

ABSTRAK

Pemilu sebagai pilar demokrasi menuntut keterlibatan seluruh warga negara, termasuk kelompok difabel. Namun dalam praktiknya, mereka masih menghadapi berbagai hambatan partisipasi, mulai dari keterbatasan akses hingga minimnya pemahaman penyelenggara pemilu. Kondisi ini mencerminkan ketimpangan antara prinsip inklusivitas dan realitas pelaksanaan pemilu. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis strategi KPU Kota Tasikmalaya dalam meningkatkan partisipasi politik masyarakat difabel pada Pemilu 2024, serta mengidentifikasi faktor yang mendorong dan menghambat keterlibatan mereka.

Penelitian ini dibangun melalui teori demokrasi inklusif oleh Young sebagai pijakan normatif, teori strategi Alfred Chandler untuk melihat langkah kelembagaan, serta teori partisipasi politik Milbrath guna memetakan dinamika keterlibatan difabel. Pendekatan yang digunakan adalah kualitatif dengan metode studi kasus. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara dengan komisioner KPU dan pemilih difabel, serta dokumentasi dan observasi lapangan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa strategi KPU Kota Tasikmalaya mencakup tiga tahap utama: formulasi kebijakan jangka panjang, pemilihan metode sosialisasi berbasis segmentasi pemilih, dan pengalokasian sumber daya secara adaptif. Strategi ini diwujudkan melalui pendidikan pemilih berbasis komunitas difabel, penyediaan sarana yang lebih aksesibel, serta pelibatan kelompok disabilitas dalam proses sosialisasi. Namun, implementasi strategi ini masih menghadapi kendala struktural seperti terbatasnya aksesibilitas dan minimnya pemahaman teknis petugas KPPS. Meskipun demikian, KPU telah menunjukkan komitmen terhadap penyelenggaraan pemilu yang lebih inklusif.

Kata Kunci: Strategi KPU, Partisipasi Politik, Pemilih Difabel, Demokrasi Inklusif, Pemilu 2024.

ABSTRACT

Election as a pillar of democracy demands the involvement of all citizens, including persons with disabilities. However, in practice, they continue to face various barriers to participation, ranging from limited accessibility to the lack of understanding among election organizers. This situation reflects a gap between the principle of inclusiveness and the reality of electoral implementation. This study aims to analyze the strategies of the Tasikmalaya City General Elections Commission (KPU) in increasing the political participation of persons with disabilities in the 2024 Election, as well as to identify the driving and inhibiting factors behind their involvement.

This research is grounded in Iris Marion Young's theory of inclusive democracy as a normative foundation, Alfred Chandler's theory of strategy to examine institutional measures, and Milbrath's theory of political participation to map the dynamics of disabled voter involvement. A qualitative approach with a case study method is employed. Data were collected through interviews with KPU commissioners and voters with disabilities, as well as documentation and field observation.

The findings reveal that the strategies of the Tasikmalaya City KPU consist of three main stages: long-term policy formulation, selection of voter segmentation-based socialization methods, and adaptive resource allocation. These strategies are implemented through voter education targeting disabled communities, provision of more accessible facilities, and the involvement of disability groups in the socialization process. However, the implementation still faces structural challenges, such as limited accessibility and insufficient technical understanding among KPPS officers. Nevertheless, the KPU has demonstrated a clear commitment to organizing more inclusive elections.

Keywords: *KPU Strategy, Political Participation, Voters with Disabilities, Inclusive Democracy, 2024 Election*