

## CHAPTER III

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

#### A. The Model of Political Access Improvement in the 2019 General Elections for People with Disability

The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia is the constitution of the State of Indonesia which was ratified on August 18, 1945. The 1945 Constitution has provided guarantees of equal political rights for all Indonesian people. The contents of this Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia explicitly and clearly do not allow all forms of discrimination, especially in the political sphere on the basis of ethnicity, religion, race, class, gender, or physical or disability. Therefore the government is obliged to provide good facilities in carrying out the fulfillment of political rights for its people.

Elections are the main instrument for the development of democracy and one way of providing fulfillment of political rights for all societies requires broad and high quality community participation. Based on this, the community needs to be educated in order to have knowledge, skills and awareness related to the importance of democracy and elections. Capacity building for the community must be carried out thoroughly and on target such as increasing political access in General Elections for People with Disabilities who need special treatment.

Based on the results of the Open Plenary Meeting of the Voter List Recapitulation on December 15, 2018, the number of National Final Voters List was 192,828,520 people and the number of Voters with special needs or People

with Disability was 363,200 or around 0.191%. Whereas in Yogyakarta City, one of the cities that will carry out the 2019 Simultaneous General Election, there are 1.373 polling stations, 309.595 voters, and 1.700 Disabled Voters with the following classifications:

No.	Sub-District	Village /Kelurahan	Polling Station	Difabel					Total
				1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Tegalrejo	4	120	15	14	22	26	27	104
2.	Jetis	3	86	55	22	31	25	95	228
3.	Gondokusuman	5	138	18	11	24	24	78	155
4.	Danurejan	3	66	4	2	18	4	35	63
5.	Gedongtengen	2	74	20	15	13	13	23	84
6.	Ngampilan	2	60	14	8	15	11	37	85
7.	Wirobrajan	3	96	45	20	34	51	30	200
8.	Mantrijeron	3	106	34	14	22	17	53	140
9.	Kraton	3	83	29	11	18	15	30	103
10.	Gondomanan	2	49	18	5	9	6	37	75
11.	Pakualaman	2	42	9	6	2	7	15	39
12.	Mergangsan	3	123	25	9	20	9	51	114
13.	Umbulharjo	7	223	35	25	28	41	59	186
14.	Kotagede	3	107	26	19	19	29	29	122
TOTAL		45	1373	347	181	275	278	619	1700

Table 3.1 Disabled voters list based on the results of the General Election Commission plenary or

the 2<sup>nd</sup> DPTHP (December 15, 2018)

Descriptions of the type of people with disability are as follows:

1. Physical disability
2. Vision impairment
3. Deaf/Mute
4. Intellectual disability
5. Other disabilities

The percentage of the number of people with disabilities is only 0.55% of the total voters in the Yogyakarta city based on the results of the plenary session of the General Election Commission for the Results of the Second Final Voter List (DPTHP). Meanwhile, based on the data from the website of the General Election Commission, in the 2017 Regional Head General Elections of Yogyakarta City there were 837 people with disability registered as voters. In spite of significant increase in the number of people with disability from the 2017 Regional Head Election to the 2019 Simultaneous General Elections as voters, people with disability are still included in the minority community.

Nevertheless, in this case the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City as the organizer of the General Election has the duty to create a model in order to increase public awareness to be active in all stages of General Election, especially for People with Disabilities who need special treatment.

According to Rinaldi (1979), there are 5 stages of the procedure in determining a model, namely: (S. Rinaldi, 1979)

## 1. Problem

In the first stages, the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City identified the problems or aspirations from people with disability namely their needs in the 2014 General Election and 2017 Regional Head Elections of the facilities that could not be fulfilled by the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City. Not only hearing Disabled Persons, the Yogyakarta City General Election Commission (KPU) had many discussions with activists of people with disabilities discussing the models for political access improvement for people with disabilities in the 2019 Simultaneous General Elections. The model by the KPU of Yogyakarta city was included in the budget planning process.

According to Tahir, research problems in general can be found through literature studies or through field observations. Problem identification is actually done to find the scope of a particular problem. The scope of the problem, for example, was determined that the problem was in increasing political access for people with disabilities in the General Elections, then the problems were chosen in accordance with the abilities of researchers both from various aspects of their considerations. (Tahir, 2011)

The problems needed in developing the model differ from the problems in other studies. Not all the problems of life can be a problem that is needed in research and development. Research problems occur if there is a gap between what is supposed to be and the reality that exists, between what is needed and what is available, between expectations and reality, the scarcity of ways to overcome an

event, or the lack of information that is needed to make a decision. In this case, the gap between the provision of facilities to people with disabilities is still not feasible especially in the General Elections.

One way to identify a problem is by conducting a Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Focus Group Discussion aims to identify problems and collect the data about perceptions and views of participants about something, not trying to find consensus or make decisions about what actions to take. Therefore, in the FGD open ended was used, which allowed participants to provide answers accompanied by explanations. (Krueger, 1988)

The General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City in this matter as one of the responsible for the holding of General Elections in the Yogyakarta city identifies the problems experienced by People with Disability with the aim of becoming the foundation for the formation of a model.

Based on the results of the interview, Frengky Agritawan Mahendra as the Commissioner of the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City, section on Socialization, Voter Education, Community Participation, and Human Resources explained as follows:

“In identifying a problem experienced by people with disabilities in the election, the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta city collaborated with the Foundations of people with disability such as *Sasana Inklusi dan Advokasi Difabel* (SIGAB), *Sentra Advokasi Perempuan, Difabel, dan Anak* (SAPDA), *Yayasan Kesejahteraan Tunanetra Islam* (Yaketunis), dan *Persatuan Tunanetra Indonesia* (Pertuni) with the aim of facilitating the collection of various opinions and problems experienced by people with disability in the General Elections especially those registered as a voter in the Yogyakarta city.”

“The way that has been done by General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta city in identifying the problems experienced by people with disability in General Elections is by conducting a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) involving several people with disabilities who are a member of several Foundations of people with disability, especially in Yogyakarta City.”

In the 2019 General Elections the Indonesian people will elect the President and Vice President, the Regional Representative Council (DPD) of the Republic of Indonesia, the People's Representative Council (DPR) of the Republic of Indonesia, the People's Representative Council (DPRD) of the Regional level, the People's Representative Council (DPRD) of the Regency/ City at the same time expected to be a challenge both for the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City as the organizer and people with disabilities as voters.

Based on the results of the interview, Franky explained the problems experienced by people with disability in the General Elections as follows:

“The problems experienced by people with disability in the Yogyakarta city such as not registered people with disability who already have the right to vote in the Final Voters List (DPT); the ignorance of people with disability of has been registered as a voter or not; the absence of socialization or political education for people with disability about the profile of candidates both President and Vice President, DPD at national level, DPRD at national level, DPRD at provincial level, to DPRD at regency/city level; the number of ballots to be punched; ballot forms that do not use braille; not understand how to vote at polling day; hampered access to polling stations (TPS); inaccessible polling station facilities; knowledge of the Voting Organizing Group (KPPS) on how to provide services for people with disabilities; absence of socialization or information to people with disabilities who are elected in the General Elections.”

The problems experienced by people with disability in the General Elections can be divided into three periods of General Elections, namely Pre-Election, Election Period, until Post-Election.

No.	Period	Problems
1.	Pre-Election	<p>a. Difficult to access the information on whether a people with disabilities has been registered as a final voter list or not</p> <p>b. No or not yet registered people with disability in the Final Voters List (DPT)</p> <p>c. The absence of socialization or political education for people with disabilities</p>
2.	Election Period	<p>a. People with disabilities do not understand how to vote at polling stations (TPS)</p> <p>b. Availability of braille templates for people with disabilities with visual impairments</p> <p>c. Hampered access to polling stations (TPS) due to nobody delivering</p> <p>d. Facilities of polling stations (TPS) that are not compliant with the standard or not accessible</p> <p>e. Lack of knowledge of Voting Organizers (KPPS) or Election Organizers at the polling station (TPS)</p>

		level for how to provide special services for people with disabilities
3.	Post-Election	a. The absence of socialization or information to people with disabilities who are elected in the General Elections

Table 3.2. Problems experienced by people with disabilities based on the Election Period

The following is problem identification scheme conducted by General Elections Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City in determining a model

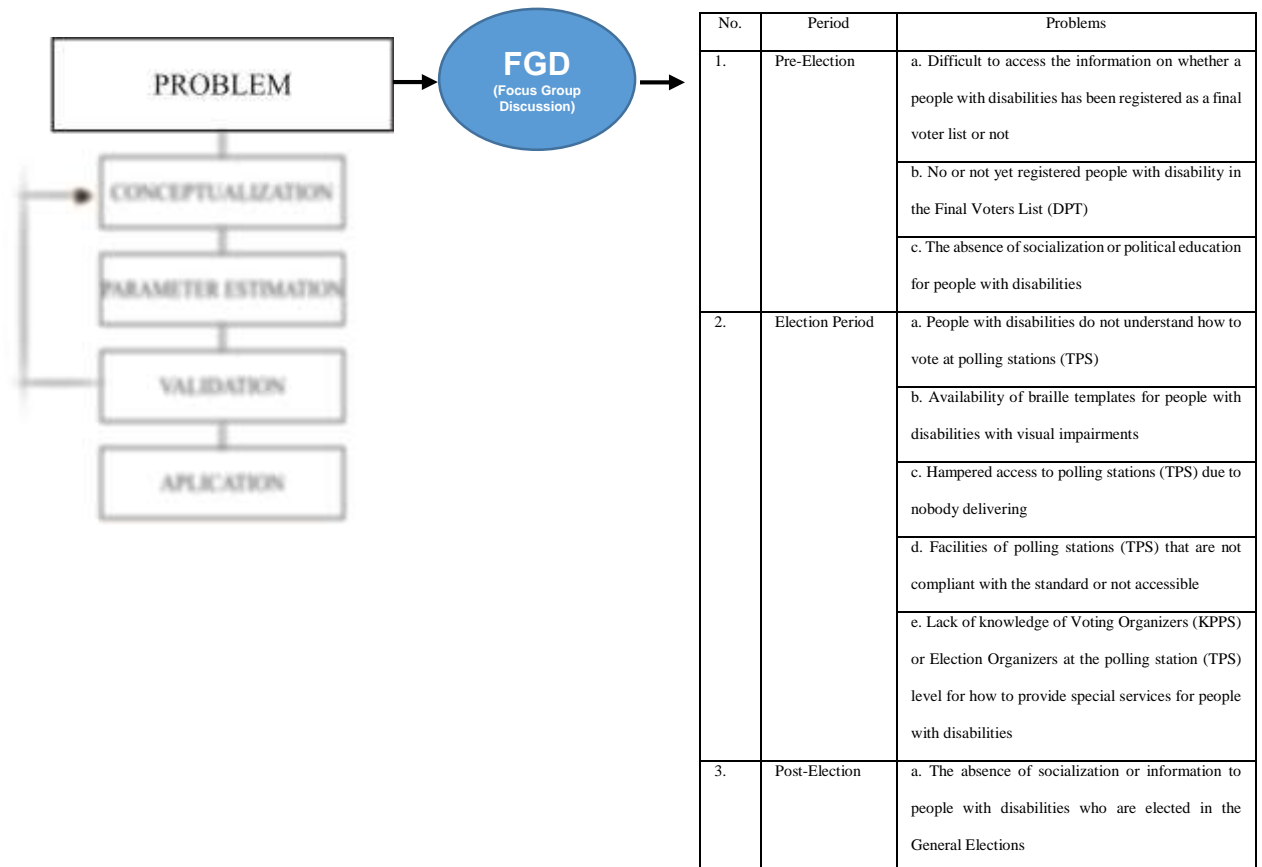


Table 3.3 Problem identification scheme in determining the model

Source: Results of Author Analysis



## 2. Conceptualization

Conceptualization is at once the most important and least understood of all modeling activities. Conceptualization is really jargon for the mysterious process of creating a new idea, a word designed to make the creative act sound scientific, scholarly and repeatable. (Sternan, 2000)

In addition, Babbie stated that in the stages of the deductive research process there is a conceptualization stage, namely the stage of specifying all the concepts planned to be studied. Conceptualization is a process of concept formation with a starting point on the phenomenon of observation which the process runs inductively, by observing a number of symptoms individually, then formulating them in concept form. The concept is abstract, meanwhile the phenomenon is concrete. (Babbie, 2010)

The General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta city in this stage carried out a conceptualization that fulfilled several important aspects in the stages of conceptualization as recommended by Sternan and Babbie above.

According to the Commissioner of the General Election Commission of Yogyakarta City for Socialization, Voter Education, Community Participation, and Human Resources, the General Election Commission of Yogyakarta City carried out the conceptualization of the establishment of a model for political access improvement for people with disabilities as voters in the 2019 Simultaneous General Elections based on previously identified problems.

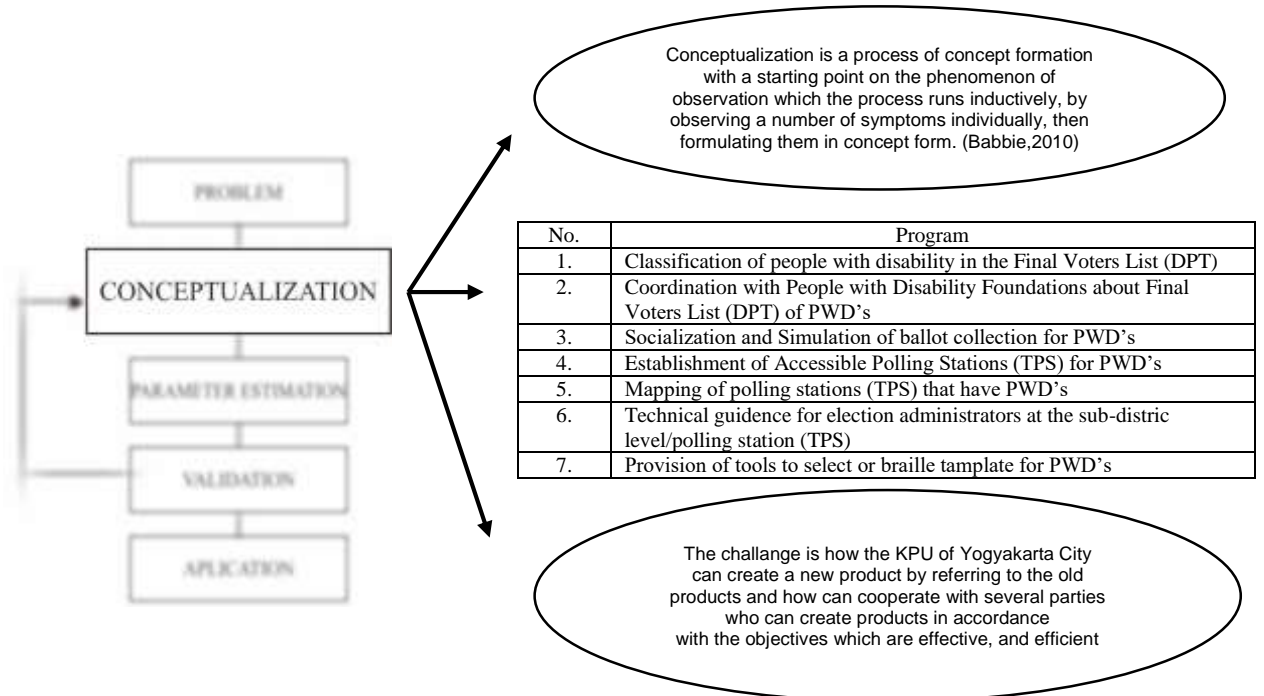
The results of the Conceptualization are several models that will be applied with the aim of increasing political participation of people with disability as voters in the 2019 Simultaneous General Elections. Based on the results of interviews with the commissioner of General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City, several issues have been conceptualized and produced models as follows:

“The conceptualization of several problems experienced by people with disabilities produces several models which will later be used to political access improvement for people with disabilities as a voter. Some of these models are Classification of people with disability in the Final Voters List (DPT), Coordination with Disability Foundations about the Final Voters List (DPT) of People with Disabilities, Socialization and Simulation of ballot collection for people with disability, Establishment of Accessible Polling Stations (TPS) for people with disabilities, Mapping of polling stations (TPS) that have people with disabilities, technical guidance for election administrators at the sub-district level/polling station (TPS), Provision of tools to select or braille tamplate for people with disabilities.”

The challenges in implementing conceptualization are not easy because they have to think about how a product can be appropriate or effective and efficient. According to Andreasen, the challenge for conceptualization is to create products by rethinking or imagining new situations and needs, and subsequently to translate these into new products with functions, utility, need satisfaction, excitement, and leading to a new level of sustainability (Andreasen, 2015). This is in accordance with what was stated by Frengky in an interview as follows:

“The challenge facing us as an election organizer in implementing the conceptualization of a model is how the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City can create a new product by referring to the old products and how can cooperate with several parties who can create products in accordance with the objectives which are effective, and efficient”.

The following is conceptualization scheme conducted by General Elections Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City in determining a model



Tabel 3.4 Conceptualization scheme in determining the model

Source: Results of Author Analysis

### 3. Parameter Estimation

According to the Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) estimates are approximation, judgments or opinions. Estimation is a method where we can estimate the value of a population using the value of the sample. The estimator is the estimation value / statistical data, as the sample used to fill in a parameter.

Parameter estimation is an estimate of values or estimates of conditions that are made as a benchmark for other values or conditions. This parameter is considered as a value or condition that is expected. (Murray & Larry, 2007)

In determining a model of political access improvement for people with disabilities as voters in the 2019 General Elections, the General Election

Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City made a parameter estimate that was useful for determining whether a model could be said to be successful or not.

Frengky as a Commissioner of the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City explained that:

“Designing the parameter estimation of the success of a model carried out by the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City is by referring to the Regulations made by the General Election Commission (KPU) of the Republic of Indonesia or can be called as PKPU No. 10 of 2018”.

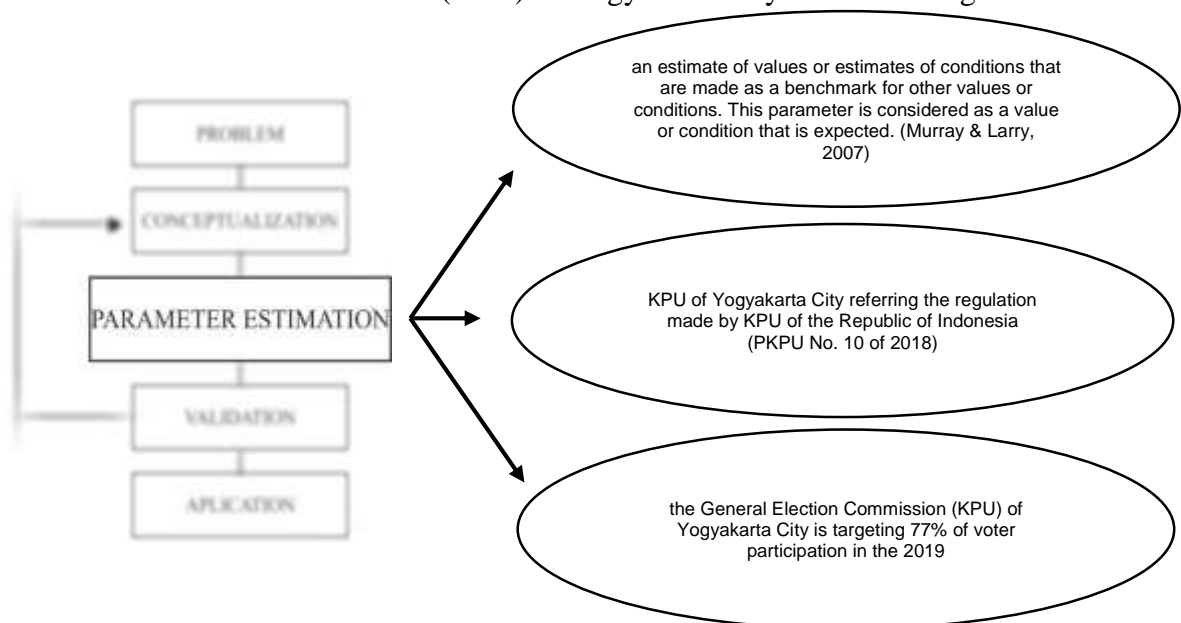
Based on the Regulation of the General Election Commission (KPU) of the Republic of Indonesia No. 10 of 2018 concerning Socialization, Voter Education, and Community Participation in the Implementation of General Elections it is explained that the model is said to be successful if it can increase public knowledge, understanding and awareness of rights and obligations of the community in the General Elections, and increase voter participation in the elections. This is according to what was stated by Frengky as Commissioner of the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City in the interview stated below

“The success of a model is determined if the public understanding and awareness of the general public or people with special needs (people with disability) increases and participation in the General Election also increases. For the percentage of success of a model of political access improvement for people with disabilities, the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City is targeting 77% of voter participation in the 2019 Elections meanwhile in the 2017 Regional Head Election the target of the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City is 67.5% of voter participation”.

But unfortunately, the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City does not specify how much the target to be achieved related to voter

participation of people with disabilities, the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City is only targeting 77% participation of all voters in the Yogyakarta city .

The following is a scheme for determining parameter estimation by the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City in determining a model



Tabel 3.5 Parameter estimation scheme in determining the model

Source: Results of Author Analysis

#### 4. Validation

Validation is an action in assessing parameters based on laboratory experiments that are used to prove if these parameters meet the requirements in their use. (Harmita, 2004)

Process Validation is defined as the collection and evaluation of data, from the process design stage throughout production, which establishes scientific evidence that a process is capable of consistently delivering quality products. (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2011)

At the validation stage, the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City has carried out a trial model of political access improvement for people with disabilities with the aim of knowing whether the model can run well or must be re-conceptualized. Frengky Agritawan Mahendra as Commissioner of the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City section on Socialization, Voter Education, Community Participation, and Human Resources explained that:

“To determine whether a model can be running well or not, We (KPU) conducted a simulation by conducting socialization in collaboration with the Sub-district Election Committee (PPK) in the Sub-districts of Wirobrajan and Jetis.”

This Validation stage cannot be implemented only by one actor or only the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City, but should involve several actors such as volunteers from each sub-district and Sub-District Election Committee (PPK) as an extension or can be called an Ad Hoc Agency. Ad Hoc Agency is an agency that is established or intended for one purpose only. Based on the Decree of the General Election Commission (KPU) of the Republic of Indonesia No. 302, The Ad Hoc Election Organizing Agency consists of the Sub-district Election Committee (PPK), Voting Committee (PPS), Voter Data Update Officer (Pantarlih), and Voting Organizing Group.

In addition to the Sub-district Election Committee (PPK), people with disabilities as the main target should be involved in this validation stage with the aim that the results obtained can be a reference or evaluation of whether the model is running well or not. If the results of this validation show poor results, then the model can be re-conceptualized to improve the model.

Moch Edward Trias Pahlevi as one of the members of the Jetis Sub-District Election Committee (PPK) explained that:

“Socialization for people with disabilities carried out by the Sub-District Election Committee (PPK), especially in Jetis Subdistrict in August showed a positive result because of the active participation of people with disabilities especially in Jetis District. 18 people with disabilities from a total of 18 people with disabilities attended the socialization event”.

In addition, the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City cannot work alone, it requires synergy between the community and the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City as a state institution. This has been done by the General Election Commission (KPU) of the Yogyakarta city to hold Political Education for electoral activists in the city of Yogyakarta who will later become agents in disseminating General Elections especially to Disabled Persons in each sub-district.



Picture 3.1 Political Education to Election Volunteers held by the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City

Based on political education to electoral volunteers held by the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City, all volunteers were active in

campaigning and providing electoral political education for the community. They are committed to going down to the community.

In addition to the Jetis sub-district Election Committee (PPK), the Wirobrajan sub-district Election Committee (PPK) has conducted socialization with people with disability. Pangky as a member of the Wirobrajan sub-district Election Committee (PPK) explained that:

“The Wirobrajan sub-district Election Committee (PPK) has conducted socialization with the people with disability the segment conducted at the end of April 2018 at the Helen Keller School in Yogyakarta and the participation of people with disabilities is very good”.

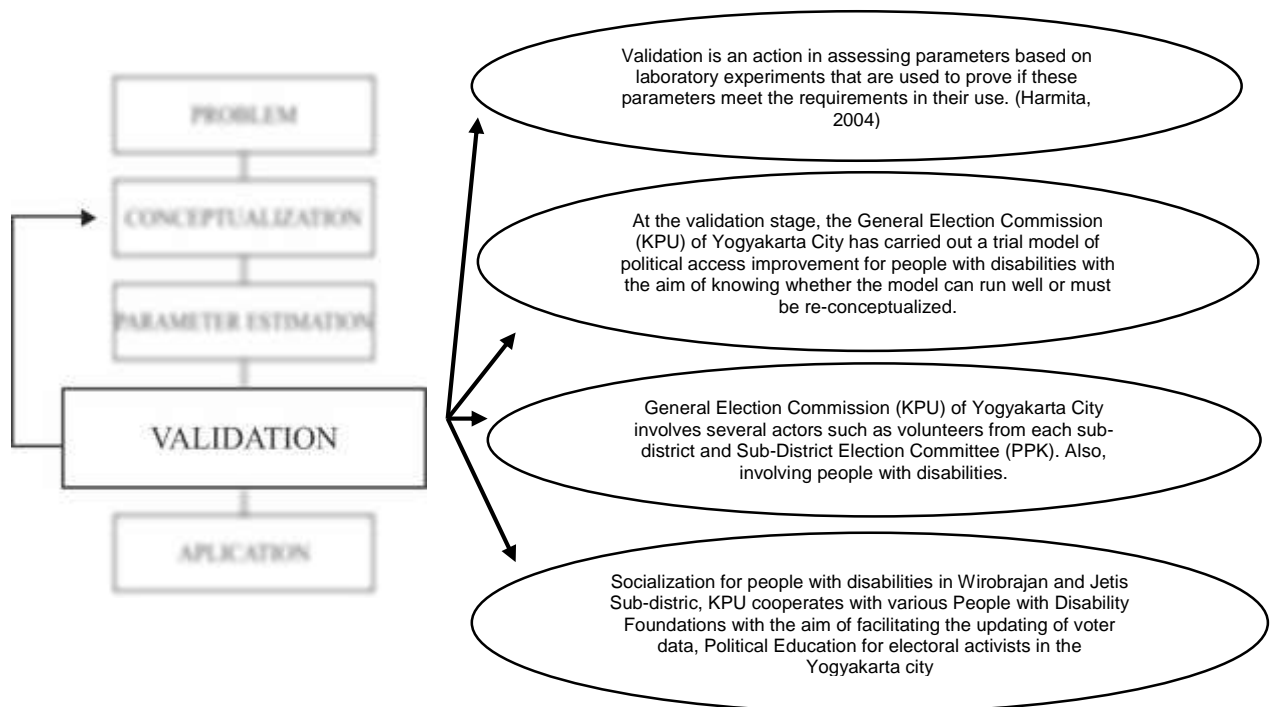
From the socialization carried out by the Jeris Sub-district Election Committee (PPK) and the Wirobrajan Sub-district Election Committee (PPK) it was seen that the participation of people with disability in socialization was very good.

In addition, in the stage of establishing the Final Voters List (DPT) especially for people with disabilities, the General Election Commission (KPU) of the Yogyakarta city cooperates with various People with Disability Foundations with the aim of facilitating the updating of voter data especially for people with disabilities. This is as stated by Rani as the Former Commissioner of the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City in the interview stated as follows:

“In updating the first voter data, the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta city collaborated with several People with Disability Foundations such as SIGAB and SAPDA. They are very helpful in this matter to check the validity of the types of people with disabilities and to help communicate with other people with disabilities who are not yet registered.”



The following is validation scheme conducted by General Elections Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City in determining a model



Tabel 3.6 Validation scheme in determining the model

Source: Results of Author Analysis

## 5. Application

Application is a process, way or action to run or do something, whether abstract or concrete (Moleong, 2009). In addition, according to Lukman Ali, the application is to practice or pair. (Ali, 1995)

Furthermore, according to Peter Salim and Yenny Salim stated that the application is an act of practicing a theory, method, and other things to achieve certain goals and for an interest desired by a group or group that has been planned and arranged beforehand. (Salim & Salim, 2002)

After identifying problems, conceptualizing problems, determining parameter estimates, until doing validation the models can be applied by the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City to increase participation of the voter can be known as follows:

a. Classification of Types of People with Disabilities in the Final Voters List (DPT)

Final Voters List (DPT) of People with Disability is voters list that include types of people with disabilities with the aim to increase participation, services to people with disabilities, as well as to equalize voting rights for people with disabilities to be able to exercise their voting rights. Referring to the 2017 Regional Head Election in the city of Yogyakarta that has used the Final Voters List (DPT) with including the types of people with disability which are considered successful, the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City in the 2019 Elections also uses it. This was conveyed also by Frengky as Commissioner of the Yogyakarta City KPU as follows:

“The categorization of people with disabilities in the Final Voter List (DPT) makes it easy for the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City to provide services according to their needs both in the pre-election, election period and post-election”.

The following is an example of a Final Voter List (DPT) by categorizing of people with disabilities according to their needs or types.

Difabel					
1	2	3	4	5	Total (%)
4	3	15	5	2	29 (0,18)
11	8	14	8	1	42 (0,28)
16	10	22	26	10	84 (0,27)
19	3	9	4	4	39 (0,33)
19	10	15	4	10	58 (0,3)
24	17	17	28	8	94 (0,41)
25	10	16	14	5	70 (0,41)
24	14	11	17	8	74 (0,29)
24	8	17	5	1	55 (0,23)
8	5	10	4	1	28 (0,22)
4	5	4	4	9	26 (0,31)
11	12	20	16	9	68 (0,26)
26	16	17	6	2	67 (0,14)
29	14	33	22	5	103 (0,51)
244	135	220	163	75	837 (0,28)

Figure 2. Example of DPT of People with Disability based on Types

The descriptions of the type of people with disability are as follows:

1. Physical disability
  2. Vision impairment
  3. Deaf/Mute
  4. Intellectual disability
  5. Other disabilities
- b. Coordination between the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta and People with Disability Foundation

Coordination of activities carried out by various equal parties to provide information to each other and jointly arrange or agree on something, so that on the one hand the process of implementing the tasks and success of one party does not interfere with the process of carrying out the tasks and success of the other party. Meanwhile on the other hand one directly or indirectly supports the other.

In this case, the General Election Commission (KPU) of the City of Yogyakarta coordinates with several Disabled Persons Foundations such as SIGAB, SAPDA, Yaketunis, Pertuni, etc. with the aim of facilitating the creation of inclusive General Elections.

The General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City and the People with Disability Foundation coordinate with each other, such as when updating voter data specifically for people with disabilities, the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City requests assistance so that the People with Disability Foundation can check whether people with disability is registered as a voter and also check whether the type of people with disability is correct with the aim of facilitating the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City in providing excellent service to people with disabilities.

c. Socialization and Voting Simulation for People with Disabilities

The understanding of the General Elections schedule, techniques for using ballot papers, the number of ballot papers that must be used, and others need to be given to the society especially people with disability who have special needs. This socialization and simulation were carried out with the aim of providing political understanding or education for people with disabilities. Those were carried out at the Sub-district level through the Sub-District Election Committee (PPK) with the aim that the material delivered could be well understood by people with disability. This was also

conveyed by several People with Disability Foundations such as SIGAB, Pertuni, Yaketunis, and SAPDA who stated that:

“People with disabilities need to be given massive or continuous socialization, simulation, or voter education because not all people with disabilities are able to quickly understand which candidates they will choose later”.

In carrying out voter socialization, simulation, or education, the Yogyakarta City General Election Commission (KPU) cannot carry out these activities on its own but must be able to cooperate with other stakeholders with the aim of facilitating and alleviating the KPU's workload. This is in accordance with what Frengky said below

“Yogyakarta City Election Commission invites electoral activists in Yogyakarta to be given an understanding related to inclusive elections, which they hope will be able to help the KPU in campaigning for elections and providing understanding or education to the entire community, especially people with disabilities in the city of Yogyakarta”.

In addition, the General Election Commission (KPU) of the City/Regency level throughout Indonesia has the same way of recruiting electoral activists to be able to help the General Election Commission (KPU) by forming democracy volunteers. This democracy volunteer will later provide an understanding of Democracy and Election to eleven segments of voters, one of the example is for people with disabilities. For segments of people with disability, volunteers are needed, namely two people per regency/city level.

The number of volunteers should be a concern that whether these two volunteers will be effective and efficient in campaigning for elections. Therefore, it is necessary for the KPU to carry out other collaborations, especially with people with disabilities or foundations of people with disabilities in facilitating an education especially for people with disabilities.

d. Establishment and Mapping of polling stations (TPS) that are accessible

Realizing elections that are accessible required a commitment from various parties that involved in the implementation of the election and the seriousness of the General Election Commission (KPU) of the city of Yogyakarta itself in realizing election access for people with disabilities. One of the example of the form of election access is the availability of polling stations that are accessible for people with disability.

However, the obstacle experienced by the Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City, which is open land in the city of Yogyakarta, has diminished from year to year, making it difficult for KPU officers to find the right place to be used as a polling station and to provide facilities for people with disabilities. As a result, polling stations in the city of Yogyakarta mostly stay in the house of the village head and so on, which are not necessarily able to make polling stations that are accessible for people with disability. This was conveyed by Frengky as follows

“Polling station that are accessible is a way to make Elections accessible such as the provision of supporting facilities and infrastructure for people with disabilities. However the city of Yogyakarta has

limited areas for making polling station that are accessible. Therefore, the KPU also has a way of mapping of the polling stations that the KPU must pay close attention regarding Election access”.

Polling Station (TPS) which is accessible is the most crucial thing because if there is a people with disability in an area, but the polling station (TPS) does not have access, it can be ensured that people with special needs such as people with disabilities will have difficulty in using their voting rights independently during the General Elections.

In addition to this problem, the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City does not yet have a solution on how to tackle the problem of polling stations (TPS) that are not accessible for people with disabilities. The KPU only hand over to the Voting Organizing Group (KPPS) to determine which areas can be used as polling stations (TPS) that are accessible for people with disabilities.

e. Provision of Voted Aid Tools

In the 2019 General Elections, the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City sought the existence of a tool to cast a ballot in all polling stations that had blind people with disabilities from the mapping results which stated that there were voters with visual disabilities in several polling stations. This tool is very helpful for disability voters in exercising their voting rights at the time of general elections so that the principle of confidentiality can be maintained. It is in line with what was conveyed by Dwi as a Head of *Persatuan Tunanetra Indonesia* (Pertuni) of the Special Region of Yogyakarta

“People with disability that have vision impairment are needed braille to help them vote. As well as socialization and political education related to how to use braille are needed. People with disability that have vision impairment will find it difficult if there is no massive socialization or political education”.

For disability voters who are unfamiliar and do not know how to use the braille, they will still be accompanied by the Voting Organizing Group (KPPS) or their trusted people when choosing. This is in accordance with what Frengky said as the Commissioner of the KPU of Yogyakarta City

“The General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City will strive to provide tools to cast a ballot for people with disability that have vision impairment with the aim that people with disability that have vision impairment can choose easily and uphold the principle of confidentiality”.

The problem is the template or a tool to cast a vote is nearing polling day which results in people with disabilities experiencing difficulties and long periods of time in selecting candidates in the elections and an important note for the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City that not all people with disability can read the braille template. Thus, it takes a long time for people with disabilities to understand the template.

General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City should be focus on providing a brille template tool rather than conducting useless activities such as a music concert or music competitions, and others, because it concerns the rights of people with disabilities.



f. Technical Guidance for Election Administrators at the Sub-district Level/Polling Station (TPS)

Referring to the 2014 General Elections and 2017 Regional Head Election of Yogyakarta City, many polling station officers were found not yet aware and did not have sensitivity to people with disabilities. Therefore, more detailed and basic guidance must be taken so that TPS officers understanding of good service could be realized. Moreover, lack of empathy and sensitivity becomes its own problem in the administration of elections, if officers who deal directly with the election do not have their sensitivity to be arbitrary in providing services. This was also conveyed by several Disabled Persons as follows

“There are still many election organizers who do not have an equality perspective, not all are aware of what must be done and not all have captured what must be done in serving disability voters”.

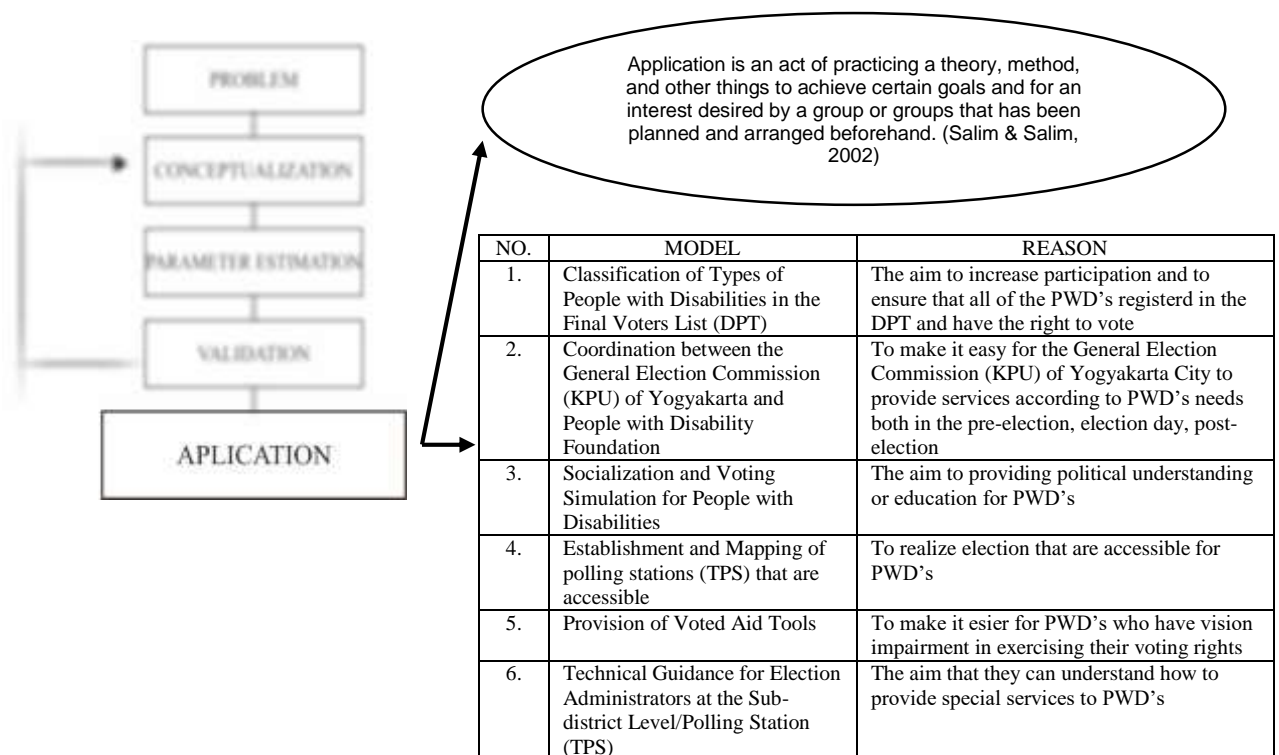
In addressing these problems, the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City carries out technical guidance for election organizers at the lower level with the aim that they can understand how to provide special services to people with disabilities. This was conveyed by Frengky as the new Commissioner of the Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City

“Responding to the problem of lack of empathy, sensitivity and understanding of election administrators at lower levels in providing services for people with disabilities, the Yogyakarta City Election Commission implements Technical Guidance with the aim that lower level election

organizers can understand how to provide services specifically for people with disabilities”.

With such technical guidance, at least the lowest level election organizer or polling station (TPS) can understand the provision of services for people with disabilities such as how to guide people with disabilities who are blind, how to lift wheelchairs, to technical matters if people with disabilities want to be accompanied when voting in the voting booth.

The following is application scheme conducted by General Elections Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City in determining a model



Tabel 3.7 Application scheme in determining the model

Source: Results of Author Analysis