

**Conference Paper**

# Democracy Volunteer Strategy in Increasing Participation of People With Disabilities at the Mayor Election in Bandar Lampung 2020

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**Abstract.**

Disabilities can occur either physically or mentally. This is often what undermines people with disabilities, while political participation is an important aspect in a democratic state. There was an increase in the participation of people with disabilities, based on PKPU No. 8 of 2017 through 10 existing socialization methods. This study looks at volunteer democracy strategies involving the planning, ideas, and execution of an activity, and the obstacles that affect socialization. Participation of persons with disabilities in the Mayoral Election in Bandar Lampung in 2020 reached 97% of the total DPT of 745 people, which was very different to the participation of people with disabilities in 2015. This figure was only 87% of the total number of DPT which is only 141 people. The method in this research is a qualitative descriptive research approach using the snowball sampling technique. The data collection process was done using observation, interview and documentation techniques. Analysis of the data used several stages, namely the data reduction stage, the data presentation and the data verification stage using a data triangulation method. The theory in this study employs theoretical indicators from Firmanzah which is a political strategy in which there is a strategy (message and media) that looks at the supporting and inhibiting factors of democratic volunteers in socialization. The results of this study indicate that the participation of persons with disabilities in the 2020 Bandar Lampung Mayoral Election experienced an increase, from the total number of DPT 745 people and 729 participating. Messaging and media strategies carried out by democracy volunteers using face-to-face communication socialization methods and social media is an effective strategy because it can reach people with disability in all aspects. The participation of persons with disabilities is also increasing, supported by two factors. Factor supporting facilities like supporting facilities, village officials support, organizers (KPPS), and many DPT (permanent voter lists) have been recorded. Inhibiting factors include the lack of sensitivity from the community housing for persons with disabilities, and persons with mental disabilities who have voting rights are mobilized. As there have been many records of persons with disabilities, this study can further increase the participation of persons with disabilities in the next election to a 100%.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Strategy is an overall approach related to planning, ideas and execution of an activity carried out within a certain period of time, and in a good strategy there is solid teamwork. Have a theme and identify supporting factors in accordance with the principles of a real implementation. More efficient in funding and using tactics in achieving the intended goals.<sup>1</sup> The strategies used in the political realm include political branding, figureheads, political issues, as well as political marketing, a strategy carried out by certain parties and can also be taken by opposing parties.<sup>2</sup>

Volunteer democracy is a social movement formed to increase the participation and quality of voters in exercising their right to vote. This involves the widest possible involvement of the community, where they become the pioneers of democracy for their community. Democracy volunteers are KPU's partners in carrying out the voter socialization and education agenda on a basis<sup>2</sup>. The democracy volunteer program regulated in general election commission regulation (PKPU) No. 8 of 2017 article 4 involves community groups from 10 (ten) strategic voter bases namely family base, youth voter base, beginner voter base, female voter base, disabled base disability, voter base with special needs, marginal voter base, community base, religious base and internet citizen base. Regarding the basis for each democracy volunteer there are 10 (ten) bases, the researcher emphasized that the research conducted only took samples on a disability basis in order to save time for research effectiveness. Disability itself is a limitation or inability to do something that is considered abnormal in humans in general. Democratic pioneers will be formed at every base who will then become extension workers in each community. This division is based on a voter base which is carried out as a result of awareness because not all elements of society can be reached by (KPU). Disability itself is a limitation or inability to do something that is considered abnormal in humans in general. Democratic pioneers will be formed at every base who will then become extension workers in each community. This division is based on a voter base which is carried out as a result of awareness because not all elements of society can be reached by (KPU). Disability itself is a limitation or inability to do something that is considered abnormal in humans in general. Democratic pioneers will be formed at every base who will then become extension workers in each community. This division is based on a voter base which is carried out as a result of awareness because not all elements of society can be reached by (KPU).<sup>3</sup>

Political participation according to Ramlan Surbakti is the participation of citizens in determining all decisions as well as those concerning and affecting their lives.<sup>4</sup> The measure of community participation is not only assessed by how many people are present in giving their voting rights, at polling stations (TPS) on voting day or voter turnout, but how involved voters are in each stage of the election.<sup>5</sup> The definition of disability is a diverse group of people, including persons with disabilities who experience physical disabilities, mental disabilities or a combination of physical and mental disabilities. The term persons with disabilities varies greatly, while the social ministry refers to persons with disabilities as persons with disabilities. The Ministry of National Education refers to people with special needs, while the Ministry of Health refers to people with disabilities.<sup>6</sup> Types of disability can be grouped into physical disabilities (blind, deaf and physically disabled) mental disabilities and physical and mental disabilities.

The 2020 mayoral election itself is an election held to fill the positions of people's representatives such as governors, regents and mayors. This election was carried out by 3 (three) candidate pairs, namely Eva Dwiana – Dedi Amrullah, Yusuf Kohar – Tulus Purnomo, Rycko Menoza – Johan Sulaiman which was held on December 9 2020 carried out directly by local residents who met the requirements. Regional head elections are carried out in a package together with deputy regional heads.

Political participation is one of the benchmarks for the functioning of democracy in a country. The logic built is that the higher the level and intensity of citizens' political participation in a country, the more democratic the country will be. Meanwhile, political participation is defined simply as efforts to support candidates to win election contests. Political participation is an important aspect in a democratic country. According to Herbert McClosky, participation is the voluntary activities of citizens through what they go through in the process of electing rulers, and directly or indirectly, in shaping public policy. Citizens who only consist of simple people tend to be less taken into account in political processes.<sup>7</sup> Especially for people with disabilities, with their situation being a minority that is often overlooked. The election of the mayor and deputy mayor as the nation's great destiny can ideally be enjoyed and participated in by all people without exception. The formulation of the problem posed is as follows. What strategy do democracy volunteers use in building communication with people with disabilities about the importance of people's voting rights in elections? What are the factors that hinder democracy volunteers in increasing community participation?

## 2. METHODS

This type of research uses qualitative research methods. This type of field research is essentially a method for finding research that is specific and realistic about what is happening. The data was obtained from democracy volunteers for the 2020 Bandarlampung Pilwalkot election through the intermediary of the Bandarlampung City KPU, those who were previously elected by the Bandarlampung City KPU and then together with the KPU went into the field to convince the public to continue to exercise their right to vote with the many political issues that are currently happening. This research is descriptive in nature, which aims to explain and describe the orientation towards politics systematically. Descriptive research is a problem-solving procedure that is investigated based on the facts that appear as they are. The data sources used are Primary Data and Secondary Data. To obtain research data that is complete and can be justified for its accuracy, the data collection techniques used by researchers to retrieve some data to obtain information are as follows: Interview, Observation, and Documentation Study. Data analysis in qualitative research is carried out at the time of data collection and after the completion of data collection within a certain time. The qualitative data analysis process was carried out through 3 (three) stages, namely data reduction, data presentation or display and data verification then the data collection techniques used by researchers in taking some data in order to obtain information are as follows: Interviews (Interviews), Observations, and Documentation Studies. Data analysis in qualitative research is carried out at the time of data collection and after the completion of data collection within a certain time. The qualitative data analysis process was carried out through 3 (three) stages, namely data reduction, data presentation or display and data verification then the data collection techniques used by researchers in taking some data in order to obtain information are as follows: Interviews (Interviews), Observations, and Documentation Studies. Data analysis in qualitative research is carried out at the time of data collection and after the completion of data collection within a certain time. The qualitative data analysis process was carried out through 3 (three) stages, namely data reduction, data presentation or display and data verification.

## 3. RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Democracy Volunteer Strategy in Increasing the Participation of People with Disabilities

Persons with disabilities who require special attention and facilities in general elections, therefore the KPU must prepare a supportive strategy to support them in participating. The political participation of persons with disabilities does not necessarily increase, nor can the KPU work alone without assistance. For this reason, in increasing the political participation of persons with disabilities, the KPU formed a volunteer body to assist them as stated in (PKPU) No. 8 of 2017, this was justified by Dedy Triadi that "in order to increase participation, election benchmarks are considered successful by increasing political participation, especially in persons with disabilities. And to increase that participation.

### 3.1. Message Strategy

A strategy is an overall approach related to planning, ideas and execution of an activity carried out within a certain period of time, and in a good strategy, there is solid teamwork. The self-messaging strategy used by volunteers with disabilities to make it easier for the public to understand is that political messages must be packaged in such a way, this is due to the many layers and segments of society that make democratic volunteers divided into several bases. Democracy volunteers assisted by the KPU as their facilities use a message strategy using the face-to-face communication method. The following is the action of the message strategy.

### 3.2. Face-to-Face Communication

Face-to-face communication or interpersonal communication is face-to-face communication between people, which allows each participant to capture the reactions of others directly, both verbally and nonverbally. Interpersonal communication or interpersonal communication is the process of sending and receiving messages, between two people or between a small group of people with some effects and some instant feedback.

Volunteers with disabilities carry out outreach assisted by other base colleagues. Hamid Fahmi also intervened to make the socialization process successful. Hamid Fahmi said, "They were enthusiastic about being present in the socialization process. In one socialization process, we got a total of 20 people in one socialization period. But those who come sometimes reach 35 people". This statement was justified by Mr. Indrawan "I and my friends with disabilities are enthusiastic about socialization because we want to know about our future leaders".

Democracy volunteers themselves chose the face-to-face communication method because it is more efficient in conveying socialization material. Providing materials for people with disabilities requires more effort, given the limitations of those who are not physically perfect. However, those who want to take part in socialization must be given a thumbs up for their courage to come. In the face-to-face socialization method, there is an effort by the KPU to be assisted by democratic volunteers to provide political education for persons with disabilities.

- (a) Citizens Forum Village officials are tasked with protecting their citizens, as well as being tasked with reminding them of the importance of participating in elections. Inculcation of participation should start from where they live, such as the encouragement of the RT head, family, and also neighbours. So that those who have deficiencies feel motivated that their voices are also needed in elections.

The Bandar Lampung City KPU is assisted by democracy volunteers as election organizers, the general election commission has and will continue to try to run voter education programs. As an effort to increase the participation and quality of voters through the process of instilling democratic values. In other words, political socialization is political education in a narrow sense. The goals of political education according to Kartini Karto are as follows:

- (b) Can understand the socio-political situation full of conflict.
- (c) Dare to be assertive in giving constructive criticism towards a better condition of society.
- (d) Its activities are directed at the process of democratization, individual or individuals and the democratization of all social institutions and state institutions.
- (e) Able to fight for certain interests and ideologies, especially ideologies that are in

harmony with the security and welfare of living together.<sup>8</sup>

The purpose of political education is not only about understanding political rights but about how to love a country. With their understanding of the meaning of the state, they will not let their voting rights fall to the wrong leadership. Education is done intentionally with a specific purpose. In general, education aims to bring about changes in students. Education has a close relationship with politics, it can even be said that there is no education without political direction. Educational institutions and processes play an important role in shaping the political behavior of people in a country.

### 3.3. Media Strategy

In today's digital era, if socialization is only done face-to-face, it will be very far behind regarding the times. There needs to be a new revolution regarding existing strategies, the internet is now a thing that is commonly found everywhere. That way the media strategy used by volunteers with disabilities using social media methods makes it easier to reach them because not all theories and information about elections can be conveyed during face-to-face outreach. The following are the socialization methods used by democracy volunteers in increasing the participation of voters with disabilities:

The next socialization method chosen by volunteers is social media, which is a long-distance communication tool that can connect one person to another. Nowadays social media cannot be separated from daily activities, most Indonesian citizens cannot be separated from social media. Starting from those who are just looking for entertainment to those who are looking for income, whether they realize it or not, social media is a part of human life.

Realizing this, many government agencies are now actively involved in social media in order to make it easier for them to reach a wider audience. And also greatly affect human behavior because anything can be influenced by social networks. However, sometimes this advantage is misused by spreading false news (hoaxes) so that people who are not careful about the authenticity of the news are easily influenced which can result in something fatal. This often happens when a political year is in progress, between supporters of one candidate pair degrading the image of another candidate pair.

The social media method is an effective method, because in today's digital era, the internet is an easy way to get all work done, it's no wonder that social media is used as a method of socializing democracy volunteers.

The success of democracy volunteers in carrying out strategies to increase the political participation of persons with disabilities by using certain methods. The political participation of persons with disabilities in the 2020 Bandarlampung Mayoral Election was recorded on the DPT (fixed voter list) as many as 745 people while those who exercised their right to vote were 729 people, this can be seen from the number of DPT (fixed voter list) in 2015 as many as 141 people and 123 people exercised their right to vote. Comparison of the fixed voter list which is very far from 2015 to 2020, there is the intervention of volunteers in it. In 2020 the sophistication of social media also supports the increase in the political participation of persons with disabilities. With many persons with disabilities registered on the final voter list.

### 3.4. Factors Supporting and Hindering the Political Participation of People with Disabilities

Participation is about taking part in activities, participating and participating. The role of politics is closely related to political activity, from professional politicians, voters, party activities to demonstrations. In a general sense, political participation is the activity of a person or group of people to participate actively in political life.

It is not easy to convince them to exercise their right to vote, with all the limitations they have in coming to public places they must have great courage. And not all of them are able to accept their situation, few are involved in socialization activities.

Factors that are thought to influence the level of a person's political participation are political awareness and trust in the government (political system). What is meant by political awareness is awareness of rights and obligations as citizens. This concerns a person's knowledge of the social and political environment and concerns a person's interest and concern for the social and political environment in which they live. The following are the supporting and inhibiting factors for the right to vote for persons with disabilities.

### 3.5. Supporting factors

The supporting factor is a process of political participation. the coronavirus pandemic, minority violence, and racial riots are things that must be faced. Because political participation is fundamental to democracy. Not only as part of the process of choosing leaders and making policies but also exercising control over the agenda that has been decided together. Issues that are currently developing are proven to have contributed to encouraging political participation, although other techniques such as time, place and ease of providing are other important factors. The following are some of the factors that support and hinder the participation process of persons with disabilities:

### 3.6. Facility

Facilities are things that can increase political participation, polling places that are close, complete and safe will support voters to go vote during elections. The point is that if the polling station is close to the voter's house, then he will go to vote, and if the polling station is far from the voter's house, they will think not to vote because the access is quite far.



According to Mr. Dedy Triadi as chairman of the KPU that “the data obtained in every area where persons with disabilities are expected to be able to provide adequate facilities, we ask every polling station to be disability friendly. At the time of entering or coming to TPS”.<sup>9</sup> It’s not just a matter of general elections, any public place if it has adequate facilities will surely make its visitors comfortable.

It is hoped that the facilities and infrastructure provided by the KPU of Bandarlampung City can increase the political participation of persons with disabilities. With the facilities and infrastructure provided by the KPU, one of which is polling stations that can be accessed by persons with disabilities, it is hoped that this will encourage them to express their right to vote. The same thing was conveyed by Mr. Robiul, who said regarding the facilities from the KPU that “KPU tries to provide what voters need, especially people with disabilities, as much as possible at each polling station we provide accessible polling stations. We provide a special person specifically to help them, for the deaf, some TPS we provide translators, but not all of them, we are still working on all TPS”.<sup>10</sup>

Persons with disabilities Mr. Indrawan has also stated that “The TPS that I went to was in the middle of the city, there were assisted by KPPS officers who specifically serve us persons with disabilities so we don’t have to stand in long queues with them normal people”.<sup>11</sup> The same thing was conveyed by Mr. Sukoyoso that “the TPS that I visited provided interpreters/translators so my colleagues who need the help of translators don’t have to bother anymore”.<sup>12</sup> The statements of persons with disabilities, indicates that they have felt helped by the facilities that the KPU has provided.

Existing facilities can be concluded that facilities and infrastructure are important aspects in increasing the political participation of persons with disabilities. In addition, the facilities for voting aids provided at each polling station are in the form of:

- (a) like the letters brile for the blind
- (b) templates that have been adjusted to the ballots which are also equipped with holes so they only have to vote assisted by their families accompanying them or the KPPS officers on duty.
- (c) There are also hearing aids for the deaf (Hearing Aid)
- (d) Providing accessible places for persons with disabilities, especially the physically disabled.

Mr. Dedy Triadi also confirmed the existing facilities and infrastructure at TPS during the election “Voting facilities and infrastructure at each TPS provide voting aids, such as brile letters and templates that have been adapted to ballot papers that are equipped with holes for them. to vote, they only need to vote assisted by KPPS officers, namely

those who are blind, hearing aids for the deaf and places that are accessible for the physically impaired”<sup>18</sup>. The complete facilities when they vote, this is one of the factors that can make them want to vote again in the next election. Their comfort and trust in the KPU can increase their desire to participate.

#### 1. Officers and Organizers (KPPS)

KPPS officers who carry out their respective duties and roles can be a supporter of the good conduct of elections. Because when there are activities that are not appropriate, it will affect other activities. Mr. Indrawan as a disabled person said “A friendly TPS officer is one of the factors that will make us persons with disabilities feel comfortable. TPS with access will also increase the confidence of us persons with disabilities when voting”.<sup>13</sup> The same thing was conveyed by Mr. Sukoyoso “I could not hear what they were saying, but when I was there I was directed patiently by the KPPS officer”.<sup>14</sup> Those with disabilities really really need help, so we as normal people have to help them.

Hamid Fahmi as a volunteer with disabilities confirmed that “every polling station we provide a special person to help persons with disabilities to make it easier for them to vote”.<sup>15</sup> This can support the interest of persons with disabilities to come to TPS because they feel special. In 2015, people with disabilities complained that they did not feel special when they came to TPS, because they queued together with people who were physically fit and did not prioritize those with disabilities. Access to polling stations is crucial if they are not met, if polling stations are not accessible then how can people with disabilities access those locations. if TPS does not have access, it is certain that persons with disabilities will have difficulty exercising their voting rights independently in general elections and local elections.

#### 1. DPT (Fixed Voter List)

The DPT is the voters compiled by the KPU based on voter data in the last election coupled with population data. Starting to record voters with disabilities is rapid progress, this is many times the number of DPT from the 2015 Pilwalkot election. The permanent voter list is data that has been corrected by the PPS that has been determined by the Regency/City KPU/KIP. The KPU’s success in registering persons with disabilities is a level of success that supports the continuity of elections. The KPU also has a way to get their families with disabilities to register them. So their data is not only taken from member data listed in the organization, both PERTUNI and HWDI organizations, but also taken from the PPK survey.

Mr. Dedy Triadi as the Chairperson of the Bandarlampung City KPU said that “our organizers who are stationed in the District and Kelurahan are PPK and PPS. So they

also carry out outreach in their respective areas because it is not certain that democracy volunteers can reach all layers of the electorate with disabilities. And not all are open that their family members have persons with disabilities because this is still considered a negative view in society. Now, those who were able to reach it were friends from PPK and PPS in the sub-districts and villages to be able to reach socialization. And we ask that every socialization be carried out offline, what we used to do with 50 people. Within those 50 people, there must already be 10 community bases".<sup>16</sup>

Regarding the delivery from Mr. Dedy Triadi, this is an effective strategy besides relying on volunteers. Those who are far from the socialization place and are not willing to come to the socialization place, can still be registered and get socialization with them following village activities carried out by PPK and PPS. So that those who are afraid to meet strangers can freely socialize only with the people of their village.

#### 1. **Obstacle factor**

So far, persons with disabilities have often received various negative stigmas, either implicitly or explicitly. This stigma arises due to the influence of stereotypes that people with disabilities have deficiencies and are unable to do various things well, sometimes even marginalized. As a society, they forget that they have the same rights as other human beings. In addition to the supporting factors, there are also inhibiting factors in the use of the right to vote for persons with disabilities:

#### 2. Acuch Community

There is no sensitivity of the community around where they live and even isolates them. People with disabilities often get other views from society, this makes them reluctant to socialize. With this, the political participation of persons with disabilities can be made effective so that they can reach them from all aspects. Mr. Indrawan also confirmed that "I often get cynical looks from my neighbours when I'm outside the house, sometimes this makes me reluctant to leave the house".<sup>17</sup>

The conclusion is that society must care about those with disabilities, treating them the same as other human beings can increase their confidence in themselves. So they are not reluctant to leave the house and socialize with other people. When the election arrives, they are used to socializing so they can participate fully by participating in a series of general elections.

#### 1. (a) People with Mental Disabilities or Mentally Impaired

People with mental disabilities or mentally retarded still have the right to vote, law No. 8 of 2016 concerning mental disabilities article 13 letter c, namely voting for

political parties or individuals who participate in general elections. Regarding the implementation of general elections, the KPU through Circular Letter Number 1401/PL.02.1-SD/01/KPU/CI/2018 has asked KPU in all provinces and districts/cities to record data on mental disabilities to be included in the final voter list (DPT). Hamid Fahmi also confirmed that “during the election, they were accompanied by people working in the foundation, and afterwards it was their business if their voting rights were abused”.<sup>18</sup>

It is something to be afraid of if their voting rights are misused because one of the potentials for election fraud is allowing people with mental disabilities or intellectual disabilities to vote. Provisions that allow people with mental disabilities or mentally retarded to vote cause legal uncertainty, especially when collecting data on general elections. However, in the decision of the panel of judges stated that, the provision of the phrase “not having a mental or memory disorder” in Article 57 paragraph 3 letter a of the Pilkada Law does not have binding legal force as long as the phrase is not interpreted as having a mental disorder or permanent memory disorder with the provisions of a letter or statement from the mental health sector in the sense that the letter from the mental health professional is used as a basis for excluding voter data collection.<sup>19</sup>

The existing constitution is very difficult for none other than this, for the ineffectiveness of the voices of people with mental disabilities even though this is very much against Islamic law. According to Islamic law, a person with a mental disability is called a *majnun*, or a person with a mental disability can be said to be unreasonable because his mind does not exist (*mushab*<sup>20</sup>). However, they also have the right to vote in the constitutional record, although with certain conditions.

There are 2 (two) categories of people with mental disabilities:

1. People with mental disabilities can still choose because disabled people are a mental disorder that can still be controlled by doctors or professionals. even with the help of family or foundations.
2. Mild, medium and severe mental retardation. They also have the right to vote and require family or professional assistance if they are in a foundation.

People with mental disabilities are someone who no longer has a healthy mind, who in fact has no more dependents on them. It can be concluded that persons with mental disabilities are actually still given the right to vote in elections because so far there has been no prohibition against persons with mental disabilities from obtaining their rights as citizens. Meanwhile, from an Islamic perspective, loss of reason means loss of

responsibility or burden. Although researchers consider that their voices are not valid without political awareness.

Looking at the political participation rates of persons with disabilities that have increased from 2015 to 2020, by looking at the results of the SWOT analysis conducted by researchers by paying attention to various things that influence the supporting and inhibiting factors which the researchers will then include in the form of a SWOT matrix. The following is a SWOT analysis table of the democracy volunteer strategy in increasing the political participation of persons with disabilities in the Bandar Lampung mayoral election.

Based on internal factors, namely strengths and weaknesses and external factors that are owned as opportunities and threats, there are several strategies that can be carried out by developing existing strengths, minimizing weaknesses, taking advantage of existing opportunities and managing threats into opportunities.

SO strategy- strategy of making the most of all strengths and opportunities:

1. (a) Form good cooperation between volunteers with disabilities and persons with disabilities under the care of volunteers with disabilities. (S1- O1)
- (b) Create as much social media as possible so that the limitations of the face-to-face socialization method can be resolved. (S2)
- (c) Support for increasing participation not only during socialization but also when elections occur, namely with disability-friendly KPPS officers. (O2)

WO strategy- strategies to overcome weaknesses by taking advantage of opportunities; Increase the expansion of social media to reach people who are not present during face-to-face outreach (W1,2).

WT Strategy - strategies for overcoming weaknesses and dealing with threats; Growing the confidence of persons with disabilities in the views of society. (T1). Based on the results of the SWOT analysis above, democracy volunteers have made efforts to increase the political participation of people with disabilities. The message strategy was carried out using the face-to-face communication socialization method and citizen forums, and also the media strategy which was only carried out using the WhatsApp social media method. Several supporting factors as well as inhibiting factors create challenges for this democracy volunteer strategy. With the increase in the DPT (permanent voter list) figure which was 141 in 2015 and 745 in 2020. This is proof of the success of democracy volunteers in increasing the participation of people with disabilities.

## 4. CONCLUSION

The conclusions from the results of this study regarding the democracy volunteer strategy for the level of political participation of persons with disabilities in the Bandar Lampung mayoral election are as follows:

1. The message and media strategy is the strategy used by volunteers with disabilities, this is because the message and media strategy is the most supportive. The message strategy is carried out using the face-to-face communication dissemination method in which there is political education for persons with disabilities. Meanwhile, the media strategy is carried out using the social media socialization method. Besides the KPU forming democracy volunteers, the KPU also formed KPPS in every village and sub-district. Factors that influence the political participation of persons with disabilities in Bandar Lampung City include: Supporting factors are supporting facilities, support from village officials, organizers (KPPS), and DPT (permanent voter lists) which have a lot of data on and awareness of persons with disabilities about politics.
2. The most influential obstacle is the presence of the Covid-19 outbreak which hampers all existing processes, what if activities outside the home are automatically restricted all activities will be hampered, and the lack of sensitivity from the public and people with mental disabilities who have voting rights but due to a deficiency makes their rights become ineffective. However, no matter how many obstacles there are, if there is a great will on the part of persons with disabilities for their right to choose, then all of this will be overcome easily. The KPU has mobilized all its resources and efforts to keep its participation active even in a pandemic situation, with those starting to be recorded as DPT (permanent voter lists) whose number is many times higher than in 2015 yesterday.

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