

The Principle of Non-Discrimination in Fulfilling the Voting Rights of Disabled Groups in General Elections

Asep Sapsudin

Universitas Islam Nusantara, Bandung, Indonesia

Email: asepsapsudin@uninus.ac.id

Copyright @ 2024 Asep Sapsudin. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Abstract. This study aims to analyze the legal guarantees of the principle of non-discrimination in fulfilling the voting rights of people with disabilities in general elections in Indonesia and to identify technical obstacles to its implementation in practice. The right to vote is a constitutional right of citizens that must be fulfilled without exception. This study uses a normative legal research method with a statute approach and a conceptual approach. Secondary data sourced from primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials were analyzed qualitatively and descriptively. The results show that normatively, Indonesia has a strong and multi-layered legal framework, starting from the 1945 Constitution, the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), and the Election Law, that mandates affirmative policies for people with disabilities. However, empirically, technical implementation at polling stations (TPS) still faces serious obstacles. These barriers include limited physical accessibility for wheelchair users, limited voting aids (braille templates), the lack of visual communication media for deaf voters, inaccurate data on the Permanent Voter List (DPT), and low sensitivity among polling station (KPPS) officers. The conclusion of this study emphasizes the need for standardization and audits of polling station (TPS) accessibility, reform of the technical guidance curriculum for election organizers through disability awareness training, and strengthening synergy with organizations for people with disabilities to achieve inclusive and equitable elections.

Keywords: *Voting Rights; Disability Groups; Non-Discrimination; General Elections; Polling Stations (TPS).*

A. INTRODUCTION

General elections (Pemilu) are a key pillar of a democratic system, serving as a means of realizing popular sovereignty. Through elections, citizens are granted the constitutional right to elect leaders and representatives who will run the government (Yasin, 2022). The primary principle underlying the implementation of democratic elections is inclusivity, where all levels of society have equal rights and opportunities to participate without discrimination. The fairness of elections is measured not only by procedural aspects but also by the extent to which the state is able to guarantee the political rights of its citizens comprehensively (Umam & Pratama, 2023).

In the context of human rights, the right to vote is universal and inherent in every individual as a citizen. The Indonesian Constitution expressly guarantees the equality of citizens before the law and government, as stipulated in Article 27 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD 1945) (Simamora, 2013). This guarantee emphasizes that there should be no marginalization or exclusion of the rights of certain groups in national life. Therefore, the state bears full responsibility for facilitating and ensuring that every vote, including that of vulnerable groups, is properly channeled in every political contest (Basniwati & Nugraha, 2019).

One vulnerable group that often faces significant challenges in exercising their right to vote is people with disabilities. People with disabilities have equal political rights to participate in government, along with other citizens (Halalia, 2017). The principle of non-discrimination is the core principle that must inform every regulation and technical election policy to ensure that people with disabilities are not deprived of their right to vote. Non-discrimination means

the state must eliminate all forms of restrictions, exclusion, or privileges based on physical or mental limitations that could impair the recognition or exercise of their political rights (Haryani, 2023).

Normatively, Indonesia has ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) through Law Number 19 of 2011. This ratification demonstrates the government's legal commitment to respect, protect, and fulfill the rights of persons with disabilities, including political rights as stipulated in Article 29 of the CRPD (Agustin et al., 2023). Furthermore, Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities specifically guarantees strong legal protection for the fulfillment of this group's rights. This legal basis should provide a solid foundation for election organizers to create an accessible and inclusive system (Widyantini, 2015).

However, the reality on the ground often demonstrates a gap between *das Sollen* (what should be) and *das Sein* (what actually is). Although regulations at the macro level have been very progressive in upholding the principle of non-discrimination, technical implementation at the micro level still often neglects the needs of persons with disabilities (Rahmayani, 2023). The physical, sensory, intellectual, and mental limitations experienced by people with disabilities often face an election system that is not fully responsive to their needs. As a result, substantial political participation for people with disabilities is not achieved to its full potential (Akmal, 2019).

A major issue that frequently arises during elections is the lack of physical accessibility at polling stations (TPS). Many TPS are located in locations that are difficult for wheelchair users to reach, such as areas with steep steps, muddy terrain, or lack of supporting ramps (Permadi et al., 2021). In addition to physical accessibility, supporting facilities such as braille ballots for blind voters, adequate voting aids, or friendly assistance from the Voting Organizing Committee (KPPS) are often not evenly available across all regions. This situation indirectly creates a hidden barrier of discrimination that hinders the independence of voters with disabilities (Permatasari, 2023).

In addition to physical facilities, administrative constraints and a lack of specific outreach also pose crucial non-physical obstacles. The process of registering disabled voters on the Permanent Voters List (DPT) is often inaccurate, resulting in their disability categories not being properly identified from the outset by the General Elections Commission (KPU). The lack of information and outreach regarding disability-friendly voting procedures discourages many voters from attending polling stations (TPS). The limited understanding of disability rights among Ad Hoc election officials also exacerbates this situation on the ground (Rengganis et al., 2021).

Against this backdrop, this research is crucial for an in-depth examination of the implementation of the principle of non-discrimination in fulfilling the voting rights of individuals with disabilities. The study focuses on evaluating the harmonization of national regulations with the fulfillment of rights at the practical level, as well as solutions to overcome the legal and technical obstacles that arise. Through a normative legal approach, this research is expected to contribute ideas in the form of recommendations for improving the election administration system to be truly inclusive, equitable, and free from discrimination for individuals with disabilities in Indonesia.

B. METHOD

This study employs a normative legal research approach (juridical normative) that focuses on examining legal principles, regulatory synchronization, and positive legal norms related to the fulfillment of the voting rights of persons with disabilities. The approach employed is a statute approach to examine the 1945 Constitution, the Election Law, and the

Law on Persons with Disabilities, accompanied by a conceptual approach to analyze the doctrine and principles of non-discrimination in constitutional law (Soekanto, 2007). The primary data sources used are secondary data, grouped into three legal materials. Primary legal materials include national regulations and international conventions (CRPD); secondary legal materials include scientific journals, books, and research reports from election institutions; and tertiary legal materials include legal dictionaries and encyclopedias.

Data collection techniques were conducted through library research, which involved systematically inventorying, reading, and recording relevant legal documents and literature. After the data was collected, the data analysis technique applied was qualitative analysis using a descriptive-analytical method. This approach was used to describe legal facts regarding obstacles in the field, which were then confronted with applicable legal norms to draw logical conclusions. Through legal reasoning based on deductive methods, this study examines whether the technical implementation of elections in Indonesia has been in line with the ideal principles of non-discrimination mandated by the constitution.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Legal Guarantees of the Non-Discrimination Principle for the Political Rights of People with Disabilities

The principle of non-discrimination is a universal instrument in constitutional law and human rights that prohibits all forms of differential treatment based on any basis. In the context of political rights, this principle requires that every citizen be given equal rights to participate in managing public affairs, either directly or through elected representatives. The implementation of a just democracy can only be realized if the state is able to eliminate artificial barriers that hinder the involvement of vulnerable groups (Dwintari, 2021). Therefore, guaranteeing the right to vote for people with disabilities is not merely a matter of voting techniques, but rather a form of recognition of their full human dignity.

Philosophically, sovereignty rests with the people and is exercised according to the Constitution. The word "people" in this phrase is absolute and encompasses all citizens regardless of physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory limitations. Biological limitations should never be used as a justification for the reduction of an individual's civil and political rights. A country that adheres to constitutional democracy has a moral and legal obligation to treat all its citizens equally. The state's failure to provide opportunities for people with disabilities to vote is a disregard for the social contract that underpins the nation's founding.

The ultimate foundation for guaranteeing voting rights in Indonesia stems directly from the constitution, namely the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Article 27 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution explicitly states that all citizens are equal before the law and government and are obliged to uphold the law and government without exception. This provision establishes the legal standing of persons with disabilities as equal to that of other normative citizens. The affirmation of "no exceptions" indicates that the constitution strictly prohibits any form of exclusion from rights based on a person's physical or mental condition in the realm of government, including elections (Umam & Pratama, 2023).

Furthermore, the chapter on Human Rights in the constitution reinforces this protection more specifically and rigidly. Article 28D paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution guarantees recognition, security, protection, and fair legal certainty, as well as equal treatment before the law. In a political context, equal treatment means that the election process must be designed to be accessible to all voters regardless of their physical characteristics. If the election system is made complex or exclusive, thus benefiting only non-disabled groups, the state has indirectly violated the mandate of fair legal certainty and the principle of equality required by the highest law of the country.

The Constitution also grants everyone the right to be free from discriminatory treatment on any basis and to receive protection against such discriminatory treatment, as stipulated in Article 28I paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution. This affirmation blocks the scope for the emergence of derivative policies that have the potential to limit the political rights of people with disabilities. All forms of technical regulations, decisions by law enforcement agencies, or internal regulations of election organizers must not contain clauses that discriminate against groups with disabilities. This article mandates the need for active steps by the state to protect them from the practice of political exclusion. Equally important, Article 28H paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution states that everyone has the right to receive facilities and special treatment to obtain the same opportunities and benefits in order to achieve equality and justice. This provision serves as a legal bridge for the implementation of affirmative action policies in Indonesia. Affirmative action policies for voters with disabilities are not a form of privilege or pampering, but rather a legal requirement to balance structural inequalities. Without special treatment in the form of providing accessible facilities, the true equality and justice envisioned by the constitution are impossible for disabled groups to achieve (Gaffar, 2013).

At the international level, Indonesia's commitment to upholding disability rights is demonstrated through its ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) through Law Number 19 of 2011. This ratification carries legal consequences in the form of an obligation to align all national legal instruments with international human rights standards. Article 29 of the CRPD specifically obligates state parties to guarantee the political rights of persons with disabilities and the opportunity to enjoy them on an equal basis with others. States are obligated to ensure that voting procedures, facilities, and materials are appropriate, accessible, and easy to understand and use for persons with disabilities.

This international convention shifts the paradigm of disability management in Indonesia, from a charity-based approach to a rights-based approach. This paradigm shift demands that the fulfillment of the right to vote for persons with disabilities is no longer viewed as social assistance or the generosity of election organizers, but rather as a legal right that must be fulfilled. The nature of human rights is inherent and inalienable. Therefore, the fulfillment of the voting rights of persons with disabilities in elections is a crucial indicator in measuring Indonesia's compliance with international law, which has been adopted into the national legal system (Kholis, 2018).

The implementation of this non-discrimination principle was then concretely enshrined in national positive law through Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities. This law contains a comprehensive compilation of rights for persons with disabilities, including political rights as stipulated in Article 13. Based on these provisions, persons with disabilities have the right to vote and be elected to public office, to express their opinions freely, and to be registered as voters without discrimination. This regulation provides greater operational legal certainty and serves as a primary reference for relevant ministries and institutions in developing work programs.

Article 75 of Law Number 8 of 2016 explicitly requires the Central and Regional Governments to ensure that persons with disabilities can participate fully and effectively in political life. This obligation includes the provision of accessible facilities and infrastructure during elections. Legally, the phrase "to guarantee" carries significant legal liability. If the government or election organizers fail to provide inclusive election facilities, they may be deemed to have committed an unlawful act by the authorities (*onrechtmatige overheidsdaad*) for ignoring imperative statutory orders.

Within the electoral legal regime, Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections (the Election Law) has adopted these principles of inclusivity. Article 5 of the Election Law

explicitly states that qualified persons with disabilities have equal opportunities as voters, as candidates for the House of Representatives (DPR), as candidates for the Regional Representative Council (DPD), as candidates for President/Vice President, as candidates for the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD), and as election organizers. This normative provision demonstrates that election law in Indonesia positions persons with disabilities not only as passive voters but also as active subjects with equal rights in all aspects of election contestation and management (Dirkareshza et al., 2023).

Equal opportunity for voters is reaffirmed in Article 350 paragraph (2) of the Election Law, which states that polling stations (TPS) must be located in easily accessible locations, including for persons with disabilities, and guarantee the freedom and ease of voters in expressing their choices. This regulation provides a legal mandate regarding the physical form of a non-discriminatory election. TPS locations must not be chosen arbitrarily without considering the mobility of voters using wheelchairs or other mobility aids. Freedom and ease in expressing one's choice also mean that the confidentiality of voters with disabilities' votes must be maintained without interference from third parties.

To operationalize the provisions of this law, the General Elections Commission (KPU) issues KPU Regulations (PKPU) governing voting and vote counting. The PKPU periodically updates technical standards for services for voters with disabilities, ranging from providing braille templates for presidential and Regional Representative Council (DPD) ballots, to constructing lower voting booths for wheelchair users, to providing priority queues at polling stations. These technical arrangements are crucial because the law does not address the details in practice. The Election Commission Regulation (PKPU) serves as a direct work guide for Polling Station Organizing Group (KPPS) officers on election day.

Although the legal guarantees in Indonesia appear ideal and harmonious, substantive legal challenges often arise from the interpretation of these normative laws. Implementing regulations often lack clarity regarding the definition of "adequate accessibility." The lack of clear standards regarding the size or criteria for accessible polling stations (TPS) results in varying implementation across regions and a tendency to rely on the discretion of local officials. This lack of strict legal parameters often leads to the guarantee of non-discrimination remaining a mere slogan on paper without strong enforcement at the operational level (Kasih, 2018).

Furthermore, the lack of regulatory synchronization between the Election Law and population administration regulations still leaves legal gaps. The process of exercising the right to vote depends heavily on the accuracy of population data. Persons with disabilities who lack official population documents are automatically eliminated from the Permanent Voter List (DPT). These administrative issues are often overlooked by the Election Law because they are considered a separate legal domain. In fact, the denial of voting rights due to administrative population constraints experienced by people with disabilities constitutes a form of indirect discrimination that violates the principles of constitutional law.

From a theoretical and legal perspective, to realize the substantive principle of non-discrimination, the law must not be passive but proactive. The law must be able to detect the invisible barriers faced by people with disabilities and provide effective legal remedies. Existing legal guarantees must be supported by clear sanction mechanisms for election officials who ignore accessibility for people with disabilities. Without strict law enforcement instruments and sanctions, the fulfillment of voting rights for people with disabilities will always place them in a vulnerable position, whose constitutional rights are easily overlooked in the hustle and bustle of the democratic process.

Indonesia already has an adequate and multi-layered legal framework to guarantee the principle of non-discrimination for people with disabilities, ranging from the 1945

Constitution, the CRPD international convention, the Law on Persons with Disabilities, to the Election Law and the General Elections Commission (KPU) technical regulations. Normatively, the guarantee of political rights has transformed from a mere fundamental concept into a positive legal obligation binding on the state. However, the effectiveness of all these legal instruments depends heavily on the commitment of law enforcement, a shared understanding among law enforcement officials, and the availability of strict oversight mechanisms to ensure that these ideal legal norms are truly realized in the empirical reality of elections in Indonesia.

2. Technical Barriers and the Realities of Implementing Election Accessibility in the Field

Although Indonesia's regulatory framework guarantees the principle of non-discrimination in a multi-layered manner, the empirical reality at the grassroots level still reveals a wide gap. The implementation of fulfilling the right to vote for people with disabilities on Election Day often encounters technical and structural obstacles. Well-formulated inclusive policies at the central level often suffer from diminished meaning when interpreted by ad hoc officials in the field. As a result, accessible and independent elections for people with disabilities have not been enjoyed equally and fairly throughout Indonesia.

The most obvious major obstacle is the lack of physical accessibility within Polling Stations (TPS). Many TPS are located in locations that are topographically inhospitable to people with physical disabilities, particularly wheelchair users and crutches. Polling stations are often located on grassy fields, muddy ground, or elevated terraced areas without supporting ramps. These non-inclusive architectural conditions directly rob voters with disabilities of their independence, forcing them to rely on the assistance of others, and disregarding the principle of ease mandated by law.

In addition to location issues, the layout and internal design of polling stations often neglect basic accessibility standards. Voting booth tables provided by the Voting Organizing Groups (KPPS) are generally designed at a standing height, with no lower table options for wheelchair users. This makes it difficult for voters with physical limitations to vote comfortably and confidentially. The excessively narrow size of the voting booths also severely restricts the mobility of wheelchair users, leading to violations of the principle of confidentiality due to the vulnerable voting position.

Equally complex issues for people with visual impairments are the availability and quality of voting aids (braille templates). In many regions, braille templates provided by the General Elections Commission (KPU) are often distributed late to polling stations or are not available at all. When these aids are available, it is not uncommon to find that the braille print quality is not prominent enough or does not accurately match the layout of the candidate names on the official ballot. These technical constraints make it extremely difficult for blind voters to independently and accurately identify their choices in the voting booth.

For people with hearing and speech disabilities, the primary obstacle lies in the lack of inclusive communication media at polling stations (TPS). Polling station (KPPS) officers generally lack basic sign language skills, and there are inadequate visual guides in the voting area. As a result, deaf voters often experience confusion while waiting for their turn to be called or receiving technical instructions from officers. The absence of a visual or digital text-based announcement system at polling stations leaves deaf voters feeling isolated and vulnerable to losing their right to queue due to not hearing the intercom call.

Another crucial non-physical barrier stems from the inaccurate data collection of disabled voters on the Permanent Voters List (DPT). The process of matching and reviewing voter data by officers often neglects to categorize specific types of disabilities. Officers in the

field frequently skip recording citizens' disability status due to social stigma from family members or a lack of thoroughness. This macro-data inaccuracy has direct implications for mistargeting or the lack of logistical support and disability-friendly facilities at certain polling stations (TPS) on election day.

The lack of understanding and sensitivity among polling station (KPPS) officers regarding disability rights is an internal factor that exacerbates the situation. Ad hoc polling station (TPS) officers are generally only provided with technical guidance focused on vote counting procedures and completing administrative forms. Material on how to serve, assist, and communicate with various categories of people with disabilities is rarely included in formal training. As a result, many KPPS officers exhibit awkwardness, indifference, or even provide excessive assistance, violating voters' privacy rights.

On the other hand, the mechanism for assisting voters with disabilities inside the voting booth still leaves significant gaps, leaving them vulnerable to voter abuse. According to regulations, voters with disabilities who need assistance can be assisted by a self-appointed assistant or by a polling station (KPPS) officer by filling out a confidentiality declaration form. However, in practice, oversight of the independence of these assistants is very weak. A lack of ethical understanding by assistants often leads to them directing their choices or even casting ballots without the full consent of the disabled voter.

These technical obstacles are further exacerbated by geographical limitations and the disparity in facilities between urban and rural areas. In remote areas or on outer islands, providing disability-friendly election logistics is often considered a secondary priority due to distribution constraints and limited budgets. Inclusive polling stations (TPS) tend to be concentrated in urban centers, where they are easily monitored by the media and election supervisors. This unintentional geographic discrimination results in double exclusion for people with disabilities in remote areas, both due to their physical limitations and their geographic location.

Psychologically and socially, this series of technical obstacles at polling stations contributes to high levels of apathy or reluctance among people with disabilities to participate in elections. Negative experiences in previous elections, such as feeling hindered, being the center of uncomfortable attention at polling stations, or having their confidentiality violated, led many people with disabilities to choose not to vote (golput). Environmental stigma that deems the presence of people with disabilities in politics unimportant also dampened their motivation to vote.

Furthermore, election outreach programs organized by the General Elections Commission (KPU) were deemed insufficiently inclusive of the grassroots disability community. Outreach programs were often ceremonial and centered only on large institutions or foundations for people with disabilities at the district/city level. Independent people with disabilities living with their families in remote villages rarely received comprehensive information about inclusive election procedures. Outreach programs also rarely utilized adaptive technology such as subtitled videos or instructional audio that could be easily accessed online by people with disabilities.

Frequent changes in technical regulations at the KPU Regulation (PKPU) level also created confusion for officers in the field. Changes in form nomenclature or administrative requirements for assistance occurring leading up to election day were often not fully communicated to the KPPS (polling station) level. This lack of information has led to differing interpretations among polling stations (TPS) regarding the treatment of voters with disabilities. Some TPS are so lax that they neglect confidentiality, while others are so strict that they prohibit assistance from entering even when voters desperately need it.

To address these systemic barriers, standardization and pre-election accessibility audits are needed for all planned TPS locations. The General Elections Commission (KPU), along with the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) and regional disability commissions, are required to physically verify the suitability of TPS locations at least one week before Election Day. TPS locations found to have significant architectural obstacles must be immediately relocated to more accessible public facilities, such as elementary school buildings or village office halls with wheelchair access.

Another strategic step is to reform the technical guidance curriculum for polling station (KPPS) officers by including a mandatory module on disability awareness training. Officers must be trained practically on respectful interaction, the etiquette of assisting blind voters without pulling their arms, and the provision of adequate stationery for written communication with deaf voters. By improving the internal capacity of polling station organizers, an inclusive, welcoming, and psychologically discrimination-free TPS atmosphere can be effectively realized.

Ultimately, resolving these technical obstacles cannot be solely the responsibility of election organizers, but rather requires active collaboration with organizations for people with disabilities (OPDs). The involvement of the disability community, from data updating and logistical oversight to ad hoc election officials, is key to the success of inclusive elections. Only by eliminating these technical obstacles in the field can the principle of non-discrimination, beautifully enshrined in the constitution, transform into a happy, empirical reality for all voters with disabilities in Indonesia.

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the research and discussion, it can be concluded that the legal guarantee of the principle of non-discrimination for groups with disabilities in general elections in Indonesia is very strong and multi-layered. This guarantee is directly rooted in the 1945 Constitution, the CRPD International Convention, which has been ratified through Law Number 19 of 2011, and is specifically operationalized in Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities and Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections. Normatively, Indonesian constitutional law has positioned the voting rights of groups with disabilities as inherent human rights and must be fulfilled by the state through affirmative action. However, in empirical implementation in the field, the fulfillment of these voting rights still encounters various significant technical obstacles at the Polling Station (TPS) level. Real obstacles found include the lack of physical architectural accessibility of TPS for wheelchair users, limited or low quality voting aids (braille templates) for the blind, and the absence of visual communication guides for deaf voters. This problem is exacerbated by inaccurate disability classifications on the Permanent Voter List (DPT) and the low level of understanding and sensitivity of ad hoc election officials (KPPS) regarding disability-friendly assistance procedures. As a result, the principles of independence and confidentiality in elections have not been fully enjoyed equitably by voters with disabilities.

REFERENCES

- Agustin, V. M., Subandi, Y., Wiratma, H. D., & Nurgiyanti, T. (2023). Implementasi Ratifikasi CRPD dalam Bidang Pariwisata di Yogyakarta (Studi Kasus: Walking-Walking Tour Organizer). *ARMADA: Jurnal Penelitian Multidisiplin*, 1(6), 422-432.
- Akmal, A. (2019). Peran Komisi Pemilihan Umum (KPU) Kabupaten Bone Dalam Pemenuhan Hak Politik Penyandang Disabilitas di Pemilihan Umum Tahun 2019. *Jurnal Al-Dustur*, 2(2), 137-160.

- Basniwati, A. D., & Nugraha, L. G. (2019). Hak konstitusional penyandang disabilitas dalam Pemilu. *Journal Kompilasi Hukum*, 4(2), 26-36.
- Dirkareshza, R., Wahid, U., Wijaya, S., Dirkareshza, N. P., & Permatasari, E. D. (2023). *Inklusi Politik untuk Semua: Menuju Pemilihan Umum yang Lebih Responsif terhadap Penyandang Disabilitas*. PT Idemedia Pustaka Utama.
- Dwintari, J. W. (2021). Aksesibilitas penyandang disabilitas dalam pemilihan umum di Indonesia. *JISIP UNJA (Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Ilmu Politik Universitas Jambi)*, 29-51.
- Gaffar, J. M. (2013). Peran putusan Mahkamah Konstitusi dalam perlindungan hak asasi manusia terkait penyelenggaraan pemilu. *Jurnal Konstitusi*, 10(1), 1-32.
- Halalia, M. R. (2017). Pemenuhan Hak Politik Penyandang Disabilitas Sesuai Dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 8 Tahun 2016 Tentang Penyandang Disabilitas Oleh Komisi Pemilihan Umum (KPU) Kota Yogyakarta. *Supremasi Hukum: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Hukum*, 6(2).
- Haryani, R. (2023). Pemenuhan Hak Politik Penyandang Disabilitas Menurut Undang-Undang Nomor 7 Tahun 2017. *UNES Journal of Swara Justisia*, 7(2), 541-548.
- Kasih, E. (2018). Pelaksanaan prinsip-prinsip demokrasi dalam sistem politik di Indonesia guna mewujudkan keadilan sosial bagi seluruh rakyat Indonesia. *Jurnal Lemhannas RI*, 6(2), 49-68.
- Kholis, N. (2018). Asas Non Diskriminasi Dalam Contempt Of Court. *Legality: Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum*, 26(2), 210-237.
- Permadi, R. N., Arieasmia, W. L., & Amarullah, R. (2021). Pemenuhan Sarana dan Prasarana bagi Masyarakat Berkebutuhan Khusus untuk Meningkatkan Kualitas Pelayanan Publik di Daerah: (Provision of Facilities for People with Special Needs to Improve the Quality of Public Services in the Regions). *JPSI (Journal of Public Sector Innovations)*, 6(1), 28-38.
- Permatasari, M. I. (2023). Hambatan-hambatan Mewujudkan Pemilu Inklusif bagi Penyandang Disabilitas pada Pemilu Kota Surabaya: Studi di Kecamatan Sukomanunggal. *Jurnal Politik Indonesia*, 9(2).
- Rahmayani, E. (2023). Hak Politik Penyandang Disabilitas Dalam Pemilihan Kepala Daerah Kota Surabaya Tahun 2020. *Indonesian Journal of Political Studies*, 3(2), 68-89.
- Rengganis, V. M. S., Sidiki, H. I., Saputra, F., & Damarjati, W. (2021). Problematika partisipasi pemilih penyandang disabilitas dalam pemilihan serentak lanjutan 2020. *Electoral Governance Jurnal Tata Kelola Pemilu Indonesia*, 3(1), 116-137.
- Simamora, J. (2013). Perlindungan hak memilih sebagai hak konstitusional warga negara. *Jurnal Yudisial*, 6(2), 123-142.
- Soekanto, S. (2007). Penelitian hukum normatif: Suatu tinjauan singkat.
- Umam, M. R., & Pratama, A. B. (2023). Hak Konstitusional Penyandang Disabilitas Mental dalam Pemilihan Umum. *Manabia: Journal of Constitutional Law*, 3(02), 287-306.
- Umam, M. R., & Pratama, A. B. (2023). Hak Konstitusional Penyandang Disabilitas Mental dalam Pemilihan Umum. *Manabia: Journal of Constitutional Law*, 3(02), 287-306.
- Widyantini, A. R. (2015). Paradigma Human Rights Based Dalam Kerangka Hukum Penyandang Disabilitas. *Jurnal Kesejahteraan Sosial*, 2(02).
- Yasin, R. (2022). Hak konstitusional warga negara dalam pemilu. *Jurnal Bawaslu Provinsi Kepulauan Riau*, 4(2), 186-199.