

## **Fulfilling the Political Rights of People with Disability in 2019 Concurrent Elections of Yogyakarta City**

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### **Article Info**

#### *Article History*

Received:

May 2020

Accepted:

June 2020

Published:

July 2018

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#### *Keywords:*

*Model, General Election,*

*PWD*

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### **ABSTRACT**

This research aims at evaluating the performance of the General Election Commission of Yogyakarta City in fulfilling the political rights of PWD (People with Disability) in 2019 concurrent elections. This research employs descriptive qualitative methods. The results show that there are five steps in establishing a model of PWD's political access improvement. First, identification of problems faced by persons with disabilities, which is done through Focus Group Discussion. Second, conceptualization and formation of models, which is based on the result of the first step, i.e. identification of problems faced by persons with disabilities. Third, parameters determination, which is based on General Election Commission Regulation No. 10 of 2018. Fourth, validation, which is done through simulating several models with the aim of testing whether each of the models functions well. Fifth, application, after passing through the four stages, the best model, the one that has been observed to increase political access for persons with disabilities, can be applied.

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## **INTRODUCTION**

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.

People with disabilities (PWD) are still marginalized in all aspects, such as in 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. (Anomsari & Mursalim, 2020; Nasution & Marwandianto, 2019; Syafi'ie, 2014)

Groups of PWD are classified into a minority group because of their quantity or small number. Based on data from the Development Planning Agency at Sub-National Level of the Special Region of Yogyakarta (2019), in 2019 the number of PWD in the Yogyakarta Province reached 27.129 people. When compared to the population in the Special Region of Yogyakarta in 2019, which was 3.842.932 people, the percentage of PWD in the Yogyakarta Special Region was 0.71%. (Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, 2019)

Nevertheless, Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 8 the year 2016 about PWD has explained that the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia guarantees the life sustainability of every citizen, including PWD 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 the one of almighty God, to live forward and develop fairly and with dignity.

The author analyzes that with the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 8 the year 2016 it is clear that the PWD has the same guarantee for life sustainability, legal status, and human rights as Indonesian citizens. One of the examples is PWD are given the opportunity to articulate the interests or fundamental rights such as the right to engage in politics.

Law of the Republic of Indonesia 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 PWD or minorities (Affirmative Action).

The term affirmative action can be defined as the set of public policies and initiatives or voluntary procedures designed intended to provide equal access and to help eliminate past and present discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin which is under attack. (Bills & Kaufman, 2015; Sykes, 1995)

The 2019 concurrent election differ from the previous election, the Indonesian people elected 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 at the same times.

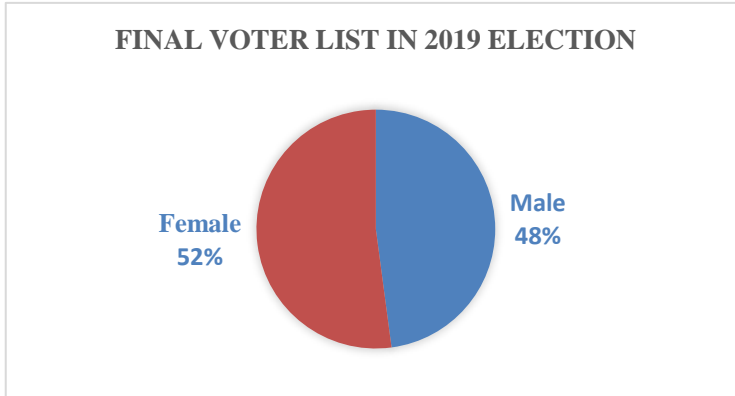


Chart 1: Final Voter List (DPT) 2019 Election, General Election Commission of Yogyakarta City General Election Commission (KPU) of the Republic of Indonesia (2019) [Source]

Based on data from the General Election Commission (KPU) of the Republic of Indonesia (2019), in the 2019 Simultaneous Elections, the number of Final Voter Lists (DPT) in the Special Province of Yogyakarta was approximately 2,731,874 voters. While for the city of Jogjakarta there are 1,373 polling stations (TPS) with total voters of 309,469 consisting of 148,233 men and 161,236 women.

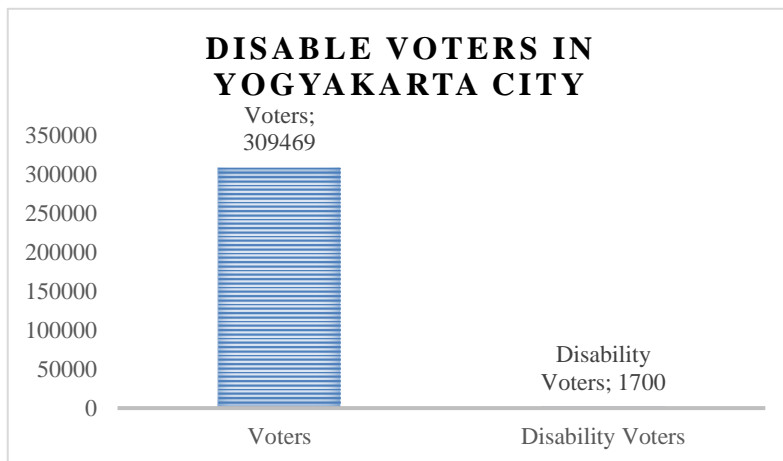


Chart 2: Voters with Disabilities in Yogyakarta City Final Voter List of the General Election Commission (KPU) of the City of Yogyakarta [Source]

Based on the data set of the Final Voter List of the General Election Commission (KPU) of the City of Yogyakarta, disability voters in the 2019 simultaneous elections were 1700 voters out of a total of 309,469 voters.

As the organizer of the general election, the General Election Commission (KPU) is required to be a professional, accountable, and highly integrated because it has very important strategic values. The KPU has the duty to guarantee that all citizens or voters can exercise their right to vote freely without discrimination which will create an inclusive election.

Inclusive elections according to Sri Wahyuni (2018) is an election that is friendly, open, serves, eliminates obstacles, including being able to embrace all elements of registered voters who can exercise their right to vote to be comfortable in voting.

In one of its missions, the KPU is obliged to increase voter participation and quality through socialization and continuing voter education.

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 to increase community participation to create a good democracy in Indonesia.

Based on the explanation of the background, the author will discuss the fulfillment of political rights for people with disabilities in 2019 concurrent elections by the general election commission of Yogyakarta City using modeling theory according to Rinaldi.

## **METHODS**

This research is a descriptive study that uses a qualitative approach. According to John W. Creswell (2010), the qualitative method is a process of curiosity to understand what are the problems that are happening in people's lives and social life by using in-depth research, information from many points of view and understanding the natural conditions that are happening in the society.

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 holds 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 disabilities. The researchers explore and understand a phenomenon by interviewing and asking questions to the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta and the PWD group.

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.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Election as the main instrument of democratic development and one way to provide the fulfillment of political rights for the whole community requires broad and quality public participation such as political participation.

According to Miriam Budiardjo (2010), political participation is the activity of a person or group of people to participate actively in political life, namely by choosing the head of the state and directly or indirectly influencing government policy (Public Policy). This activity includes actions such as voting in general elections, conducting relations or lobbying with government officials, and others.

Meanwhile, according to Ramlan Surbakti (2010), political participation is the participation of ordinary citizens in determining all decisions regarding or influencing their lives, following the

term political participation means the participation of ordinary citizens who do not have authority in influencing the process of making and implementing political decisions.

From the description, it can be concluded that political participation is a person or group of ordinary people who actively participate in political life such as participating in determining or influencing a decision that can affect life.

Moreover, based on this, people need to be educated to have knowledge, skills, and awareness regarding the importance of democracy and elections. Capacity building of the community must be done thoroughly and precisely targeted such as increasing access to politics in the general election for Persons with Disabilities which requires special needs.

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.

No.	Sub-district	Urban Village	Polling Station	Disable					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 1: Disabled voters list

Source: Based on the results of the General Election Commission plenary or the 2nd DPTHP (December 15, 2018) [Source]

The descriptions of the type of PWD are as follows:

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

As many as 0.55% of PWD 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 PWD 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, PWD is 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 to increase public awareness to be active in all stages of General Election, especially for PWD who need special treatment.

A model is a representation of an object, thing, or idea in a simplified form of natural conditions or phenomena. The model contains information about a phenomenon that was created to study the phenomenon of the actual system. It can be an imitation of an actual object, system, or event which only contains information that is considered important to be examined. (Achmad, 2008)

According to Rinaldi in Bernard et al. (2016), there are 5 stages of the procedure in determining a model, namely:

### **1. Problem**

In the first stages, the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City identified the problems or aspirations from PWD 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 PWD discussing the models for political access improvement for PWD in the 2019 Simultaneous General Elections. The model by the KPU of Yogyakarta city was included in the budget planning process.

One way to identify a problem is by conducting a Focus Group Discussion (FGD). According to Krueger in Paramita and Kristiana (2013), 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.

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

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

The problems experienced by PWD 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 PWD has been registered as a final voter list or not
		b. No or not yet registered PWD in the Final Voters List (DPT)
		c. The absence of socialization or political education for PWD
2.	Election Period	a. PWD do not understand how to vote at polling stations (TPS)
		b. Availability of braille templates for PWD 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 PWD
3.	Post-Election	a. The absence of socialization or information to PWD who are elected in the General Elections

Table 2: The problems experienced by people with disability in the General Elections  
 Interviews with KPU of Yogyakarta City and PWD [Source]

Based on the above table, the authors divide some of the problems experienced by persons with disabilities into three election periods. *First*, in the pre-election period, the problems experienced are difficult to access the information on whether a PWD has been registered as a final voter list or not, no or not yet registered PWD in the Final Voters List (DPT), and the absence of socialization or political education for PWD. *Second*, in the election period, the problems experienced are WDs do not understand how to vote at polling stations (TPS), availability of braille templates for PWD with visual impairments, hampered access to polling stations (TPS) due to nobody delivering, facilities of polling stations (TPS) that are not compliant with the standard or not accessible, lack of knowledge of Voting Organizers (KPPS) or Election Organizers at the polling station (TPS) level for how to provide special services for PWD. *Third*, the post-election period, the problem is the absence of socialization or information to PWD who are elected in the General Elections.

## 2. Conceptualization

Conceptualization is at once the most important and least understood of all modeling activities. Conceptualization is jargon for the mysterious process of creating a new idea, a word designed to make the creative act sound scientific, scholarly, and repeatable. Also, conceptualization is a process of concept formation with a starting point on the phenomenon of observation which the process runs inductively, by observing several symptoms individually, then formulating them in concept form. The concept is abstract, meanwhile, the phenomenon is concrete. (Babbie, 2010; Sterman, 2000)

The General Election Commission of Yogyakarta City carried out the conceptualization of the establishment of a model for political access improvement for PWD as voters in the 2019 Simultaneous General Elections based on previously identified problems.

The results of Conceptualization are several models that will be applied with the aim of increasing the political participation of PWD as voters in the 2019 Simultaneous General Elections. Some of these models are Classification of PWD in the Final Voters List (DPT), Coordination with Disability Foundations about the Final Voters List (DPT) of PWD, Socialization and Simulation of ballot collection for PWD, Establishment of Accessible Polling Stations (TPS) for PWD, Mapping of polling stations (TPS) that have PWD, technical guidance for election administrators at the sub-district level/polling station (TPS), Provision of tools to select or braille template for PWD.

The author analyzes that in this conceptualization stage the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City has a challenge that is the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City must 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.

### **3. Parameter Estimation**

Parameter estimation is the estimation or determination of value or condition in a numerical model that is used to be a benchmark for a particular value or condition. This parameter is considered as a value or condition that is expected. (Aksoy, 2015; Larry, 2007)

In assessing a model of political access improvement for PWD as voters in the 2019 election, the author refers to the Regulation made by the General Election Commission (KPU) of the Republic of Indonesia or can be called as PKPU No. 10 of 2018. The aim is to determine whether a model can be said to be successful or not.

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.

Also, when referring to the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City, the 2019 election success target is 77% of voter participation. Whereas in the Regional Head Election in 2017 that is 67% 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 PWD.

### **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. Validation is also intended to



guarantee that a method meets acceptable specifications and has been determined following the expected objectives. (Harmita, 2004; Riyanto, 2014)

At the validation stage, the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City has carried out a trial model of political access improvement for PWD to know 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. 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.

Besides Sub-district Election Committee (PPK), PWD 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.

According to Frengky as a Commissioner of General Election Commission of Yogyakarta City and according to Pangky as a Wirobrajan District Election Committee said that from several activities carried out by the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City at the validation stage, it shows that the participation of PWD in the socialization is very good.

In addition, in the stage of establishing the Permanent Voters List (DPT) especially for PWD, the General Election Commission (KPU) of the City of Yogyakarta cooperates with various PWD Foundations to facilitate the updating of voter data, especially for PWD.

## **5. Application**

Furthermore, according to Badudu and Zain (2010), the application is an action carried out both individually and in groups to achieve the goals that have been formulated. In addition, according to Lukman Ali in Aprillia (2018), the application is to practice or pair.

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 PWD in the Final Voters List (DPT)***

This voters list includes types of PWD to increase participation, services to PWD, as well as to equalize voting rights for PWD to be able to exercise their voting rights.

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

Disabled Voters					
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)

Table 3: Example of DPT of People with Disability based on Types  
<https://kota-yogyakarta.kpu.go.id/> [Source]

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 Disabilities 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. to facilitate the creation of inclusive General Elections.

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

***c. Socialization and Voting Simulation for PWD***

The understanding of the General Elections scheduled, techniques for using ballot papers, the number of ballot papers that must be used, and others need to be given to the society especially PWD who have special needs. This socialization and simulation were carried out to provide political understanding or education for PWD. 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 PWD.

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 to facilitate and alleviate the KPU's workload.

Also, 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 examples is for PWD. For segments of PWD, 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, the KPU must carry out other collaborations, especially with PWD or foundations of PWD in facilitating education, especially for PWD.

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

One of the examples of the form of election access is the availability of polling stations that are accessible for PWD.

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 PWD.

Polling Station (TPS) which is accessible is the most crucial thing because if there is a PWD in an area, but the polling station (TPS) does not have access, it can be ensured that people with special needs such as PWD 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 PWD. The KPU only hands over to the Voting Organizing Group (KPPS) to determine which areas can be used as polling stations (TPS) that are accessible for PWD.

***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 PWD from the mapping results which stated that there were voters with visual disabilities in several polling stations. This tool is very helpful for disabled voters in exercising their voting rights at the time of general elections so that the principle of confidentiality can be maintained.

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

General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City should 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 PWD.

***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 the sensitivity to PWD. 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 problem in the administration of elections, if officers who deal directly with the election do not have their sensitivity to being 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 PWD.

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

## **CONCLUSION & RECOMEDATION**

### **Conclusion**

Based on the discussion above, the authors conclude that the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City has made efforts to create a model to increase political access for persons with disabilities especially in the simultaneous general elections of 2019. The formation of the model begins with the stage of the problem or identification of problems experienced by PWDs, especially in the city of Yogyakarta. The problems are conceptualized based on the problems previously identified. Subsequently, the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City estimates parameters which then can be used as references and can be used to assess the operation of a mode. The next stage is validation where this stage is the proof stage in a way that the processes, procedures, and systems used in a model will achieve the desired results. After going through the previous four stages, a model that can be applied to increase political access for PWDs as voters by the General Election Commission (KPU) of the City of Yogyakarta is reached. Each of the five stages of forming the model has its dynamics.

### **Recommendations**

The author recommends several things for the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City, *first*, the KPU of Yogyakarta City must be able to ensure political rights for

PWD in all stages of the general election. *Second*, the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City should work with the foundations of PWD consistently to raise awareness of PWD and involve PWD in all stages of the election. *Third*, the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City must ensure the availability of supporting facilities and infrastructure for persons with disabilities ranging from accessible polling stations, translators, to voting aids. *Fourth*, the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City must be able to provide education to election administrators at the sub-district level or TPS in providing services for PWD. *Fifth*, the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City is expected to provide accessible polling stations for PWD.

Meanwhile, PWD should be able to be open on the ownership of their political rights and participate actively in any political activities, especially the elections either as voters, organizers or as potential candidates without feeling different from other people. In addition, the foundations for PWD must be able to organize massive political education for PWD to increase political will or political understanding for PWD.

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