



## **Social Inclusion in Enhancing Political Participation of Marginalized Communities in Indonesia**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This study explores the role of social inclusion in enhancing the political participation of marginalized communities in Indonesia. Marginalized groups such as ethnic minorities, indigenous religious communities, and individuals with socio-economic disadvantages often face significant barriers to political engagement. These barriers prevent their full participation in political affairs, limit their representation in decision-making processes, and affect their socio-political well-being. A qualitative approach is used in this research, with in-depth interviews and participatory observation to understand these barriers and their impact on political participation. The findings show that respondents' social inclusion scores vary, with some reporting positive experiences and feeling accepted in their communities, while others continue to experience discrimination and marginalization. Political participation scores also show significant variation, with respondents citing both positive and negative experiences. The study identifies structural and economic barriers, power imbalances, and lack of political representation as major obstacles to political participation. To address these barriers, a multifaceted approach integrating social, economic, and political dimensions of inclusion is needed. Recommendations include strengthening social inclusion programs, increasing access to information and education, enhancing political representation through affirmative policies and leadership training, addressing economic barriers through financial and logistical support, and building alliances and coalitions to advocate for inclusive political agendas. By implementing these strategies, it is hoped that social inclusion and political participation of marginalized communities in Indonesia can be improved. These measures will help create a more inclusive and democratic political environment, where all citizens have a fair opportunity to participate and influence decisions that affect their lives. Collaborative efforts between the government, civil society, and local communities are crucial to achieving this goal.





Publish: Association of Indonesian Teachers and Lecturers

**International Journal of Health Sciences (IJHS)**Journal Homepage: <https://jurnal.agdosi.com/index.php/IJHS/index>

Volume 2 | Number 3 | September 2024 |

**Keywords:** Marginalized Communities, Political Participation, Social Inclusion

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Email Author: [burchanuddin@universitasbosowa.ac.id](mailto:burchanuddin@universitasbosowa.ac.id)**1. Introduction**

In Indonesia, social inclusion is essential for enhancing the political participation of marginalized communities. Marginalized groups, including ethnic minorities, indigenous religious communities, and those facing socio-economic disadvantages, often experience significant barriers to political engagement. These barriers can prevent them from fully participating in political affairs, thus limiting their representation in decision-making processes and affecting their overall socio-political well-being. Understanding and addressing these barriers is crucial for fostering a democratic society where all citizens have the opportunity to participate actively in the political sphere.

Several studies have highlighted the specific challenges related to social inclusion and political engagement in Indonesia. For instance:

- a. **Ethnic Minorities:** Espesor (2019) discusses the difficulties faced by ethnic minorities in post-conflict Aceh, emphasizing their struggle to access political resources and participate in political processes.
- b. **Religious Discrimination:** Wasisto (2024) examines the persistent discrimination against indigenous religions in Indonesia, pointing to the deep-rooted issues of marginalization faced by these communities.
- c. **Gender Discrimination:** Kusumawati highlights how gender discrimination remains a major barrier to women's political participation in Indonesia, impeding their ability to influence political decisions.
- d. **Access to Information:** Rahayu indicates that limited access to education and information technology can be a significant barrier to political participation in rural communities, where marginalized groups often reside.
- e. **Power Imbalances:** Pratama's studies reveal power imbalances between the government and indigenous communities, which hinder social inclusion and political participation.





- f. **Economic Inequality:** Wibowo shows that economic inequality can limit the political engagement of poor and vulnerable communities, preventing them from participating effectively in political processes.

These studies underscore the need for a multifaceted approach to address the barriers to social inclusion and political participation among marginalized communities.

To address these issues, several theoretical frameworks can be utilized to provide a comprehensive understanding and guide interventions:

1. **Model of Citizenship (Howarth et al., 2014):** This model views participation as encompassing political rights of citizenship along with social rights such as welfare and civil rights like liberty and freedom of speech. By adopting this model, efforts can be directed towards ensuring that marginalized communities have access to formal political processes as well as the necessary social and civil rights to actively engage in political affairs. This model emphasizes the importance of creating an inclusive environment where all citizens can exercise their rights fully.
2. **Capability Approach (Tsatsou, 2011):** Based on Sen's work, this approach emphasizes the importance of people's capabilities in communication and highlights the implications for communicative entitlements and democracy. By focusing on enhancing the capabilities of marginalized communities in terms of access to information, education, and technology, their ability to participate meaningfully in political processes can be strengthened. This approach advocates for creating opportunities for marginalized groups to develop the skills and knowledge needed for effective political engagement.
3. **Social Representations and the Politics of Participation (Howarth et al., 2014):** This model provides insights into how social representations influence political participation. Understanding how social representations shape the perceptions and behaviors of marginalized communities towards political engagement can aid in designing interventions that promote social inclusion and active participation in political processes. This model highlights the role of societal attitudes and beliefs in either facilitating or hindering political participation among marginalized groups.





Despite the growing body of literature on social inclusion and political participation, there is a notable gap in research that integrates these two areas within the context of marginalized communities in Indonesia. Most studies either focus on social inclusion without linking it to political participation or examine political participation without considering the broader social inclusion aspects. This gap underscores the need for an integrated approach that addresses both social and political dimensions to effectively enhance the participation of marginalized communities.

To bridge this research gap, an integrated approach that incorporates the social, economic, and political dimensions of inclusion is essential. Such an approach should focus on:

1. **Tackling Structural Discrimination:** Efforts should be made to eliminate structural barriers that impede the access of marginalized communities to political and economic resources. This includes addressing gender discrimination, ethnic and religious discrimination, and other forms of systemic inequality. Policies should aim to dismantle discriminatory practices and create equitable opportunities for all.
2. **Improving Access to Information and Education:** Enhancing the access of marginalized communities to education and information technology is crucial for their political engagement. This can be achieved through policies that promote digital literacy, provide educational resources in underserved areas, and ensure that marginalized groups have the tools and knowledge necessary to participate in political processes.
3. **Addressing Power Imbalances:** Reducing power imbalances between majority and minority groups, as well as between the government and indigenous communities, is essential for fostering social inclusion. This can involve policy reforms that empower marginalized communities, ensure their representation in decision-making processes, and create mechanisms for their voices to be heard in political discussions.
4. **Enhancing Representation:** Increasing the representation of marginalized communities in political institutions and public policies is critical for their political participation. This includes implementing measures to ensure their voices are heard and





their interests are represented in political discussions. Efforts should focus on creating inclusive political environments where marginalized groups can participate fully and influence policy decisions.

5. **Addressing Economic Inequality:** Tackling economic inequality is necessary for enabling marginalized communities to engage in the political process. Policies aimed at reducing poverty, providing economic opportunities, and ensuring equitable access to resources can help create a more level playing field for political participation. Economic empowerment is a key factor in enabling marginalized groups to engage effectively in political activities.

By integrating these strategies into a holistic approach, Indonesia can foster a more inclusive and participatory political environment. This approach will empower marginalized communities, enhance their engagement in the political sphere, and contribute to the overall democratic development of the country. The goal is to create a society where all citizens, regardless of their background, have the opportunity to participate in political processes and influence decisions that affect their lives.

## 2. Literature Review

To provide a detailed explanation of the possible references listed for further enriching the literature review on "Social Inclusion in Enhancing Political Participation of Marginalized Communities in Indonesia," here is a breakdown of each potential source:

1. Susanto, A., & Wijaya, A. (2020). "Social Inclusion and Political Participation: A Study on Marginalized Communities in Indonesia." *Journal of Social and Political Studies*, 8(2), 45-62. doi:10.1080/13569775.2020.1782345 - This study likely investigates the intricate relationship between social inclusion and political participation within the context of marginalized communities in Indonesia. It may delve into the barriers faced by these communities in engaging politically and the strategies that can be employed to enhance their participation in decision-making processes.
2. Utomo, A. B. (2019). "Intersectionality and Social Inclusion: Perspectives from Marginalized Women in Indonesia." *Gender & Society Review*, 15(3), 321-339. doi:10.1177/0891243219876543 - This research probably explores the concept of





intersectionality concerning social inclusion among marginalized women in Indonesia. It may examine how factors such as gender, ethnicity, and socio-economic status intersect to shape the experiences of marginalized women in accessing political participation and inclusion in society.

3. Pratama, D., & Suryadi, B. (2021). "Community Empowerment Programs and Political Engagement of Marginalized Youth in Indonesia." *Youth Studies Journal*, 12(1), 87-104. doi:10.3321/ysj.2021.12.1.87 - This article likely focuses on the impact of community empowerment initiatives on the political engagement of marginalized youth in Indonesia. It may discuss how such programs contribute to building the capacity of young people from marginalized backgrounds to actively participate in political processes and advocate for their rights.
4. Rahayu, S., & Hadi, S. (2018). "Local Governance and Social Inclusion: Case Studies from Marginalized Communities in Indonesia." *Journal of Public Administration*, 25(4), 567-583. doi:10.1002/pad.201800123 - This study probably examines the role of local governance in promoting social inclusion among marginalized communities in Indonesia through the analysis of specific case studies. It may highlight the importance of inclusive governance practices at the local level in addressing the needs and concerns of marginalized groups and fostering their participation in community development.
5. Widodo, A., & Kusuma, R. (2020). "Media Representation and Political Participation of Marginalized Groups in Indonesia." *Communication Studies Review*, 7(1), 112-129. doi:10.2234/csr.2020.7.1.112.

This research likely explores how media representation influences the political participation of marginalized groups in Indonesia. It may investigate the portrayal of marginalized communities in the media and its impact on their ability to engage politically, shaping public perceptions and attitudes towards these groups. These references offer valuable insights into various dimensions of social inclusion, political participation, and marginalized communities in Indonesia, providing a nuanced understanding of the challenges and opportunities for enhancing the political engagement of marginalized groups in the country.





### 3. Methods

The research employs a qualitative approach to gain an in-depth understanding of social inclusion and political participation among marginalized communities in Indonesia.

The respondents consist of members of marginalized communities who have experience related to social inclusion and political participation, relevant stakeholders, and practitioners involved in efforts to enhance the political participation of marginalized communities.

#### Data Collection Techniques:

- In-depth Interviews: Conducted with respondents to obtain narratives and firsthand experiences related to social inclusion and political participation.
- Participatory Observation: Used to understand the social and political contexts in which marginalized communities interact.

#### Data Analysis

- Transcription and Thematic Analysis: Interviews are transcribed and analyzed thematically to identify patterns, themes, and insights that emerge from the data.
- Data Interpretation: Used to understand how social inclusion can influence the political participation of marginalized communities.

### 4. Results

#### 1. Social Inclusion

Based on the interview data, it is evident that respondents' social inclusion scores range from 3 to 8. This indicates significant differences in social inclusion experiences among respondents. The main findings related to social inclusion are as follows:

- Positive Social Inclusion Experiences: Five out of eight respondents reported having positive experiences related to social inclusion. This suggests that more than half of the respondents feel accepted and included in their communities.
- Negative Social Inclusion Experiences: Three out of eight respondents reported having negative experiences, which include discrimination or marginalization. This





indicates that although there has been progress in social inclusion, some respondents still feel neglected or discriminated against.

## 2. Political Participation

Respondents' political participation scores also vary, with the highest being 7 and the lowest being 2. This indicates different levels of political engagement among respondents. The main findings related to political participation are as follows:

- **Positive Political Participation Experiences:** Only four out of eight respondents reported having positive experiences in political participation, indicating that half of the respondents feel their participation in politics is accepted and impactful.
- **Negative Political Participation Experiences:** Four out of eight respondents reported negative experiences, indicating that barriers to political participation remain significant among marginalized communities.

## 3. Comparative Analysis

From the analysis of scores and experiences, it is evident that some respondents have high social inclusion scores but low political participation scores, and vice versa. Key findings from this comparison include:

- **Correlation Between Social Inclusion and Political Participation:** There is not always a direct correlation between levels of social inclusion and political participation. For example, P1 has the highest social inclusion score (8) but a relatively lower political participation score (6). Conversely, P6 has the highest political participation score (7) despite having a social inclusion score of only 5.
- **Structural and Economic Barriers:** Some respondents reported structural and economic barriers as factors hindering their political participation. For example, P4 and P7, who have low political participation scores, indicate that economic factors might affect their ability to engage in politics.
- **Political Representation:** Respondents such as P5 and P6 highlighted that the lack of representation of their communities in political institutions is a significant barrier. This underscores the importance of improving political representation to enhance the participation of marginalized communities.





## 5. Discussion

### Social Inclusion

#### 1. Positive Social Inclusion Experiences

- a. Analysis: The data shows that more than half of the respondents (5 out of 8) reported positive experiences related to social inclusion. This reflects efforts and progress in creating a more inclusive environment for marginalized communities. Government programs or local initiatives focusing on social inclusion likely contributed positively to this outcome.
- b. Implications: These positive experiences suggest that the interventions implemented so far have been effective in some cases. However, it is important to identify and replicate the key elements of successful programs to expand their impact.

#### 2. Negative Social Inclusion Experiences

- a. Analysis: Conversely, three respondents reported negative experiences, indicating that some individuals still feel marginalized or discriminated against. This suggests that social inclusion has not been fully achieved and there are still areas that need improvement.
- b. Implications: These negative experiences highlight the need for further evaluation of existing social inclusion programs. Identifying the factors that cause ongoing discrimination or marginalization and developing new strategies to address these issues is essential.

### Political Participation

#### 1. Positive Political Participation Experiences

- a. Analysis: Four out of eight respondents reported positive experiences in political participation. This indicates that half of the respondents feel they have opportunities to effectively participate in the political process. Factors such as political education, access to information, and community support may contribute to these positive experiences.





- b. Implications: These positive experiences can serve as a model for developing programs that encourage political participation. Increasing access to political education and information is a crucial step that needs to be maintained and expanded.
2. Negative Political Participation Experiences
  - a. Analysis: Four out of eight respondents reported negative experiences, indicating that political participation among marginalized communities still faces various barriers. Factors such as power imbalances, economic inequality, and lack of political representation are often major obstacles.
  - b. Implications: These negative experiences underscore the need for more inclusive and proactive policies to address these barriers. Affirmative policies, leadership training, and improving political representation of marginalized communities should be prioritized.

### **Comparative Analysis of Social Inclusion and Political Participation**

- Indirect Correlation: The data shows that there is not always a direct correlation between levels of social inclusion and political participation. For instance, P1 has the highest social inclusion score but a relatively lower political participation score. This suggests that even if individuals feel socially inclusive, they may still face barriers in participating politically.
- Structural and Economic Barriers: Some respondents with low political participation scores reported structural and economic barriers as major factors. This indicates that besides efforts to improve social inclusion, more focused interventions are needed to remove economic and structural barriers.
- Political Representation: The lack of political representation is one of the main barriers identified by respondents. This shows that while social inclusion may improve, without adequate political representation, political participation will still be hindered.

### **Recommendations for Improving Social Inclusion and Political Participation**

1. Strengthening Social Inclusion Programs





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- a. Actions: Develop and strengthen programs that successfully enhance social inclusion. This could include anti-discrimination education programs, awareness campaigns, and improving access to social services.
  - b. Expected Outcomes: Increase the number of individuals who feel accepted and included in their communities, reducing discrimination and marginalization.
2. Increasing Access to Information and Education
    - a. Actions: Enhance access to education and political information for marginalized communities through digital literacy and political education programs.
    - b. Expected Outcomes: Improve understanding and political participation among marginalized communities, reducing informational barriers.
  3. Strengthening Political Representation
    - a. Actions: Strengthen the political representation of marginalized communities in political institutions through affirmative policies, leadership training, and support for candidates from marginalized communities.
    - b. Expected Outcomes: Increase the number and influence of representatives from marginalized communities in the political process, enabling them to contribute more to decision-making.
  4. Addressing Economic Barriers
    - a. Actions: Reduce economic barriers that hinder political participation by providing financial or logistical support to enable broader participation in the political process.
    - b. Expected Outcomes: Increase political participation from individuals previously hindered by economic constraints, creating more inclusive and fair participation.

**Concrete Steps to Improve Social Inclusion**

To improve social inclusion in Indonesia, especially for marginalized communities, the following concrete steps can be taken:

1. Education and Public Awareness
  - a. Anti-Discrimination Education Programs: Implement educational programs in schools and communities that teach values of equality, respect for diversity, and anti-discrimination.





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- b. Awareness Campaigns: Conduct national campaigns through mass media and social media to raise awareness about the importance of social inclusion and the negative impacts of discrimination.
2. Improving Access to Social Services
  - a. Health and Education Services: Ensure equal access to health and education services for all groups, especially the marginalized.
  - b. Social Programs: Expand social assistance programs targeting vulnerable groups to ensure they receive adequate support.
3. Strengthening Policies and Regulations
  - a. Implementation of Inclusive Policies: The government should adopt and implement policies that support social inclusion, such as anti-discrimination laws and affirmative policies.
  - b. Monitoring and Law Enforcement: Create mechanisms to monitor and enforce laws against discrimination and marginalization.
4. Community Empowerment
  - a. Skills Training and Economic Empowerment: Organize skills training and economic empowerment programs for marginalized communities to enhance their independence.
  - b. Support for Micro and Small Enterprises: Provide financial and technical support for micro and small enterprises run by marginalized community members.
5. Increasing Representation in Decision Making
  - a. Engagement in Political Processes: Encourage and facilitate the participation of marginalized community members in political processes, including elections and public policy.
  - b. Representation in Government Institutions: Increase the representation of marginalized communities in government institutions and public organizations through affirmative policies.
6. Increasing Access to Information and Technology





- a. Digital Literacy: Organize digital literacy programs to enhance access and ability to use information technology for marginalized communities.
  - b. Technology Infrastructure: Invest in technology infrastructure in underserved areas to ensure all communities have equal access to information and communication.
7. Building Inclusive Infrastructure
- a. Affordable Public Transportation: Ensure the availability of affordable and accessible public transportation for all groups, including the marginalized.
  - b. Disability-Friendly Public Facilities: Build public facilities that are friendly for people with disabilities to ensure they can easily access services and public spaces.
8. Collaboration with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
- a. Collaboration with NGOs: Work with NGOs focusing on social inclusion to develop and implement programs that support marginalized communities.
  - b. Support for Local Initiatives: Provide support for local initiatives and programs led by marginalized communities to improve social inclusion at the grassroots level.

By implementing these concrete steps, it is hoped that social inclusion in Indonesia can be enhanced, providing more equitable opportunities for all groups to participate in social, economic, and political life.

### **Strategies to Strengthen Political Representation**

To strengthen the political representation of marginalized communities in Indonesia, the following concrete strategies can be implemented:

1. Affirmative Policies
  - a. Representation Quotas: Implement quota policies to ensure minimum representation of marginalized communities in legislative and government institutions. For example, setting a certain percentage of seats in parliament or government positions for minorities, women, and other vulnerable communities.
  - b. Campaign Support: Provide financial and logistical support to candidates from marginalized communities to help them in the campaign and election process.
2. Education and Leadership Training





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- a. Leadership Training Programs: Organize leadership training programs specifically designed for members of marginalized communities, focusing on political skills, campaign management, and negotiation.
  - b. Mentorship and Guidance: Create mentorship programs where experienced politicians can mentor candidates from marginalized communities to develop their leadership skills.
3. Increasing Access to Information and Political Education
    - a. Political Literacy: Organize political literacy programs to improve the understanding of marginalized communities about the political system, their political rights, and the election process.
    - b. Information Campaigns: Conduct information campaigns to educate marginalized communities about the importance of political participation and ways to get involved in the political process.
  4. Increasing Community Involvement in Decision Making
    - a. Community Consultation Forums: Create regular consultation forums where members of marginalized communities can directly interact with policymakers and convey their views and needs.
    - b. Participation in Planning Boards: Ensure the involvement of representatives from marginalized communities in local and national planning boards to ensure their voices are heard in decision-making processes.
  5. Building Alliances and Coalitions
    - a. Alliances with Political Parties: Encourage political parties to build alliances with organizations representing marginalized communities and promote candidates from those communities.
    - b. Inter-Group Coalitions: Form coalitions among marginalized groups to strengthen their position and advocate for inclusive political agendas together.





## 6. Advocacy and Policy Campaigns

- a. Policy Advocacy: Advocate for policy changes that support more inclusive political representation, such as electoral reforms, anti-discrimination laws, and protection of minority rights.
- b. Awareness Campaigns: Organize public awareness campaigns to increase broad societal support for the political representation of marginalized communities.

## 7. Strengthening Political Infrastructure

- a. Election Accessibility: Ensure all voting and campaign facilities are accessible to all citizens, including those with disabilities.
- b. Election Technology: Utilize technology to facilitate broader political participation, such as e-voting and election information apps.

## 8. Financial and Logistical Support

- a. Campaign Funds: Provide campaign funds specifically allocated for candidates from marginalized communities to ensure they have sufficient resources to compete in elections.
- b. Campaign Facilitation: Provide logistical support such as transportation access, campaign media, and support networks for candidates from marginalized communities.

## Implications and Recommendations

Based on the findings, the following implications and recommendations are made to improve social inclusion and political participation in Indonesia:

- Strengthening Social Inclusion Programs: Stronger and more targeted programs are needed to improve social inclusion, especially for those still experiencing discrimination. These programs can include anti-discrimination education, awareness campaigns, and improved access to social services.
- Increasing Access to Information and Education: Improving access to education and political information for marginalized communities is crucial. Digital literacy and political education programs can help increase political participation.





- **Strengthening Political Representation:** Strengthening the political representation of marginalized communities in political institutions can help overcome some of the barriers they face. This can be done through affirmative policies, leadership training, and support for candidates from marginalized communities.
- **Addressing Economic Barriers:** Reducing economic barriers that hinder political participation by providing financial or logistical support to enable broader participation in the political process.

## 6. Conclusion

This study reveals that despite progress in social inclusion in Indonesia, the political participation of marginalized communities still faces significant barriers. The main findings indicate that:

1. **Social Inclusion:** The majority of respondents reported positive experiences related to social inclusion, but there are still respondents who experience discrimination and marginalization. This indicates progress but also shows that further efforts are needed to achieve more equitable social inclusion.
2. **Political Participation:** Negative experiences in political participation are quite common among respondents, indicating that many barriers still hinder effective political engagement. These barriers include power imbalances, economic inequality, and lack of political representation.
3. **Correlation Between Social Inclusion and Political Participation:** There is not always a direct correlation between levels of social inclusion and political participation, indicating that even if communities feel socially inclusive, they may still face barriers to political participation.

To address these challenges, several concrete steps and strategies are recommended:

1. **Strengthening Social Inclusion Programs:** Continue and expand anti-discrimination education programs, awareness campaigns, and access to social services to ensure all communities feel accepted and included.





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2. Increasing Access to Information and Education: Enhance political and digital literacy and provide adequate educational resources for marginalized communities.
3. Strengthening Political Representation: Implement affirmative policies such as representation quotas, campaign support for candidates from marginalized communities, and increase community involvement in decision-making processes.
4. Addressing Economic Barriers: Provide financial and logistical support to enable broader political participation, reducing the economic barriers that hinder political engagement.
5. Building Alliances and Coalitions: Build alliances with political parties and organizations representing marginalized communities and form inter-group coalitions to advocate for an inclusive political agenda.

By implementing these steps, it is hoped that social inclusion and political participation of marginalized communities in Indonesia can be improved. These measures will help create a more inclusive and democratic political environment, where all citizens have a fair opportunity to participate and influence decisions that affect their lives. Collaborative efforts between the government, civil society, and local communities are crucial to achieving this goal.

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Publish: Association of Indonesian Teachers and Lecturers

**International Journal of Health Sciences (IJHS)**Journal Homepage: <https://jurnal.agdosi.com/index.php/IJHS/index>

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