

Pemenuhan hak memilih/ right to vote bagi difabel netra di Indonesia: Studi kasus Pemilu 2019 dan 2024 = The fulfillment of the right to vote for the visually diffabled in Indonesia: A case study of the 2019 and 2024 Elections

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Abstrak

Tulisan ini menganalisa bagaimana pemenuhan hak memilih/ right to vote bagi difabel netra dalam akses pemilu di Indonesia. Pokok analisa tertuju pada bagaimana perkembangan konsep dan aturan hak memilih difabel netra serta bagaimana evaluasi dan cetak biru proyeksi hak memilih difabel netra di Indonesia.

Tulisan ini dalam menganalisa menggunakan metode penelitian hukum doktrinal dengan studi kasus hanya terfokus pada pemilu tahun 2019 dan 2024. Indonesia tengah memasuki babak baru pengakuan hak bagi difabel netra setelah turut serta bergabung menjadi negara pihak yang tunduk pada Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Ratifikasi dilakukan melalui pengesahan UU 19/2011 yang dilanjutkan dengan UU 8/2016. Penanda baru telah tercipta sejatinya paradigma harus diletakkan atas dasar hak yang mengacu pada esensi dari keberagaman manusia. Martabat menuntut kesetaraan akan peluang partisipasi politik dalam penikmatan yang sama. Difabel netra berhak atas penikmatan hak memilih pada pemilu melalui jaminan kesempatan dan akses yang disesuaikan. Akan tetapi, hambatan masih saja terus berulang, seperti ditolak memilih, sulit mengakses informasi dan pemungutan suara tanpa otonomi serta privasi. Oleh karenanya, pembenahan harus menjadi proyeksi holistik sedari koherensi antar norma pemilu, pendataan yang menyeluruh hingga pengembangan pemungutan suara yang berbasis asistensi, sistem braille bahkan pemanfaatan teknologi baru.

.....This paper analyzes how the visually diffabled are able to access the right to vote in Indonesian elections. The point of the analysis focuses on how the development of the concept and rules of the right to vote for the visually diffabled have evolved, as well as the evaluation and blueprint for the implementation of the right to vote in Indonesia. This paper analyzes using the doctrinal legal research method, with a case study focused solely on the 2019 and 2024 elections. Indonesia has entered a new era of rights recognition for individuals with visual different ability by becoming a state party to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Ratification was carried out through the Law 19 of 2011, followed by Law 8 of 2016. A new marker has been created to indicate that the paradigm must be based on rights that refer to the essence of human diversity. Dignity necessitates equal rights to political participation and equal enjoyment. Individuals with visual different ability have the right to vote in elections by ensuring personalized opportunities and access. However, impediments persist, such as being refused the right to vote, difficulty getting information, and voting without autonomy and privacy. Thus, improvement must be a holistic projection, ranging from electoral norm coherence to extensive data gathering to the development of assistance-based voting, braille systems, and even the employment of new technology.