

Political Participation of Voters With Disabilities in Depok City: A Study Case Participation Level in The Pemilu 2019 and Pilkada 2020

Rizqi Amalia^{1*}, Abdul Gofur¹

¹Political Science Department, Faculty of Social and Political Science, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jakarta

*Correspondence Email: rizqiamalia0406@gmail.com

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Abstract: *This research compares the inclusiveness of persons with disabilities in the Pemilu 2019 General Election with the Pilkada 2020 Regional Election by looking at the differentiating factors that cause an increase in voter participation of persons with disabilities by taking a case study of Depok City. Looking at the phenomenon of increased voter participation of persons with disabilities in the Pilkada 2020 Regional Election compared to the Pemilu 2019 Election, the Pilkada 2020 Regional Election is experiencing a COVID-19 outbreak, and the Pemilu 2019 Election is the most popular. Through descriptive analysis of election inclusiveness for people with disabilities in Depok City, this study will reveal the factors that lead to increased participation of people with disabilities and how election inclusiveness efforts for people with disabilities. This research uses descriptive qualitative methodology by conducting direct interviews with relevant stakeholders such as the Head of the Planning, Data, and Information Subdivision, the Head of Pertuni, and the Head of PPDI in Depok City. The results of this study showed how elections in Depok City can facilitate voters with disabilities.*

Keywords: *election inclusiveness; people with disabilities; political participation.*

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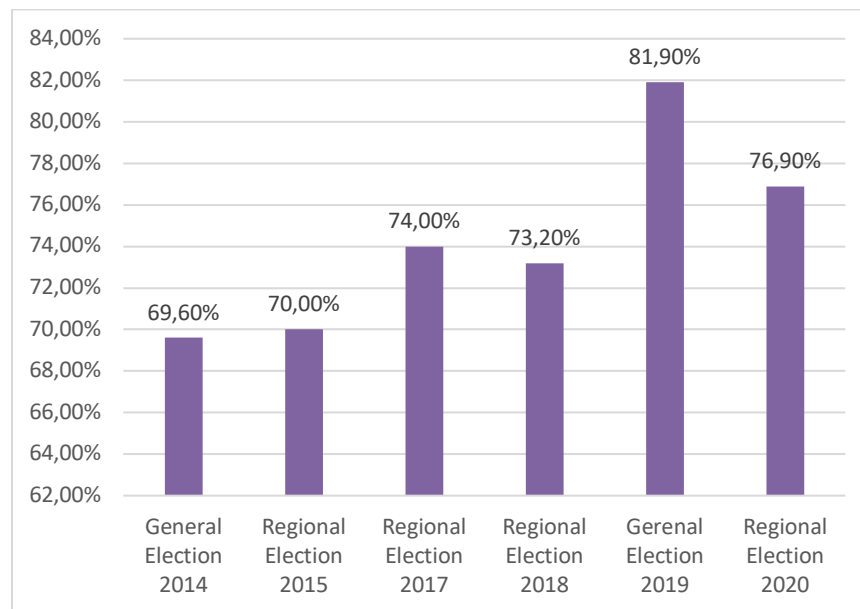
Introduction

There is an imbalance in the participation of voters with disabilities in Depok City between the Pemilu 2019 General Election and the Pilkada 2020 Pilkada. In the Pemilu 2019 elections, there were 1,577 voters with disabilities recorded in the DPT, DPTb, and DPK, with details of 814 men and 763 women. However, only 843 voters with disabilities cast their votes, or only 53% of voters with disabilities chose presidential candidates in the Pemilu 2019 elections (KPU Kota Depok, 2019). Meanwhile, there was an increase in the inequality of voters with disabilities between the Pemilu 2019 elections and the Pilkada 2020 regional elections. The Depok City General Election Commission succeeded in increasing the participation of voters with disabilities in the 2020 Pilkada. In DPT, DPTb, and DPK, there are 1,468 voters with disabilities, with details of 721 men and 747 women.

After the final count, 1,039 voters with disabilities voted for the Mayor of Depok, or 71% of voters with disabilities who participated in the Pilkada 2020 Pilkada (KPU Kota Depok, 2020).

According to the Cabinet Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia report, from the elections and regional elections organized by the KPU or KPUD, the Pemilu 2019 elections were more popular with Indonesians than the Pilkada 2018 and Pilkada 2020 regional elections. The Pemilu 2019 General Election was the most popular in Indonesia over the past six years (Hamonangan et al., 2022). In the Pemilu 2019 General Election, there was 81.90% political participation in Indonesia, or almost 82%, while in the Pilkada 2018 Regional Election, only 73.20%, and in the Pilkada 2020 Regional Election, only 76.90% (Hamonangan et al., 2022).

Figure 1.
Political Participation in the Last 6 Elections in Indonesia 2014-Regional Election 2020



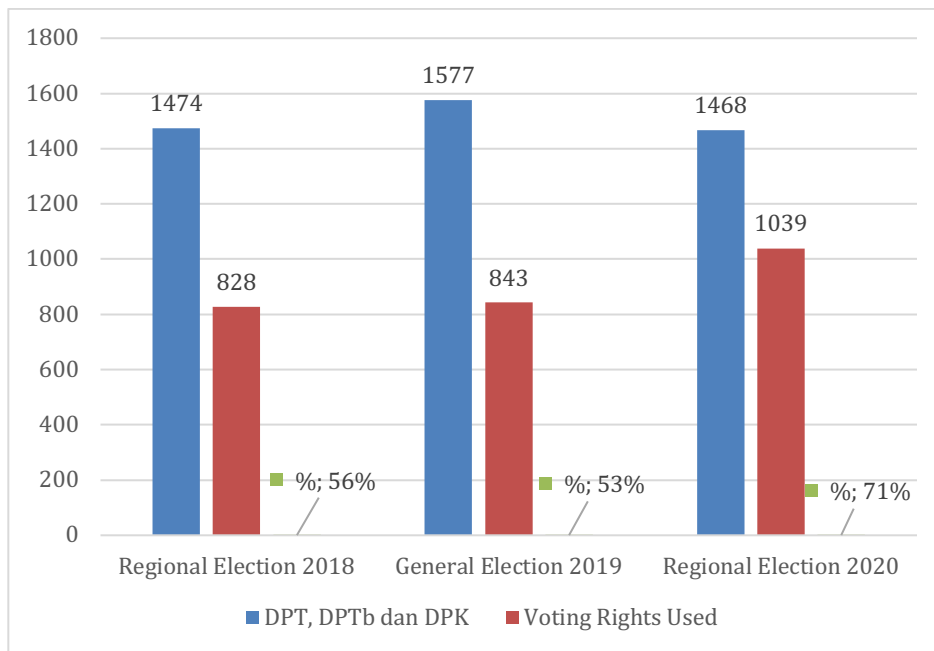
Source: KPU.go.id and databoks.katadata.go.id

In the Pemilu 2019 General Election, the participation of voters with disabilities in Depok City did not increase compared to the Pilkada 2018 Regional Election in the previous year. In the Pilkada 2018 elections, the participation of voters with disabilities in electing the Governor of West Java was 56%, with a record of 1,474 DPT, DPTb, and DPK voters with disabilities and 828 voters with disabilities who cast their votes. Disability voter disparity occurs in Depok City between regional and general elections, with a significant difference in numbers (KPU Kota Depok, 2020).

The difference in the participation of voters with disabilities in Depok City between the Pilkada 2018 Regional Election and the Pemilu 2019 General Election is 3%, with the Pilkada 2018 Regional Election being higher.

Meanwhile, the difference in the participation of voters with disabilities in Depok City between the Pemilu 2019 General Election and the Pilkada 2020 Regional Election is 17%, which is superior to the Pilkada 2020 Regional Election. Disability voter participation decreased in the Pemilu 2019 General Election, but there was an increase in the Pemilu 2019 Regional Election. This is evidenced by the number of voters with disabilities participating in the Pilkada 2018 Regional Election at 56%, the Pemilu 2019 General Election at 53%, and the Pilkada 2020 Regional Election at 71%. According to the open data of the Depok City KPU, the number of participation disabilities was higher in the Pilkada 2018 and Pilkada 2020 elections than in the Pemilu 2019 elections.

Figure 2.
Pilkada 2018-Pilkada 2020 Disability Voter Participation in Depok City



Source: Kota-Depok.KPU.go.id

The success of the Depok City KPU in organizing the Pilkada 2020 simultaneous regional elections has often caused the KPU to receive awards. The Jabar Public Relations Award, which has now changed to the Jabar Public Relations Cup, is an annual event in West Java to celebrate the West Java Province Anniversary. The Jabar Public Relations Award is held to give appreciation to every stakeholder who gives a positive image of the West Java Government in providing services to the community (JabarProv.go.id, 2023). Depok City became the first winner in the category of access polling places in the Pilkada 2018 Pilkada organized by the West Java KPU (JabarNews.com, 2018). In addition, the Depok City KPU received three awards at once for successfully organizing the Pilkada 2020 elections, one of which was the Pilkada 2020 Simultaneous Election Organizer for the most creative category in preventing the spread of COVID-19. Of the various awards, the Depok KPU received awards based on performance in the elections, not elections.

In the 2020 Pilkada, there was a significant increase in voter participation with disabilities in Depok City. Increasing the participation of voters with disabilities is the mission of the KPU, and the KPU needs to ensure that voter participation increases. As one part of the KPU's mission to increase voter participation and quality in elections, sovereign voters are decisive, so in elections, there is always an increase (KPU RI, n.d.). However, based on KPU Depok's data, the graph of disability voter participation is not stable or up and down. If guided by the KPU's mission, then what happens is that political participation continues to increase over time, not become unstable or even decrease.

In various regions, the number of voters with disabilities has increased, even

though it is still minimal. Reporting from the research of KPU Sleman, Bantul, Bulungan, and Kutai Kartanegara, it was found that the participation of people with disabilities had not been maximized (Rengganis et al., 2021). Although there has been an increase, there are still problems related to socialization, demand and support, data on people with disabilities, and accessibility (Schur et al., 2015). A different thing happened in Depok City, where the participation of voters with disabilities was higher during the Pilkada than in the general election. The presidential election itself is always higher than the Pilkada. Especially between the Pilkada 2018 regional Pemilu 2019 and Pilkada 2020 elections, the highest political participation was in the Pemilu 2019 elections.

The KPU of Depok City has tried to increase the participation of voters with disabilities in Depok City, even though in the Pemilu 2019 elections, the participation of voters with disabilities in Depok City decreased. The efforts are made before voting; the Depok City KPU has also prepared for the voting day. The KPU of Depok City briefed polling station officers to prioritize services for disabled voters. Assistance facilities at the polling stations were also provided for visually impaired voters using the C3 form prepared at all polling stations (JabarNews.com, 2018). Although there are no unique ballot prints for people with visual disabilities due to limited budget costs, the KPU of Depok City provides another solution by preparing braille templates with DPT voters with disabilities at each polling station (Liputan 6, 2020). However, this did not increase the participation of voters with disabilities in Depok City in the Pemilu 2019 election, which was higher than in the Pilkada 2020 Pilkada.

Method

The type of research used in this study is descriptive research with qualitative data. Using descriptive research, researchers will explore the phenomenon in depth through sources that can explain and provide valid data. The issues raised in descriptive research contain scientific values that are not opinions, and by using factual data, the results can be debated. According to Creswell, qualitative research is a method used in exploring and deepening understanding of the meaning of problems, generally derived from social or human nature (Creswell, 2015: 22). The descriptive qualitative research process will involve various essential efforts, such as asking questions and following procedures, collecting specific data to support research from various participants, analyzing data inductively from specific to general issues, and interpreting the meaning of the data (Creswell, 2015: 24).

The author will use descriptive qualitative research methods with interview techniques and literature studies to extract data and information about what factors caused the inequality of disability voter participation between the Pemilu 2019 General Election and the Pilkada 2020 Pilkada in Depok City. The phenomenon of inequality that occurs will be described in depth by looking at the role of stakeholders in Depok City in accommodating elections. In addition, this phenomenon is raised to reveal and evaluate the factors that make the difference between the Pilkada 2020 Regional Election and the Pemilu 2019 General Election so that there is an increase in Depok City. This research will be a critical suggestion for the Depok City KPU and other KPUs to play a maximum

role in facilitating voters, especially those with disabilities.

Not only in direct interviews, data sources can also be obtained from several published reports, such as the results of news portal interviews with journals. The data used in this research uses two types of resources, namely primary, semi-structured interviews with sources with questions that have been prepared as the main questions and probing questions from the results of the sources' answers to find accurate data. Secondary data can be found by processing data through documents, reports, or previous research.

The results of the researcher's analysis will be presented in a descriptive form that focuses on processes, theories, and unique and general characteristics based on the data that has been analyzed.

Theory of Disability Inclusivity in Elections

It has been said that elections should be held relatively, but it is rare to see inclusive voting and convenient inclusive procedures (Center, 2014). To create inclusive elections, inclusive voting and ways to increase voter participation beyond voting are needed (James & Garnett, 2020). Piven and Cloward, in their article, say that an inclusive election involves all citizens from all classes to improve their race and class struggles (Piven & Cloward, 1983).

Inclusiveness can be defined as empowering marginalized individuals to have the same opportunities as others. According to the World Bank, inclusiveness is a process to improve the requirements of individuals and groups to play a role in society (World Health Organization. & World Bank., 2011). Inclusivity is closely related to groups of people who are denied their human rights as citizens because they are victims of

discrimination, such as people with disabilities (Pierson, 2010). The application of inclusivity seeks to provide equal rights for someone who has five components of social exclusion, namely (1) poverty; (2) unemployment; (3) absence of social support networks; (4) influence of residence and social environment; (5) exclusion from public services based on the five components experienced by persons with disabilities (Pierson, 2010).

Political Participation in Elections

According to Miriam Budiardjo, political participation is the activity of a person or group of people who actively participate in political life, including the election of state leaders and directly influencing a government policy (public policy) in the country, either directly or indirectly (Budiardjo, 2015).

In addition, Huntington and Nelson provide opinions regarding forms of participation with different typologies, which include electoral activities, lobbying, organizational activities, seeking connections, and acts of violence (Nelson & Huntington, 1994). Electoral activities include voting, participating in campaigns, volunteering at the polls, seeking support for candidates, or anything that aims to influence the outcome of the electoral process in elections (Dedi, 2020).

From the various political participation described by Huntington and Nelson, disability participation in elections is only included in voting. Some people with disabilities do not get the application of inclusiveness in elections, such as participation in an election organizing committee (Mais & Layum, 2019). Their obstacle is that some regulations are burdensome to fulfill, for example, the minimum standard of education, which is

difficult to achieve due to a lack of education (Mahmudah et al., 2020).

As for the views of other forms of political participation by Dedi Irawan, according to him, political participation can be classified into four categories: voting or voting, political campaigns, group activities or systematic movements by a group such as demonstrations, terror, political discussions, and political contacts or lobbying (Rohaniah & Efriza, 2017). Ramlan Surbakti says that political participation is also related to the political system (Rohaniah & Efriza, 2017).

Election Organizer

The election organizer is an institution that organizes elections to elect members of the House of Representatives, members of the Regional Representatives Council, the President and Vice President, and to elect members of the Regional Representatives Council directly by the people. Based on Law Number 7 of 2017, the General Election Commission, abbreviated as KPU in the future, is a national, permanent, and independent election organizing institution carrying out elections. In addition to KPU, there is a Provincial General Election Commission, now abbreviated as Provincial KPU, which is the election organizer in the province, and a Regency or City General Election Commission, in the future abbreviated as Regency or City KPU, which is the election organizer in the regency or city.

A national, permanent, and independent Election Commission must be able to ensure the implementation of democracy over the sovereignty of the people. The implementation of general elections must be guaranteed and facilitated for all citizens who meet the voter requirements without exception, including those with disabilities that require special facilities. Establishing the

Regional Election Commission is a form of decentralization and an effort to maximize equal attention for all voters. Regional institutions are formed to reduce political participation in the regions so that political participation at the regional level can occur evenly, administratively, and democratically without gaps in political rights (Marijan, 2010).

As an autonomous transfer of the center to the regions, the KPUD has the duty and authority to organize the elections of regional and deputy regional heads. In the inclusion of elections, the KPUD can determine the procedures for the implementation of regional head and deputy regional head elections by the stages stipulated in laws and regulations, coordinate, organize, and control all stages of the implementation of regional head and deputy regional head elections, determine the date and procedures for the implementation of the campaign, as well as vote for regional head and deputy regional head elections. KPU, in principle, guarantees the constitutional rights of every citizen. To serve the community, the KPUD must carry out other duties and authorities regulated by laws and regulations (MKRI.id, 2016).

By looking at all stages of the election, researchers will analyze the inclusiveness of people with disabilities in Depok City in the Pemilu 2019 General Election and Pilkada 2020 Regional Election. The finding that there is an imbalance in the political participation of voters with disabilities will determine the role of stakeholders in Depok City in facilitating citizens to obtain political rights without exception. The contribution of stakeholders in Depok City will also be highlighted to find out what causes the inequality of political participation between the Pilkada 2020 Regional

Election and the Pemilu 2019 General Election.

Result and Discussion

The Role of Stakeholders in Election Inclusiveness for Persons with Disabilities

Before discussing this further, it is necessary to first understand what is meant by electoral inclusiveness. Electoral inclusiveness can be understood through the meaning of the words 'election' and 'inclusion.' Elections are political mechanisms for the selection of leadership and representation, with citizens' involvement as well as citizens' aspirations and interests (Hikam, 1999: 16–17). Meanwhile, inclusiveness ensures that all parties are included without discrimination as objects and subjects, and this involvement is not just to avoid conflict but to give individuals or groups a sense of belonging and motivation to contribute (Lasida, 2017). According to Miller and Katz, "Diversity without inclusion does not work." (Miller & Katz, 2009: 11).

However, until now, the paradigm of inclusive elections has only focused on voters in hospitals as inpatients (Wedarini, 2017). Elections cannot be inclusive for people with disabilities if they only provide braille templates at a few polling stations. The KPU of Depok City does not yet have data on where people with disabilities are and where they vote.

However, one of the manifestations of inclusive elections can be seen in how much the voting list of voters with disabilities covers, the more inclusive the election is. An increase in the use of voting rights in elections is a sign that elections are inclusive and that more voters with disabilities are being served. An inclusive election can be seen by not discriminating against any group of voters, intentionally

or unintentionally (Permatasari, 2023). If a process can have an impact on the loss of disability voting rights, then the KPU needs to provide solutions so that the voting rights of people with disabilities can still be used (Wedarini, 2017). Inclusiveness in elections can be seen from the various roles played by stakeholders by looking at the factors that increase voter participation with disabilities.

In making inclusive elections, two strategies must be employed: equitable polling arrangements and adequate polling arrangements (Wedarini, 2017). Election arrangements can work well if they can be done by serving all groups of voters, such as voters with disabilities who have obstacles to participating in elections.

To increase the inclusiveness of elections for people with disabilities, the KPU of Depok City collaborates with social organizations related to disabilities in Depok City, namely PPDI and Pertuni DPC Depok City. The role of stakeholders is significant in increasing the number of voters with disabilities in elections, focusing on providing political rights to all citizens without exception, including those with disabilities.

The involvement of social organizations with disabilities is a support for the KPU of Depok City in socializing the Pemilu 2019 and Pilkada 2020 elections. Socialization related to the Pilkada 2020 Regional Election was only done twice, while the Pemilu 2019 Election was carried out one more time than the Pilkada 2020 Regional Election. Although the Pilkada 2020 Pilkada was only conducted twice, social disability organizations such as Pertuni and PPDI DPC Depok managed to maximize socialization.

The presence of PPDI DPC Depok has a significant impact on increasing voter participation for those with

disabilities. The reason is that in the Pemilu 2019 elections, PPDI had not yet been formed in Depok City and began to be present in August Pilkada 2020, ahead of the Pilkada 2020 Pilkada. The presence of PPDI in Depok City has had an impact on increasing the participation of people with disabilities. The socialization carried out by PPDI in the Pilkada 2020 Pilkada emphasizes to voters with disabilities that they have voting rights that must be channeled in the Pilkada. The efforts made by PPDI are also earnest, with the absence of data on voters with disabilities in each polling station and the type of disability making it difficult for PPDI to know what is needed for each polling station that has voters with disabilities so that voters with disabilities have more access to both facilities and assistance.

The socialization held by PPDI DPC Depok City is a new thing in increasing the participation of people with disabilities. Even though the Pilkada 2020 Pilkada is experiencing a COVID-19 outbreak, the socialization carried out by PPDI is still running optimally. With only two socializations in the Pilkada 2020 Pilkada, the Chairperson of PPDI DPC Depok City, Mrs. Natalina, discussed the work programs of Paslon 1 Pradi Supriatna-Afifah Alia and Paslon 2 Mohammad Idris-Imam Budi Hartono.

Another case with Pertuni: according to the Chairperson of Pertuni in the Pilkada 2020 Pilkada and Pemilu 2019 Elections, the increase in voter participation with disabilities in the Pilkada 2020 Pilkada is due to the more accessible system of the Pilkada 2020 Pilkada compared to the Pemilu 2019 Election. Voters with disabilities will be more willing to come to the polling stations and cast their votes in the Pilkada 2020 Pilkada than in the Pemilu 2019 Election, for efficiency reasons. Not only

the complexity of the systematic granting of voting rights, but voters with disabilities are more interested in voting for the mayor of their region than the president.

Most of them feel too lazy to come to the polling station because, according to them, the voting system (election) during the Pemilu 2019 Election is complicated; there is a President, DPR, DPRD, and DPD, and most of the paper is complicated. Meanwhile, the Pilkada 2020 Pilkada only chose the mayor, and there were only two candidates even then. (Interview with Mr. Faishal, Chairman of Pertuni Depok City, February 8, 2024, Depok)

Meanwhile, they want to vote because of the encouragement from groups they can trust, namely Pertuni and PPDI Depok City. This is evident from the fact that, after socialization, they will ask what they should do and who they should vote for to be the head of the social organization group they belong to. Mrs. Natalina said that after socialization, PPDI members would generally ask Mrs. Natalina about their political choices and who they should vote for.

After every socialization, they (PPDI et al. members) will immediately ask me who I will vote for (during the Pilkada 2020 Pilkada) and who they should vote for. I can only re-explain the vision and mission presented earlier and return them to them where they think they are suitable. (Interview with Mrs. Natalina, Chairperson of PPDI Depok City, February 13, 2024, Depok).

Pierson (2010) explained that one of the exclusion components is the absence of social networks or the difficulty of getting relationships. The existence of social organizations such as PPDI and Pertuni in Depok City can increase the

participation of people with disabilities by providing an extension to socialize (Virendrakumar et al., 2018). In addition, people with disabilities often have their voting rights used only to benefit one party. Ms. Natalina stated that people with disabilities only trust their groups.

Factors Influencing Political Participation

According to Dusseldorp (2001), some factors influence citizens' political participation, namely economic, social, and political factors. In economic factors, several things become derivatives, such as the level of community income, the provision of assistance in the form of money, and the number of family dependents. During social factors, several things become derivatives, such as being able to socialize and adapt, community culture, and one's level of education, which can affect one's political participation. Then there are political factors, which can influence the level of citizen participation. During the campaign, the political communication of candidate pairs can impact citizens' voting; awareness of the importance of voting in elections to one's political knowledge in policymaking is one of the political factors in a country's political participation (Waltz & Schippers, 2021).

Surbakti also provides an opinion regarding the factors that influence the level of political participation of citizens. Like Dusseldorp, Surbakti argues that political awareness, trust in government performance, social status, economic status, the influence of family political affiliation and the immediate environment, and one's organizational background can affect citizens' political participation (Surbakti, 1992).

Based on the theory of inclusiveness of persons with disabilities

in elections, some factors hinder the political participation of voters with disabilities, one of which is exclusion from public services (Pierson, 2010). Political participation of people with disabilities is also hampered because it is challenging to realize disability-inclusive elections. Various structural problems become obstacles, such as the lack of socialization, which is only carried out two to three times and needs to be improved to provide comprehensive information regarding the Pemilu 2019 and Pilkada 2020 regional elections. In addition, the Pilkada 2020

Pilkada is also experiencing a COVID-19 outbreak, which limits movement (Widyadhari, 2023).

Election Organizer Readiness Factor

Depok City is the seventh most populous city in West Java. In Pemilu 2019, the population of Depok City reached 2,406,826 people, while in Pilkada 2020, it increased to 2,484,186 people. Depok City is also a metropolitan city in Jabodetabek, the largest metropolitan area in the world and the largest urban area in Indonesia and Southeast Asia (Silitonga, 2010).

Figure 3.
Total Population in West Jawa

West Jawa Area	Population by Regency/City (Person)		
	2018	2019	2020
West Jawa Province	48.683.861	49.316.712	49.935.858
Bogor	5.840.907	5.965.410	6.088.232
Bekasi	3.630.907	3.763.886	3.899.017
Bandung	3.717.291	3.775.279	3.831.505
Bekasi City	2.931.897	3.003.923	3.075.690
Garut	2.606.399	2.622.425	2.636.637
Bandung City	2.503.708	2.507.888	2.510.103
Depok City	2.330.333	2.406.826	2.484.186
Sukabumi	2.460.693	2.466.272	2.470.219
Karawang	2.336.009	2.353.915	2.370.488
Cianjur	2.260.620	2.263.072	2.264.328
Cirebon	2.176.213	2.192.903	2.209.633
Tasikmalaya	1.751.295	1.754.128	1.755.710

Source: Jabar.BPS.go.id

However, based on the data, only 53% of people with disabilities participated by casting their votes in the Pemilu 2019 elections. Not without reason, the lack of participation of persons with disabilities is because the C1 form letter or invitation to come to the polling station and vote is not equipped with braille templates for people who are blind, the absence of KPPS officers who approach

the homes of persons with disabilities to offer access assistance to the polling station, or even the unavailability of braille templates evenly distributed throughout the polling station.

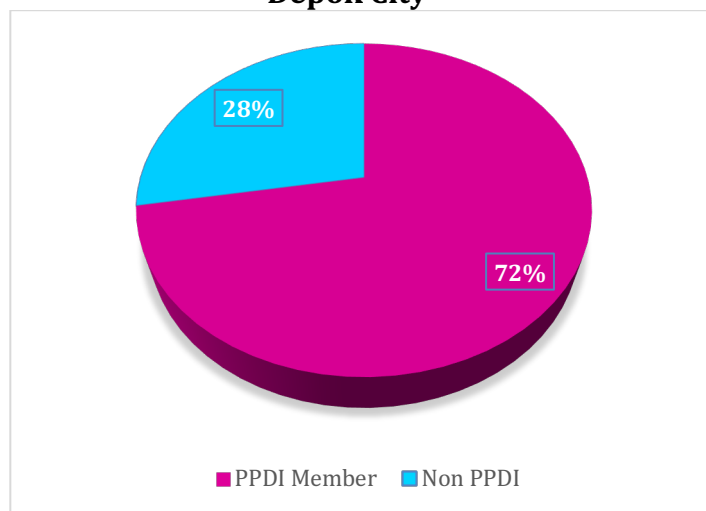
The unpreparedness of the KPU of Depok City is why election inclusiveness for voters with disabilities in Depok City has not been maximized. In fact, until the 2024 general election, the KPU of Depok

City did not have exact data on people with disabilities at each polling station other than based on information from neighborhood associations and residents. This hampers socialization by ensuring their access and providing facilities tailored to the type of disability for voters with disabilities. In addition, the socialization held by the KPU of Depok City

was only conducted three times in the Pemilu 2019 Election.

The increase in the participation of voters with disabilities in the Pilkada 2020 Pilkada is not due to the readiness of the Depok City KPU but because there is a factor in the presence of PPDI in Depok City, which helped socialize the Pilkada 2020 Pilkada to 751 PPDI members.

Figure 4.
Participation of Persons with Disabilities in the Pilkada 2020 Regional Election in Depok City



Source: Kota-Depok.KPU.go.id

KPPS officers who know there are voters with disabilities at the polling station will approach the homes of voters with disabilities to offer assistance to the polling station because there are several polling stations with access that is difficult for people with disabilities to pass, such as rocky or slippery roads such as polling stations in Sukmajaya. By providing wheelchairs for voters with visual disabilities, tables in the voting box adapted to voters with disabilities in wheelchairs, and services with communication adapted to people with disabilities, the implementation of the Pilkada 2020 Pilkada is more inclusive

than the Pemilu 2019 Election. Although there was a COVID-19 outbreak in the Pilkada 2020 Pilkada, health protocols are still being implemented. KPPS officers also contact persons with disabilities who do not have a companion to assist—the availability of braille templates at 4,015 polling stations in Depok City. However, there are complaints that braille templates in all polling stations are still lacking, or that there are people with visual disabilities who do not get them because the number of braille templates is not adjusted to the number of voters with visual disabilities per polling station.

In addition, some people with disabilities have actively participated by participating as KPPS officers. Persons with disabilities who became KPPS officers took part in inviting other persons with disabilities to attend the polling stations to cast their votes. Providing information to persons with disabilities is not only the socialization of the KPU of Depok City but also the unofficial socialization of PPDI, Pertuni, and other disabilities who take part as KPPS officers.

Not only the KPU of Depok City, PPDI, Pertuni, and KPPS officers with disabilities who conducted socialization for people with disabilities, but also the two candidate pairs in the Pilkada 2020 Pilkada in Depok City, namely Paslon 1 Pradi Supriatna-Afifah Alia and Paslon 2 Mohammad Idris-Imam Budi Hartono, also attracted people with disabilities to participate politically in the Pilkada 2020 Pilkada. One of them is the KDS, or Kartu Depok Sehat, a work program created by Paslon 2 with the objective of assisting the elderly and empowered with disabilities through social service by providing food assistance, wheelchairs, hearing aids, prosthetic limbs, and blind sticks. This work program is undoubtedly expected to be inclusive of people with disabilities (Khalyubi et al., 2021). By cooperating with voters with disabilities, Candidate Two lures them into giving equal rights and inclusiveness to people with disabilities in Depok City if they vote for Candidate Number Two—the work program factors promised by Paslon 2.

Conclusion

In conclusion, I conclude that the implementation of inclusive elections in Depok City has not been successful, with the absence of braille templates that match the number of voters with visual disabilities because the KPU of Depok City

does not record the number of people with disabilities along with the type of disability at each polling station. Despite not having a particular lane for disabilities or adapted polling booths, accessibility to voting for voters with disabilities is inclusive because there is assistance from KPPS officers who accompany voters with disabilities. The road to the polling station also does not have rocks or stairs, but there are still slippery roads.

However, election inclusiveness efforts for persons with disabilities in the Pilkada 2020 Pilkada have increased compared to the Pemilu 2019 Election. KPPS officers also try to ensure that persons with disabilities get prioritized services through particular communication or by approaching their homes.

The presence of PPDI in Depok City increases the participation of people with disabilities in internal non-formal socialization related to the Pilkada 2020 Pilkada. The desire of persons with disabilities to vote in the Pilkada 2020 Pilkada increased because there were candidate work programs that tried to facilitate persons with disabilities. In addition, people with disabilities who began to become KPPS officers opened up a new space for other people with disabilities to be increasingly socialized regarding the Pilkada 2020 Pilkada.

To increase voter participation among people with disabilities, it is essential to apply the principle of inclusivity to ensure that all citizens with the right to vote can participate in the election without any obstacles. In implementing inclusive elections, all people with disabilities are involved in the electoral process at all levels, whether voting, being elected, or becoming an organizing committee. The principle of inclusiveness is a parameter of the Depok

City KPU's efforts to ensure equal voting rights for people with disabilities by building friendly elections. Inclusivity for people with disabilities in elections aims to ensure quality elections with participation from all citizens without exception. The broader the list of voters with disabilities, the more inclusive the election. The increase in voting rights in elections indicates that the more people with disabilities are given their rights, the more inclusive the elections are. Because the more inclusive the election is, the more citizens will get their rights. The more inclusive elections are for people with disabilities, the more facilities, services, and empowerment there are for them.

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