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ADDRESSING HEALTH LAW CHALLENGES IN ELECTIONS: POLICY INNOVATIONS TO IMPROVE ACCESSIBILITY FOR VULNERABLE VOTERS

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Abstract

Elections as the foundation of democracy should ensure inclusive participation for all citizens, including vulnerable groups such as the elderly, people with disabilities, and individuals with chronic health conditions. However, the implementation of electoral regulations in Indonesia often fails to address the health needs of these groups. The gap between the ideal national policy and the reality of implementation on the ground remains a serious challenge that has yet to be resolved. This study evaluates the effectiveness of health regulations in supporting vulnerable voters' access during elections. Using a literature review-based qualitative approach, data was collected from academic literature, national policies, as well as previous research reports. Findings show that although some health protocols have been implemented, barriers such as limited medical facilities at polling stations, lack of budget, and low levels of socialization still prevent vulnerable groups from fully participating. One important innovation proposed is the integration of information technology to facilitate access to health information, especially for voters with special needs. This technology can help voters plan their attendance at polling stations in a more health-friendly manner. On the other hand, more concrete solutions include strengthening regulations with clear technical guidelines, specialized training for polling station officers to understand the needs of vulnerable groups, and synergy between central and local governments to ensure adequate resource allocation.

Keywords: Inclusive Election, Vulnerable Groups, Health Regulation, Health Technology, Social Justice

PENDAHULUAN

Elections are an integral part of a democratic system that should guarantee inclusive participation for all citizens, including vulnerable groups such as the elderly, individuals with disabilities, and those with chronic health conditions. However, in reality, there is a gap between legal regulations and the implementation of health services at polling stations. While

electoral regulations often emphasize the principle of inclusivity, many implementations overlook the specific needs of vulnerable groups, especially in terms of emergency medical support and accessibility of health facilities. This discrepancy not only creates technical barriers, but also demonstrates the misalignment between legal norms and principles of justice in a democratic system (Moore & Wrenn, 2019).

Furthermore, there are major challenges in coordination between electoral regulations and health policies. This reflects horizontal conflicts between different regulations, as well as vertical gaps between policies at the national level and their implementation at the local level. Factors such as limited budgets, low awareness among election administrators, and disharmonized standards of health services at polling stations further exacerbate this situation. Previous research shows that regulatory fragmentation and organizational ethics are often the main obstacles in ensuring accessibility of health services for vulnerable voters (Kirkpatrick & King, 2020). Therefore, legal reforms are needed that not only produce more comprehensive policies, but also prioritize strengthening ethics and the principle of nondiscrimination in the administration of elections.

The readiness of healthcare services for vulnerable voters during the electoral process reflects the urgent need to bridge the gap between existing regulations and real needs on the ground. This research highlights two main focuses. First, the effectiveness of health regulations in supporting vulnerable voters at polling stations. The effectiveness is assessed by the extent to which existing regulations are able to guarantee access to health services-both in normal and emergency situations-as part of the basic rights of citizens to participate in the democratic process. Secondly, this research explores various factors that affect the accessibility of these health services, such as technical barriers, lack of coordination between institutions, and the level of understanding of election organizers of the rights of vulnerable voters. These obstacles reveal a gap between the norms established in health regulations and their technical implementation in the electoral legal system (Moore & Wrenn, 2019).

The research also sought to answer the key question: how can legal regulation be optimized to overcome these barriers? The focus includes finding synergies between health policy and electoral administration at different levels of government. This is closely related to the principles of nondiscrimination and fair access that should underpin every legal provision. In addition, this study highlights the absence of operational standards in the provision of health services at polling stations as clear

evidence of regulatory fragmentation and weak policy integration. Based on previous studies, there are evidence-based recommendations that can strengthen inclusivity and equity in the implementation of elections (Kirkpatrick & King, 2020).

In the study of health law challenges in elections, previous studies have highlighted the importance of effective health regulations to support the participation of vulnerable voters. For example, research from (Green, 2020) revealed that the implementation of strict health protocols at polling stations can increase voter participation, especially for those with certain health conditions. The study used quantitative survey methods, involving respondents from vulnerable voter groups at various polling stations, as well as statistical analysis to measure the relationship between health regulations and voter turnout. Despite progress in the implementation of health protocols, gaps still remain in the accessibility of health services for vulnerable voters, which are often overlooked in electoral policies.

Another study (Green, 2020) also found that factors such as the location of polling stations, availability of health facilities, and voters' knowledge of their rights play an important role in the accessibility of health services at polling stations. Using qualitative methods of in-depth interviews with vulnerable voters and polling station officials, this study shows that structural barriers and lack of adequate information often hinder their access to health services during elections (Lee, 2021). The findings highlight the need for a more comprehensive legal approach to address these barriers, as well as strengthened regulations that can ensure healthcare accessibility for all voters.

Previous research has provided valuable insights into the importance of health regulations to support the participation of vulnerable voters. For example, research by Green, revealed that the implementation of strict health protocols at polling stations can increase voter turnout, particularly for those with certain health conditions (Green, 2020). The quantitative survey method used in this study allowed for extensive data collection from vulnerable voter groups across multiple polling stations. The statistical analysis conducted provides a clear picture of the relationship

between health regulations and voter turnout. Nonetheless, this research has shortcomings in terms of the depth of analysis of contextual factors that may influence the results. For example, there was no in-depth exploration of non-technical barriers such as voters' knowledge of their rights or polling station staff's awareness of the needs of vulnerable groups. Therefore, while this study provides strong quantitative evidence on the impact of health protocols on voter turnout, further research is needed to understand more holistically the challenges faced by vulnerable voters.

Another study, by Lee, revealed that factors such as the location of polling stations, the availability of health facilities, and voters' knowledge of their rights play an important role in the accessibility of health services at polling stations (Lee, 2021). The qualitative method used through in-depth interviews allowed for a more in-depth understanding of individual experiences and factors affecting accessibility. However, the main shortcomings of this study are the lack of broader data representation and the lack of systematic analysis of the impact of existing policies. While the interviews provided rich information, the qualitative nature of the findings cannot be generalized to the entire population of vulnerable voters. In addition, the absence of a comparison between polling stations that have adequate health facilities and those that do not limits understanding of the factors that significantly affect accessibility.

Both studies make a significant contribution to the understanding of the challenges faced by vulnerable voters. However, they also have limitations that point to the need for further research that can combine the strengths of quantitative and qualitative methods. This research aims to fill this gap by using a more holistic methodological approach, combining statistical analysis of the impact of health regulations with in-depth interviews to explore the experiences of vulnerable voters more comprehensively. In addition, this research will also focus more on analyzing existing policies, identifying gaps in implementation at the local level, and providing concrete recommendations to improve the accessibility of health services at polling stations.

In addressing the health law challenges faced by vulnerable voters during elections, this study proposes several solutions that are based on the latest

methodological approaches and comprehensive data support. In addition, this study also recommends the application of information technology to facilitate access to health information for vulnerable voters. By utilizing mobile applications or digital platforms, information regarding the location of health-friendly polling stations and available medical facilities can be disseminated more effectively to voters. Data from Lee's research shows that lack of information is often a major barrier for vulnerable voters in accessing health services (Lee, 2021). Therefore, the integration of technology in the electoral system is expected to reduce these barriers and increase their participation.

The expected outcome of this research is to generate evidence-based policy recommendations that can help policymakers formulate regulations that are more inclusive and responsive to the needs of vulnerable voters. Thus, the main objective of this research is to make a significant contribution to improving the effectiveness of health regulations during elections and ensuring that all voters, especially those in vulnerable groups, have fair access to health services at polling stations

METODE PENELITIAN

This research uses a *literature review* method with a qualitative approach. The purpose of this approach is to collect, analyze and synthesize relevant literature sources on health law challenges for vulnerable voters during elections. As such, this research aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the issue and identify gaps in existing research, which will form the basis for further research.

In the context of a *literature review*, the location of the research is not limited to a specific physical place, but includes literature sources that are available globally. These include academic journals, research reports, policy documents, as well as publications from international organizations that address the topic of health and elections.

Legal materials and data to be analyzed in this study include: Legislation, in the form of the Election Law and related public health regulations, academic journals consisting of scholarly articles discussing voter health and access to health services at polling stations, research reports in the form of previous studies on the effectiveness of health regulations at

polling stations and the challenges faced by vulnerable voters, and policy documents from government agencies and international organizations regarding voter health protection in the context of elections.

Data collection in literature review research is done through several ways, including: searching academic databases. Then documents were analyzed by collecting legal and policy documents from official government websites and relevant international organizations. Literature review was then conducted by reviewing books, reports, and other publications related to health law challenges in the context of elections.

The instruments used in this study include: a literature search list that sets inclusion and exclusion criteria to select relevant sources based on quality and topic relevance. The data was then analyzed by recording key information from each source analyzed, including author, year of publication, methodology, main findings, and conclusions reached.

Data analysis in this literature review was carried out through several approaches, including: thematic synthesis, which identifies the main themes that emerge in the existing literature to understand the challenges of health law for vulnerable voters, critical analysis, which assesses the quality and relevance of each source analyzed and compares the findings of various studies to find research gaps that need to be addressed, and the preparation of an analytical narrative, which is an effort to compile the results of the analysis in the form of a narrative that describes the current state of the issues discussed, and provides recommendations for further research.

With this methodology, the research is expected to contribute significantly to the understanding of health law challenges in the context of elections. In addition, this research is also expected to produce evidence-based policy recommendations that can improve access to health services for vulnerable voters, which in turn can improve the implementation of inclusive and fair elections.

HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

1. Effectiveness of Implemented Health Regulations in Supporting Vulnerable Voters During Elections

In the context of elections, the effectiveness of health regulations plays a crucial role in ensuring the active participation of vulnerable voters, such as people with disabilities, the elderly, and individuals with certain health conditions. Based on the data obtained, the implementation of strict health protocols at polling stations (TPS) has been proven to increase the confidence and comfort of vulnerable voters in exercising their voting rights. For example, reports from the Ministry of Health and the General Election Commission (KPU) show that during the 2020 election, the number of vulnerable voters present at polling stations increased significantly compared to previous elections, thanks to better health policies and the provision of adequate facilities ((KPU), 2020) (Indonesian Ministry of Health, 2020). Green also confirmed this finding through a survey that showed that 75% of respondents felt safer and more comfortable voting when health protocols were effectively implemented at polling stations (Green, 2020). These findings indicate that proper health regulations can have a significant positive impact on the participation of vulnerable voters.

However, analyzing the effectiveness of health regulations does not stop at quantitative data. Qualitative aspects are also very important to explore the experiences and perceptions of vulnerable voters. Dr. Lee revealed that although health regulations have been implemented, there are still challenges in their implementation in the field. One of the main obstacles is the lack of socialization regarding health protocols and facilities available at polling stations, which can reduce the effectiveness of the regulation's implementation (Lee, 2021). Therefore, this study emphasizes the importance of a multidimensional approach in formulating health regulations, which not only prioritizes technical aspects but also considers social and psychological factors that influence the decision of vulnerable voters to attend polling stations.

Furthermore, social justice theory can be used to strengthen the argument regarding the need for special protection for vulnerable voters in the context of health regulation. Albrecht explains that social justice requires policy makers to pay attention to the specific needs of vulnerable groups,

especially in access to health services during elections (Albrecht & Patrick J. Devlieger, 2019).

The health policies implemented in different polling stations also show significant variations, which affect the turnout of vulnerable voters. A more aggressive health policy in anticipation of the spread of the coronavirus may increase voters' confidence to come to the polling stations, as they feel safer. This research underscores the importance of health regulations not only as a protection tool, but also as a means to increase political participation among vulnerable groups (A & J, 2020). Data on the prevalence of chronic diseases among voters is also critical to understanding more specific health regulation needs during elections. Individuals with certain health conditions require special attention in the context of health regulation, to ensure adequate accessibility of health services at polling stations (Houghton & O'Neill, 2021).

In reviewing the primary literature on this topic, some information that may seem irrelevant at first glance turns out to provide important insights. For example, data on the prevalence of chronic diseases among voters explains why certain groups, especially those with long-term illnesses, require extra attention in terms of health regulation during elections (Hurst & Boulton, 2018). Combining legal theory and principles of justice with evidence-based approaches from previous studies gives additional weight to this analysis, and demonstrates the continuity between this research and previous studies. As such, the results of this study are expected to make a significant contribution to the improvement of electoral policy, particularly in terms of the accessibility of health services for vulnerable voters.

This research not only offers new insights into the challenges faced by vulnerable voters, but also provides evidence-based policy recommendations that can be implemented to improve the accessibility of health services at polling stations during elections. Hopefully, these findings will serve as a foundation for improving health regulations in future elections, making the electoral system more inclusive and responsive to the needs of all voters.

2. Factors Affecting Vulnerable Voters' Access to Health Services at Polling Stations

Factors affecting vulnerable voters' access to health services at polling stations are diverse and complex. Research shows that the physical accessibility of polling stations, such as locations that are not friendly to people with disabilities, is one of the main barriers for vulnerable voters. Physical accessibility at polling stations greatly influences the decision of vulnerable voters to attend and exercise their voting rights. This suggests that inclusive infrastructure is critical to ensuring their participation in elections (Zoller & McCarthy J.L., 2022).

Lack of information about health services available at polling stations is also a significant problem. Many vulnerable voters were unaware of any health facilities or medical assistance in the vicinity of their polling stations, which resulted in them feeling unsafe to vote (Hurst & Boulton, 2018). 45% of vulnerable voters felt worried about their health when going to polling stations, especially in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic (Albrecht & Patrick J. Devlieger, 2019). These findings highlight the importance of more effective communication and provision of clear information regarding access to health services at polling stations.

A more in-depth analysis of the factors affecting vulnerable voters' access to health services should be conducted comprehensively. Previous studies have often only highlighted technical aspects, without considering social and psychological factors that also play an important role. For example, social stigma associated with certain health conditions may make voters hesitant to seek medical assistance at polling stations (A & J, 2020). In addition, inconsistent government policies in providing support for vulnerable voters may exacerbate this problem. It is therefore important to develop a legal framework that is more inclusive and responsive to the needs of vulnerable voters. This includes law enforcement that ensures all polling stations meet accessibility standards and provide clear information on health services (McCoy & Thelen K.A., 2020).

This research focuses on practical solutions to improve the accessibility of health services at polling stations for vulnerable voters. One of the steps that can be taken is to provide training for polling station officers on how to assist voters with special needs (Houghton & O'Neill, 2021). A new idea that emerged from this research is the need for a multidimensional approach in formulating health regulations for vulnerable voters. Previous research tends to focus on the technical aspects of implementing health protocols without considering the social and psychological factors that influence vulnerable voters' decisions to attend polling stations (Smith et al., 2021). By mapping these research gaps, this study contributes to the development of theory and practice in the fields of electoral law and health (Lee, 2021). This research also emphasizes its contribution to the advancement of legal science by offering evidence-based policy recommendations that can improve the accessibility of health services for vulnerable voters. The discussion of the research results shows a close connection between the empirical findings and relevant legal theories. For example, social justice theory can be used to explain the need for special protection for vulnerable voters in the context of health regulation (Albrecht & Patrick J. Devlieger, 2019). This shows that health regulation is not only an instrument of protection, but also plays a role in increasing the political participation of vulnerable groups in a democratic system.

In addition, the results of this study are also in line with important findings from previous research, which examines the impact of health policies on public participation in democratic processes (A & J, 2020). This study reinforces the argument that health regulations not only serve as a protection tool, but also as a means to increase the political participation of vulnerable groups. In reviewing the primary literature related to the results of this study, some information that initially seemed irrelevant turned out to support the interpretation provided. For example, data on the prevalence of chronic diseases among the voting population provides an explanation as to why certain groups are more in need of special attention in the context of health regulation during elections.

An analysis of the effectiveness of health regulations implemented at polling stations to support vulnerable voters shows the importance of health policies in influencing voter participation. This research contributes to the development of existing literature by identifying the relationship between health regulations and accessibility for vulnerable voters, as well as exploring gaps in the implementation of these policies. The main findings of this study show that although health protocols have been implemented in some polling stations, major challenges still exist, such as limited health facilities and voters' ignorance of their health rights during the election process.

In more detail, while health policies have a positive impact on the participation of vulnerable voters, their effectiveness is highly dependent on implementation on the ground. This research highlights that, despite efforts to provide health facilities at polling stations, many polling stations do not meet minimum standards of accessibility. For example, the lack of socialization regarding health protocols and facilities available at polling stations is a major obstacle that reduces the effectiveness of this policy for vulnerable voters. These findings emphasize that health regulations need to focus more on better communication of health rights and facilities available at polling stations.

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the extent to which health regulations support the participation of vulnerable voters, and the results show that despite improvements in accessibility, there are still many gaps in the implementation of policies on the ground. As such, this study provides deeper insights into the challenges vulnerable voters face and enriches the theoretical literature regarding the relationship between health policy and electoral participation.

When compared to previous studies, this research adds a new dimension to the understanding of the effectiveness of health regulations. The research shows that the implementation of health protocols can increase voter turnout, but is limited to quantitative analysis and does not include the direct experiences of vulnerable voters. This approach also improves on the weaknesses of previous studies that did not explore the social and

psychological contexts that influence vulnerable voters' decisions. The use of qualitative methods allows researchers to gain a deeper understanding of the factors that inhibit vulnerable voters, such as health-related social stigma and lack of knowledge about the facilities available at polling stations.

The implications of this research are significant for both theory and practice. In terms of theory, this research enriches the literature on health law and political participation by highlighting the importance of inclusive policies that consider the needs of vulnerable voters in policy-making. This research confirms that health policy in the electoral context is not only a means of protection, but also an instrument to increase the political participation of vulnerable groups in a democratic system.

From a practical aspect, the findings provide concrete recommendations for policymakers to improve health facilities at polling stations and conduct more effective socialization of voters' health rights. For example, it is important to improve access to information about health services through various communication channels and ensure that all voters, especially those in vulnerable groups, can optimally participate in the democratic process. Such policies will ensure that all voters-without exception-are adequately protected, which in turn will increase confidence in the electoral system.

This research opens many possibilities for further studies, especially in digging deeper into how health regulations can be improved to support vulnerable voters. Future research could focus on analyzing local or regional policies to identify specific contexts that influence the implementation of health regulations. In addition, the use of information technology as a tool to improve access to information for vulnerable voters is also worthy of further research.

Technology can be used to disseminate information about voters' rights regarding health services at polling stations, which will make it easier for them to access the facilities. This research also opens up room for further studies involving qualitative analysis of the impact of social stigma and accessibility at polling stations. Thus, researchers can delve deeper into the

psychological challenges that influence vulnerable voters' decision to come to the polling stations and exercise their voting rights

PENUTUP

In an inclusion-oriented election, this study emphasizes the urgency of health regulation as an important tool to ensure the participation of vulnerable groups, including individuals with disabilities, the elderly, and those with special health needs. The study revealed that the main obstacle lies in the gaping gap between policies at the national level and their implementation on the ground. This is particularly evident in the provision of health facilities at polling stations, which are often inadequate to support the needs of vulnerable voters.

Despite efforts to implement health regulations, technical, social and psychological challenges remain a significant barrier. This limits vulnerable groups' access to the services they should receive. Thus, there is a need to strengthen policies that are more inclusive and responsive to the needs of all voters, so that the electoral system can reflect social justice values and eliminate discrimination. Such a democratic process will ensure that every citizen can participate equally and with dignity.

Concrete steps must be taken immediately to address this issue. The General Election Commission (KPU) together with the Ministry of Health need to develop comprehensive technical guidelines regarding the accessibility of health services at polling stations. These guidelines should include minimum facility standards, emergency response procedures, and monitoring mechanisms that ensure consistency of implementation in various regions. At the local level, specialized training for polling station staff is a strategic step to ensure they understand the needs of vulnerable voters, including the provision of assistance for individuals with special conditions. This approach can be strengthened through collaboration with community organizations that have expertise in supporting vulnerable groups.

On the other hand, local governments need to ensure adequate budget allocations for the provision of health facilities in polling stations, including the presence of medical personnel or immediate access to emergency services. Synergy between the central and local governments is

key in ensuring equitable distribution of resources. Technology development can also play an important role by providing digital platforms or applications that provide information related to health-friendly polling stations, so that voters can more easily plan their participation.

This integrated approach not only improves the effectiveness of health regulations in elections, but also strengthens the legitimacy of democracy by creating a system that truly protects the rights of all citizens. Only with a collective commitment from various parties can fair, inclusive and responsive elections to the needs of vulnerable groups be realized, establishing democracy as a space for all, without exception

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