

## OPTIMIZATION OF THE GENERAL ELECTION SUPERVISORY BODY IN ENSURING THE FULFILLMENT OF THE RIGHTS OF DISABILITIES

Aprilina Pawestri<sup>1</sup>, Wahyu Nurdin Akbar<sup>2</sup>, Maimunatur Rohmah<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup> Bachelor of Law, Faculty of Law, Universitas Trunojoyo Madura, Jl. Raya Telang, Kamal,  
Bangkalan, East Java Province, Indonesia, [aprilina.pawestri@trunojoyo.ac.id](mailto:aprilina.pawestri@trunojoyo.ac.id)

DOI : <https://doi.org/10.21107/pamator.v17i1.24132>

Manuscript received December 23<sup>rd</sup> 2023, Revised May 15<sup>th</sup> 2024, Published May 20<sup>th</sup> 2024

---

### Abstract

People with disabilities have physical, intellectual, mental and sensory limitations which may cause them to experience obstacles in carrying out their activities. One of them is related to fulfilling the right to vote in general elections. This has implications for the limited participation rate of voters with disabilities. The General Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu), as one of the election organizers, has the main task in the field of supervision. Can play a bigger role in efforts to increase participation of voters with disabilities. Contributed articles related to issues regarding the implementation of the voting rights of persons with disabilities and optimizing the role of Bawaslu in fulfilling the rights of persons with disabilities, focusing on Sampang and Bangkalan Regencies as research locations. The methodology used is empirical/sociological legal research. With data collection techniques through interviews with relevant respondents. The research results show (1) The implementation of the right to vote for persons with disabilities in general elections has not been fully realized, participation is still limited. (2) Optimizing the rights of persons with disabilities in general elections carried out by Bawaslu of Sampang and Bangkalan Regency, namely conducting outreach to disabled voters together with the Indonesian Association of Disabled People (PPDI) as well as carrying out participatory supervision, coordinating with the General Election Commission (KPU) at every stage of the election and establishing cooperation with local governments.

**Keywords:** Persons with disabilities, Bawaslu, General Election.

---

© Authors; This is an Open Access Research distributed under the term of the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License (CC BY-SA 4.0) (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>) which allows re-distribution and re-use of a licensed work on the conditions that the creator is appropriately credited and that any derivative work is made available under “the same, similar or a compatible license”.

### INTRODUCTION

Democracies have a form of government in which political decisions are made by citizens through participation in elections or other democratic mechanisms. This means that a country can only be said to be a democratic country if its government regulations allow the widest possible range of citizens to participate in political activities [1] One of the political activities is general elections (elections).

Election activities are carried out by the election organizing team . In Indonesia, the election organizing institution, among others , *firstly* , the General Election Commission (KPU) was formed by Decree of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 1999 concerning the Establishment of the General Election Commission and Determination of the Working Procedures of the General Secretariat of the General Election Commission . The KPU has various tasks, one of which is the KPU's task of planning programs and budgets and setting schedules.[2] *Second* , the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) was formed through Law Number 22 of 2007 concerning Election Organizers . Bawaslu has the main task of supervising elections. [3] *Third* , the Election Organizer Honorary Council (DKPP) was formed based on Law Number 15 of 2011 concerning General Election Organizers . The DKPP is given the authority by the Election Law to summon election organizers who are suspected of violating the code of ethics.[4]

These three institutions have a unified function in organizing elections to elect members of the People's Representative Council (DPR) , members of the Regional Representative Council (DPD) , President and Vice President, and to elect members of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) directly by the people (Article 1 paragraph (7) Law Number 7 of 2017. [5] All three of them have duties in the election process starting from the preparation process, implementation to the complaint process if fraud is found in the process and results of the election.

Elections ultimately become an important means of measuring the level of democracy in a country. where the meaning of democracy is not only from, by and for the people. However, ensuring the involvement of the people/citizens in every process. There is no exception for vulnerable groups of people with disabilities to obtain rights and exercise these rights, especially in this case their political rights. Among the political rights possessed by persons with disabilities are the right to be elected and choose in political activities, as well as being allowed to express their political aspirations either in writing or orally. In general, political rights are defined as the right to participate in the formation of the will of the state.[6] Regarding the political rights of persons with disabilities, they are clearly stated in Law no. 8 years. 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities in Article 13. The provisions of Article 13 state that one of the political rights for persons with disabilities is the right to vote in elections.

Persons with Disabilities can be defined as anyone who experiences physical, intellectual, mental and/or sensory limitations. These limitations are experienced over a long period of time, which has implications for the interactions experienced by people with disabilities with the environment. Including barriers to participation when compared to other citizens. It can also be said that a person with a disability is someone who has an abnormality and/or which can interfere with activities. [7]

The limitations that people with disabilities have are varied, including: Physical limitations are often found in the physically impaired, blind, deaf and speech impaired. Which of course also has the possibility of limitations or obstacles in exercising their voting rights. And it was people with disabilities who were most visible during the election. Blind people with disabilities exercise their right to vote differently from other people with disabilities. They are equipped with voting tools (templates). Voting aids for blind voters are made of clear letters and braille which are clear and can be touched by

fingers, which have the same design as ballot papers in black and white. [8] Even though people with disabilities have limitations, this is not a reason not to exercise their right to vote.

Guaranteeing the protection and fulfillment of the voting rights of persons with disabilities in elections must be given more attention, to ensure that elections are disabled-friendly. And as a form of commitment to the principle of equality in human rights. Which is also regulated in Article 5 of Law no. 7 of 2017 concerning Elections (Election Law), states: "Persons with disabilities who meet the requirements have the same opportunities as voters, as candidates for members of the DPR, as candidates for members of the DPD, as candidates for President/Vice President, as candidates for members of the DPRD, and as organizers election. The Election Law ensures guaranteed voting rights in elections for people with disabilities. Problems faced by people with disabilities during the election process.

Obstacles for people with disabilities in the 2019 general elections include family factors, the absence of members to accompany people with disabilities to the polling place (TPS), apart from that, there is no assistance provided for the blind when at the TPS [9] TPS locations that are less accessible are also an obstacle for people with disabilities. The data collected shows that the participation rate for people with disabilities is still low. In the 2019 general election nationally, disabled voters numbered 363,200 or 0.191% of the permanent voter list, with the following details:

No	Type of Disability	Amount
1.	Physically disabled	100,765 (0.053%)
2.	Blind	61,899 (0.033%)
3.	Deaf	68,246 (0.033%)
4.	Mentally disabled	54,295 (0.029%)
5.	Other	77,995 (0.041%)

Soruce : Data taken from the KPU Open Data website

This data shows the need for commitment from the government, including general election organizers, to ensure that the 2024 election is a more inclusive election. So that the participation rate of voters with disabilities can increase. The data is not much different regarding the participation of people with disabilities in elections in Bangkalan and Sampang Regencies. Where the participation rate for people with disabilities in the Bangkalan election was 20 people with disabilities and in Sampang Regency There are 2,671 Permanent Voter Lists (DPT) with disabilities, including 1,920 (72%) who are physically impaired, 218 (8%) who are blind, 51 who are mentally impaired (2%), 29 (1%) who are deaf, 453 (17%) others. -Other .[10]

It is also necessary to optimize the role of election organizers. Not only the KPU, DKPP but also Bawaslu. Because what is no less important to guarantee the democratic process in elections is the implementation of supervision. Many democratic countries use supervision as a form of guarantee that the election process can be carried out well, even

though the supervision process is not carried out by a special formal institution.[11] Regarding supervision, Bawaslu can also collaborate with various parties in monitoring the fulfillment of voting rights, including vulnerable groups. [12]

Bawaslu can assist in monitoring the implementation of the fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities in elections as a whole. Apart from guaranteeing inclusiveness so that the rights of people with disabilities are fulfilled in the election process, this also provides an opportunity for all citizens, including people with disabilities, to take part in the general election. Not only as a voter, but also as the chosen one. So this research will discuss the importance of the right to vote for people with disabilities and is related to optimization in ensuring the fulfillment of the rights of people with disabilities.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

This research is empirical legal research. Empirical legal research is a legal research method that functions to look at law in real terms and examine how law works in society. [13] The results of empirical legal research can provide input for improving the legal system in accordance with implementation in society. The approach used is a legal sociology approach, which analyzes how reactions and interactions occur when the norm system works in society.

This approach was taken to determine the implementation of election laws relating to people with disabilities in society. And this research aims to analyze the implementation of the voting rights of persons with disabilities in general elections and the optimization of the Election Supervisory Body in ensuring the fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### **Implementation of the Voting Rights of Persons with Disabilities in General Elections**

Rights are important for every human being. Without rights, humans cannot be fully called human beings. According to John Locke, human rights or human rights are rights that are born from birth and are naturally inherent in every human being, their rights are inviolable or absolute.[14] The right to vote is the most important part of political rights. And the right to vote is inherent in everyone who meets the requirements, without exception, including people with disabilities.

People with disabilities must also be involved in the democratic process, because without the involvement of people with disabilities the true meaning of democracy is lost. [15] As guaranteed in Article 5 of the Election Law, that people with disabilities have the same opportunity to be involved in general elections, one of which is as voters.

Elections are a means of democracy to create a state government system that is sovereign by the people. The state government formed through elections comes from the people, is run in accordance with the will of the people and is dedicated to the welfare of the people. One of the parties taking part in the general election is voters. Voters are citizens who meet the requirements and have the right to vote in selecting potential leaders in government. To become a voter, there are terms and conditions that must be met.

---

The Election Law regulates the right to vote, in Article 198 paragraph (1), where Indonesian citizens who are 17 years of age or older on voting day, are married, or have previously been married have the right to vote. [16] In connection with this law, there is no discrimination carried out by the state against people with disabilities, that all citizens have the same right to become voters.

Democratic elections are those that are able to accommodate all the aspirations of the people without any discrimination against certain groups, equal status in law and government for all citizens, and uphold the principles of good elections, namely direct, general, free, confidential, honest and fair. . [17]

As one of the election participants, people with disabilities have some inability to participate in all general election processes. Thus, special access for persons with disabilities is required. People with disabilities have rights to gain access during the election, be it access information and also access to disability-friendly places/TPS. [18] With easy access to general elections, especially for people with disabilities, it is hoped that it will encourage the fulfillment of the rights of people with disabilities so that they can exercise their right to vote. Another factor related to the limitations of people with disabilities is the reason why society underestimates their right to vote. [19]

According to regulations, there is a guaranteed guarantee of the right to vote for persons with disabilities, but if you look at the existing data, it does not yet show that this right to vote is fulfilled. In the 2019 election it was still said to be low. Where disabled voters number 363,200 or 0.191% of the permanent voter list. Meanwhile, the number of people with disabilities is based on data from the 2019 National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas), the number of people with disabilities in Indonesia is 9.7% of the total population, or around 26 million people. [20]

Strengthened by existing participation data in two districts (add Sampang and Bangkalan). Several causal factors that can be identified include: internal factors and external factors. Internal factors include the reluctance of people with disabilities to exercise their right to vote, lack of knowledge related to elections and family factors. Meanwhile, external factors include difficulty of access to election locations, lack of information and outreach for people with disabilities. Several factors support the low participation rate of people with disabilities in voting.

Election organizers also have a role in ensuring that guarantees for the protection of the voting rights of disabled people can be fulfilled/realized. The KPU is tasked with planning and preparing for the implementation of general elections, this is stated in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 1999 concerning the Establishment of the General Election Commission and Determination of the Organization and Work Procedures of the General Secretariat of the General Election Commission. DKPP based on Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections in Chapter III, Articles 155-166, among other things, DKPP's duties are to receive complaints and/or reports of alleged violations of the code of ethics committed by Election Organizers. In this case, the role of DKPP is also very important if there are reports that there is fraud or intimidation from the organizers towards people with disabilities.

## **Optimization General Election Supervisory Body in Ensuring the Fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities**

During elections, the public has the right to participate. This is in accordance with Article 2 paragraph (1) of General Election Commission Regulation Number 9 of 2022 concerning Community Participation in General Elections and the Election of Governors and Deputy Governors, Regent and Deputy Regent, and/or Mayor and Deputy Mayor that the public has the right to participate in elections or election.

Community participation in the general election process is a means of conveying their aspirations and needs to the candidate for people's representatives whom they will elect. [21] Every citizen who has the right to vote can use their right to vote properly so that they can participate in the process of holding elections that are used to determine the leader of a country. Democratic countries in the world use elections as an indicator of achieving democracy. Apart from being used to fill political positions.

In implementing good general elections, it must ensure that the rights of every country can be fulfilled properly, including the rights of people with disabilities. In Indonesia, the political rights of persons with disabilities have been regulated as in Article 13 of Law Number 8 of 2016 which reads:

*“ Political rights for persons with disabilities include the right to: a) vote and be elected to public office; b) channeling political aspirations both written and verbal; c) choose political parties and/or individuals who participate in general elections; d) form members and/or administrators of community organizations and/or political parties; e) form and join disabled people's organizations at local, national and international levels; f) play an active role in the general election system at all stages and/or parts of its implementation; g) obtain accessibility to the facilities and infrastructure for holding general elections, elections for governors, regents/mayors, and elections for village heads or other names and; h) obtain political education.”* For maximum participation for people with disabilities, good governance ( *electoral governance* ) is needed so that the rights of people with disabilities are no longer neglected in elections.

Fulfilling the rights of persons with disabilities requires specificity. As stipulated in article 5 paragraph 3 of Law no. 39 T a h u n. 1999 concerning Human Rights. This specificity is to ensure that the fulfillment of rights for vulnerable groups can be realized. And access to voting for people with disabilities must be fulfilled at all stages of the election. These stages start from registration, data collection, socialization, campaigning, voting, counting to taking the oath and evaluating the election. [22]

These stages are carried out by the election organizing institution. so that indirectly the election management institutions have been mandated by the government to ensure that the general election process can be carried out fairly and democratically.

In democratic elections, the existence of a trusted election management institution is very important . Bawaslu as one of the election management institutions has important duties. Bawaslu according to Article 1 in conjunction with Article 89 of the Election Law is an election management institution that supervises the implementation of elections throughout the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

---

The formation of Bawaslu is a mandate from the Election Law. Bawaslu's duties are regulated in Article 93 of the Election Law. In general, Bawaslu's duties include: developing standards and procedures for election supervision, carrying out prevention and action, supervising preparations for holding elections, supervising the implementation of election stages, preventing the practice of money politics, supervising the neutrality of ASN, supervising the implementation of KPU regulations and others. In particular, in Article 93 letter c of the Election Law, Bawaslu has the task of supervising the preparations of election organizers which consist of planning logistics procurement and socializing the implementation of elections.

Providing logistics for voters is very important. Specifically related to the distribution of voting aids for blind voters. It doesn't just stop at procuring voting aids, but ensures that voting aids reach polling stations where there are blind voters on the voter list.

The task of socialization has also been carried out by Bawaslu Bangkalan and Sampang. Socialization provides initial information for people with disabilities who experience limitations. Bawaslu also contributes to providing awareness and understanding of disability rights during outreach activities. This was conveyed by Mr. Munawi as Chair of the Indonesian Association of Disabled Persons (PPDI) Sampang Regency in an interview conducted by researchers, "Bawaslu is not only tasked with carrying out the Election, but they also provide information regarding the rights of persons with disabilities in the Election as it approaches. election activities with socialization activities with Persons with Disabilities". Bawaslu also needs to work together, including carrying out joint outreach with the KPU.

Bawaslu's role in supervising and ensuring inclusive elections is very important. Looking at the purpose of the election itself indicates that inclusiveness must occur in elections in Indonesia, because it means that all groups of society consisting of people with disabilities, race, ethnicity, gender, localization and so on must have the same opportunity to participate in the election. [23] One of the indicators is the increasing participation rate in using the right to vote.

Special treatment for people with disabilities is carried out because of their existence. Persons with disabilities are human beings, and are also part of citizens whose human rights must be respected, protected and fulfilled. [24] The guarantee of voting rights for persons with disabilities contributes to the democratic process as a whole . The existence of disability rights in politics or elections proves that there is no discrimination among Indonesian citizens. So that you can participate in the democratic process in Indonesia.

Inclusive elections are the foundation for a strong democracy to ensure that the rights of people with disabilities can be fulfilled. Protection of citizens' rights is universal, legislated and implemented for all citizens. In other words, the essence of citizenship is inclusion, namely based on the principles of social justice for all citizens regardless of their identity. [25]

Strict and total supervision by Bawaslu is needed to avoid discriminatory treatment of people with disabilities in general elections. Not only that, Bawaslu should also be able to monitor if violations of the rights of people with disabilities occur. Apart from this, Bawaslu also has the task of supervising the implementation of the stages of election implementation, one of which is supervising the implementation of voting.

This means that Bawaslu should be able to supervise polling places that have access for people with disabilities. Accessibility is an indicator of comfort in accessing public services for people with disabilities. [26] Bawaslu's optimization of the accessibility of polling places is necessary, as is conducting audits of polling places to assess the level of accessibility for people with disabilities.

Apart from ensuring the accessibility of polling places for people with disabilities, Bawaslu should also involve the community to participate in monitoring the implementation of accessibility for people with disabilities in general elections.

Related to community involvement in supervision. Bawaslu has a program called participatory supervision. Participatory supervision is a strategy to actively involve the public in election supervision with the aim of reducing potential election violations. With participatory supervision, it is hoped that there will be cooperation between election organizers, election participants and the community to share a commitment not to commit election violations and to carry out elections honestly and fairly. [27] In participatory supervision, the public has the right to convey the results of monitoring elections and submit complaints regarding alleged election violations. [28] The term Participatory Monitoring itself is intended to convey a message to all parties involved in the Election and society in general, how big and widespread this movement is. Thus, it is hoped that this movement will trigger the public to care more about the elections.[29]

In providing an understanding of participatory supervision, the Sampang district Bawaslu held outreach to people with disabilities. This socialization was carried out by Bawaslu of Sampang and Bangkalan Regency to provide understanding to people with disabilities that there are disability rights that must be protected. This socialization only involved the Indonesian Disabled Persons Association group. So where are the shortcomings? Persons with disabilities who are not members of PPDI lack information regarding general election supervision. [30]

Bawaslu has an important role in ensuring accessibility for people with disabilities in general elections. By carrying out participatory supervision, outreach and audits and involving the community. Bawaslu can uphold the principle of inclusivity and ensure that the rights of people with disabilities are fulfilled in general elections. Bawaslu also needs to improve coordination and cooperation not only limited to the KPU but also local regional governments.

## **CONCLUSION**

*First*, people with disabilities have the same voting rights and without discrimination in general elections, including for people with disabilities in Sampang and Bangkalan Regencies, as regulated in Article 5 of the Election Law. However, in implementing the right to vote for persons with disabilities in elections, especially in 2019, their participation is still limited. Which is influenced by internal factors: the reluctance of people with disabilities to exercise their right to vote, lack of knowledge related to elections and family factors. External factors: difficulty of access to election locations, lack of information and outreach for people with disabilities.

---

*Second*, as an institution tasked with supervising the election process, the role of Bawaslu can be optimized to increase the participation of voters with disabilities. Apart from carrying out outreach with people with disabilities, Bawaslu also ensures that every election process/stage carried out by the KPU guarantees that the rights of voters with disabilities are not neglected. Good cooperation with the KPU and local regional governments. And finally improving a program called "participatory supervision".

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

We would like to express our gratitude to the Institute for Research and Community Service which has been actively involved in community empowerment projects, increasing access to education, and advancing innovation for shared prosperity.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- [1] Suliestoko Aries, Legal Protection for People with Disabilities in Elections, (UIN Antasari Banjarmasin, 2023).
- [2] Teguh Prasetyo, KPU as Organizer of Dignified Elections, (Nusamedia, 2021).
- [3] M. Afifuddin, Grounding Election Supervision, (Jakarta: PT Elex Media Komputindo, 2020).
- [4] Teguh Prasetyo, DKPP Enforcer of Ethics in Organizing Dignified Elections, (Nusamedia, 2021)
- [5] DKPP RI Institution. <https://dkpp.go.id/institusi/>, accessed on November 10 2023, at 05.31 WIB.
- [6] K. Anam, Pancasila Education Citizenship for Students, (Yogyakarta: Int Media, 2011)
- [7] Hans Kelsen, Theory of Law and the State, (Bandung: Nusa Media, 2013)
- [8] John C. Maxwell quoted in Sugiono, Ilhamuddin, and Arief Rahmawan. "Clustering of Indonesian Students with Disabilities Based on Background History and Studying Performance" Indonesian Journal of Disability Studies. Vol. 20 No.1. 2016.
- [9] Media Center Batam, KPU Prepares Tools for Visually Impaired Voters, <https://mediacenter.batam.go.id/2018/12/10/kpu-prepared-alat-help-untuk-peoleh-tunanetra/>, (Batam, December 2018) accessed on 10 November 2023, at 07.17 WIB.
- [10] Obstacles-For-Persons-With-Disabilities-To-Distribute-Hak-Voice- Moment @ Nasional.Kompas.Com," nd, <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2020/08/25/13091641/barriers-for-people-with-disabilities-to-exercise-their-voting-rights>. accessed on Tuesday, 07 November 2023, at 23.20 WIB

- [11] Data Source District General Election Commission. Lacquer.
- [12] M. Afifuddin , Grounding Election Supervision , (Jakarta: PT Elex Media Komputindo, 2020).
- [13] Ranap Tumpal, <https://www.bawaslu.go.id/id/berita/pemenuhan-hak-besar-komunikasi-rentan-bawaslu-usahakan-semangat-gotong-royong> , accessed on November 8, 2023, at At 16.27 WIB.
- [14] Muhaimin, Legal Research Methods (Mataram: Mataram University Press, 2020).
- [15] <https://amp.kompas.com/nasional/read/2022/02/10/00000071/pengertian-ham-menrut-ahli> , accessed December 10, 2023
- [16] Hilmi Ardani N, Choosing and Being Elected, Political Rights of Persons with Disabilities in General Election Contestations: Study of the Special Region of Yogyakarta , (South Jakarta: Legal and Human Rights Research and Development Agency, 2019) Vol. 10, no. 2. [1] Election Supervisory Body , Central Guide Participatory Supervision f, 2017, p. 11.
- [17] Teguh Prasetyo, Process of Regulating Voting Rights in Elections and Proposing Candidates , (Nusamedia, 2021).
- [18] Andi Mulianty Umar, Polemic on the Participation of People with Mental Disabilities as Permanent Voters in the Election (Mamuju, 2019)
- [19] M. Risal Arifin et al, 2024 Election Guidebook for Voters with Disabilities , (Bakrie University Press, 2023).
- [20] Ishak Salim, 2015, Disability Perspective in the 2014 Election and the Contribution of the Indonesian Disabled Movement to Building Inclusive Elections in Indonesia, Hasanuddin University Master of Political Science Journal , URL: <https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/102319-ID-disability-perspective-in-2014-election.pdf> .
- [21] Article 33 Indonesia, Right to Health Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities, <https://article33.or.id/id/berita/tempo-co-hak-aksesibility-kesehatan-untuk-pendengan-disabilities/> , accessed on November 8 2023, 19.59 WIB.

- 
- [22] Andina Eloka Puri Maharani et al., *Political Party Law and Sub-Material Election Systems: Participatory Democracy*, 2016, 2.
- [23] I Gusti Gede Made Gustern Lasida, "Building Inclusive Elections for People with Disabilities (Case Study of the 2017 Yogyakarta City Election).
- [24] Nadya Kharima and Mohamad Ihsan, "Fulfilling the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Preparing the Permanent Voters List (DPT) in the 2024 Simultaneous General Elections," *Bawaslu Journal* 7, no. 3 (2023): 99–118, <http://www.journal.bawaslu.go.id/index.php/JBDKI/article/view/288/217>.
- [25] Slamet Thohari, "Disability Views and Accessibility of Public Facilities for Persons with Disabilities in Malang City" *Indonesian Journal of Disability Studies* , Vol.1 Issue 1, June 2014.
- [26] Vi era Mayasari Sri Rengganis et al., "Problematics of the Participation of Voters with Disabilities in the 2020 Advanced Simultaneous Elections," *Electoral Governance Journal of Indonesian Election Management* 3, no. 1 (2021): 116–137.
- [22] I Gusti Gede Made Gustern Lasida, *Building Inclusive Elections for People with Disabilities (Case Study of the 2017 Yogyakarta City Election)*
- [27 ] Katie Ellis and Mike Kent, *Disability and New Media* , Routledge, 2011.
- [28] <https://ternate.bawaslu.go.id> , accessed December 4, 2023
- [29] Election Supervisory Body, *Participatory Monitoring Center Guide f*, 2017.
- [30] Ratnia Sholihah, "The Importance of Participatory Supervision in Overseeing Democratic General Elections", *Journal of Political Discourse* , no.1 (2018): 2549-2969