

PUBLICATION SCRIPT

**THE MODEL OF POLITICAL ACCESS IMPROVEMENT FOR PEOPLE
WITH DISABILITY CONDUCTED BY GENERAL ELECTION
COMMISSION (KPU) OF YOGYAKARTA CITY IN THE 2019 GENERAL
ELECTION**

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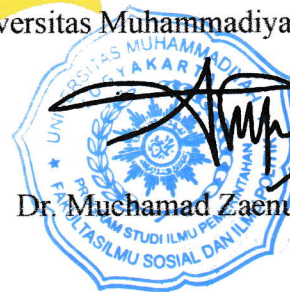
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**THE MODEL OF POLITICAL ACCESS IMPROVEMENT FOR PEOPLE
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ELECTION**

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ABSTRACT

Rights for people with disabilities such as the right to get public services that have access, employment, to participation in general elections are still marginalized. Law No. 8 of 2016 explained that people with disabilities have the same legal and human rights position as other communities. With the existence of the Law, it is clear that persons with disabilities have guarantees, one of which is the right to articulate opinions in elections and the state, especially the General Election Commission, to provide special services for them. This research uses descriptive qualitative to be able to find out how the model of increasing political access for persons with disabilities by General Election Commission of Yogyakarta City in the 2019 Simultaneous Elections. The techniques of collecting data in this study were interviews and documentation. The data sources used were primary data in the form of direct interviews with commissioners of KPU and secondary data used were documents in the form of recapitulation of the final voter list, recapitulation of final voter lists of persons with disabilities, to regulations. Meanwhile the data analysis method was qualitative analysis, where the analysis process started from the beginning of the study to drawing conclusions. Based on the results of the study, there are five steps to form a model for increasing political access for people with disabilities firstly, identifying problems by the KPU of Yogyakarta City by means of a Focus Group Discussion of problem faced by people with disabilities that is not yet registered on the permanent voter list, inaccessible polling stations until organizers who do not know how to provide services for people with disabilities, secondly, conceptualization is carried out based on identification of problems and produces several models, thirdly, parameter estimates determined by KPU of Yogyakarta City refer to KPU Regulation No. 10 year 2018, fourthly, validation is done by simulating several models with the aim of whether the model is running well or not, fifthly, after going through four stages, the model of increasing political access for persons with disabilities can be applied.

Keyword: Model, General Elections, People with Disability

A. BACKGROUND

Democracy in Indonesia began to be clearly felt at the time of the collapse of the new order era, or at the time of the beginning of the reform era. After the reform era, most Indonesians wanted a more democratic political system. Democratization in Indonesia in terms of elections is representatives are elected in accordance with people's own will and without intimidation or threat by anyone.

In a democratic system, community participation in elections is a political right for all of the citizens without discriminating on ethnicity, religion, race, and gender which aims to be a means of conveying democratic rights of the people.

The rights of the people with disabilities such as the provision of public infrastructure facilities, employment, to the right to participate in elections is until now still marginalized. As a result, their roles and contributions are not maximized. In addition, there are lots of ballots paper that must have been used resulting in the length of time for voting at the polling stations (TPS) and they can reduce the quality of election results.

Group of people with disabilities are classified into a minority group because of their quantity or small number. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency of the Special Region of Yogyakarta, in 2017 the number of people with disabilities in the Yogyakarta Province reached 21.456 people. When compared to the population in the Special Region of Yogyakarta in 2017, which was 3,762,167 people, the percentage of people with disabilities in Yogyakarta Special Region was 0.57%. (BPS DIY, 2018)

Nevertheless, Law No. 8 year 2016 about People with Disabilities has explained that the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia guarantees the life sustainability of every citizen, including people with disabilities who have legal standing and have the same human rights as Indonesian citizens and as an integral part of citizens and communities of Indonesia is the mandate and gift of of the one of almighty God, to live forward and develop fairly and with dignity.

With the existence of the Law it is clear that the people with disabilities have the same guarantee for life sustainability, legal status and human rights as an Indonesian citizens. One of the example is people with disabilities are given the opportunity to articulate the interests or fundamental rights such as the right to engage in politics.

Law No. 8 year 2016 is a product of the government to provide opportunities or special treatment for certain groups including the fulfillment of political rights for people with disabilities or minorities (Affirmative Action). Marquita Sykes (1995) defines Affirmative action as the set of public policies and initiatives designed to help eliminate past and present discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin which is under attack.” (Sykes, 1995)

Interestingly, in 2019 General Election the President the 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 will be elected on the same day.

The large number of ballot papers to be punched takes much time for voting at polling stations (TPS) and it may reduce the quality of the election results. Based on the simulation results of voting and vote counting conducted by the General Election Commission (KPU) of the Republic of Indonesia which was held in the district of Tangerang, Banten Province with the number of voters as many as 463 people that the average length of voting time at TPS for non-disabled voters spent 6 to 7 minutes, meanwhile for disabled voters the average length of voting time at TPS took 9 to 11 minutes. Whereas the duration of the counting of ballots paper for the presidential election spent 1 hour 25 minutes and for the duration of counting ballots for the election of members of the Regional Representative Council (DPD), it took 1 hour 45 minutes. Moreover, the calculation of Legislative ballots (The House of Representatives of the

Republic of Indonesia , The House of Representatives of the Provincial level, and The House of Representatives of the Regency / City level) took 6 hours 25 minutes. Therefore, it can be estimated that voting and counting of ballots will be completed at 3 am, and duration depended on the number of voters at the polling station. (Salabi, 2017)

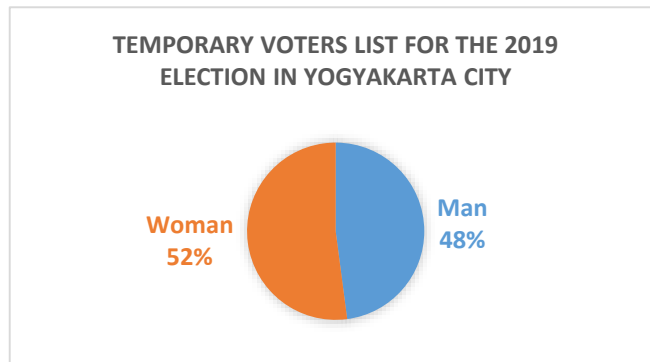


Diagram 1.1 Temporary Voters List for the 2019 Election in Yogyakarta City

According to Hamdan Kurniawan as chairman of the General Election Commission (KPU) of the Yogyakarta City, in the 2019 General Election, the number of Temporary Voters List (DPS) in the Special Region of Yogyakarta is approximately 2.7 million people. For the Yogyakarta City there are 1,372 polling stations (TPS) with the total number of voters as much as 300.863 consisting of 144.179 men and 156.684 women (Pawestri, 2018).

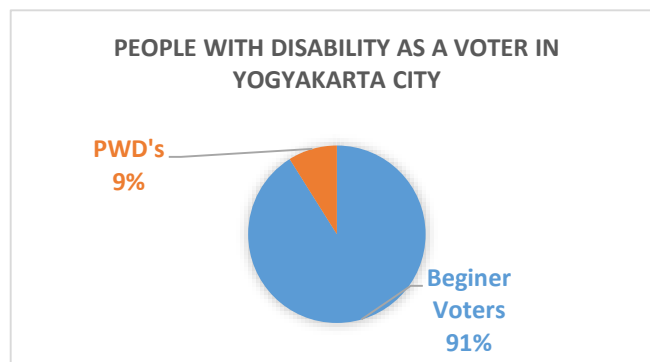


Diagram 1.2 People with Disability as a Voter in Yogyakarta City

Meanwhile in the 2017 Regional Head Election there were 792 people with disabilities from the total voters, namely 303,034 people.

As the organizer of the general election, the General Election Commission (KPU) is required to be professional, accountable, and highly integrated because it has a very important strategic value. KPU has the duty to guarantee that all people or voters can exercise their right to vote freely without discrimination. In one of its missions, KPU is obliged to increase the participation and quality of voters through sustainable voter socialization and education.

From the description explained that one of the main roles of KPU is to increase public participation in the electoral process, thus a strategy that must be made by KPU institutions to be able to communicate appropriately to the community is needed in order to increase community participation to create a good democracy in Indonesia.

Based on the explanation of the background, the author intends to lift the title of the study namely **"The Model of Political Access Improvement for People with Disabilities by General Election Commission of the City of Yogyakarta in The 2019 General Election"**.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a descriptive study that uses a qualitative approach. Qualitative research methods where researchers explored and understood a symptom by interviewing and asking general and broad questions but could still be pursued with a few supporting questions. The information conveyed by informants is then collected and analyzed. The results of the analysis can be in the form of descriptions which then be interpreted and the final results are in the form of written reports.

This research took the object of the research in the city of Yogyakarta, namely the capital city of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province which will hold simultaneous General Elections in 2019. In this case the researcher analyzed the model

of political access improvement carried out by the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City for people with

The data analysis technique used in this research is qualitative analysis, where the data obtained is classified, illustrated by sentences and categorized to get a conclusion. After that it will be analyzed with the symptoms or objects under study. The data was obtained from interviews, report notes, and official documents to obtain validity in the study.

C. DISCUSSION

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.

As many as 0.55% of people with disabilities are registered as voters in Yogyakarta City based on the results of the Open Plenary Meeting of the Voter List Recapitulation. There has been an increase in the number of people with disabilities as voters in Yogyakarta City from the 2017 Regional Head Elections as many as 792 voters to the 2019 General Elections as many as 1700 voters. However, people with disabilities are still included in the category of minorities and their rights are still marginalized.

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)

a) 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 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.

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.

In addition, the way that has been done by General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta city in identifying the problems 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.

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

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. 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 template for people with disabilities.

The challenges faced by the 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.

c) Parameter Estimation

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. 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 year 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.

According to General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City 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.

d) Validation

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. 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. In addition, 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. Based on simulations conducted by the District Election Committee (PPK) Jetis and Wirobrajan, it was seen that the participation of People with Disability in the socialization was very good.

The General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City also held a political education to electoral volunteers, 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, in the stage of establishing the Permanent Voters List (DPT) especially for people with disabilities, the General Election Commission (KPU) of the City of Yogyakarta cooperates with various People with Disability Foundations with the aim of facilitating the updating of voter data especially for people with disabilities.

e) Application

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:

- 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.

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
- Coordination between the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta and People with Disability Foundation

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.

- 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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

- 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.

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.

The problem is the tamplate 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 tamplate.

General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City should be focus on providing a brille tamplate 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.

- 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.

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.

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.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

1. Conclusion

Based on the results of research on the model of political access improvement for people with disability as voters by the General Election Commission (KPU) of the Yogyakarta City in the 2019 Elections it can be concluded as follows:

a. Problems

At this stage, the Yogyakarta City General Election Commission (KPU) identified problems or aspirations from People with Disabilities by conducting Focus Group Discussion (FGD) involving several foundations of people with disabilities in order to facilitate the KPU in collecting and identifying problems. There are several started at the pre-election until the post election.

b. Conceptualization

The results of the conceptualization produce several models that will be applied. In addition, in the conceptualization stage is how the

KPU can create a new product by imagining new situations and new needs.

c. Parameter Estimation

The parameter estimation determined by the KPU of Yogyakarta City refer to Regulation of General Elections No. 10 year 2018 which explains that the model is said to be successful if it can increase the knowledge, understanding, and awareness of the public about rights and obligations in the election, and increase the participation of voters in elections. Meanwhile for the percentage of success of a model of political access improvement for people with disabilities, the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City targets 77% of voter participation in the 2019 Elections.

d. Validation

The General Election Commission (KPU) of the Yogyakarta City has conducted a model experiment to find out whether a model is running well or not by conducting socialization in collaboration with the District Election Committee (PPK) in the Districts of Wirobrajan and Jetis. The results of the evidentiary actions show a positive thing because of the good participation provided by Persons with Disabilities.

The KPU of Yogyakarta City provides political education to electoral activists with the aim to help the KPU to campaign for elections and socialize the processes in general elections especially for people with disability. In addition, in the stage of updating data of the voter specifically for people with disabilities, the KPU of Yogyakarta City cooperates with several Disability Foundation to facilitate the updating data of the voter. The foundation is very helpful and active in fighting for the political rights of people with disabilities.

e. Application

After passing through the problem identification stage, conceptualizing the problem, determining the parameter estimation, until validation, the model that can be applied to increase political access for people with disabilities as voters can be known as explained below.

- Classification of People with Disability in the Final Voters List (DPT).
- Coordination with the Disability Foundation about the Final Voters List (DPT) of People with Disabilities.
- Socialization and Simulation of ballot collection for People with Disabilities.
- The establishment and mapping the accessibility of polling stations (TPS).
- Provision of Tools to Cast of the Ballot
- Technical Guidance for election administrators at the sub-district level/Polling Station (TPS)

In addition, the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City has implemented the model and this is a good model that can be adopted and used by the General Election Commission (KPU) in other regions in Indonesia with the aim of political access improvement for people with disabilities as voters because people with disabilities also have the same political rights as other people, have the right to express opinions and determine people's representatives or their leaders through general elections. However, in the provision of voted aid tools until March 2019, the Yogyakarta City General Election Commission (KPU) still has not been provided which can make it difficult for voters with disabilities.

2. Sugestions

A. General Election Commision (KPU) of Yogyakarta City

- a. The General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City must be able to ensure the guaranteed political rights of people with disabilities in the all stages of the general elections.
- b. The General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City must collaborate with foundations of people with disabilities consistently with the aim of raising awareness of people with disabilities and involving people with disabilities at each stage of the elections.
- c. The General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City must ensure that the availability of supporting facilities and infrastructure for people with disabilities starting from accessible polling stations, translators, and tools to vote.
- d. The General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City should be able to provide education to election organizers at the sub-district level or polling stations in providing services to people with disabilities.
- e. The General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City is expected to be able to provide polling stations that are accessible for people with disabilities.
- f. In addition, Australia as one of the few countries in the world to enforce compulsory voting, the Australian Electoral Commission (AEC) works hard to meet the needs of a diverse range of people when managing electoral events and preparing information for the public (Election Commission of India, 2018). One of the model of political access improvement for people with disabilities in Australia which is also different from the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City, namely the Australian Electoral Commission (AEC) provides a website that is accessible for people with disabilities. Thus,

the General Election Commission (KPU) of the Yogyakarta City must also be able to provide an accessible website to facilitate information because currently internet technology can be accessed by anyone and anywhere.

- B. People with Disability/ The Foundation of People With Disability
 - a. People with disabilities should be able to be more open to the ownership of their political rights and be able to actively participate in every political activity, especially elections, both as voters, organizers and as candidates without feeling different from other communities.
 - b. The Foundation of People with Disability should be able to hold massive political education for people with disabilities in order to increase political will or political understanding for people with disabilities.

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