

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

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)

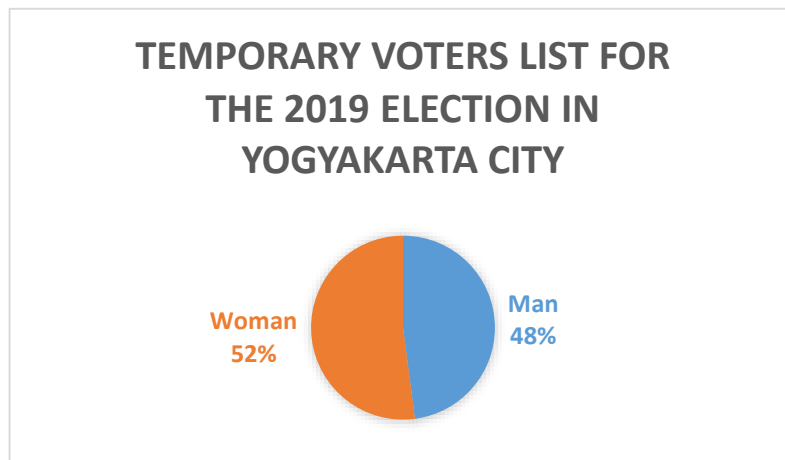


Diagram 1.1 Temporary Voters List for the 2019 Election in Yogyakarta City

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).

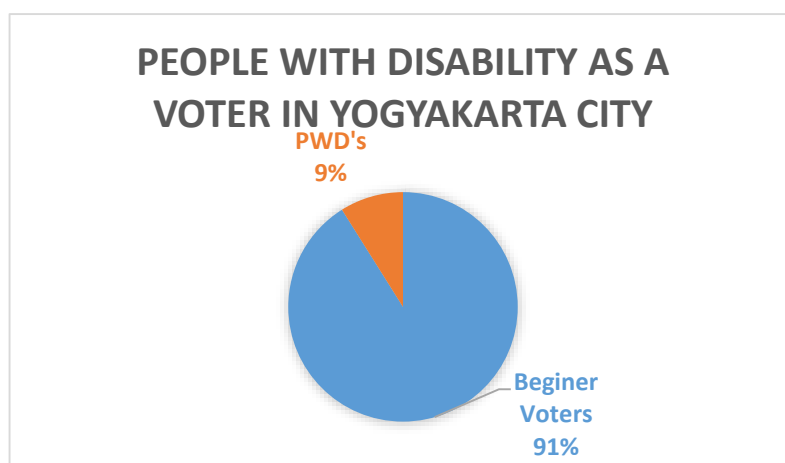


Diagram 1.2 People with Disability as a Voter in Yogyakarta City

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 which will create an inclusive elections.

Inclusive elections according to Sri Wahyuni 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. (Wahyuni, 2018)

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. PROBLEM FORMULATION

In accordance with the background described above, the author defines problem in this research is “How is the model of political access improvement for people with disabilities conducted by the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta city as the organizers of the general election in the 2019 general election?”

C. RESEARCH PURPOSE

1. This research aims to describe how the model of political access improvement for people with disabilities, especially as a voter conducted by the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City as the organizer of the general elections in the 2019 general elections.
2. This research aims to determine the modeling procedures conducted by the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City in making models for increasing the political participation of the disabled people in the 2019 general elections.

D. RESEARCH BENEFITS

1. Theoretical Benefit

This research can be useful for scientific references and can be increasing insight for the community, especially for those who are related to scientific disciplines in the electoral field.

Specifically this research can be a reference in looking at the model of political access improvement for people with disabilities especially as a voter

by the General Election Commission (KPU) of the Yogyakarta City as the organizer of the general election in the 2019 general elections.

2. Practical Benefit

The results of this research can be useful for input and consideration, especially for the people of Yogyakarta to find out the model of political access improvement for people with disabilities by the General Election Commission (KPU) of the city of Yogyakarta as the organizer of the general election in the 2019 general elections.

E. THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

1. Model

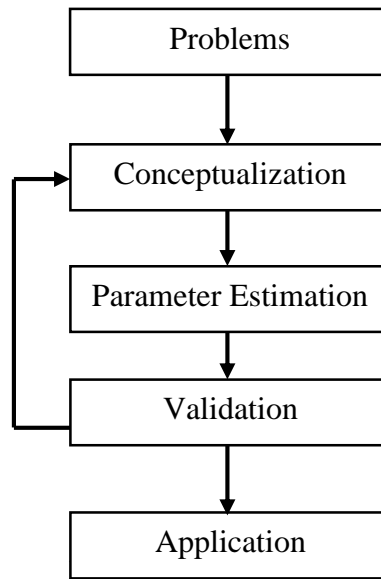
a. Definition of Model

A model is a representation of an object, thing, or idea in a simplified form of natural conditions or phenomena. Model contains information about a phenomenon that was created with the aim 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)

Another definition states that model can be interpreted as an accurate representation form as the actual process that allows a person or group of people trying to act based on that model. (Suprijono, 2011)

It can be concluded that model is a collection of information of a phenomenon that is formed into a system to reflect and simplify a certain reality.

b. Modeling Procedure



Tabel 1.1 Modeling Procedure (S. Rinaldi, 1979)

a) Problems

In this stage, the first step is identifying on a problem that will be analyzed and conceptualized.

b) Conceptualization

This stage is intended to select the relevant problem variables, determine the structure of the model, and explore the relevant general elements.

c) Parameter Estimation

When defining a model, need determines a parameter to measure the success of a model. In addition, an ideal model would require such summaries about the problems that are usually needed predictability and simplifying assumptions with expectations that model is able to solve a problem.

d) Validation

After going through the system identification, models are validated. If the results in the validation stage are not satisfactory, it will return to the conceptualization stage to modify the structure of the model.

e) Application

The last stage is the application where the model has been determined and then applied with the hope that it will solve the problem.

2. Political Participation

a. Definition of Political Participation

According to Miriam Budiardjo, 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. (Budiardjo, 2008)

Meanwhile, according to Ramlan Subakti, political participation is the participation of ordinary citizens in determining all decisions regarding or influencing their lives, in accordance with 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. (Subakti, 1992)

From the description, it can be concluded that political participation is a person or group of people who are legally able to influence government policy and to determine the leader of the state through the elections.

b. Factors of Political Participation

According to Ramlan Surbakti there are two important variables that influence the high and low level of political participation. First, the aspect of political awareness of the government (political system) which purpose is awareness of the rights and obligations of citizens. Such as political rights, economic rights, legal protection rights, economic obligations, social obligations, and others. Second, concerning how to assess and appreciate government policies and government implementation. (Subakti, 1992)

c. Typology of Political Participation

According to Arifin Rahman, generally the typology of participation as an activity is divided into: (Arifin Rahman H.I, 2007)

- a) Active participation, is a participation which is oriented to the input and output processes.
- b) Passive participation, the participation that is oriented only to output, in the sense just waiting for the policy of the government, just accepting and implementing any decision of any government.

c) *Golongan Putih* (Golput) or apathetic groups, ie the groups that consider the existing political system deviating from the aspired.

Paige in Cholisin refers to the level of political awareness and trust in government (political participation are divided into four types: active participation, passive participation depressed (apathy), the participation of radical militants, and passive participation. (Cholisin, 2007)

First, active participation is when someone has high political awareness and trust to the government. Secondly, passive participation depressed (apathy) means that the trust in government is low. Third, radical militant participation occurs when political awareness is high but trust in the government is low. Finally, passive participation when political awareness is very low but trust in the government is very high.

3. People with Disabilities

a. Definition of Person With Disabilities

Minority groups are groups that are recognized based on differences of race, religion, or politics, who suffered losses as a result of prejudice or discrimination. The term generally used is not a technical term, and in fact, it is often used to indicate on the category of individuals, rather than groups, and often also to the majority group rather than the minority group. (Theodorson, 1979). For the example, people with disabilities often get discrimination both physically and non-physically.

According to Law No. 8 year 2016 about People with Disabilities, it is explained that people with disabilities are those who are limited in physical, intellectual, mental, and / or sensory in the long term period which in interaction with the environment may experience obstacles and difficulties in participating fully and effectively with others citizen based on equal rights.

In addition, Disability or what is now often called Difabel is an Indonesian word derived from the English word absorption, which is different people are human beings who are different and able, which means they can, able, capable. (Hassan, 1976)

Based on the explanation above, the author concludes that a person with a disability is an individual or a group of people who have special needs for the deficiencies that they have. This can be distinguished from one another, because it has the type or variety of each, including physical people, intellectual people, mental people, and sensory people. Therefore, people who have special needs like them receive special service from the state, because the state is obliged in providing services to them so that there is no imbalance between ordinary people and people who have special needs.

One of the special services to be provided by the state to the people with disabilities is political access in the General Elections, where the state must be able to make the General Elections both executive and legislative are accessible.

4. General Election

a. Definition of General Election

According to Law No. 7 year 2017 about General Elections it is explained that the General Elections hereinafter referred to as the elections is a means of sovereignty of the people to elect members of the House of Representative, members of the Regional Representative Council, President and Vice President, and to elect members of the House of Representative at the regional level, which is carried out directly, general, free, confidential, honest and fair in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

In addition, according to Ibnu Tricahyo, universally the General Elections is an instrument to realize people's sovereignty which intends to form a legitimate government and means to articulate the aspirations and interests of the people. (Tricahyo, 2009)

From the description above, it can be concluded that the General Elections or Election is a tool to realize people's sovereignty by choosing people's representatives and forming a constitutionally legitimate government.

b. Purpose of General Elections

The general election in its implementation has three objectives or purpose, namely: (Prihatmoko, 2005)

- a) As a mechanism to select government leaders and the alternative of public policies.
 - b) The general elections as the transfer of a conflict of interest from the society to the representative bodies of the people through their elected representatives or parties that won seats so that the integration of the society is guaranteed.
 - c) General elections as a means of mobilization, mobilizing or raising popular support for the state and government by participating in the political process.
- c. Function of General Elections

According to Aurel Corissant, the election function can be classified into three types, namely: (Seran, 2013)

- a) Representativeness function, in the sense that community groups have representation in terms of geographical, functional and descriptive aspects.
- b) Integration function, in the sense of creating party acceptance of other parties and the community against the party.

The majority function is large enough to guarantee the stability of the government and the ability to govern (governability).

d. Inclusive Elections

The international world recognizes the existence of Universal Suffrage, namely the recognition of the right to choose and be elected for each individual who has the right to vote. Differences in race, color,

gender, language, religion, minority, physical limitations, political opinions or choices, etc. are not reasons to obstruct a person's right to choose and be elected. (IDEA, 2001)

Law No. 7 year 2018 explains that Indonesian citizens who are 17 (seventeen) years or older on polling day or have married have the right to vote. In addition, to be able to use the right, Indonesian citizens must be registered as voters. All citizens who have fulfilled the requirements as voters have the right to vote in elections without discrimination of ethnic groups, religions, races, groups, to people with disabilities.

This equality of suffrage becomes one of the parameters of democratic elections marked by the implementation of inclusive elections. According to the Merriam-Webster dictionary, inclusive can be interpreted as (1) covering all things, (2) being open to everything, not limited to certain groups of people, (3) including within the boundaries and everything in between. (Webster, 2018)

Whereas according to Sri Wahyuni, Inclusive Election 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. (Wahyuni, 2018)

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that Inclusive Election is an election held by providing the widest opportunity for all citizens to fulfill the conditions as voters, regardless of ethnicity,

religion, between groups, races, social and economic status, and physical limitations or people with disabilities.

F. LITERATURE REVIEW

Oktaviawan Yandarisman (2014) conducted a research of political socialization for people with disabilities with the title **The Role of the Panitia Pemilihan Umum Akses Penyandang Cacat (PPUA PENCA) in Political Socialization for People with Disabilities in the 2013 Jakarta Governor Election**. This study explained that PPUA PENCA is an institution or organization that conducted socialization for people with disabilities in the election of the Governor and Vice Governor of DKI Jakarta. In addition, in the process of socialization for people with disabilities, PPUA PENCA had activities such as conducting seminars on disability voter education and the simulations of access election in DKI Jakarta, providing assistance to people with disabilities to be able to conduct voting smoothly and on the target, as well as providing assistance to people with disabilities during the socialization process until the election.

This study only focused on the role of an organization called PPUA PENCA in disseminating the DKI Jakarta Governor Election for people with disabilities. This study did not explain the role of electoral organizers such as the General Election Commission (KPU) or the relationship between PPUA PENCA and KPU.

This research should be able to explain how are the role of election organizers such as KPU in increasing the participation of people with disabilities in

general elections or explaining the relationship between PPUA PENCA organizations and KPU.

Mario Merley (2015) conducted research with the title **Accessibility of the 2014 Election and Its Implications for Political Resilience (Study of Perceptions of Students with Disabilities at the Disabled Service Center of UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta)**. This study discussed the accessibility of people with disabilities which was a problem in the 2014 election. Election organizers were also not yet able to design elections that were accessible for people with disabilities. The political attitude of students with disabilities was said to be good enough, but if the accessibility of people with disabilities continues to be ignored it would lead to changes in pragmatic behavior and reduce participation of people with disabilities in general elections. This study also showed that the perception of students with disabilities could have implications for the weakening of the legitimacy of the government because of their lack of trust in the government.

This study had a focus related to the issue of accessibility of people with disabilities in the election and the perception of students with disabilities related to the accessibility of the 2014 elections which are still not good.

In a research conducted by **Sandra Febriani (2015)** entitled **Political Participation of People with Disabilities in Semarang City in the Election of Mayors and Vice Mayor of Semarang in 2015**, it was explained that as many as 14.5% of people with disabilities participated in the election campaign, as many as 61 respondents from 76 respondents supported a particular candidate, and only

9.2% of people with disabilities acted as participatory supervisors in the 2015 mayoral election of Semarang City.

In addition, in this research it was also explained that the election socialization was one of the factors that influenced the participation of people with disabilities in the 2015 mayoral election of Semarang City. However, in this research, the strategy of the election organizers was not explained in detail in increasing the political participation of people with disabilities. Supposedly the research can explain the way election organizers such as the General Election Commission (KPU) in increasing the political participation of people with disabilities.

Putu Ratih Kumala Dewi (2015) conducted a research on the political role of disability communities with the title **Accessibility to Political Participation in People with Disabilities in the Election of the Denpasar City**. This research explained that the majority of people with disabilities in the Denpasar city have used their voting rights in the election. According to Ketut Mansir, who is a member of the Regional Leadership Council of the Indonesian Blind Union (Pertuni) Denpasar, physical limitations were no longer considered as an obstacle to giving voting rights in elections in the Denpasar city. The level of participation of people with disabilities in politics was influenced by the socialization carried out by the Civil Society Organization (CSO) and the General Election Commission (KPU) of the Denpasar City on the importance of exercising their voting rights. The socialization carried out by the General Election Commission (KPU) of the Denpasar City was such as the procedure for obtaining voter cards, the procedure

for arriving at the polling station, the procedure for using ballot papers, the procedure for folding the ballot papers and entering into the ballot box.

This research only explained that the General Election Commission (KPU) of the Denpasar City which only provided election aids for people with disabilities and it was not specifically explained how was the General Election Commission (KPU) of the Denpasar City in increasing the participation of people with disabilities in the election of the Denpasar city.

Maslekah Pratama Putri (2016) conducted a research entitled **The Role of the Election Commission in Election Socialization as an Effort to Increase Community Political Participation in the 2014 Presidential Election in East Kalimantan**. The study explained that in the 2014 presidential election the General Election Commission (KPU) of East Kalimantan Province had the role of coordinator of Regency / City level KPU in carrying out socialization with the aim of introducing and informing the public of the importance of exercising voting rights, and introducing democracy in general, which is expected to increase the political participation of the community. In addition, the General Election Commission (KPU) of East Kalimantan Province had the role of introducing the importance of being involved in the election for beginner voters, as well as visiting several elements of society who need counseling on political awareness and democracy.

This research also described the form of communication made by the General Election Commission (KPU) of East Kalimantan Province, namely one-

way (directional) communication through pamphlets / posters, brochures, banners, and public information media such as advertisements on television, radio and print media.

Agus Andika Putra (2016) conducted a research entitled **The Rate of People Disabilities Political Participation in the 2014 Presidential Election in the City of Yogyakarta**. This research described the performance of the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City which was felt to be quite successful in order to facilitate people with disabilities in the 2014 Presidential Election. This was evidenced by the acquisition of awards from the KPU of the Republic of Indonesia regarding disability facilities. In this research also explained the level of awareness of people with disabilities in responding to the participation space made by the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City. The level of awareness was divided into 3, namely Semi-Intrinsitive Awareness, Naïve Transitivity Awareness, Critical Awareness.

In addition, this research explained that the political participation of people with disabilities in the 2014 Presidential Election in the city of Yogyakarta was divided into two: first, people with disabilities participated in volunteering for democracy and lobbying the presidential candidate's success team with the aim of discussing the interests of people with disabilities, second, people with disabilities participated as voters and become election organizers, namely polling station officials.

This research had a focus on awareness of participation of people with disabilities in the 2014 Presidential Election in Yogyakarta City and the role of people with disabilities.

Hangga Agung Bramantyo (2016) conducted a study entitled **Political Participation of People with Disabilities in the Election of the Head of the Sleman Region in 2015**. The research explained that the 2015 Sleman Regional Head Election for people with disabilities was not yet accessible because it was obstructed by several obstacles that still did not pay attention to disability such as regulation, procedures or facilities. In addition, the participation of people with disabilities in the 2015 Sleman Regional Head Election could be seen through the participation of people with disabilities as democratic volunteers, participating in electoral dissemination, demonstration actions in the struggle for the rights of people with disabilities, to participation in the 2015 Sleman regional head elections which were expected to make the election accessible for people with disabilities in Sleman region and realize elections that were not discriminatory both in policies, procedures, and facilities.

Besides that, it was also explained the obstacles experienced by the General Election Commission (KPU) of Sleman Regency in realizing accessible elections such as in the implementation of the socialization that the General Election Commission (KPU) of Sleman Regency had difficulties in providing material for disability advocates because it needed special methods and special teaching aids. As well as juridical barriers, namely the limitation of the authority of the General Election Commission (KPU) of Sleman Regency in terms of procurement of

election logistics which results in election logistics for people with disabilities could not be provided in full. Whereas barriers for people with disabilities were such as the lack of adequate facilities, as well as accessible procedures and methods that provide mobility for people with disabilities.

This research focused on the pattern of participation of people with disabilities in the 2015 Sleman Regional Head Election and the obstacles experienced by both the General Election Commission (KPU) of Sleman Regency and the people with disabilities.

Rachmad Gustomi (2017) conducted a research entitled **Political Participation of People with Disabilities in 2 Cities**. This research was conducted in the Mojokerto City and Malang City which explained that the election was an important thing that could make disability issues politically advocated by elected leaders in the election. The majority of people with disabilities considered that elections were important to realize the interests of the people with disabilities. However they did not believe in politicians because they think that politicians did not accommodate their interests. The disability community also considered that the organization could facilitate the distribution of their political interests, but not many people with disabilities entered political organizations such as political parties by the reasons of lack of accessibility of political parties for people with disabilities. The disability community also considered that direct contact with the government was an effective way to articulate their interests, but the majority of them have never done that. Therefore, in this case they were aware of the importance of giving an opinion, but their physical limitations and ignorance about how to convey was the

obstacle. This research only explained the problems experienced by people with disabilities in carrying out political activities.

Mugi Riskiana Halalia (2017) conducted research entitled **Fulfillment of Political Rights of People with Disabilities in accordance with Law Number 8 of 2016 about People with Disabilities by the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City**. This study explained that the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City provided fulfillment of political rights for people with disabilities by involving people with disabilities to play an active role in holding elections, volunteering recruitment, asking for input to disability organizations to improve the accuracy of voter data, and others.

In order to fulfill political rights for people with disabilities, the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City made efforts in the form of fulfillment of the rights of the voters and participated actively in the election stages.

In addition, the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City had experienced several obstacles such as the difficulty in collecting data on people with disabilities because families are obstructing data collection, the difficulty of providing accessible polling station due to reduced public space due to development, and lack of understanding of election organizer, people with disabilities, and the society related to the political rights for all communities without discriminating religion, ethnicity, race or physicality.

This study had a focus on fulfilling the political rights for people with disabilities and the obstacles experienced by both people with disabilities and election organizers, namely the General Election Commission (KPU).

The latest research was carried out by **Afrilia Sabatini (2018)** with the title **Political Participation of Disabled People in the 2017 Pekanbaru City Heads Election in Tenayan Raya Sub-district**. This research explained that the low rate of participation of people with disabilities in regional head elections in the Tenan Raya sub-district of Pekanbaru City. The regional head election for the disability community in Tenan Raya was not yet accessible and was still far from the needs of the disability community. The low participation of people with disabilities could be seen in exercising their right to vote during elections, enthusiasm in campaign activities, as well as a passive role in organizational activities.

The political participation of the people with disabilities in Pekanbaru city in the 2017 regional head elections was only categorized as an audience, because the majority of people with disabilities were still not giving the right to vote. In addition, the obstacles experienced by the people with disabilities in Pekanbaru were problems in administration, accessibility, or assistance.

This research only focused on the political participation of people with disabilities that were still low in the 2017 Regional Head Election of Pekanbaru City, as well as the obstacles experienced by the people with disabilities.

From some of the research above, it can be concluded that most of the research discuss the participation of people with disabilities in general elections. In

addition there are studies that discuss the role of election organizers, namely General Election Commission (KPU) in conducting socialization for people with disabilities. In contrast to the research I did, the research in my undergraduate thesis explained the model of political access improvement for people with disabilities by the General Election Commission (KPU) of the city of Yogyakarta in the 2019 General Elections.

G. CONCEPTUAL DEFINITION

Conceptual definition is an attempt to explain the limitation of understanding between one concept and another, because a concept is a key element of a study. If the problem and the theory are clear, the facts that are the main symptoms of attention are also known.

In order to provide a clearer picture and to avoid misunderstanding the interpretation of important terms between one concept and another concept in relation to the subject matter of this research, it is necessary to provide concept definitions as follows:

a. Model

The model is a picture collection of ideas or a problem in a simplified form of an event. Model can also contain information about a phenomenon that is made to study or describe an actual system phenomenon. In addition, the model can be in the form of an imitation of an object or problem that only contains information that is considered important for review.

There are several stages in the modeling procedure, *firstly*, problems, *secondly*, conceptualizations, *thirdly*, parameter estimation, *fourthly*, validations, and *the last*, application.

b. Political Participation

Political participation can be interpreted as any activities related to political activities, which aim to influence the making of decisions directly or indirectly, both legally, peacefully, conventionally and forcefully.

c. Person with Disabilities

People with disabilities are a person or group of people who have physical, mental or sensory limitations that can interfere with or inhibit someone in carrying out appropriate activities.

d. General Elections

General elections are a process that aims to elect representatives of the people, as well as it is one form of fulfillment of the human rights of citizens as regulated in the Law.

In the general elections all elements of society that have fulfilled the requirements and have been registered must be given the same service without discriminating Ethnic, Religion, Race, Intergroups and physical differences in order to make an inclusive Election.

Inclusive Election is a general election which in its implementation process can provide friendly services, open to all community identities, and reduce obstacles to all voters, including people with disabilities.

H. OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

The operational definition in this study is to find out the model of increasing political access for people with disabilities by the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City in the 2019 general elections in which is viewed from the indicators in modeling as follows:

A. Modeling Procedure

1. Problems

In this stage, all problems that will be used as a model are collected and than will be analyzed. In this research, the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City identified problems or collected problems experienced by people with disabilities in the elections which would then be analyzed.

2. Conceptualization

The problems experienced by people with disabilities are then analyzed or conceptualized. At this stage the structure or shape of the model is also determined.

3. Parameter Estimation

Parameter estimation is a stage that is used to predict a sample within a certain interval. In this study, the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City needs to determine a parameter estimate that is used to determine whether a model or product can be said to be successful or not.

4. Validation

After going through the identification stage, the model is then validated. At this stage whether a model or product will proceed to the application stage or will return to the conceptualization stage if the model is not satisfactory or not on a target. At this stage, the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta city validated all identification of the problems that had been carried out.

5. Application

The last stage is the application, where the presentation of the application tailored to the model is expected to be able to translate the problems and functions of the application that is built on all people who interact with the application.

I. RESEARCH METHOD

1. Type of Research

Research methods can be interpreted as a scientific way to obtain valid data with the aim of being found, developed, and proven, a certain knowledge so that it can be used to understand, solve, and anticipate problems. (Sugiyono, 2013)

This research is a descriptive study that uses a qualitative approach. According to Hadar Nawawi, descriptive method can be interpreted as a problem-solving procedure that is investigated by describing and depicting the state of the subject or object of research such as individuals, institutions,

groups and communities at present based on facts that appear or others. (Nawawi, 2005)

Qualitative research method is a research method based on the philosophy of postpositivism, which is used to examine the condition of a natural object, (as opposed to experiment) where the researcher is a key instrument. Data collection techniques are carried out in triangulation (combined) and data analysis is inductive / qualitative and the results of qualitative research emphasize the meaning of generalization. (Sugiyono, 2013: 9)

Qualitative research has the following characteristics: (1) research data is obtained directly from the field, and not from a laboratory or controlled research; (2) data extraction is done naturally, making visits to the natural situations of the subject; and (3) to obtain new meaning in the form of answer categories, researchers must develop a dialogical situation as a scientific situation.

In this study, researchers used 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.

2. Research Location

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 disabilities as a voter in simultaneous election 2019.

3. Type of Data

a. Primary Data

Primary Data is all information about the research concept (or related to it) that are obtained directly from the analysis unit which is used as the object of research. According to Marjoko, Primary data is data taken directly from the results of observation of research object. (Marjoko, 2010). In this research the data were obtained from the Commissioner of General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City and the People with Disability Foundations.

b. Secondary Data

Secondary Data is any form of information obtained indirectly through documents that are in accordance with the research (or related to it) in the analysis unit that is used as an object. Secondary data is obtained from literature studies or other literature related to this research such as through mass media, the internet, laws, or others.

4. Data Collection Technique

a. Observation

Observation is a data collection technique by looking directly at what is happening in the field. The observations were conducted at the General Election Commission (KPU) of the city of Yogyakarta.

b. Interview

An interview is a method of collecting data by asking questions about the research concept (or related to it) to individuals who enter the research analysis unit or to individuals who are considered to have data.

Interviews are conducted to find out more about the respondents' things and to find out more deeply about the participants in interpreting situations and phenomena that occur, which cannot be found through observation.

In this case the researcher will interview the General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City as the organizer of the General Elections (Elections) and Disabled People Foundations in collaboration with the Yogyakarta City Election Commission.

c. Documentation

According to Sugiyono, Documentation is a record of events that have passed. Documents are in the form of writing, pictures, or monumental works from someone. Document study is a complement to the use of observation and interview methods. (Sugiyono, 2013)

In this research, the documentation got from General Election Commission (KPU) of Yogyakarta City and People with Disability foundation.

d. Literature Review

This research will use the data from literature study to increase the information related to this study. The data can be obtained from books, journals, articles, and other related to this research.

5. Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis is the process of arranging the sequence of data, organized in a pattern, category and description of the basic unit. (Moleong, 1993)

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.