in Jayapura City has an accessibility dimension, there is the fact that the voting stations (TPS) provided by the organizers are not all easily accessible for people with disabilities, such as the existence of stairs which make it difficult for people with disabilities to enter the polling stations. The TPS entrance is narrow so access is difficult. There is no indication from the election organizers that there is a lack of accessibility for the visually impaired. In the accommodation dimension, there are still TPS officer services that are not friendly to people with disabilities. Based on the availability dimension, there are constraints in the availability of materials, machines and methods so that it is not optimal in accommodating the rights of voters with disabilities. In the acceptability dimension, it is not yet friendly for people with disabilities, because there are still inaccurate perceptions of some people towards people with disabilities. General Election Organizers are advised to pay more attention to access for people with disabilities, especially regarding the affordability of polling stations, availability of facilities and infrastructure, availability of standard operating procedures (SOP) for people with disabilities, the skills and alertness of officers in handling voters with disabilities, as well as improving the way the public views them. people with disabilities. This research aims to describe the availability of accessibility for voters with disabilities in the 2024 regional elections in Jayapura City, Papua Province. Accessibility in elections is a crucial aspect to ensure inclusive and equal political participation for all citizens, including people with disabilities.

Keywords: Accessibility; Disability; General elections; Accommodation

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is one of the countries that applies democratic principles in its government system, which provides opportunities for the people to participate in political and government processes, including in determining policies and electing leaders. The 2024 General Election (Pemilu) in Indonesia is an important event in the continuation of the country's democracy. In this case, Pancasila values play an important role in the process of selecting leaders that is fair, inclusive and just. One aspect that needs special attention is inclusiveness for people with disabilities in providing their voting rights. The participation of persons with disabilities in the 2024 elections is very important in the context of efforts to empower and strengthen the role of persons with disabilities in the nation's democratic environment. This aims to realize an inclusive democracy. The creation of an inclusive democracy is closely related to the equal fulfillment of rights. People with disabilities have the right to participate in politics. People with disabilities as part of citizens have equal opportunities in elections. This means that people with disabilities are given the same opportunity to express basic rights, such as the right to vote in elections. This is in accordance with Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities which states that persons with disabilities have the same legal status and human rights as Indonesian citizens. In realizing inclusiveness in the 2024 elections, the government has provided adequate facilities for people with disabilities. Providing inclusive facilities at each polling place (TPS) includes physical accessibility, such as *ramp* which can be accessed by wheelchairs and officers who are trained to provide assistance to people with disabilities in choosing the country's leader. In addition, the government is trying to improve understanding, skills and service ethics as an agency *ad hoc* for people with disabilities by implementing the Disability Friendly Election movement initiated by the KPU. Persons with disabilities according to Article 1 point 1 UU 8/2016 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 in participating fully and effectively with other citizens based on equal rights. Furthermore, based on Article 4 paragraph (1) of Law 8/2016, the variety of persons with disabilities includes. Persons with physical disabilities; Persons with intellectual disabilities; Persons with mental disabilities; and/or. People with sensory disabilities.

Thus, people with disabilities, as part of Indonesian citizens, also have the right to be actively involved in political life as regulated in Article 21 point 1 of the UDHR. Besides that, **Article 28D paragraph (1)** 1945 Constitution Also guarantees everyone's right to recognition, guarantee, protection, and fair legal certainty and equal treatment before the law.

The Government and Regional Governments are obliged to ensure that persons with disabilities can participate effectively and fully in political and public life directly or through representatives. Then, the Government and

Regional Governments are also obliged to guarantee the rights and opportunities for people with disabilities to choose and be elected. However, various efforts made by the government and regional governments to realize an inclusive 2024 election have not produced the desired results.

One form of manifestation of democratic principles is holding elections in order to absorb people's aspirations to elect regional leaders. One of the most important things in holding elections or regional elections is the participation of citizens who have met the requirements in using their political vote, including people with disabilities. According to 2012 TPP2K data in Salim, in 2015 the number of disabled people in Indonesia reached 10% or around 25 million people from the total population of Indonesia, namely 250 million people.

In Law No. 19 of 2011 concerning legalization *Convention On The Rights of Person of Disabilities*, It is stated that Indonesia has an obligation to realize the rights of people with disabilities in all areas of life, including political life, to avoid discriminatory actions. One of the political rights that people with disabilities must understand is the right to vote in regional head elections.

On November 27, 2024, all regions in Indonesia are holding one of the biggest democratic parties, namely the 2024 Simultaneous Pilkada. This time the simultaneous regional elections will last for 1 round, 543 regions will hold the 2024 simultaneous regional elections including the city of Jayapura. In the Jayapura city electoral area, based on KPU data, there is a list of as many voters with disabilities **378** voters with details including 152 people experiencing physical sensory disabilities, 113 people experiencing mental sensory disabilities, 5 people intellectual sensory, 64 speech sensory, 2 hearing sensory and 42 visual sensory. In accordance with Republic of Indonesia Law Number 4 of 1997, various types of disabilities are classified as physical disabilities, mental disabilities and physical disabilities and mental disabilities. Meanwhile, in the Law on Persons with Disabilities, various disabilities include physical disabilities, intellectual disabilities, mental disabilities, sensory and multiple disabilities.

In the Law on Persons with Disabilities, physical disabilities include Physical Disabilities, Visual/Blind Disabilities, Deaf/Speech Disabilities. Other types/types are Mental Disabilities and Physical and Mental Disabilities. Table 1 shows the number of voters in the city of Japura, Papua province.

Table 1

No	District Name	Ex/TPS	Turnout		
			L	P	L+P
1.	North Jayapura	8	54	42	96
	South Jayapura	7	30	28	58
3.	Abepura	11	46	40	86
4.	Tami Estuary	8	43	39	82
5.	Haram	5	33	23	56
Total		39	206	172	378

Source: Permanent Voter Data for 2024 Election
(<https://data.kpu.go.id/>)

Accessibility is the ability to access, use, and benefit from a product, service, environment, or information by all individuals, including those with physical, sensory, cognitive, or situational limitations. Accessibility is a fundamental human right for all individuals, regardless of physical or mental condition (Rahmanto, 2019). Ministry of Public Works Decree No. 468/KPTS of 1998, accessibility is "facilities provided to people with disabilities to realize equal opportunities in all aspects of life and living". It assumes that people with disabilities have the right to equal access to comfort in life. Accessibility is very important because for adequate human activity, accessibility is also very important for people with disabilities (Nuraviva et al., 2017). Accessibility can be interpreted as the level of convenience that individuals obtain from an object, service, or environment.

Law Number 8 of 2016 Article 1 paragraph 1 defines persons with disabilities 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 in participating fully and effectively. with other citizens based on equality. Article 4 paragraph 1 defines that: Types of Persons with Disabilities include: a. Persons with physical disabilities; b. Persons with intellectual disabilities; c. Persons with mental disabilities; and/or d. People with sensory disabilities.

Disability accessibility is an approach to ensuring that people with various types of disabilities can easily access, understand and use products, services, environments and information. It is an important part of social inclusion that spans various areas of life.

In addition, policies and regulations such as *UU no. 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities*. *UU no. 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities is a law in Indonesia which aims to protect, fulfill and advance the rights of persons with disabilities*. This law replaces Law no. 4 of 1997 and adopting a human rights-based approach in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) which has been ratified by Indonesia. in Indonesia provides a legal basis for fulfilling the rights of persons with disabilities in education, employment, transportation and public services. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, a person is defined as a person who suffers from something. Meanwhile, disability is an Indonesian word that comes from the English loan word disability (plural: disabilities) which means handicap or disability. Disabilities are basic rights protected by law. The fulfillment of these rights is not only a goal, but also a prerequisite for the fulfillment of other rights. The Oxford Illustrated Dictionary (2013: 4) describes disability as anything that can prevent someone from doing something, especially legal disqualification, physical disability caused by injury or disease. Keller et al (in Ekwelem, 2013: 4) see disability from another perspective. According to them disabilities can encompass a wide range of impairments including physical, sensory and cognitive, all of which can impact

a person's ability to interact with computer technology. Todaro (in Chaputula et al, 2017: 1) sees disability as a physical or mental condition which in some way prohibits a person from carrying out daily tasks. The World Health Organization (WHO) defines disability as any limitation or deficiency (due to any impairment) of ability. to perform activities in a manner or within a range that is considered normal for humans. . It is important to see fair and non-discriminatory treatment of people with disabilities when it comes to obtaining their rights at the level of reality.

According to John C. Maxwell, a person with a disability is someone who has an abnormality that can interfere with activities. Meanwhile, disability is defined as any obstacle or lack of ability for a person to carry out an activity within the limits that most people understand as normal. These obstacles are temporary or permanent. Kurniawan (2017) mentioned several disability groups including wheelchair users, disabled ambulances, deafness and hearing impairments, visual limitations, mental retardation, people with limited cognitive abilities, people with various limited abilities, the elderly and children. Conceptually, Ibnu Tricahyono in (Labolo & Ilham, 2015) defines that general elections are an instrument for realizing people's sovereignty which aims to form a legitimate government and a means of articulating the aspirations and interests of the people. Meanwhile, General Election Commission Regulation Number 9 of 2019 states that General Elections are a means of implementing popular sovereignty to elect members of the People's Representative Council, members of the Regional Representative Council, President and Vice President, elect governors, deputy governors, mayors, deputy mayors, regents, and deputies. regent which is carried out directly, publicly, freely, confidentially, honestly and fairly in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The functions of general elections according to Rose and Mossawir (Labolo & Ilham, 2015) among other things, determining government directly or indirectly, as a vehicle for feedback between voters and the government, a barometer of people's support for the authorities, a means of political recruitment and a tool to sharpen the government's sensitivity to the demands of the people. Accessible in the Merriam-Webster dictionary (1828) is defined as an adjective that has meanings such as accessible, easy to deal with, capable of being used or seen (available), capable of being understood or appreciated, capable of being influenced (open), and easy to use or access by people with disabilities. (adapted for use by people with disabilities). Meanwhile, according to Kentingan (2011:11) (Dwintari, 2018), accessibility is the convenience provided for people with disabilities to realize equal opportunities in all aspects of life and livelihood. Based on this theory, what is meant by accessibility is a convenience for people with disabilities that is used to realize equality of opportunity in all aspects of life, including political life. Accessibility seen from the implementation of the 2019 Election, will use the Service Accessibility theory according to Penchansky & Thomas (1984) (Laksono et al., 2016): Availability in availability

there are four components that can be seen, namely including Man, Material, Method and Machine. Human availability is the presence of human resources to support services. Availability of materials in question is the availability of adequate logistics according to the needs of people with disabilities. Method availability is related to the way services are carried out by officers, such as time efficiency in providing services. And machine availability is related to the availability of service support equipment or supporting facilities such as infrastructure according to needs. Accessibility is the facilities available for people with disabilities that are easy to reach, easy to use independently by people with disabilities, consisting of physical and non-physical accessibility. Physical accessibility is the ease of accessing public facilities. Meanwhile, non-physical accessibility is a convenience provided for everyone to easily access information services. Accommodation is related to the polling place service system which is related to ease of use (opening hours for visitors, waiting time for services and length of waiting time for service appointments). Affordability is the financial ability of voters with disabilities as users of polling place services to utilize services, if the provision of services requires administration costs. Acceptability, in this case, is represented by the attitude of voters with disabilities as users of voting rights towards the services of polling place officers and vice versa. This study aims to evaluate the extent of accessibility for voters with disabilities in the 2024 regional elections in Jayapura City, Papua Province. The main focus of the research is on the physical aspects, information and services at polling stations (TPS).

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a qualitative descriptive study which aims to see and understand the facts that occur regarding the accessibility of people with disabilities in the implementation of the 2024 elections in the city of Jayapura. A descriptive approach was used to collect data through observation, in-depth interviews, and questionnaires which were distributed to teachers of SLB Negeri 1 Jayapura, SLB Pembina Province Papua, Deaf Community of Jayapura City, employees of the Papua Province Education Service in the field of special education and special services of the Jayapura City Social Service administrators National Paralympic Committee (NPC) Jayapura city and parents with disabilities. questionnaire via Google from the results obtained as many as 100 respondents. Data collection techniques are methods used to obtain data used in research. According to Sugiyono (2021: 224) "data collection techniques are the most strategic step in research, because the main aim of research is to obtain data. The data collection technique in this research is using questionnaires which are distributed online via Google Form. The informants interviewed in this research were. In analyzing the data that had been obtained, the researcher used the interactive model analysis technique from Miles and Huberman. This research was conducted in the city of Jayapura, because it is one of the regencies/cities in Papua Province. The Jayapura city government, Papua province issued a

Regional Regulation (Perda) regarding special facilities for disabled travelers or people with disabilities. According to the head of Jayapura city social services, Irawadi, Tuesday 1 September 2022, in regional regulations, the government and external or private parties are obliged to provide facilities to support the activities of people with disabilities.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

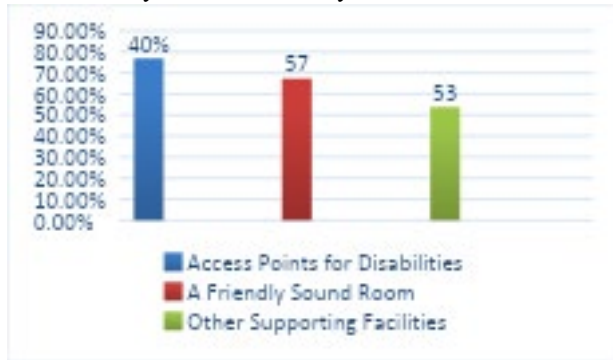
Disability accessibility is an approach to ensuring that people with various types of disabilities can easily access, understand and use products, services, environments and information. It is an important part of social inclusion that spans various areas of life. Elections are one of the means provided by the state to all Indonesian people to elect mayors, regents and governors directly, publicly, freely, confidentially, honestly and fairly as guaranteed in Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. The 2024 elections will be held by Simultaneously, the elections for mayor, regent and governor will be held on the same date, namely 27 November 2024. The concept of normatively inclusive elections is also applied to the 2024 elections, by accommodating the rights of people with disabilities in casting their votes in the democratic party. To find out how to hold general elections that are accessible to people with disabilities in the city of Jayapura, researchers used the criteria as stated by Panchansky & Thomas (1981). The dimensions for knowing which elections are accessible are related to accessibility, accommodation, availability and acceptability.

Aksesibilitas (Accessability)

Accessibility means that the facilities available for people with disabilities are easy to reach, easy for people with disabilities to use independently. Demartoto (Seto, 2015). Accessibility of public services is divided into two types, namely physical accessibility and non-physical accessibility. given to persons with disabilities to access, enter and use the physical environment, means of transportation and facilities therein without assistance. When it comes to the 2024 Election, physical accessibility consists of disability lanes, disability-friendly voting booths and other supporting facilities. The subjects of this research are the teachers of SLB Negeri 1 Jayapura, SLB Trustees of Papua Province, the Deaf Community of Jayapura City and employees of the Papua Province Education Service in the field of special education and special services of the Jayapura City Social Service, administrators of the Jayapura City National Paralympic Committee (NPC) and parents with disabilities. . The questionnaire that was distributed via Google from the results obtained was 100 respondents. The process of searching for data from respondents in this study was carried out by filling out a questionnaire distributed via online media. Furthermore, the results of data collection through questionnaires will be presented in detail as follows

Descriptive Study of Fulfillment of Accessibility for Disabilities in Surabaya City Education Department
Year 2024

Table 1.1 Physical Accessibility



Source: Data 15 December 2024

Based on table 1.1, it can be concluded that 76 respondents, 40%, stated that physical accessibility, entry routes such as door width, tables for sound city and available directions, as many TPS met feasibility standards (sufficient width, flat surface and free of obstacles). Voting booths 57 or 33% stated that disability-friendly TPS only provides voting booths designed for wheelchair users, with appropriate table heights. Most voting booths are difficult for wheelchair users to reach due to non-inclusive standard designs. Other Supporting Facilities: Only 53 respondents, or 27%, stated that TPS had special seating for people with disabilities who needed a break while queuing. Disabled friendly toilet facilities are only available in 10% of polling stations. In addition, as many as 70% of polling stations have adequate lighting, but most do not consider the needs of blind voters, such as road markings with contrasting colors or special textures.

Table 1.2 Non-Physical Accessibility



Source: Data 15 December 2024

Regarding non-physical accessibility, the Jauapura City KPU commissioner has conducted several outreach activities to voters with disabilities. Socialize about the voting steps. As said by Serly, an SLB teacher, the Jayapura City KPU always carries out outreach to voters with disabilities and there is special assistance during the outreach, but during the election not only a few people accompany them because there are limited people who can communicate using sign language. Basically, providing optimal socialization regarding the implementation of elections is a form of providing access to people with disabilities, namely non-physical accessibility related to the right to access information. Based on table 1.2, it can be concluded that as many as 69 respondents or 33% stated that non-physical accessibility,

especially the availability of information for people with disabilities, received information related to the regional elections through outreach carried out by the Jayapura City KPU. Information for deaf voters is only 20% of the information available in Braille format for the blind. Videos with sign language for the deaf are only available in 15% of campaign and outreach materials. As many as 55% of respondents admitted that they had difficulty understanding election procedures because the information was not tailored to the time of socialization, field or TPS officers and their needs. Assistance at TPS As many as 57 or 26% of people with disabilities felt helped by assistance from family or friends at TPS. 75 respondents or 68% of TPS officers said they had received training to help voters with disabilities, but only 45% felt confident enough to provide assistance without additional guidance.

The policy to prioritize people with disabilities in TPS queues has been implemented in 41% of locations, but has not been fully implemented consistently. Most polling stations do not provide special procedures for blind voters, such as voting templates or audio-based guides.

Table 1.3 Election Voters

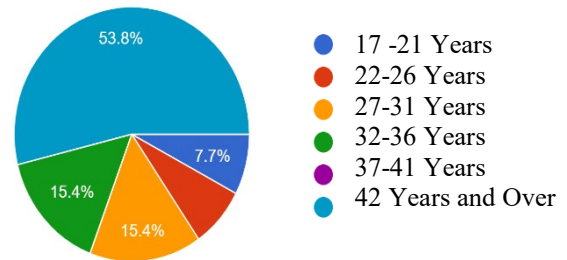
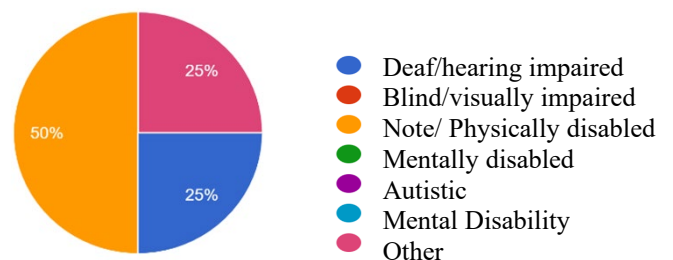


Table 1.3 represents the 2024 election voters in accordance with PKPU No. 7 of 2022, that Voter Voters are Indonesian citizens who are 17 (seventeen) years of age or older on voting day. According to data in table 1.3, election voters aged 17-21 are 53.3%, election voters aged 22-26 are 7.7%, election voters aged 27-31 are 15.4%, election voters aged 41 and over are 53.8%. In comparison, voter participation that has previously been carried out is higher, namely 53.8% of first-time voters. The data above is linked to the 2024 election with a greater understanding of the availability of accessibility for voters with disabilities.

Table 1.4 disabled voters.



The participation of people with disabilities in the 2024 elections in the city of Jayapura includes various types of disabilities, deaf 25%, quadriplegic, 50% autistic, 25%. This data shows that the participation of people with disabilities in the 2024 elections is very high, but the

availability of accessibility for voters with disabilities does not meet their needs, so some people feel afraid.
Table 1.5 Research Subjects

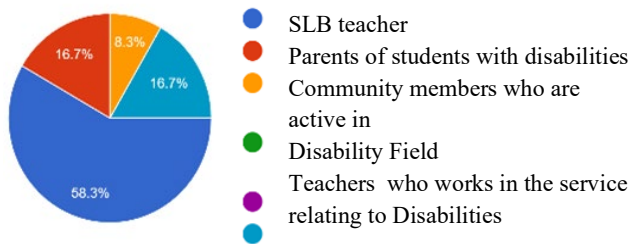


Table 1.5 is the information obtained regarding the availability of accessibility for people with disabilities in the election of Governor and Mayor in Jayapura which involved several parties as respondents including special school teachers 58.3%, parents of students with disabilities 16.7% community members working with disabilities 8.3% the other 17.7%. This research involved special school teachers, people with disabilities and the disability community because they understand the need for disability accessibility.

Accommodation

Accommodation, which is related to the polling place service system which is related to ease of use (visitor opening hours, service waiting time and length of waiting time for service appointments). The 2024 election in the city of Jayapura starts at 08.00 WIT until 13.00 WIT and then immediately continues with counting the ballot papers. Apart from this, it is necessary to understand the language and interpretation in the provision of services, namely in the case of the voting process at polling places where there are terms that need to be conveyed in special language to voters with disabilities in accordance with their limitations and needs. . Only 25% of polling stations provide special templates for blind voters (tactile ballot templates). No polling stations are equipped with audio devices to provide voice guidance for the visually impaired. 70% of TPS officers allow informal assistance (family or friends), but formal assistance by officers is still limited (10%).

General elections will be said to be accessible for people with disabilities if there is sufficient availability of people, where with the availability of adequate people or polling station officers, all people with disabilities can be served during the general election. So that people with disabilities can exercise their voting rights in the 2024 election in an Luber Jurdil manner.

Flexibility of Election Procedures

85% of people with disabilities stated that they were allowed to be accompanied during the voting process. As many as 65% of respondents said that they did not get additional time to complete the selection process if needed.

Special Facilities at TPS

As many as 30% of polling stations provide sufficient space for wheelchairs in the voting booth. Most polling stations (75%) do not have a layout that allows barrier-free accessibility for people with disabilities.

Accompaniment and Privacy:

As many as 60% of people with disabilities feel that the accompanying process reduces their privacy, especially because the companion o for them. No TPS provic deaf and blind in underst:

Discussion

Equality of opportunity for aspects of life and livelihood is implemented through the provision of accessibility. "Accessibility is the convenience provided for people with disabilities to realize equal opportunities in all aspects of life and livelihood" (Kentingan, 2011: 11). Providing accessibility is intended to make it easier for Persons with Disabilities to realize equal opportunities in all aspects of life and to create an environment that is more supportive for them to live in society.

The provision of accessibility is carried out by the government and the community in a comprehensive, integrated and sustainable manner. Law Number 8 of 2016 Article 1 paragraph (8) explicitly states "accessibility is the convenience provided for Persons with Disabilities to realize equal opportunities". Equality of Opportunity in question is "a situation that provides opportunities and/or provides access for Persons with Disabilities to channel their potential in all aspects of state and community administration" (Article 1 paragraph (2) Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities). Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities. Article 13 point c and point f of Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities states that Persons with Disabilities have the right to: a. elect political parties and/or individuals to participate in the general election b. actively participate in the general election system at all stages and/or parts of implementation

People with disabilities often take longer to complete the voting process. Time inflexibility at some TPS indicates a lack of understanding of their specific needs.

This dependency can reduce privacy and independence in the voting process.

Access for people with disabilities in the 2024 elections in the city of Jayapura, seen from the acceptability dimension, has been attempted by the KPU, but it is not yet fully accessible and friendly for people with disabilities. This is proven by the continued unfair treatment of voters with disabilities, including from the perception of some members of the public. If you look at the description of election access for people with disabilities from the perspective of accessibility, accommodation, availability and acceptability, a common thread can be drawn that election access for people with disabilities is still not optimal, especially in providing protection for their rights as voters. Basically, eliminating the right of people with disabilities to vote in elections is the same as eliminating the rights of citizens to exercise their political rights. In the document The Bill of Electoral Rights for Citizens with Disabilities, it is stated that every citizen has the same rights and opportunities without distinction based on the disability

they have, whether physical, intellectual, sensory, mental or other, to participate based on general requirements regarding equal rights in carrying out their activities. election (Abdillah, 2015). Providing access to services is important and must be pursued in public services (Amalia, 2020; Dewi, 2020).

Although regulations have been designed to support voters with disabilities, implementation of these policies requires closer monitoring. Coordination between election organizers, local governments and the disability community needs to be improved so that this policy can be implemented effectively. Judging from the KPU's commitment to providing political access as a form of translating equal rights for people with disabilities in (Mais & Yaum, 2019), it has been stated that: a) the KPU provides equal space for all citizens in participating in elections; b) The KPU is committed to providing equal space in fulfilling the rights of persons with disabilities which include political rights, accessibility rights, public services, data collection, expression, communication, freedom from acts of discrimination and the right to obtain information; and c) in holding each stage of the Election, the KPU must pay attention to disability accessibility to pay attention to their political rights so that they can be fulfilled properly. Riewanto (2018) in (Andriani & Amsari, 2021) stated that the lack of attention and the occurrence of systemic discriminatory actions against groups of people with disabilities is one of the problems that is difficult to overcome in elections in Indonesia. Even though there are regulations and mechanisms that protect the voting rights of groups of people with disabilities, this does not prevent violations and non-fulfillment of their rights as citizens in elections. Community stigma and existing social structures often underestimate the aspirations of groups of people with disabilities. Furthermore, Riewanto's research (2018) also found the same problem as that which occurred in Sleman Regency, namely that there were still voters with disabilities who were not registered as voters because of the reluctance of voter registration officers (Pantarlih) to register disabled voters. So the person concerned loses their right to vote due to the stigma of some in society who still do not accept and are able to treat people with disabilities well. In this context, all parties should look again at Law Number 19 of 2011 concerning Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, where the regulation states that one of the political rights that must be obtained by persons with disabilities is the right to vote and aspire in every government policy. Apart from providing opportunities in politics, of course the government is obliged to accommodate access for people with disabilities in the process of giving their aspirations or voices. Based on the study above, suggestions for general election organizers, the KPU and its staff up to the polling station level should pay more attention to access for people with disabilities, especially regarding the affordability of polling stations, availability of facilities and infrastructure, availability of standard operational procedures (SOP) for services for people with disabilities, as well as skills and officers' alertness in dealing with voters with disabilities. For society, it is recommended to change the mindset towards people with disabilities so that they are more

friendly in supporting people with disabilities to exercise their right to vote.

Gaps in Facilities Provision

Despite efforts to provide wheelchair accessible paths, many paths do not meet standards, such as slopes that are too steep and lack handrails. This gap highlights the need for stricter technical guidelines in building disability-friendly facilities.

Sound booth design

The low number of wheelchair-friendly voting booths indicates a lack of attention to inclusive design. Election organizers need to ensure that all voters can access and use voting booths easily without assistance.

Supporting Facilities

Facilities such as special seating and toilets are very important to increase the comfort of people with disabilities at TPS. The lack of these facilities indicates that the physical aspects of the TPS are not yet fully inclusive.

Safety and Security Standards

The lack of safety elements such as texture markings for the visually impaired and handrails at access points shows that TPS design still ignores the needs of some disabled groups.

Lack of Inclusive Information

Information about the regional elections is not yet fully available in a disability-friendly format. Blind and deaf people are the groups most affected by the lack of information in Braille format, video with sign language, or audio guides. Officer Readiness and Assistance: Although training has been provided to TPS officers, their level of confidence in assisting voters with disabilities is still low. This shows the need for further training and clearer guidance in the field.

Implementation of Priority Policies

Priority queuing policies are often not implemented uniformly across all polling stations. In addition, there has been no strict oversight to ensure disabled voters receive fair treatment. Dependence on Informal Mentoring: Many disabled voters rely on informal companions such as family or friends, because special facilities and services at polling stations are still limited.

Lack of Election Aids

Accommodations in the form of special aids such as voice templates for the visually impaired and audio devices are very limited. This reduces the independence of people with disabilities in exercising their voting rights. **Inconsistency in TPS Spatial Planning**

The layout of the TPS which does not support wheelchair mobility is a major obstacle. In addition, the limited space in voting booths hinders the comfort of people with disabilities during the voting process.

Lack of Privacy in Mentoring

Assistance is often necessary due to a lack of tools, but this has the potential to reduce voter privacy. The election process should allow each individual to exercise their right to vote in secret

The Demographic Conditions of Jayapura City Influence the Availability of Accessibility in General Election Voters.

Indonesia's demographic conditions are very diverse, with populations spread across various regions with different characteristics. In general, Indonesia has a large and diverse

population, with significant population growth in some areas.

Jayapura City, as the capital of Papua Province, is experiencing quite rapid population growth. According to data from the Jayapura City Central Statistics Agency, in 2023, the population will reach 417,611 people, with the following distribution:

Table 1.6. Jayapurakota.bps.go.id

Subdistrict	Man	Woman	Total
Tami Estuary	9.896	9.295	19.191
Abepura	69.186	60.379	129.565
Haram	38.102	33.110	71.212
South Jayapura	53.964	48.623	102.587
North Jayapura	50.465	44.591	95.056

This significant population growth brings challenges in holding general elections, especially related to accessibility for voters. Demographic factors such as population density, age distribution, education level, and socio-economic conditions can influence voter participation.

One group that often faces challenges in election accessibility are people with disabilities. Even though the law in Indonesia has guaranteed their right to participate in elections, implementation in the field still faces various obstacles. Physical obstacles at polling stations, lack of accessible information, and social stigma are some of the factors inhibiting their participation.

In addition, other socioeconomic and demographic factors, such as education level and age, also play a role in determining voter participation. For example, younger generations or first-time voters may have different levels of participation compared to other age groups, influenced by factors such as political literacy and access to information. To increase voter participation and ensure equitable accessibility, it is important for election organizers to consider these various demographic factors in planning and conducting elections. Measures such as providing disability-friendly facilities at polling stations, disseminating accessible information, and political education for various community groups can help overcome existing obstacles.

CONCLUSION

This study reveals that the availability of accessibility for voters with disabilities in Jayapura City in the 2024 Pilkada still requires serious attention. The research results show that:

1. **Physical Infrastructure:** Most polling stations (TPS) do not fully meet accessibility standards, such as ramps, wheelchairs, and Braille signage. Geographical barriers in several regions also make accessibility difficult for voters with disabilities.
2. **Education and Outreach:** Socialization regarding voting rights and election procedures for people with disabilities is still minimal. This causes low levels of participation and their understanding of the election process.

3. **Officer Training:** TPS officers have not been optimally trained to serve voters with disabilities. Officials' ignorance or lack of understanding of the special needs of voters is an additional obstacle.
4. **Availability of Supporting Facilities:** Facilities such as hearing aids, guides in audio format, or special assistance for voters with visual impairments are not evenly distributed across all polling stations. By increasing the availability of accessibility, it is hoped that people with disabilities can more easily participate in the 2024 regional elections, thus guaranteeing their political rights in accordance with the principles of inclusive democracy

Several suggestions to stakeholders regarding the availability of accessibility for voters with disabilities.

1. Jayapura City KPU and Election Organizers

- a. **Improving TPS Accessibility** Ensure that polling places (TPS) are disability-friendly, including ramps, wheelchairs, special voting booths, and officers who understand the needs of voters with disabilities.
- b. **KPPS Officer Training**
Provide training to officers to understand and assist voters with disabilities in the voting process without compromising the confidentiality of their votes.
- c. **Socialization and Education**
Hold special outreach to people with disabilities regarding voting rights, voting procedures and accessible polling station locations.

2. Jayapura City Regional Government

- a. **Provision of Public Infrastructure**
Encourage the development of public facilities that support the mobility of people with disabilities, including public transportation and facilities for getting to polling stations.
- b. **Collaboration with Disability Organizations**
Work with local organizations to understand the needs and barriers facing voters with disabilities.
- c. **Inclusive Policy**
Develop regulations that require accessibility at every stage of the election for people with disabilities.

3. Political Parties and Candidate Pairs

- a. **Inclusive Campaign**
Provide campaign materials in disability-friendly formats such as braille, sign language videos, and audio-based information.
- b. **Involvement of Persons with Disabilities**
Including people with disabilities in success teams and providing space for them in policy discussions.

4. Society and Media

- a. **Raising Awareness**
The media must actively raise the issue of accessibility in elections and educate the public about the rights of disabled voters.
- b. **Encourage Participation**
The public is expected to support and assist voters with disabilities in exercising their voting rights fairly and equally.

Descriptive Study of Fulfillment of Accessibility for Disabilities in Surabaya City Education Department
Year 2024

With these steps, it is hoped that the 2024 regional elections in Jayapura City will be more inclusive and friendly for all voters, including people with disabilities.

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