



EFFENDI HASAN, RAUDHAH TUSNUR & ARDIANSYAH

The Analysis of Behavior and the Participation of Mentally Disordered Voters in the 2019's Simultaneous Elections in Banda Aceh, Indonesia

ABSTRACT: This research utilized a descriptive qualitative method. The research results show that there are some factors that influenced the voter's behavior in casting their vote, i.e. the social setting in the Aceh mental hospital; and the influence also came from similar religion and ethnic group of the candidates with the voters. The research results also show that their participation includes involvement in the Election socialization conducted by Banda Aceh Independent Election Commission, and their involvement was limited to only voting on Election Day. Based on the research results, some conclusions can be made. Firstly, the tendency of mentally-disordered voters' behavior in deciding their votes was based on the sociological approach if they had been normal voters. However, they were the voters who were under the influence of drugs taken before voting. Secondly, their participation was considered passive participation if they had been normal voters. However, mentally-disordered voters were the voters experiencing a mental illness, so their awareness to participate in the Election was due to mobilization and guidance made by Banda Aceh Independent Election Commission in socialization regarding the Election and guidance provided by psychiatrists.

KEY WORD: Simultaneous Election; Mentally-Disordered Voters; Voters' Behavior.

RESUME: "Analisis Perilaku dan Partisipasi Pemilih Gangguan Mental dalam Pemilihan Umum Serentak 2019 di Banda Aceh, Indonesia". Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada beberapa faktor yang mempengaruhi perilaku pemilih dalam memberikan suara, yaitu lingkungan sosial di RS (Rumah Sakit) jiwa Aceh; dan pengaruh juga berasal dari kesamaan agama dan suku antara calon pemilih dengan pemilih. Hasil penelitian juga menunjukkan bahwa keikutsertaan mereka meliputi keterlibatan dalam sosialisasi PEMILU (Pemilihan Umum) yang dilakukan oleh Komisi Independen Pemilihan Banda Aceh, dan keterlibatan mereka hanya sebatas pemungutan suara pada hari PEMILU. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat ditarik beberapa kesimpulan. Pertama, kecenderungan perilaku pemilih tuna grahita dalam memutuskan suara didasarkan pada pendekatan sosiologis jika mereka adalah pemilih biasa. Namun, mereka adalah para pemilih yang sedang dalam pengaruh obat-obatan yang diminum sebelum pencoblosan. Kedua, partisipasi mereka dianggap partisipasi pasif jika mereka adalah pemilih biasa. Namun, pemilih tuna grahita adalah pemilih yang mengalami gangguan jiwa, sehingga kesadaran mereka untuk mengikuti PEMILU dikarenakan mobilisasi dan arahan yang dilakukan oleh KPU (Komisi Pemilihan Umum) Banda Aceh dalam sosialisasi terkait PEMILU dan bimbingan yang diberikan oleh psikiater.

KATA KUNCI: Pemilihan Umum Serentak; Pemilih dengan Gangguan Mental; Perilaku Pemilih.

About the Authors: Dr. Effendi Hasan is a Lecturer at the Study Program of Political Science FISIP UNSYIAH (Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Syiah Kuala University), Banda Aceh, Indonesia. Raudhah Tusnur, S.I.P. is a Researcher at the Study Program of Political Science FISIP UNSYIAH. Ardiansyah, M.A. is a Lecturer at the Study Program of Political Science FISIP UNSYIAH, Banda Aceh, Indonesia. Corresponding Authors: effendi@unsyah.ac.id, raudhah@unsyah.ac.id, and ardiy_zain@yahoo.com

Suggested Citation: Hasan, Effendi, Raudhah Tusnur & Ardiansyah. (2020). "The Analysis of Behavior and the Participation of Mentally Disordered Voters in the 2019's Simultaneous Elections in Banda Aceh, Indonesia" in *SOSIOHUMANIKA: Jurnal Pendidikan Sains Sosial dan Kemanusiaan*, Volume 13(2), November, pp.79-92. Bandung and Banda Aceh, Indonesia: Minda Masagi Press owned by ASPENSI and FISIP UNSYIAH, with ISSN 1979-0112 (print) and ISSN 2622-6855 (online).

Article Timeline: Accepted (September 9, 2020); Revised (October 9, 2020); and Published (November 30, 2020).

INTRODUCTION

The General Elections Commission, which organized the Election, issued a policy which stated that mentally-disordered citizens need to be given a right to vote in the 2019's Simultaneous Election. This policy is explicitly stated in the notice published by the General Elections Commission No.1401/PL.02.1-SD/01/KPU/XI/2018, on 13th November 2018. The policy has caused polemic, where the public considered that all mentally-disordered citizens would participate in the 2019's Simultaneous Election in Banda Aceh, Indonesia.

People with mental illness include mentally-retarded people, namely those with below-average mental and intellectual ability, and limitation of adaptive function in adjusting to a new environment. They have an average IQ (Intelligence Quotient) of lower than 80 (Navit *et al.*, 2014; Gustomy, 2017; and Sutinah & Saswati, 2019). However, this research deals with mental-disordered people who are in the process of healing and given the right to vote in the 2019's Simultaneous Election in Banda Aceh, Indonesia.

In more detail, the policy made by the General Elections Commission is based on strong regulatory consideration from the 1945 Constitution, in point (1) of Article 27. The article states that all people have an equal position in law and government, and they need to abide by the law and government without any exception. In addition, Article 28D, point (1), of 1945 Constitution also support guarantee for the equality of right for each individual, because they are all entitled to recognition, protection, and certainty of law, and equal recognition before the law (KPU, 2015; Eddyono, 2018; and Huda, 2019).¹

The Constitutional Court Decision No.135/PUU-XIII/2015 is also a foundation for the involvement of mentally-disordered citizens. This Constitutional Court Decision states that people with a certain extent of mental disorder and with a recommendation from psychiatrists can use their right to vote in an Election. In this case, every citizen, although with a mental disorder, is entitled to the right to vote if their mental condition is not disturbed on an Election Day (Lestari *et al.*, 2014; Ishak, 2015; and TY Jakarta, 2015).

Based on the data collected by the Banda Aceh Independent Election Commission show that the number of people suffering from a mental illness was 2,991 people in all areas of Aceh, spread in 23 Districts consisting of 289 Sub-Districts and 6,497 Villages, which were recorded in List of Permanent Voters in the 2019's Simultaneous

¹See also, for example, Interview with Respondent A, a Chairman of the Election Independence Commission of Banda Aceh, in Banda Aceh, Aceh Darussalam, Indonesia, on 16th October 2019.

Election (Karim, Hanif & Arti eds., 2014; Sardini, 2018a; and Hasan & Nofriadi, 2019).

Based on the survey, the number of mentally-disordered voters in Banda Aceh was 60 people consisting of 42 males and 18 females, who participated in the Election. To cast their vote, the mentally-disordered voters needed to own the national ID (Identity) card consisting of ID number, name, date of birth, sex, and addressed before they were registered by the Banda Aceh Election Independence Commission (Hillman, 2011; Sardini, 2018a; and Hasan & Nofriadi, 2019).

However, from the number listed above, not all of them participated in the Election. Based on the information provided by the Aceh Mental Hospital, the number of people with mental illness was 38 people. The number of mentally-disordered patients considered eligible to vote was 19 people, and the other 19 were not eligible. The number of patients casting their vote in Banda Aceh was three people, and the other 16 people voted in their own areas.²

Based on the results of primary observation, mental health medical check-up was performed by psychiatrists one week prior to the Election Day. In addition, their awareness of voting was influenced by medicine. Their drug dependence made them ineligible to vote in the 2019's Simultaneous Election in Banda Aceh (Natsir & Muhith, 2011; Halalia, 2016; and Elizabeth, 2017).

With mental disorder suffered by the voters, research regarding this policy is required, due to some unique conditions in this policy. The policy has never been made before, and research regarding this policy is very limited.

Preliminary data show that the involvement of mentally disordered people, who have a different mental state but obtain similar political rights with others, has become a serious issue among the public. There is a claim that this policy is one of the efforts made by the incumbent to manipulate votes, and others consider it as a part of human rights (Pawestri, 2017; Hasan & Nofriadi, 2019; and Herdiansah & Sumadinata, 2019).³

Based on the problems discussed above, this research is significant to find out and describe the behavioral factors and the participation of mentally-disordered voters in the 2019's Simultaneous Election in Banda Aceh, Indonesia.

²See also, for example, Interview with Respondent B, a Head of Aceh Mental Hospital, in Banda Aceh, Aceh Darussalam, Indonesia, on 22nd October 2019.

³See also "KPU Jemput Bola 130 Pemilih Tunagrahita" in newspaper of *Media Indonesia*. Jakarta: 10th October 2019. Available online also at: <https://mediaindonesia.com/read/detail/229680-kpu-jemput-bola-130-pemilih-tunagrahita> [accessed in Banda Aceh, Indonesia: March 11, 2020].

RESEARCH METHOD

This research utilized a descriptive qualitative approach. In this context, J.W. Creswell (2014), and other scholars, stated that qualitative research is one complex description, researching words, detailed reports of informants' perception, and studying in a natural situation. Qualitative research is descriptive research; and it tends to use analyses with the inductive approach (Noor, 2011; Creswell, 2014; and Nachmias & Nachmias, 2014).

In this research, the researchers used a descriptive qualitative method, which is an approach which describes, records, and explains factors influencing the behavior of mentally-disordered voters in the 2019's Simultaneous Election in Banda Aceh, Indonesia. This research used a descriptive qualitative method to describe categories relevant to the objective of this study (Noor, 2011; Glaser & Strauss, 2017; and Aminah & Roikan, 2019).

The data were collected for this research include primary data and secondary data. The source for primary data was field research that is results of interview and observation of Banda Aceh Mental Hospital and people living in the hospital neighborhood. The secondary data - documentation - were the data regarding the policy of the General Elections Commission Regulation regarding the participation of mentally-disordered voters in the 2019's Simultaneous Election in Banda Aceh, by studying previous research, books, academic articles, and news from the internet.

In collecting the data, the writers used some data collection techniques. Firstly, an interview was conducted with informants who understood the problems related to the General Election Commission policy regarding the participation of mentally disordered people in the 2019's Simultaneous Election in Banda Aceh. Secondly, the documentation study was conducted to obtain secondary data to support the primary data by studying and analyzing books, documents, or other information from the internet related to the topic of this research. Meanwhile, the literature review was very significant to support the current research (Noor, 2011; Glaser & Strauss, 2017; and Aminah & Roikan, 2019).

This research was conducted continuously, so that the data collection and analyses were conducted simultaneously during the research process. When the data were collected, the data were immediately analyzed. When the data were analyzed, incomplete data were re-collected and re-analyzed.

The data, which have been obtained, were divided into each

Table 1:
Theory of Voter's Behavior

No	Sociological Approach	Psychological Approach
1.	The Political Orientation of Social Interaction.	Attraction to the Physical Appearance of a Candidate.
2.	Shared Religion.	
3.	Shared Ethnicity.	

pre-determined category. In the first step, the research object was determined, and the data were collected through an interview. After that, the data were categorized into relevant groups and transcribed. The transcription of oral text was made to simplify the following steps of the research process.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Factors Influencing the Behavior of Mentally-Disordered Voters in the 2019's Simultaneous Election. Based on the research results, mentally-disordered voters are the voters with mental state different from the normal voters. In social interaction, the mentally-disordered voters interacted with other patients, nurses, and psychiatrists. With this interaction, the mentally-disordered people decided their vote based on the influence of social interaction, without awareness. In addition, in deciding their vote, the mentally-disordered people tended to consider the religion and ethnicity of the candidates. They tend to vote for candidates who had the same religion and ethnicity as theirs (cf Adian, 2014; Hartini *et al.*, 2018; and Sabatini, 2018).

In addition to religion and ethnic consideration, the mentally-disordered voters also had other considerations, which is based on emotional aspects for a candidate. In this case, the voters were attracted to the candidate's physical appearance, and they voted for this candidate, as presented in the table 1.

Based on table 1, the most dominant behavioral approach of the voters was the sociological approach, because of the influence of the political orientation of people they have contact with and because of social classification (Merly, 2015; Halalia, 2016; and Herdiansah & Sumadinata, 2019).

The classification includes religion and ethnicity. In addition to the sociological approach, the mentally-disordered voters also have a supporting approach, i.e. psychological approach. This is motivated by an emotional relationship with a candidate, that is, they were attracted to a candidate who was good-looking, which made them vote for

Table 2:
Voter Typology

No.	Skeptical Voters
1.	Lack of understanding of who they have voted.
2.	Focus on selecting President, Governor, Sub-District Head, Village Head, and Settlement Head.
3.	Lack of knowledge regarding visions and missions, and ignorance of policies, visions and missions of the candidate.
4.	Lack of ability to be involved in a political party.

the candidate. However, the approach was relevant if they had been normal voters (Pamungkas, 2010; Sardini, 2019; and Herdiansah & Sumadinata, 2019).

The research result showed that the theory presented above was not relevant to the result of the field research. Mentally-disordered voters are different from other voters, and they are suffering from a mental illness, so that it influenced their decision in voting. Their vote was influenced by the medicine they took, which made them able to successfully participate in the Election. Their dependence on medicine made them non-ideal voters, because they could not understand what they have done. This makes them ineligible to vote, because their votes only increase the quantity of democratic value without improving the quality of the result, which influenced the winning of state officials who would be leaders in government. See table 2.

Every voter has voter typology as a marker or identity of the voter behavior. In the context of mentally-disordered voters, who were suffering from a mental illness, they had voter typology as other normal voters (Farida & Yudi, 2010; Schroeder, 2012; and Sarbaini, 2015). The research results showed that with their condition, mentally-disordered voters did not have adequate knowledge of an Election.

As shown in the table 2, the voter typology of mentally-disordered people was skeptical voters. This theory was relevant if mentally-disordered voters had been normal voters (Pamungkas, 2010; Surbakti, 2010; and Sardini, 2019). Based on the research results, the theory is not relevant to the results of this research, because the mentally-disordered voters were the voters with a mental illness, so that they were the voters who could not make decisions perfectly.

Although they have attended socialization activity regarding an Election, it could not improve their understanding of an Election. This is evident from the fact that some mentally-disordered people voted for Sub-District Head, Village Head, and Settlement Head. In this case, their mental illness from which they were suffering made them

ineligible to be involved in making a decision to choose state officials, because they could not vote with total consciousness.

Due to their mental illness, they were required to consume medicine before voting, they cast a vote successfully without knowing visions and missions of their voted candidates; and they did not consider visions, missions, and policies as important considerations. In addition, they could not participate in a political party.

The Types of Participation by Mentally-Disordered Voters in the 2019's Simultaneous Election. Political participation is one of the conditions related to human rights in politics, without exception for citizens with a disability, especially mentally-disordered voters. The system of democracy in Indonesia makes mentally-disordered voters have equal rights to other voters. This is the reason for mentally-disordered voters to contribute in the 2019's Simultaneous Election based on regulations which are in line with the Constitution (Irmansyah, Prasetyo & Minas, 2009; Suharyanto, 2014; and Sardini, 2018b).⁴

In the context of mentally-disordered voters, they have an obligation to participate in an Election, which is one of the activities which all citizens need to participate in making a decision to choose candidates of state official through a General Election (Lee *et al.*, 2017; Maiwan & Zid, 2017; and Yandra, 2017). However, the participation of mentally-disordered voters was not motivated by the belief that their participation could improve their welfare and was beneficial for them.

The quality of political participation of mentally-disordered voters can be analyzed through their involvement in the process of the planned development process, so that it creates types of political participation as one of the organized efforts to influence types and implementation of public policy. As voters, mentally-disordered voters had different political participation quality from other voters as an indicator of political participation (Marijan, 2013; Lestari & Arumsari, 2018; and Herdiansah, 2019).⁵

Article 167 in Law No.7 of 2017 regarding the Implementation of the General Election in Indonesia explains steps, programs, and schedules of the 2019's Simultaneous Election. Firstly, the budget and program were planned. Secondly, the General Elections Commission formulates regulations. The next step, thirdly, is the socialization of the Election and its regulation. Fourthly, candidates to participate in the

⁴See also, for example, "5.000 Tunagrahita Mesti Didata Sebelum Jadi Peserta Pemilu 2019" in magazine of *TEMPO*. Jakarta: November 22. Available online also at: <https://difabel.tempo.co/read/1148523/5-000-tunagrahita-mesti-didata-sebelum-jadi-peserta-pemilu-2019> [accessed in Banda Aceh, Indonesia: March 11, 2020].

⁵See also, for example, "Pemilu Belum Aksesibel bagi Disabilitas" in magazine of *INDEPENDEN*. Banda Aceh: July 12, 2019. Available online also at: <https://independen.id/read/politik/860/pemilu-belum-aksesibel-bagi-disabilitas/> [accessed in Banda Aceh, Indonesia: March 11, 2020].

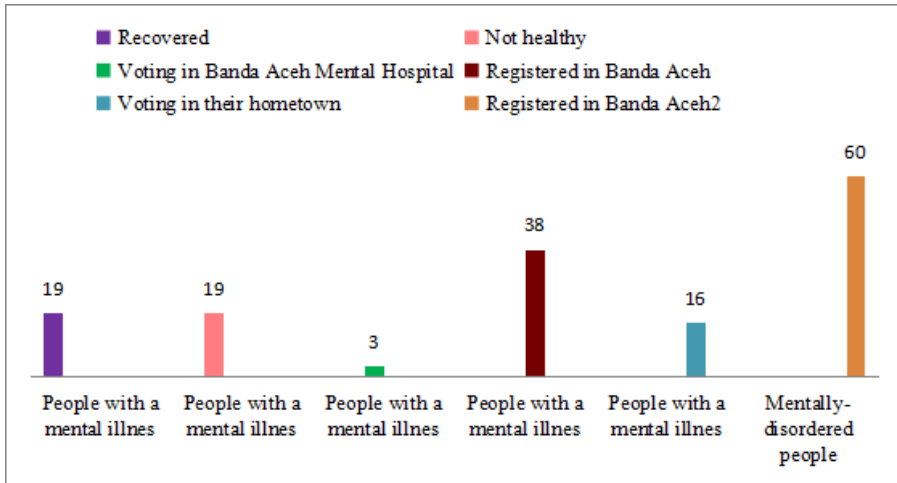


Figure 1:
 The Number of Mentally-Disordered Voters

Election registered and they were verified. The fifthly step was dispute resolution regarding political parties to participate in the Election. Sixthly, election executing commissions were established. Seventhly, the data of voters were updated and the lists of voters were compiled. Eighthly, lists of oversea voters were compiled. As the citizens of Indonesia, mentally-disordered voters could follow all processes of the Election. The more processes of Election steps, the higher the quality of vote they made (Schroder, 2013; Flores & Nooruddin, 2016; and Soehandry, 2017).

From many steps of the Election presented above, the involvement of mentally-disordered people in the process of the Election was only limited to socialization conducted by Banda Aceh General Elections Commission and voting on the Election Day (Ahmed *et al.*, 2012; Alvarez *et al.*, 2013; and Ansori *et al.*, 2015). Socialization activity was conducted to improve the knowledge of mentally-disordered voters regarding an Election and to motivate them to vote on Election Day. The number of mentally-disordered voters attending the socialization was 38 persons. Not all mentally-disordered voters attending the socialization voted on the Election Day (Nurbayani, Malihah & Alya, 2015; RSJ Banda Aceh, 2018; and Bawaslu, 2019).⁶

The research results show that the number of mentally-disordered

⁶See also, for example, "Panti Sosial Tuna Grahita Minta KPU Menambah Sosialisasi" in news of RRI: Radio Republik Indonesia. Jakarta: August 2019. Available online also at: http://rri.co.id/post/berita/658668/pemilu_2019/panti_sosial_tuna_grahita_minta_kpu_menambah_sosialisasi.html [accessed in Banda Aceh, Indonesia: March 11, 2020].

Table 3:
Types of Political Participation

No.	Passive Participation
1.	Complying with all government regulations, including regulations by Banda Aceh Independent Election Commission and psychiatrists.
2.	Lack of ability to make complain or suggestion to the government.
3.	Participation is limited to only casting a vote.

voters registered in Banda Aceh, Indonesia was 60 people. However, the number of voters with a mental illness was 38 persons. From 38 persons, only 19 persons were considered eligible to vote, while the other 19 persons had not adequately recovered. However, 16 persons had been discharged and voted in their hometown, and only three persons voted in Banda Aceh Mental Hospital. See figure 1.

As shown in the figure 1, the number of mentally-disordered voters registered in Banda Aceh, Indonesia was 60 persons. However, people with mental illness were 38 persons. From 38 persons with mental illness, 19 persons had not clinically recovered, so they were not allowed to vote, and the other 19 persons had adequately recovered. However, 16 of them had been discharged and voted in their hometown. Meanwhile, the other three persons voted in Banda Aceh Mental Hospital. See table 3.

Based on the table 3, the participation of mentally-disordered voters was considered passive participation. This theory is relevant to the results of this study, if the mentally-disordered people had been normal voters, because they complied with all regulations and policies made by the government, including those made by Banda Aceh Independent Election Commission and their psychiatrist, i.e. to attend the socialization about the Election and to cast a vote on the Election Day. The voting was limited to following all regulations and complying with all policies (Efriza, 2012; Fahlevi *et al.*, 2012; Heywood, 2012; and Ishiyama & Breuning, 2012). With their mental condition, they could not criticize or make a suggestion about the candidate they chose. Although the mentally-disordered people had been confirmed clinically recovered, their consciousness was influenced by the medicine they took.

The research results show that the theory was not relevant to the condition found in the field research, because the mentally-disordered people were not normal voters – they had a different mental condition from the others. With a mental disorder from which they were suffering, they did not understand the regulation which allows them to vote in

the Election. Therefore, their participation was a part of mobilization made by the Banda Aceh Independent Election Commission through socialization and guidance provided by their psychiatrists. The guidance was given to make them aware of the vote they had, so that they could participate in the 2019's Simultaneous Election in Banda Aceh, Indonesia.

Based on the decision made by their psychiatrist through a process of mental health assessment, some mentally-disordered people were allowed to directly participate in voting in the Election. However, they needed to take some medicine before voting, which made their participation successful. This did not make them eligible to vote, as were other normal voters. The participation of mentally-disordered people in casting their vote was not under a complete consciousness in the 2019's Simultaneous Election in Banda Aceh, Indonesia.

CONCLUSION

The tendency of mentally-disordered voters' behavior in terms of normal voters was a sociological approach. However, mentally-disordered voters were the voters suffering from a mental illness. In deciding their vote, mentally-disordered voters were influenced by some factors, i.e. religion and ethnicity of the candidate and social interaction in the hospital neighborhood. The votes cast by the mentally-disordered people were influenced by the medicine they took before voting.

Therefore, mentally-disordered people were not eligible to vote because their consciousness was dependent on medicine. This drug dependence did not make them ideal voters, because they did not know the choice they made in the Election. The mentally-disordered voters were under the skeptical typology, if they had been normal voters. In this case, they were not normal voters because they were suffering from a mental disorder, although they had attended the socialization of the Election. This activity could not make them improve their knowledge of politics, so they did not know the visions, missions, or policies proposed by the candidate they have chosen. Their mental condition prevented them in understanding about the Election, which is evident from their knowledge of the Election, i.e. they thought that they were to choose President, Governor, Sub-District Head, Village Head, and Settlement Head.

The participation of mentally-disordered voters as passive participation, if they had been normal voters. However, they were suffering from mental illness. They only participated in two phases of

the Election, i.e. socialization and voting. In the voting process, they had to be accompanied by a nurse until the process was completed, so that the principles of an Election – direct, public, free, and confidential – could not be met. Their participation in the Election was a result of mobilization made by the Banda Aceh Independent Election Commission in the Election socialization activity and guidance by their psychiatrist. The guidance was given to improve their awareness of the right to vote they had.

It is suggested that the government, Banda Aceh Independent Election Commission, Elections Supervisory Agency of Political Parties, and legislative institution reconsider the policy of involving mentally-disordered people in the Election. This suggestion is based on the fact that the mental condition of the mentally-disordered voters prevented them from casting their votes without the influence of medicine. Their awareness to vote was a form of mobilization by Banda Aceh Independent Election Commission and guidance organized by their psychiatrist.

In addition, the principle of an Election – direct, public, free, and confidential – could not be implemented properly in the voting process by mentally-disordered people. Lack of understanding of an Election prevented them from casting their vote, so they thought they were to choose President, Governor, Sub-District Head, Village Head, and Settlement Head. The government should have reviewed this policy before implementing it, because their votes would benefit winning candidates without real intention from the voters.⁷

References

- Adian, (2014). "1 dari 1.000 Orang Derita Gangguan Jiwa Berat". Available online at: <http://lampost.co/berita/1-dari-1.000-orang-derita-gangguan-jiwaberat> [accessed in Banda Aceh, Indonesia, October 20, 2019].
- Ahmed, S. et al. (2012). "Reasons for Political Interest and Apathy among University Students: A Qualitative Study" in *Pakistan Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology*. Available online also at: <http://www.gcu.edu.pk/FullTextJour/PJSCS/2012old/10.pdf> [accessed in Banda Aceh, Indonesia: May 9, 2019].
- Alvarez, R.M. et al. (2013). *Evaluating Elections: A Handbook of Methods and Standards*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Aminah & Roikan. (2019). *Pengantar Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Ilmu Politik*. Jakarta: Prenadamedia Group.

⁷Statement: We, undersigned, declare that this article is our own academic work, it is not the result of plagiarism, and has never been sent, reviewed, and published by another scientific journals. All the sources that we quoted in the analysis, we included correctly and completely in the Reference list. We also will not withdraw this article, if it has passed the review and be published in the *SOSIOHUMANIKA* journal in Bandung, West Java, Indonesia. Thus, we make this statement seriously and responsibly.

- Ansori, Mohammad Hasan et al. (2015). *Post-Conflict Democracy, Violence, and Peace-Building in Aceh and Maluku: National Violence Monitoring System (NVMS/SNPk)*. Jakarta: THC [The Habibie Center] Publisher.
- Bawaslu [Badan Pengawas Pemilihan Umum]. (2019). *Indeks Kerawanan Pemilu Tahun 2019*. Jakarta: Sekretariat Jenderal Bawaslu.
- Creswell, J.W. (2014). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage 4th edition.
- Eddyono, Luthfi Widagdo. (2018). "The Constitutional Court and Consolidation of Democracy in Indonesia" in *Jurnal Konstitusi*, Vol.15, No.1 [Maret], pp.1-26. Available online also at: <https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/238254-the-constitutional-court-and-consolidati-4c243de6.pdf> [accessed in Banda Aceh, Indonesia: May 20, 2019].
- Efriza. (2012). *Political Explore: Sebuah Kajian Ilmu Politik*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Elizabeth, Misbah Zulfa. (2017). "Pilkada Bersih, Jujur, dan Adil sebagai Cita-cita" in *Prosiding Seminar Nasional: Strategi Pembangunan Daerah Kepulauan*, organized by FISIP UMRAH.
- Fahlevi, Indra et al. (2012). *Pemilu Serentak dalam Sistem Pemerintahan Indonesia*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit P3DI [Pusat Pengkajian, Pengolahan Data dan informasi].
- Farida & Yudi. (2010). *Buku Ajar Keperawatan Jiwa*. Jakarta: Salemba Medika.
- Flores, T.E. & Irfan Nooruddin. (2016). *Election in Hard Times: Building Stronger Democracies in the 21st Century*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Glaser, Barney G. & Frances Strauss. (2017). *Discovery of Grounded Theory: Strategies for Qualitative Research*. New York: Routledge.
- Gustomy, R. (2017). "Partisipasi Politik Difabel di 2 Kota" in *IJDS: Indonesian Journal of Disability Studies*, Volume 4(1), pp.51-62.
- Halalia, Mugi Riskiana. (2016). "Pemenuhan Hak Politik Penyandang Disabilitas sesuai dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 8 Tahun 2016 tentang Penyandang Disabilitas oleh Komisi Pemilihan Umum (KPU) Kota Yogyakarta". *Unpublished Master Thesis*. Yogyakarta: Fakultas Syari'ah dan Hukum UIN [Universitas Islam Negeri] Sunan Kalijaga. Available online also at: http://digilib.uin-suka.ac.id/24745/2/11340118_BAB-I_IV-atau-V_DAFTAR-PUSTAKA.pdf [accessed in Banda Aceh, Indonesia: April 10, 2019].
- Hartini, Nurul et al. (2018). "Stigma toward People with Mental Health Problems in Indonesia" in *Psychology Research and Behavior Management*, Volume 11, pp.535-541. doi: 10.2147/PRBM.S175251.
- Hasan, Effendi & Nofriadi. (2019). "The Electability of a Female Legislative Candidate in the 2019 Simultaneous Local Election in Banda Aceh, Indonesia" in *TAWARIKH: Journal of Historical Studies*, Volume 11(1), October, pp.65-78. Bandung, Indonesia: Minda Masagi Press owned by ASPENSI, with ISSN 2085-0980 (print) and ISSN 2685-2284 (online).
- Herdiansah, Ari Ganjar. (2019). "Political Participation Convergence in Indonesia: A Study of Partisan Volunteers in the 2019 Election" in *Jurnal Politik*, Vol.4, No.2 [Maret], pp.263-296. Available online also at: <http://jurnalpolitik.ui.ac.id/index.php/jp/article/view/225> [accessed in Banda Aceh, Indonesia: January 15, 2020].
- Herdiansah, Ari Ganjar & Widya Setiabudi Sumadinata. (2019). "Indonesia's Political Culture in the New Digital Age: A Preliminary Discussion" in *Masyarakat, Kebudayaan, dan Politik*, Vol.32, Iss.4, pp.378-389.
- Heywood, Andrew. (2012). *Politik*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, Translation, edisi ke-4.
- Hillman, Ben. (2011). "Electoral Governance and Democratic Consolidation in Indonesia" in *Indonesia Quarterly*, Volume 3, pp.311-323.
- Huda, Uu Nurul. (2019). "The Position and Authority of the Election Supervisory Board in Indonesian Constitutional System" in *UNIFIKASI: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, Volume 6(1), pp.71-82. DOI: 10.25134/unifikasi.v6i1.1807.
- Interview with Respondent A, a Chairman of the Election Independence Commission of Banda Aceh, in Banda Aceh, Aceh Darussalam, Indonesia, on 16th October 2019.
- Interview with Respondent B, a Head of Aceh Mental Hospital, in Banda Aceh, Aceh Darussalam, Indonesia, on 22nd October 2019.
- Irmansyah, I., Y.A. Prasetyo & H. Minas. (2009). "Human Rights of Persons with Mental Illness in Indonesia: More than Legislation is Needed" in *International Journal of Mental Health Systems*, Volume 3(1), pp.1-14. Available online also at: <https://doi.org/10.1186/1752-4458->

- 3-14 [accessed in Banda Aceh, Indonesia: April 21, 2019].
- Ishak, Salim. (2015). "Perspektif Disabilitas dalam Pemilu 2014 dan Kontribusi Gerakan Difabel Indonesia bagi Terbangunnya Pemilu Inklusif di Indonesia" in *THE POLITIC*, Vol.1, No.2 [July], pp.127-155. Published by Program Studi Magister Ilmu Politik FISIP UNHAS [Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik, Universitas Hasanuddin] Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia.
- Ishiyama, Jihn T. & Marijke Breuning. (2012). *Ilmu Politik dalam Paradigma Abad ke-21*, Jilid 2. Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group, Translation.
- Karim, Abdul Gaffar, Hasrul Hanif & Wigke Capri Arti [eds]. (2014). *State of Local Democracy Assessment in Indonesia (SoLD Indonesia)*. Yogyakarta: Polgov Press. Available online also at: <https://www.idea.int/sites/default/files/pictures/67150.pdf> [accessed in Banda Aceh, Indonesia: April 21, 2019].
- KPU [Komisi Pemilihan Umum]. (2015). *Panduan KPPS Pelaksanaan Pemungutan dan Penghitungan Suara di TPS Pemilihan Umum Kepala Daerah*. Jakarta: Penerbit KPU.
- "KPU Jemput Bola 130 Pemilih Tunagrahita" in newspaper of *Media Indonesia*. Jakarta: 10th October 2019. Available online also at: <https://mediaindonesia.com/read/detail/229680-kpu-jemput-bola-130-pemilih-tunagrahita> [accessed in Banda Aceh, Indonesia: March 11, 2020].
- Lee, A. et al. (2017). *Inovasi Pemilu: Mengatasi Tantangan, Memanfaatkan Peluang*. Jakarta: Penerbit KPU [Komisi Pemilihan Umum].
- Lestari, P. et al. (2014). "Kecenderungan atau Sikap Keluarga Penderita Gangguan Jiwa terhadap Tindakan Pasung: Studi Kasus di RSJ Amino Gondho Hutomo Semarang" in *Jurnal Keperawatan Jiwa*, Vol.2, No.1, pp.14-23.
- Lestari, E.Y. & N. Arumsari. (2018). "Partisipasi Politik Pemilih Pemula pada Pemilihan Walikota Semarang di Kota Semarang" in *INTEGRALISTIK*, Volume 29(1), pp.10-20.
- Maiwan, Mohammad & Muhammad Zid. (2017). "Mengawal Pelaksanaan Pemilu pada Serentak 2018 sebagai Upaya Revitalisasi dan Peningkatan Mutu Demokrasi di Indonesia" in *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Strategi Pembangunan Daerah Kepulauan*, organized by FISIP UMRAH.
- Marijan, Kacung. (2013). *Ilmu Politik: Paradigma Abad ke-21*. Surabaya: n.p. [no publisher].
- Merly, Mario. (2015). "Aksesibilitas Pemilu 2014 dan Implikasinya terhadap Ketahanan Politik: Studi tentang Persepsi Mahasiswa Penyandang Disabilitas di Pusat Layanan Difabel UIN Sunan Kalijaga, Yogyakarta" in *Jurnal Ketahanan Nasional*, Vol.21, No.2 [August], pp.61-77.
- Nachmias, Chava F. & David Nachmias. (2014). *Research Methods in the Social Sciences*. New York: Worth Publishers.
- Natsir, Abdul & Abdul Muhith. (2011). *Dasar-dasar Keperawatan Jiwa: Pengantar dan Teori*. Jakarta: Salemba Medika.
- Navit, S. et al. (2014). "Interrelationship of Intelligence Quotient with Caries and Gingivitis" in *JIOH: Journal of International Oral Health*, Volume 6(4), pp.56-62.
- Noor, Juliansyah. (2011). *Metodologi Penelitian*. Jakarta: Prenada Media Group.
- Nurbayani, S., E. Malihah & M.N. Alya. (2015). "Social Responsibility for People with Mental Disorder". Paper for the 1st UPI International Conference on Sociology Education (UPI ICSE). Available online also at: http://repository.upi.edu/24390/6/Proc_2015_ICSE_06_Artikel_2.pdf [accessed in Banda Aceh, Indonesia: October 9, 2019].
- Pamungkas, Sigit. (2010). *Pemilu, Perilaku Pemilih, dan Kepartaian*. Yogyakarta: Institute for Democracy and Welfarism.
- "Panti Sosial Tuna Grahita Minta KPU Menambah Sosialisasi" in news of RRI: *Radio Republik Indonesia*. Jakarta: August 2019. Available online also at: http://rri.co.id/post/berita/658668/pemilu_2019/panti_sosial_tuna_grahita_minta_kpu_menambah_sosialisasi.html [accessed in Banda Aceh, Indonesia: March 11, 2020].
- Pawestri, A. (2017). "Hak Penyandang Disabilitas dalam Perspektif HAM Internasional dan HAM Nasional" in *ERA HUKUM: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Hukum*, Volume 15(1).
- "Pemilu Belum Aksesibel bagi Disabilitas" in magazine of *INDEPENDEN*. Banda Aceh: July 12, 2019. Available online also at: <https://independen.id/read/politik/860/pemilu-belum-aksesibel-bagi-disabilitas/> [accessed in Banda Aceh, Indonesia: March 11, 2020].
- RSJ [Rumah Sakit Jiwa] Banda Aceh. (2018). "Profil Rumah Sakit Jiwa Aceh". Available online at: <https://rsj.acehprov.go.id/index.php/profil/read/2018/09/17/106/profil-rumah-sakit-jiwa-aceh.html> [accessed in Banda Aceh, Indonesia: October 20, 2019].
- Sabatini, Afriliya. (2018). "Partisipasi Politik Penyandang Disabilitas dalam Pemilihan Kepala

- Daerah Kota Pekanbaru Tahun 2017 di Kecamatan Tenayan Raya, Pekan Baru” in *Jurnal JOM UNRI*, Vol.5, No.1 [April]. Available online also at: <https://jom.unri.ac.id/index.php/JOMFSIP/article/view/17463/16867> [accessed in Banda Aceh, Indonesia: April 4, 2019].
- Sarbaini. (2015). “Demokratisasi dan Kebebasan Memilih Warga Negara dalam Pemilihan Umum” in *Jurnal Jakarta*, Vol.8, No.1 [Januari]. Available online also at: <https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/43232-ID-demokratisasi-dan-kebebasan-memilih-warga-negara-dalam-pemilihan-umum.pdf> [accessed in Banda Aceh, Indonesia: April 4, 2019].
- Sardini, Nur Hidayat. (2018a). “Badan Pengawas Pemilihan Umum: Peluang dan Tantangan Menciptakan Integritas Pemilu Tahun 2019” in *Jurnal Analisis Sosial Politik*, Volume 4(2).
- Sardini, Nur Hidayat. (2018b). “Prinsip Satu-Kesatuan Fungsi di dalam Sistem Penyelenggaraan Pemilu di Indonesia” in *Prosiding Konferensi Nasional Hukum Tata Negara ke-5*, Pusat Studi Konstitusi (Pusako), Fakultas Hukum Universitas Andalas, Batusangkar, November 9-12.
- Sardini, Nur Hidayat. (2019). “Evaluasi Pemilu Tahun 2019 dan Masa Depan Demokrasi Indonesia”. *Paper for Seminar Nasional dan Musyawarah Nasional Asosiasi Program Studi Ilmu Politik Indonesia (APSIPOL) II*, di Purwokerto, Jawa Tengah, Indonesia, on August 5-6.
- Schroder, Peter. (2013). *Strategi Politik*. Jakarta: Friedrich Naumann Stiftung fur die Freiheit, Translation.
- Schroeder, H. (2012). “The Importance of Human Resource Management in Strategic Sustainability: An Art and Science Perspective” in *Journal of Environmental Sustainability*, Volume 2(2), pp.75-82.
- Soehandry, Ely. (2017). “Partisipasi Pemilih pada Pemilihan Umum di Kecamatan Tebing Tinggi, Kabupaten Kepulauan Meranti, Tahun 2010-2015, Riau” in *Media Penelitian*, Vol.4, No.1 [February]. Available online also at: <https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/129391-ID-partisipasi-pemilih-pada-pemilihan-umum.pdf> [accessed in Banda Aceh, Indonesia, April 4, 2019].
- Suharyanto, A. (2014). “Partisipasi Politik Masyarakat Tionghoa dalam Pemilihan Kepala Daerah” in *JPPUMA: Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan dan Sosial Politik Universitas Medan Area*, Volume 2(2), pp.151-160.
- Surbakti, Ramlan. (2010). *Memahami Ilmu Politik*. Jakarta: PT Grasindo.
- Sutinah & Nofrida Saswati. (2019). “Psychoeducation Therapy Reduces Burden and Improves Family Ability in Caring for Mental Retardation Children”. *Unpublished Academic Paper*. Jambi: STIKES [Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan] Harapan Ibu.
- TY [Tim Yuridis] Jakarta. (2015) “Putusan Mahkamah Konstitusi mengenai Keterlibatan Orang dengan Gangguan Jiwa sebagai Pemilih pada Pemilu”. Available online at: <https://yuridis.id/wpcontent/uploads/2018/04/Hak-Pilih-Bagi-Pengidap-gangguan-jiwa-non-permanen.pdf> [accessed in Banda Aceh, Indonesia: May 9, 2019].
- Yandra, A. (2017). “Fisibilitas Pilkada Serentak Tahap II Kota Pekanbaru Pasca Permendagri No.18 Tahun 2015” in *Jurnal Niara*, Volume 9(2), pp.62-67.
- “5.000 Tunagrahita Mesti Didata Sebelum Jadi Peserta Pemilu 2019” in magazine of *TEMPO*. Jakarta: November 22. Available online also at: <https://difabel.tempo.co/read/1148523/5-000-tunagrahita-mesti-didata-sebelum-jadi-peserta-pemilu-2019> [accessed in Banda Aceh, Indonesia: March 11, 2020].