

Utilization of Digital Learning for Literacy of Disabled Voters: Case Study of DIGI-EDVOT in the 2024 Election

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Abstract

The implementation of elections is basically a manifestation of people's sovereignty to produce a democratic government. Community participation, including the participation of people with disabilities, is an indicator of election success. However, information accessibility is one of the obstacles faced by voters with disabilities in accessing and receiving election information. Meanwhile, it is an important agenda in inclusive elections to provide and increase political literacy for people with disabilities so that they have adequate knowledge regarding the implementation of elections so that there are no gaps in election knowledge, people with disabilities who do not cast their votes due to a lack of understanding of the voting process, or people with disabilities who only aborting his obligations by giving his vote for free to election participants he doesn't know. Along with the development of digital technology, it has influenced various aspects of life, including aspects of education. The birth of digital learning now makes it easier for people to access all forms of information, learning, and/or knowledge. In this way, through this research, we attempt to present innovative ideas regarding digital learning in the field of politics for people with disabilities, named DIGI-EDVOT (digital learning for disabled young voters). DIGI-EDVOT is a digital learning innovation that focuses on disability political education, which contains complete information about elections such as mechanisms, rights of voters with disabilities, legal protection, and other information. It is hoped that DIGI-EDVOT can be a solution to the problems faced by people with disabilities due to the lack of election information they receive and the inaccessibility of election information. DIGI-EDVOT is also expected to be a golden opportunity to create political socialization, which is digital-based political education, as well as being an innovative contribution to realizing a more inclusive 2024 election.

Keywords: *Accessibility, DIGI-EDVOT, Digital Learning, Election, Disabilities*

Introduction

Elections are born out of the conception and big idea of democracy. Where 'election' is an important agenda and discussion in the study of political science (Herron et al., 2018). Democracy can be defined as a government that is managed based on the principles of popular sovereignty, political equality, and dialog with the people (Agussalim & Handayani, 2021). One of the main pillars of democracy is the existence of a mechanism for expressing opinions and the sovereignty of the community regularly (Indradjaja et al., 2022). So, the distribution of people's sovereignty through elections is a concrete manifestation of democracy, namely guaranteeing, freedom, justice, and equality for each individual.

The holding of elections is a manifestation of popular sovereignty to produce a democratic government (Silalahi, 2022). Elections have a very important position, and the principles that uphold elections are needed and must go straight with the prevailing democratic system (Prayogo, 2022). That way the sovereignty of the people becomes a factor in the democratization of a country.

In the implementation of elections, it is hoped that inclusive elections will be realized. Where inclusive means 1) covering or including all things, 2) open to all, not limited to any group; and 3) there are no restrictions in everything including (Kartikasari, 2019). Inclusive elections involve the participation of the entire community and have equal opportunities to participate in elections. No one group is discriminated against in the electoral process. (Muslih et al., 2021). In the sense that inclusive elections are held by providing broad opportunities to all citizens who have the right, regardless of and/or distinguishing ethnicity, religion, race, and intergroup.

Inclusive elections are defined as providing broad opportunities to every citizen. Citizens as voters must fulfil the applicable provisions and are guaranteed to exercise their voting rights (Noviani et al., 2021). Public participation in elections is also used as a benchmark for evaluation and control of the government (Liando, 2016). Therefore, public participation in elections is a key indicator in the success of inclusive elections.

Community participation in the implementation of elections must involve all groups of people who have the right to vote. Election organizers have the obligation and responsibility to encourage community participation in every election, including encouraging the participation of vulnerable groups (Irawan & Nurmanto, 2022). It is important to have a legal framework that accommodates the fulfillment of the principle of popular sovereignty in participation as well as aspects of the implementation of measurable and rational elections (Amir, 2020). This is expected to create inclusive elections and be able to facilitate the political rights of every citizen fairly.

One of the vulnerable groups that require special attention in fulfilling their rights is persons with disabilities. Where people with disabilities have the same rights, obligations, and position as citizens. This includes legal protection and guarantees in exercising political rights as voters in the implementation of elections (Nurbeti & Chandra, 2021). Disability itself is a condition where health factors, personal factors, and environmental factors influence each other. Disability can be defined as a disorder that results in activity restriction, and participation restriction (Karr et al., 2016). Data from the World Health Organization (WHO) noted that in 2021 around 1.3 billion people or around 16 percent of the world's population live with disabilities (Kamenov et al., 2022). This data makes people with disabilities the largest minority group in the world.

In organizing elections, accessibility of facilities and infrastructure is the main indicator of persons with disabilities in channeling their votes. Basically, accessibility is a basic right that the Government must provide to persons with disabilities (Dwintari, 2021). Guaranteed accessibility is also a manifestation of inclusive elections. The implementation needs to have high integrity, understand and respect the civil and political rights of all groups, including persons with disabilities (Jumaeli, 2021). Accessibility for persons with disabilities is needed as a form of popular sovereignty in a democratic government.

Accessibility of information about elections is also a factor in the participation of persons with disabilities in elections. Information about the stages of organizing elections, voting rights, and voter protection is needed to strengthen knowledge and increase participation from persons with disabilities (Arifin et al., 2023). Information delivery is carried out through a process that promotes independence and integrity and stays away from propaganda doctrinal models that narrow the reasoning power of voters with disabilities (Ridha & Riwanda, 2020). Political information can be provided through the provision of political literacy to people with disabilities.

Political literacy knowledge is the main thing that must be owned by voters, including voters with disabilities. Quality election participation is also one of the smart and critical voters. This is characterized by voters who have political literacy knowledge (Sutisna, 2017). However, the participation of persons with disabilities in non-electoral activities is still limited. The limited participation of persons with disabilities is due to the low level of political literacy. If we look at

the notion of "the state of having political information", then people with disabilities do not have adequate knowledge related to political literacy (Rengganis, 2019).

The government is expected to be able to increase and guarantee the participation of persons with disabilities in the organization of elections. Persons with disabilities as part of citizens also have the opportunity and right to be active in politics. Persons with disabilities themselves are divided into several categories, and one of them is hearing-impaired disabilities. Deaf people have hearing impairments, and special education services are needed. (Solikhatus, 2013). Although people with hearing impairments have obstacles in hearing, hearing impairments have normal and average intelligence. However, the achievement of hearing-impaired children is often lower, this is influenced by the ability of hearing-impaired people to understand things and/or verbalize learning. (Nofiaturrehman, 2018). That way, a breakthrough is needed to make it easier for deaf people to understand the information they receive.

The limitations that deaf people have resulted in frequent problems in fulfilling their participation. One of them is the accessibility of information and socialization which is less than optimal in organizing elections (Ramadhan, 2021). Deaf people cannot understand announcements and/or voice calls and have difficulties during elections (Putranti et al., 2022). As for the implementation of elections, it is still classified as not disability-friendly, especially hearing-impaired disabilities. Where the method of socialization and information on the stages of elections are less inclusive, as well as campaign materials and candidates' vision and mission are less understandable and accessible to hearing-impaired people (Irawan & Nuranto, 2022). With the lack of accessibility of information for deaf voters, special attention is needed to create inclusiveness for deaf voters.

The limitations of people with hearing disabilities make it difficult for them to receive and access information. Therefore, election organizers are required to be able to realize inclusive elections, by providing accessible election information. The provision of political literacy is expected to avoid abstention from people with disabilities (Dewi et al., 2022). In providing political literacy, it must be friendly to all groups of disabilities, so that the information conveyed can be received and understood properly (Mais & Yaum, 2019). Providing socialization and political literacy to hearing-impaired people can involve translators or sign language interpreters (JBI) to be more inclusive.

Providing political literacy and voter literacy to people with disabilities is expected to increase their participation in politics and elections (Irawanto, 2019). Political literacy is defined as knowledge and understanding of the political process. Providing political literacy allows people with disabilities to actively play a role as citizens (Sutisna, 2017). Meanwhile, voter literacy is defined as the condition of a person having information about elections, be it the stages of elections, candidate profiles, and technical implementation and voting in elections (Rengganis, 2019). The fulfillment of political literacy for people with disabilities is expected to encourage increased participation of people with disabilities in elections.

Along with technological developments, the provision of political literacy can utilize digital media as a means of distribution. The development of digital technology media has an impact on various aspects of human life, including the learning model that is applied to support learning motivation (Jediut et al., 2021). Digitalization in the world of education is said to be able to improve and/or perfect learning activities. This is due to the effectiveness, attractiveness, and efficiency of education offered by digital technology-based learning systems (Wityastuti et al., 2022). The development of technology in the field of education has an impact on the opening up of information and knowledge without the limits of distance, place, and time.

Digitalization in education can be used to increase the participation of hearing-impaired people in elections. By providing political literacy that utilizes digital media or digital learning.

One of the effective and interesting ways is by providing a combination of learning and technology by applying digital learning methods (Wijaya et al., 2021). With the utilization and use of digital learning in political literacy, it will better help people with disabilities to be active in political activities, both conventional and non-conventional such as voting, and political discussion (Ridha & Riwanda, 2020). The use of digital to improve political literacy for people with disabilities is an important breakthrough.

The use and/or utilization of digital learning as a forum for political literacy can support the learning process; increase the absorption of students; improve the quality of education and training; improve the display of information using the internet; and is not limited to space and time (Husnussaadah, 2021). Through digital learning, disability groups get a more interactive and innovative learning process (Arifin et al., 2023). With a disability-friendly form of digital learning, it can help them understand the information provided.

There are several types of research and digital learning innovations to realize inclusive education for deaf people. Among them is research with the title 'Android-based Sign Language Recognition Application for Deaf People'. This research aims to introduce sign language to deaf people (Aditya & Susanto, 2021). The next innovation is 'ARIOT: (Augmented Reality Internet of Things)'. Through ARIOT, people with hearing impairments are motivated to become a millennial generation that is qualified both scientifically and technologically (Kurniasari et al., 2022). In politics, as an effort to increase political literacy and participation of people with hearing disabilities, research on DIGI-EDVOT is a new innovation in the world of political education.

With the research, development, and utilization of DIGI-EDVOT (Digital learning for disabled young voters), it is hoped that it can help people with disabilities. DIGI-EDVOT itself is a digital learning innovation specifically designed to make it easier for people with disabilities to access election information. That way DIGI-EDVOT can help increase the participation of people with disabilities in elections.

Method

In this study using qualitative methods. Qualitative methods are a process for understanding human or social phenomena by revealing a comprehensive and complex picture that can be presented in words, describing detailed views obtained from various sources, and carried out in a natural setting (Fadli, 2021).

In collecting data conducted in this study, the author used several techniques of data collection, namely observation, interviews, and literature review (Kaharuddin, 2021). The interview technique was carried out by in-depth interviews with informants based on their knowledge or access to information related to the topic or focus of this research. At the same time, this research also uses comparative studies. The comparison conducted in this research compares several countries including Indonesia, Germany, and Australia in the implementation of disability-friendly elections. This comparison is carried out in order to obtain similarities and differences in the implementation of elections that are inclusive for voters with disabilities.

The technical data analysis in this research uses steps such as 1) collecting and determining data sources; 2) the data collected is presented in the form of a document or certain format; 3) normalize the data to equalize the data into the same format so that data can be compatible with each other; and 4) analysing data by calculating, considering, tabulating data sources, mapping data, and reviewing existing data.

Results

This section will discuss and explain the results of the research and analysis carried out. The results section will explain about the DIGI-EDVOT, which is a digital learning tool that includes political literacy and education, and is specially designed to be disability friendly.

DIGI-EDVOT

DIGI-EDVOT (Digital Learning for Disabled Young Voters) is an innovative digital learning tool in the field of education and politics. DIGI-EDVOT is present as one of the digital learning tools that contains Political Education for people with disabilities, to strengthen and improve their political education, including knowledge of the upcoming 2024 elections. DIGI-EDVOT is a digital technology-based learning and/or information and communication technology (ICT), which is expected to play an important role in improving the quality of political education for persons with disabilities.

DIGI-EDVOT is expected to be a solution to the problems faced by persons with disabilities due to lack of election information, inaccessible information, and/or inaccessible political education. DIGI-EDVOT is also expected to provide benefits to election organizers, to socialize political education, in this case, to access all communities and people with disabilities. Thus, DIGI-EDVOT is expected to be a golden opportunity to create political socialization which is digital-based political education, and DIGI-EDVOT is expected to be an innovative contribution to realizing a more inclusive 2024 Election.

1. Copyright

Developing DIGI-EDVOT, the development team has applied for and received copyright. The existence of copyright from DIGI-EDVOT is a form of seriousness from the development team, in improving and developing DIGI-EDVOT to provide inclusive or accessible political education for people with disabilities.

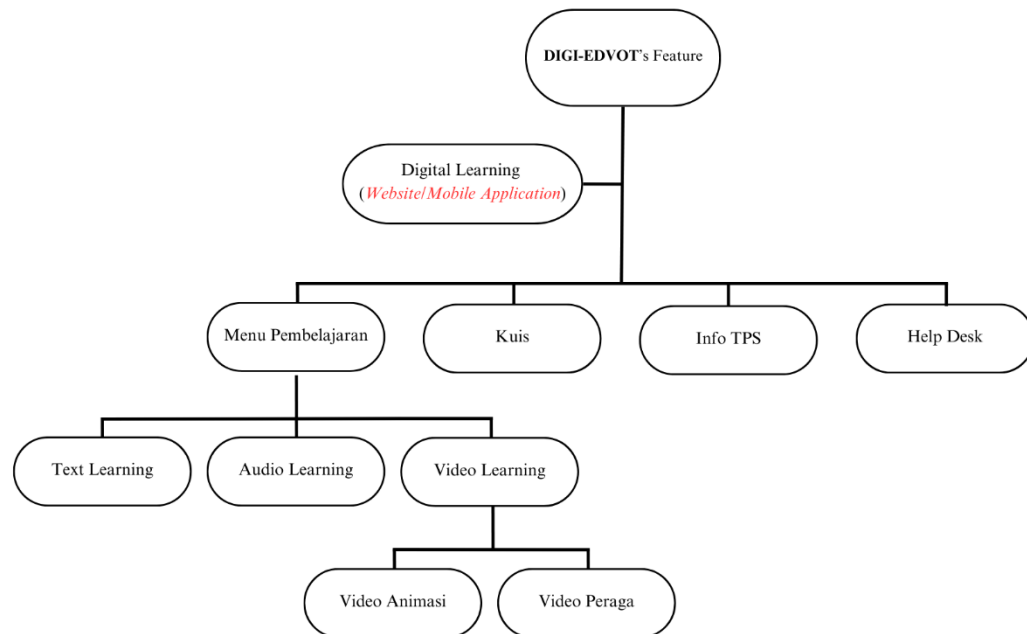
In the copyright filing, the number and date of the application from DIGI-EDVOT is EC00202317532, February 28, 2023. Meanwhile, the DIGI-EDVOT copyright registration number is 000450455. The names of the creators and holders of DIGI-EDVOT are as follows:

Table 1. Creators of DIGI-EDVOT

No	Name
1	Muhammad Risal Arifin
2	Angelita
3	NI Putu Indah Junita Lestari
4	Nur Salmah
5	Saidi Naali

2. Features

Chart 1. Features of DIGI-EDVOT



a. Text Learning

The text learning feature is contained in the form of text from political literacy learning. Disabled voters can access this feature as a learning option of their interest

b. Audio Learning

The Audio Learning feature contains material presented in audio form. This Feature is presented to make it easier for visually impaired voters to obtain learning materials, by listening to lessons in audio form.

c. Video Learning

The Video Learning feature contains learning in video form. The Video Learning feature is divided into two categories:

- 1) Animated Videos: Political literacy learning will be presented in the form of animation or visual images, making learning even more interesting.
- 2) Demonstration Video or Sign Language Video: Learning is in the form of video demonstrations, specifically designed for deaf and speech-impaired voters. The learning video will involve a Sign Language Interpreter (JBI) as an informer so that it will make it easier for deaf and speech-impaired voters to understand the lesson

d. Quiz

The Quiz feature is presented as a measure of the political literacy knowledge of people with disabilities regarding elections. Through this Quiz feature, you can find out how far and ready people with disabilities are in the implementation of the upcoming elections. Each question has a score that will be displayed at the end after answering all the questions. The questions displayed will continue to be updated following the journey towards the 2024 election.

e. TPS Information

This feature is presented to display disability-friendly polling stations spread throughout Indonesia. This feature was certainly developed in collaboration with elections organizers.

f. Helpdesk

The Help Desk feature is presented as a place to channel questions and input from DIGI-EDVOT voters/users.

3. Opportunities

DIGI-EDVOT, which is an innovative digital learning tool in the field of education and politics, is also a solution to providing and increasing the accessibility of political information, especially election information for people with disabilities. DIGI-EDVOT presents special features that contain information through image, audio, and video media that are designed to be disability-friendly.

DIGI-EDVOT has a great opportunity because it is expected to advance, improve, and strengthen the ability of political education for people with disabilities. DIGI-EDVOT is presented and introduced to ensure the availability and accessibility of political education information, as well as ensure that the community, especially people with disabilities can understand all information and stages in the upcoming 2024 elections.

KPU of South Jakarta said that DIGI-EDVOT has a great opportunity because currently technology is needed to reach the entire community, especially voters with disabilities. The KPU also sees that DIGI-EDVOT is interesting to be implemented in the future, because it has the opportunity to embrace all voters with disabilities. At the same time, KPU of South Jakarta also accepts the use or implementation of digital programs, such as the use of DIGI-EDVOT in South Jakarta City which aims to strengthen political education and encourage the participation of voters with disabilities.

According to the Bawaslu of South Jakarta, the equality of political education knowledge must be evenly distributed, in other words, everyone regardless of disability must have the same political education knowledge capabilities as others, so that inequality does not occur. That way, with the breakthrough of digital learning designed to be disability-friendly, it is very necessary to encourage the strengthening and equality of knowledge for voters with disabilities. Bawaslu also said that DIGI-EDVOT has an opportunity because it provides disability-friendly features. So, if DIGI-EDVOT is a good breakthrough, it needs to be a special concern at the provincial and even central levels to later consider widespread use.

Since the implementation of the 2014 elections, PPUAD has been ready to welcome the era of digitalization, by proposing the use of digital voting to facilitate voters with disabilities. That way, PPUAD sees DIGI-EDVOT as an opportunity in the implementation of elections, because it has features that have considered the category of people with disabilities, so it is expected to be accessible to voters with disabilities.

4. Strengthening and Realization Efforts

To realize and improve DIGI-EDVOT, the development team continues to carry out and prepare a portfolio as reinforcement, evidence, and reference for DIGI-EDVOT. The efforts to realize and strengthen the DIGI-EDVOT portfolio that has been and will be carried out include:

a. Collaboration of Development Team and General Election Commission (KPU)

To realize DIGI-EDVOT, the development team has held an audience with the KPU of South Jakarta to introduce DIGI-EDVOT itself. At the same time, the KPU of South Jakarta is very open to all forms of input and innovation in strengthening the implementation of the 2024 Election in South Jakarta and highly appreciates if DIGI-EDVOT can be utilized in South Jakarta in encouraging the participation of people with disabilities.

Furthermore, the development team has conducted hearings and interviews with the Bawaslu of South Jakarta to introduce DIGI-EDVOT. Bawaslu sees this breakthrough as an opportunity to encourage the realization of inclusive elections in South Jakarta City. The Bawaslu of South Jakarta and the KPU of South Jakarta are willing to assist in socializing DIGI-EDVOT

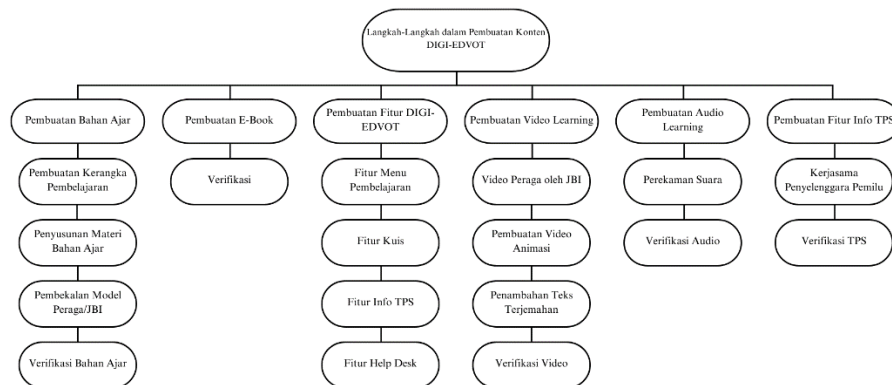
because this is the right momentum to encourage the strengthening of political education and voter participation with disabilities in South Jakarta City in the upcoming 2024 Election.

- b. Collaboration of Development Team and Integrated Laboratory of Political Science, Bakrie University

To realize DIGI-EDVOT, the Integrated Laboratory of Political Science, Bakrie University is willing to provide facilities for its development. This includes assisting in the trial stage, by presenting several representatives of disability groups to conduct Focus Group Discussions (FDG). This forum is conducted to see the response and input from representatives of people with disabilities, which will later be used as evaluation material for strengthening DIGI-EDVOT before it is used en masse.

- c. DIGI-EDVOT Content Creation Plan

Chart 2. Content Creation Plan



- d. Utilization of DIGI-EDVOT

The utilization of digital devices for people with disabilities is certainly not easy, because they have limitations so they experience various difficulties in accessing them. Therefore, the development of DIGI-EDVOT has taken into account the complexity of people with disabilities, so that the design is friendly to people with disabilities.

In utilizing and using DIGI-EDVOT, the development team will collaborate with election organizers, to carry out technical guidance related to the use of DIGI-EDVOT. Through this technical guidance, it is hoped that people with disabilities can easily access DIGI-EDVOT. In addition, the development team collaborates with the Bakrie University Political Science Integrated Laboratory to carry out Focus Group Discussions (FDG) and Training of Trainers (ToT) with representatives of disability groups, so that after ToT it is hoped that they can teach the use of DIGI-EDVOT to other people with disabilities.

In utilizing DIGI-EDVOT, an accessibility menu will also be provided to make it easier for users to access DIGI-EDVOT features. Furthermore, a user manual will also be developed which is available in several formats, making it easier for users or people with disabilities to utilize DIGI-EDVOT.

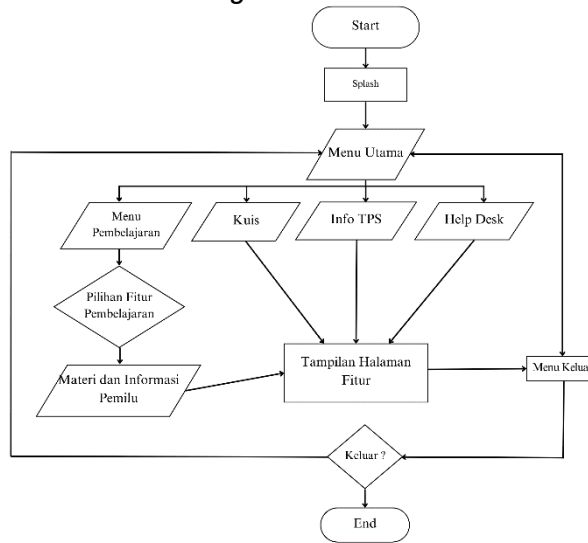
- e. Challenges of DIGI-EDVOT Utilization

In developing DIGI-EDVOT, the development team has mitigated risks so that people with disabilities can use DIGI-EDVOT easily. It can be seen from the features provided, especially for deaf and blind voters to easily access and receive information or political education. However, the challenges of the digital divide cannot be denied. Quoted from the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs (Kemensos, 2020) states from the 2018 National Socio-Economic Survey that people with disabilities who have gadgets are 36.74%, while internet access for people with disabilities only reaches 8.50%. From this data, DIGI-EDVOT will be presented and can be accessed offline, so it does not require internet access when you want to use DIGI-EDVOT.

f. DIGI-EDVOT Flow Chart

A flowchart is a chart that shows the flow of a program or system procedure logically (Yulianeu & Oktamala, 2022). The flowchart of DIGI-EDVOT is as follows:

Chart 3. Usage Flow of DIGI-EDVOT



Discussion

This Section will discuss and explain about the definition of persons with disabilities, international and national legal protection for persons with disabilities. This discussion will also explain the election, including accessibility, the 2024 final voter list, and the complexity of the upcoming 2024 election. This discussion consists of three sub-chapters, namely 1) Legal Protection of Disabled Voters; 2) Accessibility in Elections; and 3) Participation of Disabled Voters in the General Election in South Jakarta.

Legal Protection of Disabled Voters

People with Disabilities

Every community has its rights as a citizen. However, they cannot feel and enjoy their rights because of their limitations. Persons with disabilities are those who experience limitations or problems with body organs or body functions, which then limit their space of movement and hinder their participation in all aspects of life (Apsari & Raharjo, 2021). Meanwhile, some other definitions of persons with disabilities are as follows:

1. The United Nations through Resolution No. A/61/106 states that disability is the result of the interaction of people with limited abilities, attitudes, and environments that hinder their active, full, and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others;
2. The World Health Organization (WHO) states that disability is the result of an interaction between health conditions and environmental and personal factors;
3. Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 8/2016 on Persons with Disabilities defines disability as a condition of physical, intellectual, mental, and/or sensory limitations for a long period and can experience obstacles and/or difficulties to participate fully and effectively with other citizens based on equal rights.

The above definition shows that people with disabilities, with their limitations, have difficulties in fully participating as citizens in the social environment, and even in carrying out their daily activities. Meanwhile, the number of people with disabilities in Indonesia in 2022 reached around 22.5 million people, this figure has increased from the previous year which amounted to 16.5 million. (Syarifah, 2023). People with disabilities often experience obstacles in the fields of health, economy, education, and politics. This shows that people with disabilities

do not have access to strategic resources, which are still dominated by non-disabled people (Paruntu et al., 2023).

In Politics, the participation of people with disabilities as citizens is a must. Political participation itself is defined as an activity to actively participate in politics, by choosing state leaders and representatives directly or indirectly, and to influence government policies (Dedi & Soedarmo, 2020). Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate and strengthen the applicable laws and regulations so that the fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities as inseparable citizens can be realized.

International Law

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) is an international convention created to promote, protect, and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all persons with disabilities, and to enhance respect for the inherent dignity of persons with disabilities.

This Convention is present to strengthen the position of persons with disabilities in other international conventions, such as the Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; and other Conventions. This basically agrees that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms that have been regulated therein, without any difference in any form, including people with disabilities as an integral part.

In the CRPD, States parties recognize that all human beings are equal under and before the law, and are entitled to equal protection and benefit from the law. As such, States parties must ensure and promote the full realization of all forms of human rights and fundamental freedoms for persons with disabilities without discrimination of any kind.

In the political sphere, Article 29 of the CRPD states that States must guarantee the political rights of persons with disabilities to have the opportunity to enjoy those rights on an equal basis with others. Article 29 further states that States Parties should take steps to ensure that persons with disabilities participate effectively and fully in political and public life on an equal basis with others, directly or through freely elected representatives, including the right and opportunity for persons with disabilities to vote and be elected.

As well as in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, it is stated in Article 25 that every citizen has the right and opportunity, without distinction of any kind and without undue restrictions to: a) Take part in the conduct of government affairs, either directly or through freely elected representatives; b) Vote and be elected in genuine periodic elections, and with universal and equal suffrage, and by secret ballot; and c) Have access to public services in his or her country based on equality in a general sense.

National Law

1. Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945

Referring to Article 28H paragraph (2) of the 1945 Republic of Indonesia Constitution, it is stated that every person has or has the right to receive special facilities and treatment to obtain the same opportunities and benefits to obtain equality and justice. In this case, people with disabilities as citizens have the same rights and opportunities regarding the basic rights of citizens, including in the political field to actively participate in the implementation of elections.

2. Law Number 8 of 2026 concerning Persons With Disabilities

Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities, clearly states that persons with disabilities have equal opportunities, where they have opportunities and access to channel their potential in all aspects of state and community administration; obtain respect which means respecting or accepting the existence of persons with disabilities with all their inherent rights without being reduced; gain accessibility; obtain reasonable accommodation to ensure the

enjoyment and implementation of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for persons with disabilities on an equal basis; and obtain public services to fulfil service needs by statutory provisions for every citizen regarding goods, services and/or administrative services provided by public service providers. The it is stated more clearly in several articles as follows:

- a. Article 2 states that the implementation and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities must be based on: respect for dignity; without discrimination; full participation; equality of opportunity; human diversity and humanity; equality; accessibility; inclusive; and special treatment and more protection;
 - b. Article 10 states that people with disabilities have the right to receive quality education in educational units in all types, pathways and levels of education in an inclusive and special manner. As well as getting appropriate accommodation as a student;
 - c. Article 13 states that people with disabilities have political political rights which include: electing and being elected to public office; channelling political aspirations both written and verbal; choosing a political party; playing an active role in the election system at all stages and parts of its implementation; obtain accessibility to the facilities and infrastructure for holding elections, elections for governors, regents/mayors, and elections for village heads or other names; as well as obtaining political education;
 - d. Article 24 states that persons with disabilities have the right to obtain information and communicate through easily accessible media; and use and obtain information and communication in the form of sign language, braille, and augmentative communication in official interactions;
 - e. Article 27 paragraph (1) states that the government and regional governments are obliged to plan, organize, and evaluate the implementation of respect, protection, and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities.
3. Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 53 of 2021 concerning the National Human Rights Action Plan for 2021-2025

This Presidential Regulation contains the National Human Rights Action Plan (RANHAM), with strategic targets used as a reference for the government in implementing respect, fulfillment, enforcement, promotion, and protection of human rights, as well as creating prosperity, tranquillity, justice, and peace. for all of Indonesia. One of the target groups of this Presidential Decree is people with disabilities. People with disabilities are the target group in this RANHAM, because of follows:

- a. The formulation of regulations implementing Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities has not been effective and optimal;
- b. The minimal provision of services for the basic rights of persons with disabilities, which include: availability and quality of inclusive services and education; availability of health services for people with disabilities; number of quotas for workers with disabilities in the government, state-owned, regional and private sectors; inclusive economic financial services for people with disabilities; and fulfillment of social protection for persons with disabilities;
- c. There is no integrated disaggregated data in all government sectors and institutions regarding people with disabilities;
- d. The fulfillment of rights and legal aid services for persons with disabilities who conflict with the law is not yet optimal.

By considering the challenges that make people with disabilities a target group, several human rights actions carried out by the government contained in this RANHAM are as follows:

- a. Following up on the realization of the implementation of Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities;

- b. Make adjustments and harmonization of draft laws and regulations relating to Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning persons with disabilities;
- c. Conduct studies and evaluations of regional legal products related to Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities;
- d. Providing inclusive, accessible education services for people with disabilities;
- e. Build and improve accessibility of facilities and infrastructure for people with disabilities.

Through the 2021-2025 RENHAM, it is hoped that strengthening and providing accessibility for people with disabilities can be fulfilled. Because the human rights inherent in persons with disabilities are basic rights inherent in every human being, they are universal and non-discriminatory. In this way, it must be respected, protected, upheld, fulfilled, and promoted.

In this way, through legal protection and strategic plans carried out by the government, it is hoped that it can guarantee the realization of accessibility for people with disabilities, especially in the education sector and the political sector, in this case during elections.

Accessibility in Elections

Accessibility is a measure of the ease for someone to do and achieve something. In the implementation of elections, accessibility is important and necessary to make it easier for voters, especially people with disabilities, to participate in the entire series of elections, including on voting day. However, election accessibility problems that still occur are one of the causes of people with disabilities not participating in the entire series of elections, including not casting their votes on voting day.

Towards the implementation of the upcoming 2024 elections in Indonesia, accessibility is needed to ensure the participation of persons with disabilities in elections, including casting their votes on polling day. Lack of accessibility to information and access to polling stations is often an obstacle faced by people with disabilities. So, people with disabilities find it difficult to participate in the implementation of elections. On the contrary, in some countries, the implementation of the election has provided accessibility or convenience for people with disabilities to channel their votes. In Australia, referendum booklets are available in various formats, so that all people with disabilities can access them. In Germany, voters with disabilities can access election information through the election authority website, because it is accessible to people with disabilities, and voters with disabilities have received information about polling stations that are accessible to people with disabilities.

This comparative study was conducted to look at the accessibility of elections in Indonesia, Australia, and Germany. It is also expected to be an input for the implementation of elections in Indonesia in the future.

1. Australia

Australia has a Parliamentary Monarchy with a Parliamentary Democracy system of government. Australia itself has a king as the head of state, but the king does not have any role in the Australian political system and is only a symbol/figure. Australia's governmental powers are divided into three, namely the legislature, executive, and judiciary.

Elections in Australia are conducted based on democratic principles, which give the people the right to vote (Maulida et al., 2023). Every Australian citizen who has reached 18 years of age is required to register and vote in Federal Elections, including people with disabilities. Australia ratified the CRPD in July 2008, which signifies Australia's seriousness in providing the rights of persons with disabilities.

Quoted from Australia's report to the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the Participation of Persons with Disabilities in Political and Public Life (OHCHR, 2012) states that, in providing political education to people with disabilities, the Government through the Australian Electoral Commission (AEC) has provided various information and services to

assist voters with disabilities to cast their votes in elections. The AEC has provided a referendum booklet or official guide to elections available in a variety of accessible formats, including audio, braille, large print, and electronic text, which contains political education including how voters can vote, accessible polling stations, and other information.

For the Federal Elections, the AEC developed a website designed for voters with disabilities, which was developed in consultation with the AEC's Disability Advisory Committee and Access Specialist Architects. The AEC website features polling places that are accessible to persons with disabilities, including information identifying the level of accessibility (OHCHR, 2012).

Another accessibility provided by the AEC for voters with disabilities is the option to vote from a car. This option is provided if the voter has difficulty getting out of the car. Hearing loops and text-to-audio pens will be available at some polling stations, which will be publicized on the AEC website (OHCHR, 2012).

2. Germany

Germany is a federated republic with a parliamentary democratic system of government based on democracy as outlined in the 1949 Constitution (Grundgesetz). The Republic of Germany was established in October 1990 and consists of 16 states (Bundeslander), following the unification of the former Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) with the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany). Germany ratified the CRPD in February 2009.

Elections in Germany are held every four years directly, freely, and secretly by every citizen who has reached the age of 18, including people with disabilities. Quoted from (Bratan et al., 2020) in the provision of election accessibility in Germany, voters with disabilities have been informed from the beginning about polling stations that are accessible and not. Each voter has a card containing information on polling stations that can be accessed by wheelchair users or people who have difficulty walking. Meanwhile, in the case of inaccessible polling stations, voters with disabilities can request postal voting.

For visually impaired people, there is a Tactile Voting Device that can be ordered through the German Association of Blind and Visually Impaired People. This device helps voters to vote independently, thus ensuring equal, secret, and free voting for visually impaired people. It comes with a user guide on CD, in daisy, large print, and braille formats. The German government will cover the cost of the device (Bratan et al., 2020).

In the provision of political education or election information, the Federal Electoral Officer provides all election information through the election authority's website, and the website is accessible to voters with disabilities. This is enshrined in the Disability Equality Act of 2002 which provides the basis for ICT accessibility, which requires the public sector to ensure its websites are accessible, and includes interoperability with AT and provision of information in German Sign Language (Bratan et al., 2020).

3. Indonesia

Indonesia is a constitutional republic, with a presidential system of government. There is a separation of powers between the executive, legislative, and judiciary. Where Indonesia is led by a President in a predetermined term of office. Indonesia ratified the CRPD in November 2011, which is contained in Law No. 19 of 2011 concerning Ratification of the CRPD.

Elections in Indonesia are held every five years, and the next election is scheduled for February 14, 2024. Every citizen who is 17 years old has the right to cast their vote, including people with disabilities. In the provision of accessibility in the 2019 General Election quoted from (Irawan & Nurmanto, 2022). Stated that the election still did not realize inclusive elections, where 2,336 polling stations were not accessible to voters with physical disabilities, as well as several polling stations that did not provide braille aids for voters with visual impairments.

Towards the implementation of the 2024 General Election, from the results of observations made in the provision of political education or election information, the Election organizer's website has an accessibility menu provided to facilitate voters in reading election information. Meanwhile, in some information video uploads on the social media of the central election organizers, there are Indonesian Sign Language translators, making it easier for hearing-impaired people to receive the information. However, on the social media of regional election organizers, there is still no JBI translator available. Meanwhile, the socialization of political education carried out by election organizers only involves persons with disabilities who are members of associations/groups, so persons with disabilities who are not members of groups have not received political education socialization.

Participation of Disabled Voters in General Election in South Jakarta

Through Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections, defines that General Elections are a means of popular sovereignty to elect a President and Vice President, members of the House of Representatives (DPR), members of the Regional Representatives Council (DPD), and members of the Regional Representatives Council (DPRD), which are carried out based on the principles of direct, general, free, secret, honest, and fair in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

The implementation of the 2024 elections is scheduled for February 14, 2024, based on the General Election Commission Regulation (PKPU) Number 3 of 2022 concerning the Stages and Schedule of the 2024 General Elections. Meanwhile, the stages in the implementation of the General Election consist of program planning, budgeting, and preparation of election implementation regulations; updating voter data and preparing voter lists; registration, verification, and determination of election participants; determining the number of seats and determining electoral districts; nomination of the president and vice president, members of the DPR, DPD, Provincial DPRD and Regency / City DPRD; election campaign period; quiet period; voting and vote counting; determination of election results; and swearing in / swearing in of the president and vice president, members of the DPR, DPD, Provincial DPRD and Regency / City DPRD.

In the implementation of elections, the active participation of the community, including in voting, is a form of successful implementation of elections. Basically, the level of public participation in the implementation of elections is a major key in a democracy that runs in a country, where if the level of abstention or people who do not channel their votes reaches a high number, then a country is considered to have failed in democracy because it cannot encourage the active participation of the community in choosing representatives of the people or their leaders (Dewi et al., 2022). So public participation in the implementation of elections is a major indicator of the successful implementation of elections.

1. Final Voter List (DPT) for 2024 Election

Towards the the voting in February 2024, the election organizers through PKPU Number 857 of 2023 determined a total of 204.807.222 Final Voters List (DPT), with 102.218.503 male voters and 102.588.719 female voters. Meanwhile, there are 1.101.178 voters with disabilities, with the following percentages:

Table 2. National DPT of Disabled Voters

Types of Disability	Amount	Percentage
Physical Disability	482.414	43.8%
Sensory Disability	298.749	27.1%
Mental Disability	264.594	24%
Intellectual Disability	55.421	5%
Total	1.101.174	100%

Through the Instagram page Regional Election Commission (KPU) of Jakarta Selatan@jakselkpu, there are 1.766.049 DPT, with 967.107 male voters, and 898.942 female voters. Meanwhile, the number of voters with disability is 10.847 voters, with the following percentages:

Table 3. South Jakarta's DPT of Disabled Voters

Types of Disability	Amount	Percentage
Physical Disability	4.164	38%
Mental Disability	3.877	36%
Intellectual Disability	252	2%
Speech Sensory Disability	1.597	15%
Deaf Sensory Disability	179	2%
Vision Sensory Disability	778	7%
Total	10.847	100%

From the data above, the national number of registered DPT persons with disabilities who will cast their votes in the 2024 election is 1,766,049 disabled voters. Meanwhile, in South Jakarta City there were 10,847 voters with disabilities. Due to the large number of disabled voters, it is a task for the government to ensure that disabled voters cast their votes on voting day, without any obstacles that they will experience, considering the limitations that disabled voters have.

2. Complexities of the 2023 Election

Based on results of interviews that have been conducted with Regional Election Commission (KPU) of South Jakarta, the challenges faced by Election commission in this case the KPU of South Jakarta and Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) of South Jakarta are that there are disabled voters who close themselves so that it is difficult to reach and provide political education. However, the KPU of South Jakarta said that the KPU will continue to approach by conducting socialization with representatives of disability groups in the hope that the knowledge gained through socialization can be conveyed to other voters with disabilities who do not attend socialization activities. In addition, KPU of South Jakarta will maximize socialization through social media, to reach the entire community, especially voters with disabilities.

In providing accessibility of election information through digital media, Yusuf Pasaribu as a Head of the Socialization, Political Education and Community Participation Division of KPU of South Jakarta confirmed that the information submitted was still not accessible to voters with disabilities. The same thing was also conveyed by Ahmad Fahlevi a Member of the South Jakarta Bawaslu, Coordinator of the Prevention, Public Participation and Public Relations Division, saying that the information submitted was still not accessible to voters with disabilities, because so far the information submitted was only limited to oral delivery and images, so it was not accessible to some voters with disabilities. Meanwhile, according to Mahmud Fasa the Head of the Political Education Department of the Disability Access Election Center (PPUAD) said that the accessibility of information provided by the General Election Commission in South Jakarta is still less accessible and still needs to be questioned. This is because the invitation attended by PPUAD in the Socialization of Participatory Election Supervision in South Jakarta which invited voters with disabilities, did not present JBI services. So that voters with hearing disabilities do not understand the information conveyed in the socialization.

In the voting process, PPUAD stated that if the General Election Commission is optimistic about the existing rules and/or regulations, then voters with disabilities will channel their votes. Where PPUAD sees the main benchmark for voters with disabilities to channel their votes is the commitment of the General Election Commission to providing facilities and infrastructure that are accessible to voters with disabilities. Meanwhile, the KPU of South Jakarta sees no substantial problem with voters with disabilities in channeling their votes, because the KPU has

provided accessibility at polling stations. Bawaslu of South Jakarta also said that providing accessibility to polling stations had increased by 80% from the previous 2019 Election. This means that voters with disabilities have great potential to channel their votes on the day of voting.

In anticipating the challenges that will occur on the day of voting, the KPU of South Jakarta said that it had carried out risk mitigation such as conducting technical guidance for KPPS by raising disability issues. However, it is inversely proportional to what was conveyed by PPUAD, where so far, the technical guidance carried out did not raise disability issues, only related to making minutes and vote counting. So KPPS does not have provisions or knowledge about disability on the day of implementation. PPUAD hopes that the socialization and technical guidance will involve PPUAD as a resource person because they understand the conditions or circumstances of voters with disabilities themselves.

Conclusion

The provision of accessible political information and education for people with disabilities is important to review and realize to create inclusive elections. Considering that literacy, information and political education are one of the main factors that encourage strengthening the participation of people with disabilities in elections. However, the inaccessibility of political education for people with disabilities is still a problem faced by people with disabilities. Moreover, inequality and digital inequality for people with disabilities is a challenge in providing literacy, information and political education via digital. Where in Indonesia, in 2018 only 36.74% of people with disabilities owned gadgets, and only 8.50% of those data had internet access.

The birth of digital learning innovation in the fields of education and politics, namely DIGI-EDVOT, is expected to be able to provide access to information and education that is accessible to people with disabilities. DIGI-EDVOT, which is designed to be disability-friendly, is expected to provide benefits to people with disabilities, namely that they can easily access and receive election information, and can be accessed anytime and anywhere. On the other hand, it is also expected that DIGI-EDVOT can provide benefits to election organizers, namely by encouraging the strengthening of political education and participation of persons with disabilities in the implementation of elections. However, the main challenge in realizing this is the digital divide experienced by people with disabilities. This gap means that only a small number of people with disabilities can experience and utilize DIGI-EDVOT in the future.

That way, there needs to be support and cooperation between the development team, government, election organizers, and volunteers to optimize and develop DIGI-EDVOT, so that it can be widely accessed by all parties, especially voters with disabilities throughout Indonesia to create democratic and inclusive elections.

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