

Review of the Inclusiveness of the 2019 Simultaneous General Election Stages in Yogyakarta City

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Abstract. The stages of the 2019 Simultaneous General Election have been completed, and one of its main objectives was to evaluate the inclusiveness aspects that accommodate people with disabilities. This study used a qualitative research method with a field observation approach supported by desk research to obtain accurate data. Several stages that can be reviewed to measure inclusiveness include the Stage of Establishment of the Organizing Body, the Stage of Socialization, the Stage of Updating Voter Data, the Stage of Voting and Counting Votes, the Stage of Nomination, the Stage of Campaign, and the Stage of Recapitulation or Determination of Election Results. Based on the results of the study, the stages that have supported inclusivity well include the Stage of Establishment of the Organizing Body, the Stage of Socialization, the Stage of Updating Voter Data, and the Stage of Voting and Counting Votes. However, several stages that still do not support inclusivity are the Nomination, Campaign, and Recapitulation or Determination of Election Results Stages, which require more attention to improve accessibility for people with disabilities, especially in terms of more easily accessible information and more adequate facilities.

Keywords: Elections; Inclusivity; Disability; Election Stages; Accessibility

1. INTRODUCTION

All the main stages of the 2019 General Election which has been going on for more than 2 (two) years have been carried out well according to the schedule determined by the General Election Commission. Starting from the program and budget planning stage which began on August 17, 2017 which was then continued with the registration stage of political parties participating in the 2019 simultaneous general election which began on October 3, 2017, until the inauguration stage of the elected president and vice president on October 20, 2019. And it is fitting that the implementation of the simultaneous general election be reviewed from various aspects, including the aspect of inclusivity.

In general, inclusivity in general elections refers to elections with friendly services that facilitate access for voters, including voters with disabilities. Therefore, elections should ideally provide equal access to friendly and open services for all eligible citizens, including persons with disabilities, as regulated by the law. This equal right to inclusive elections is in line with various supporting regulations.

The regulations in question are the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and also Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights. Article 27 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia states, "Every citizen has equal standing before the law and government and is obliged to uphold the law and government without exception." Furthermore, Article 28 paragraph (2) states, "Everyone is free from discriminatory treatment on any basis and has the right to receive protection against such discriminatory treatment." This

provision emphasizes that everyone has the same standing and must be treated equally by the state.

Then there is Article 3, paragraph 3 of Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights. The article reads, "*Everyone has the right to protection of human rights and fundamental human freedoms, without discrimination.*" Then in Article 23 Paragraph 1 Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights it is stated that "*Everyone is free to choose and have their political beliefs.*" And in Article 43 Paragraph 1 of Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights it is stated that "Every citizen has the right to be elected and to vote in general elections based on equal rights through direct, general, free, secret, honest and fair voting in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations."

These two laws clearly support inclusivity in general elections. Thus, persons with disabilities who have the right to vote as citizens are also affirmed to have equal rights to actively participate in all political activities, including activities at every major stage of the general election. This is further emphasized in Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities.

In the Preamble to Law Number 08 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities, it is stated that "The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia guarantees the survival of every citizen, including persons with disabilities who have legal standing and have the same human rights as Indonesian citizens and as an inseparable part of Indonesian citizens and society is a mandate and gift from God Almighty, to live progressively and develop in a just and dignified manner."

The regulations that serve as the legal umbrella for the inclusiveness of general elections are also contained in Law Number 07 of 2017 concerning General Elections and KPU Regulation Number 10 of 2018 concerning Socialization, Voter Education, and Public Participation in the Implementation of General Elections. In the regulations issued by the General Elections Commission, there are slight modifications to the types of disabilities. If the types of people with disabilities according to Law Number 08 of 2016 include people with physical disabilities, people with intellectual disabilities, people with mental disabilities, and/or people with sensory disabilities, then in the implementation of general elections, the types of disabilities are distinguished into people with physical disabilities with disability code 1, people with visual disabilities with disability code 2, people with hearing and/or speech disabilities with disability code 3, people with intellectual disabilities with disability code 4, and people with other disabilities with disability code 5.

KPU Regulation Number 10 of 2018 concerning Socialization, Voter Education, and Public Participation in the Implementation of General Elections, especially in Article 2 (two) where there is a principle of accessibility in the implementation of general elections. Law Number 07 of 2017 concerning General Elections, especially in Article 5 (five) also contains rules that guarantee inclusivity in general elections which states that Persons with Disabilities who meet the requirements have the same opportunity as Voters, as candidates for DPR members, as candidates for DPD members, as candidates for President/Vice President, as candidates for DPRD members and as Election Organizers. In addition, inclusive general elections also refer to Law Number 08 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities, especially Article 5 (five) paragraph 1 (one) where persons with disabilities also have political rights, accessibility rights, and the right to obtain information.

Thus, the implementation of inclusive elections involving persons with disabilities can be implemented in the stages of the general election. Based on KPU Regulation Number 7 of 2017 concerning the Stages, Programs and Schedule for the Implementation of the 2019 General Election as amended by KPU Regulation Number 5 of 2018, the Election Stages consist of Socialization, Formation of the Organizing Body, Updating Voter Data, Registration and Verification of Political Parties, Determination of Election Participants, Nomination, Campaign, Logistics, Voting and Counting of Votes, Recapitulation, Determination of Election Results and the Taking of the Oath of Office. Of these stages, there are stages that receive special attention because they are directly related to the principle of accessibility in creating an inclusive general election. The stages that require special attention are socialization, Formation of the Organizing Body, Updating Voter Data, Nomination, Campaign, Voting and Counting of Votes, and Determination of Election Results.

From the Thesis Journal entitled "Building Inclusive Elections for the Disabled (Case Study of the 2017 Yogyakarta Mayoral Election)" by I Gusti Gede Made Gustem Lasida in 2017, there are various actions for people with disabilities in elections. These variants are divided according to the type of disability, such as blindness, deafness, intellectual disability, and physical disability. These variants according to the type of disability also explain how inclusivity is implemented in each stage such as the nomination stage, the socialization stage, the campaign stage, the voting stage, and the general election results stage.

Table 1.
Variants and Actions for Persons with Disabilities/Disabled.

No	Disabled Variants	Actions of Election Organizers and Participants
	Blind People	<p>Nomination Stage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing information/announcement media in the form of braille, information via radio, websites equipped with screen reading and audio technology that makes it easier for the visually impaired. - Collaborate with organizations/NGOs for the disabled to socialize the existence of the candidates who have been appointed. <p>Socialization Stages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaborate with organizations/NGOs for the disabled to conduct outreach. - Socialization of ballot papers for the visually impaired is marked in the top left corner or anywhere in a certain corner of the ballot paper, especially in the legislative elections which use this type of ballot paper. various, to differentiate each one type of ballot paper (DPR RI, DPD, DPRD I, DPRD II) so that They can recognize the width of the ballot paper, as well as memorize the number of folds correctly so that they can later insert the ballot paper independently into the ballot box. <p>Campaign Stages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accessibility for people with disabilities must be taken into account in campaigns through limited meetings and public rallies. - Don't use too many presentation media such as slides without explanation or describing the campaign material. which is easy to understand without having to always rely on picture illustrations. <p>Voting Stages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Polling stations must be accessible - Provide voting aids (Braille templates) so that visually impaired people do not experience difficulties in 'reading' the columns. and fill in the ballot paper. <p>Election results stages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The delivery of the final vote count results should be delivered using accessible technology. For voters with disabilities, announcements on the KPU website are accompanied by audio, or large fonts for those who have difficulty seeing / low vision
2	Deaf People	<p>Nomination stage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing a deaf interpreter on the bottom left or right of the TV screen and/or providing running text on the TV for the deaf. - Collaborate with disability organizations to publicize the existence of the candidates/parties that have been determined. <p>Socialization Stages:</p>

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- Collaborate with organizations/NGOs for the disabled to conduct outreach.
 - Election organizers must provide a sign language interpreter if there are voters who cannot hear well.

Campaign Stages:

- Accessibility for people with disabilities must be considered in campaigns through limited meetings and public rallies.
- If a candidate/party participating in the election delivers a political speech or discussion, the organizers (winning team) Candidates/parties) must provide a sign language interpreter if there are voters who cannot hear well.

Voting Stages:

- Polling stations must be accessible

Election results stages:

- The announcement/delivery of the final results of the vote count should be delivered using technology that accessible for voters with disabilities, announcements on the KPU website are accompanied by running texts and interpreters/translators Sign language.

3 Intellectually/Mentally Disabled and Psychosocial

Nomination Stage:

- Collaborate with organizations/NGOs for the disabled to publicize the existence of the candidates who have been appointed.

Socialization Stages:

- Collaborate with organizations/NGOs for the disabled to conduct outreach.
- For people with intellectual disabilities, when socializing ballot papers, use original ballot paper specimens, because they will have difficulty if... used as an example of a ballot paper with a picture of fruit or a black silhouette. Intellectual limitations make them need extra an effort to remember the candidates, so that by using the original ballot specimen they will not be confused in the voting booth sound because of different images.

Campaign Stages:

- Accessibility for people with disabilities must be taken into account in campaigns through limited meetings and public rallies.
- Collaborate with organizations/NGOs for people with disabilities to conduct campaigns, convey the candidate's vision and mission, and so on.

Voting Stages:

- Polling stations must be accessible

Election results stages:

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- 4 Physically Disabled
- The delivery of the final vote count results should be delivered using accessible technology for voters with disabilities.
- Nomination stage:
- Collaborate with organizations/NGOs for the disabled to promote the existence of participating candidates/political parties elections that have been determined.
- Socialization Stages:
- Collaborate with organizations/NGOs for the disabled to conduct outreach.
- Campaign Stages:
- Accessibility for people with disabilities must be taken into account in campaigns through limited meetings and public rallies.
- Stages Voting:
- Polling stations must be accessible
- Election results stages:
- The delivery of the final vote count results should be delivered using accessible technology for voters with disabilities.
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Source: Lasida, 2017, pp. 6-8

These inclusiveness variants align with an article in the *Kedaulatan Rakyat Daily Newspaper* dated March 29, 2019, which stated that the fulfillment of the rights of voters with disabilities is not limited to the voting stage, but also at the pre-voting and even post-voting stages. At the voter data updating stage, the right of people with disabilities to be registered and validated has been implemented by the General Elections Commission (KPU) and its staff. The KPU and its staff have registered and validated voters with disabilities according to the type of disability, such as physical disability, deaf-mute disability, blind disability, intellectual disability, and other disabilities. This classification will later serve as initial data for general election organizers in serving voters with disabilities, especially at polling stations (TPS). Persons with disabilities also have the right to receive voter education accompanied by interpreters or sign language translators, as well as practical training in disability-friendly voting simulations during the socialization stage. Then, at the stage of determining the general election results, the delivery of the final voting results and vote recapitulation should be delivered using accessible technology.

Yogyakarta City deserves to be the main review regarding inclusivity. This is because in 2019, the Yogyakarta City General Elections Commission (KPU) received the KPU Awards from the Indonesian General Elections Commission (KPU RI) for second place nationally in

the election access category. Furthermore, the Yogyakarta City KPU also received an award from the Yogyakarta Special Region KPU for the election access category. Previously, in the 2014 General Election, the Yogyakarta City KPU also received an award in the election access category related to inclusivity. In 2014, the Yogyakarta City KPU received an award from the Republic of Indonesia General Elections Commission (KPU RI) for the election access category in 2014. Furthermore, the Yogyakarta City KPU also received an award from the Yogyakarta Special Region KPU for first place in the election access category.

2. DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

From Based on the introduction, it can be discussed that the main stages that can measure the inclusiveness of the 2019 simultaneous general elections in Yogyakarta City are the socialization stage, the Organizing Body Formation stage, the Voter Data Update stage, the Nomination stage, the Campaign stage, the Voting and Counting stage, and the Election Results Determination stage.

Table 2.

Inclusiveness of Every Main Stage of the General Election.

Number	Variety of Disabilities	Services for Persons with Disabilities
1	Blind People	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nomination Stage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information/announcement media regarding nominations are available in braille, information via radio, websites equipped with screen reading and audio technology that makes it easier for the visually impaired. 2. Stages of establishing the organizing body <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information/announcement media regarding the formation of the organizing body are available in braille, information via radio, a website equipped with screen reading and audio technology that makes it easier for the visually impaired. - Selection for the formation of PPK, PPS, KPPS, and supervisors that are open to people with disabilities 3. Voter Data Update Stages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that the data collection for visually impaired voters records their disability type with disability code 2 in the DPT. 4. Socialization Stages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Election organizers can collaborate with institutions engaged in disability advocacy to conduct outreach, whether general election outreach or specifically regarding election inclusiveness, services for people with disabilities, or election stages. - Socialization of ballot papers for visually impaired people is done by marking a certain corner in various types of ballot papers, to differentiate each type of

		ballot paper so that they can recognize the width of the ballot paper, and memorize the number of folds correctly so that they can later insert the ballot paper independently into the ballot box.
		5. Campaign Stages: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Accessibility for people with disabilities must be taken into account in campaigns through limited meetings and public rallies.
		6. Voting and Vote Counting Stages: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Polling stations must be accessible- C3 form is available for companions- The availability of voting aids (Braille templates) so that visually impaired people do not experience difficulties
		7. Election results stages: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The final results of the vote count were announced using technology that was accessible to voters with disabilities, with the announcement on the KPU website accompanied by audio.
2	Deaf People	1. Nomination stage: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Providing a deaf interpreter on the bottom left or right of the TV screen and/or providing running text on the TV for the deaf.- Collaborate with organizations engaged in disability advocacy to promote the existence of candidates or parties that have been determined.
		2. Socialization Stages: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Collaborate with organizations engaged in disability advocacy to conduct outreach.- Availability of the services of a sign language interpreter or interpreter if there are voters who cannot hear well.
		3. Stages of establishing the organizing body <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Information/announcement media is available regarding the formation of the organizing body which is equipped with screen reading and audio technology which makes it easier for the hearing impaired.- Selection for the formation of PPK, PPS, KPPS, and supervisors that are open to people with disabilities
		4. Voter Data Update Stages <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ensure that the data collection for deaf voters records their disability type with disability code 3 in the DPT.
		5. Campaign Stages: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Accessibility for people with disabilities must be considered in campaigns through limited meetings and public rallies.- If a candidate/party participating in the election delivers a political speech or discussion, the organizers (candidate/party's winning team) must provide a sign language translator/interpreter if there are voters who cannot hear well.
		6. Voting Stages: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Polling stations must be accessible to election results stages- C3 form is available for companions

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- The announcement/delivery of the final vote count results should be delivered using technology that is accessible to voters with disabilities, announcements on the KPU website accompanied by running texts, and sign language interpreters/translators.
7. Election results stages:
 - The final results of the vote count were announced using technology that was accessible to voters with disabilities, and the announcement on the KPU website was accompanied by an interpreter.
3. Mentally Disabled
1. Nomination Stage:
 - Collaborate with organizations engaged in disability advocacy to promote the existence of the designated candidates.
 2. Socialization Stages:
 - Collaborate with organizations engaged in disability advocacy to conduct outreach.
 - For people with intellectual disabilities, use a specimen ballot that resembles the original during ballot socialization. They will have difficulty using a ballot with images of fruit or black silhouettes. Intellectual limitations require extra effort from people with intellectual disabilities to remember the candidates. Therefore, by using a specimen ballot that resembles the original, they will avoid confusion in the voting booth due to the different images.
 3. Stages of establishing the organizing body
 - Information/announcement media is available regarding the formation of an organizing body that facilitates the mentally disabled.
 - Selection for the formation of PPK, PPS, KPPS, and supervisors that are open to people with disabilities
 4. Voter Data Update Stages
 - Ensure that the data collection of voters with intellectual disabilities records their disability type with disability code 4 in the DPT.
 5. Campaign Stages:
 - Accessibility for people with disabilities must be considered in campaigns through limited meetings and public rallies.
 - Collaborate with organizations engaged in disability advocacy to conduct campaigns, convey the candidate's vision and mission, and so on.
 6. Voting Stages:
 - Polling stations must be accessible
 - C3 form is available for companions
 7. Election results stages:
 - Delivery results end calculation
Votes should be cast using technology that is accessible to voters with disabilities.
4. Physically Disabled
1. Nomination stage:
 - Collaborate with organizations engaged in advocacy for the disabled to promote the existence of candidates/political parties participating in the elections that have been determined.
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2. Socialization Stages:
 - Collaborate with organizations engaged in disability advocacy to conduct outreach.
 3. Stages of establishing the organizing body
 - Information/announcement media is available regarding the formation of an organizing body that makes it easier for people with physical disabilities.
 - Selection for the formation of PPK, PPS, KPPS, and supervisors that are open to people with disabilities
 4. Voter Data Update Stages
 - Ensure that the data collection of physically disabled voters records their disability type with disability code 1 in the DPT.
 5. Campaign Stages:
 - Accessibility for people with disabilities must be considered in campaigns through limited meetings and public rallies.
 6. Voting:
 - Polling stations must be accessible, especially if there are stairs, then a ramp must be provided and the height of the voting booth must not be more than 1 meter and the placement of the ballot box must not be more than 1 meter.
 - C3 form is available for companions
 7. Election results stages:
 - The final results of the vote count should be delivered using technology that is accessible to voters with disabilities.
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Source: Results of the Wirobrajan PPK Discussion with Democracy Volunteers for the Disabled Segment in preparation for the 2019 Simultaneous General Election Socialization on February 10, 2019

On Candidacy Stages, measurable inclusiveness for blind, deaf and speech disabilities, physical disabilities, and mental disabilities are: a). Available media information/announcements about the nomination in the form of braille, information via radio, websites equipped with screen reading technology and audio that makes it easier for the blind, b). Providing deaf interpreters on the bottom left or right of the TV screen and/or the availability of running text on TV for the deaf, c). Collaborating with organizations engaged in disability advocacy to socialize the existence of the candidates or parties that have been determined.

During this nomination phase, the Yogyakarta City General Elections Commission (KPU), along with ad hoc institutions, lacked inclusiveness, as the KPU's website lacked audio information. Interpreters were only available on TV during the presidential and vice-presidential debates, which were entirely handled by the KPU RI, not the regional KPU. To raise awareness of the candidates, both presidential and vice-presidential, as well as legislative

candidates, the city government collaborated with disability organizations such as the Indonesian Women's Association (HWDI) of Yogyakarta.

In the Stage of Establishing the Organizing Body, the inclusiveness that can be measured for blind, deaf and speech impaired, physically impaired, and mentally disabled are:

a). Information/announcement media are available regarding the establishment of the organizing body in the form of braille, information via radio, a website equipped with screen reading and audio technology, and information media and announcements regarding the establishment of the organizing body are available that facilitate all types of disabilities, b). Selection of the formation of PPK, PPS, KPPS, and supervisors that are open to people with disabilities.

At the Election Organizing Body Formation Stage, information about the formation of the organizing body, especially ad hoc organizers such as the PPK, PPS, and KPPS, can be said to have been able to embrace people with disabilities because the Yogyakarta City KPU also informed the wider community, including people with disabilities, about the formation of the PPK and PPS. Then the PPK and PPS also informed the wider community, including people with disabilities, about the formation of the KPPS. However, not many people with disabilities have registered and finally the election organizer who is a person with a disability in Yogyakarta City is only the PPS Kadipaten, Kraton District, namely Mrs. Widi Haryati. Although many people with disabilities are members of democracy volunteers, according to the law, democracy volunteers are not election organizers and are only tasked with assisting election organizers in conducting socialization, including to people with disabilities.



Figure 1.

Mrs. Widi Haryati, PPS Kadipaten, Kraton District.
Source: Yogyakarta City Election Commission

On Stages of socialization, inclusiveness that can be measured for blindness, deafness and speech, physical disabilities, and mental disabilities are: a).Collaborating with organizations/NGOs for people with disabilities to conduct outreach, b). Outreach for ballot papers for the visually impaired is marked in the top left corner or anywhere in a certain corner of the ballot paper, especially in the legislative elections that use this type of ballot paper. various, to differentiate each one type of ballot paper (DPR RI, DPD, Provincial DPRD, City/District DPRD) so that they can recognize the width of the ballot paper, as well as memorize the number of folds correctly so that later they can insert the ballot paper independently into the ballot box, c).Availability of sign language interpreter services if there are voters who cannot hear well, d). For people with intellectual disabilities, use specimen ballots that look like the originals in the ballot socialization.

During the socialization phase, the Yogyakarta City General Elections Commission (KPU), along with the Election Committee (PPK) and Election Committee (PPS), conducted outreach, both directly in collaboration with disability organizations and through print and electronic media. In addition to outreach, accessible voting simulations were also conducted leading up to election day. Outreach to people with disabilities was also extensively implemented in almost all sub-districts in Yogyakarta City. This was because the outreach phase was also assisted by democracy volunteers, particularly those from the disability segment. In addition to the PPK and PPS, democracy volunteers from the disability segment also participated in providing outreach and simulations, both directly and through electronic media.



Figure 2.

PPK Wirobrajan Socialization at Helen Keler Special Needs School.

Source: PPK Wirobrajan

Some of the many direct socializations carried out were socialization by the Yogyakarta City Election Commission (KPU) together with HWDI to women with disabilities on February 17, 2019 in the Wirobrajan District Area, and socialization carried out by the Wirobrajan PPK at the Helen Keler Wirobrajan Special Needs School in Yogyakarta on April 13, 2018, which was targeted at first-time voters with disabilities. Then one of the many media carried out in electronic media was the Radio Talkshow Program on Arma Sebelas Radio 87.9 FM Yogyakarta with the Theme "Becoming a Quality Voter in the 2019 Election that is Friendly to the Disabled" where the speakers were Pangky Febriantanto, S.IP, M.IP (Wirobrajan PPK), Widi Hartanti (PPS Kadipaten Kraton District/People with Disabilities), and Dewi Wulandari Cahyaningrum (Democracy Volunteers).



Figure 3.
Socialization on Becoming a Quality Voter in the 2019 Disability-Friendly Election.
Source: PPK Wirobrajan

However, there's one thing election organizers haven't been able to implement: promoting ballots using specimen ballots that look like real ballots. This is due to bias and concerns that using specimen ballots that look like real ballots will tend to skew the image of the candidate. This is not unique to Yogyakarta City but also occurs in many other regions.

In the Voter Data Update Stage, measurable inclusiveness for the blind, deaf and speech-impaired, physically disabled, and mentally disabled is to ensure that the data collection of voters with disabilities records the various disabilities according to their disability codes in the Voter List. Namely, people with physical disabilities with disability code 1, people with blindness with disability code 2, people with deaf and/or speech-impaired with disability code 3, and people with mentally disabled with disability code 4. And for people with other disabilities not listed in codes 1, 2, 3, or 4, they are given disability code 5.

During the Voter Data Update phase, inclusivity was very successful. The Yogyakarta City General Elections Commission (KPU), the Elections Committee (PPK), and the Voter Registration Committee (PPS), assisted by Pantarlih (Election and Eligibility Committee) officers, updated the data from the data verification (coklit) phase to the compilation of the DPTHP-3 voter list. The update process also included voter update outreach, which included input on the validity of the disability status and its disability code.



Figure 4.

Socialization of Updating the Voter List attended by Persons with Disabilities

Source: PPK Wirobrajan

In the Campaign Stage, the inclusivity that can be measured for blind, deaf and speech-impaired, physically disabled, and mentally disabled people is:

Accessibility for people with disabilities must be taken into account in campaigns through limited meetings and public rallies.

If a candidate/party participating in the election delivers a political speech or discussion, the organizers (candidate/party's winning team) must provide a sign language translator/interpreter if there are voters who cannot hear well.

Collaborate with organizations engaged in disability advocacy to conduct campaigns, convey the candidate's vision and mission, and so on.

During the campaign phase, the General Elections Commission (KPU) only facilitated the schedule and some campaign materials. Campaign materials and organization were left to the election participants and their campaign teams, subject to permission from the Elections Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) and its staff. During the campaign phase, no significant inclusiveness was observed. Only one candidate from one party was disabled, but during the campaign phase, the candidate did not demonstrate a widespread inclusive campaign in the Yogyakarta City area.

In the Voting and Counting Stages, measurable inclusivity for the blind, deaf and speech-impaired, physically disabled, and mentally disabled is: a). Polling Stations must be accessible, b). C3 forms are available for assistants, c). Voting aids (Braille templates) are available so that the blind do not experience difficulties, d). Announcements/delivery of the

final results of the polling station vote count should be delivered using technology that is accessible to voters with disabilities.

During the voting process, inclusivity has been achieved, although shortcomings remain. Geographical factors and limited land in Yogyakarta City have made it difficult for election organizers, particularly the polling station (TPS) committees (KPPS), to establish accessible polling stations (TPS). However, in general, almost all election organizers in Yogyakarta City, including the Yogyakarta City General Elections Commission (KPU), the Elections Committee (PPK), the Elections Committee (PPS), the KPPS, and even the Yogyakarta City Elections Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) and their staff, have understood the accessibility of TPSs and the availability of C3 companion forms, and have permitted the limitations of companions for people with disabilities at TPSs. Furthermore, assistive devices are available at TPSs with disabled voters. This is also facilitated by a letter and guidebook from the Indonesian General Elections Commission (KPU RI) containing material on accessible TPSs. Regarding the announcement and delivery of voting results, there are still shortcomings due to limited resources, so the announcement of vote count results at TPSs has not optimized technology to facilitate people with disabilities. This is also supported by disabled voters in the 2019 Simultaneous General Election in Yogyakarta City, where an average of around 52% of registered disabled voters exercised their right to vote.

Table 3.

Users of the Right to Vote for Persons with Disabilities in the 2019 Simultaneous General Election in Yogyakarta City.

No	Types of Elections	Number of Disabled Voter Data in the DPT, DPTb, and DPK	Number of Voters with Disabilities in the DPT, DPTb, and DPK
1	PPWP	1697	900
2	Indonesian House of Representatives	1697	869
3	DPD RI	1697	893
4	DIY DPRD (DIY Electoral District 1)	1697	864
5	Yogyakarta City DPRD (5 electoral districts)	1697	879

Source: Processed from the certificate of recapitulation of vote counting results from the KPU, KPU DIY, and KPU Kota Yogyakarta websites.

Then finally, at the Recapitulation or General Election Results Stage, inclusiveness that can be measured for blind, deaf and speech-impaired, physically disabled, and mentally disabled is the delivery of the final vote count results using technology that is accessible to voters with disabilities, including announcements on the KPU website accompanied by audio

and also accompanied by interpreters. At this stage, the principle of openness by utilizing technology is highly upheld, but the KPU website is not yet equipped with audio explaining the recapitulation results and video accompanied by interpreters for people with disabilities.

3. CONCLUSION

From this discussion, there are key stages that support the inclusivity of the 2019 Simultaneous General Elections. However, there are also key stages that do not support the inclusivity of the 2019 Simultaneous General Elections. Generally speaking, inclusivity in the Simultaneous General Election Stages has been quite inclusive. The stages that support and those that do not support are:

Stages that are already supported: a). Stages of Establishing the Organizing Body, b). Stages of Socialization, c). Stages of Updating Voter Data, d). Stages of Voting and Vote Counting.

Less supportive stages: a). Nomination Stage, b). Campaign Stage, c). Recapitulation Stage or Determination of Election Results.

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