Political Preferences of Voters with Disabilities in the 2024 Elections: Values, Perceptions, Trends and Satisfaction Vs Ideological Values and Group Strength

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Abstract: This study aims to analyze the political preferences of voters with disabilities in the 2024 election based on value preferences, perceptions, tendencies, and satisfactions, as well as the influence of ideological values and group strengths. The method used is qualitative with a phenomenological approach.Primary data sources came from the KPU (General Election Commission), Bawaslu (Election Supervisory Agency), and Kesbangpol (National Unity and Political Agency) of Bone Bolango Regency, as well as local voters with disabilities, while secondary data was obtained from analysis of reports, report books on election organizer activities, research journals, and election laws. The data analysis process includes data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The results of the analysis revealed that of the 1,450 voters with disabilities registered in 18 sub-districts, only 650 exercised their voting rights, while the other 800 did not participate. This condition indicates the low engagement of voters with disabilities, which is influenced by their orientation to their value preferences, perceptions, tendencies, and satisfactions. This study suggests the importance of further development of an ideal political preference strengthening model for voters with disabilities to reduce the instability of their political participation due to disappointment with the conduct of the elections.

Keyword: Political Preferences, Voters with Disabilities, Political Participation.

INTRODUCTION

Since the beginning, the issue of citizens' rights in a democratic country has often caused ambiguity in its implementation. Especially, when considering the role of a leader or ruler. This is based on the fact that values such as knowledge, attitude, skills, and actions are often only used as symbols of power. It is not uncommon for many paradigms to claim that democracy is not the only system that is able to accommodate the rights of citizens in determining their freedom. Even so, the discourse on democracy makes general elections a means to realize the rights of its natural citizens, it should be like that. This review focuses on the function of

elections which has an important role. From a bottom-up perspective, it allows the public to elect responsible politicians and create policies that reflect the will of the public. Meanwhile, from a top-down perspective, it is considered a tool for the elite to control society, making them quiescent, malleable, and governable. (Heywood, 2004).

Meanwhile, Robert A. Dahl's point of view from the perspective of "Conception Thought" democracy contains control over government decisions related to policies, guarantees of inclusivity, participation and power. (Puspitasari, 2004). In this position, John Locke and Rousseau see the peak of the debate on the relationship between democracy and elections as the result of the conception of democracy, which contains the values of participation, people's sovereignty, and the role of state institutions in the legislature, judiciary, and executive.(Widnyani, 2020). So that the essence of elections is a political process to transform the people's voices into their representatives.(Mariana, 2009). Interestingly, the portrait of election problems in a democratic country is still happening massively. Among them, the fulfillment of citizens' rights in carrying out their role as a "political zone" has not been optimal. In fact, the democratic government under the Rule of Law based on a conference by the International Commission of Jurists in Bangkok in 1965, strongly emphasizes the understanding of "the dynamic aspects of the Rule of Law in the modern age" which undermines constitutional protections, independent and impartial judicial institutions, free elections, freedom of opinion, freedom of association and opposition. and civic education. (Ridlwan, 2012)

But in fact, some portraits of research findings show that many of the voters, especially voters with disabilities, are still trapped in stereotypes that label them more on receiving public service benefits, rather than being seen as individuals who have the potential to actively participate in the political process.(Rohwerder, 2018;Friedman & Scotch, 2017). The existence of negative labeling actually results in the formation of poor political preferences. Political preferences are defined as the cumulative results of responses to values, perceptions, tendencies, and satisfaction in making political decisions. At this level, political preferences are strongly influenced by the ideological identity and strength of the group. In this regard, the quality of political preferences is highly dependent on the extent to which the group represented has a consistent belief and the ability to fight for their rights in the electoral process.(Reher & Evans, 2024) On the other hand, the issue of political preferences for disability is not only related to the representation of candidates, but also to the bad behavior of election organizers. The lack of access to vote and the lack of socialization about elections for people with disabilities exacerbate this condition. (Kharima, 2016; Andriani & Amsari, 2021; Astuti & Suharto, (2021). The emphasis on procedural aspects rather than substantial causes the participation of voters with disabilities to be less than optimal. (Salim, 2015). In addition, structural and cultural barriers have implications for the neglect of disability rights.(Mais & Yaum, 2019).

Concerns about this initial study are seen as creating uninclusive electoral conditions and potentially creating a detrimental cycle. In addition to inhibiting their direct political participation, this condition also triggers feelings of apathy and frustration among people with disabilities. The inability to channel political preferences effectively can erode their trust in the democratic system and encourage them to develop a negative view of the political process as a whole. In turn, it can exacerbate political preferences as well as be more passive or even refuse to get involved in politics at all. This creates a gap between democratic theory and practice in terms of fulfilling voting rights for voters with disabilities. (Sormin, 2021) Ideally, democracy, as seen by Robert Dahl, as quoted by Mohtar Mas'oed, is not only a formal procedure, but must also be able to respond to the aspirations and needs of the people (Puspitasari, 2004). Although many are in favor of democracy, a number of classical Western philosophers such as Plato and Aristotle have different opinions. They are skeptical of democracy, arguing that the system does not pay attention to the moral values and character that should be the foundation of good

governance. According to Corcoran, the thinkers of that time rejected democracy, because they considered that the moral values and character that were the foundation of democracy were not strong enough (Nasir, 2015)

This study aims to determine the political preferences of voters with disabilities in the context of the 2024 Election in Bone Bolango Regency using four key indicators: Value, Perception, Tendency and Satisfaction. This research will explore the values embraced by voters with disabilities and their influence on their political choices, as well as explore the perceptions of voters with disabilities regarding the electoral process and the quality of candidates. In addition, this study will analyze voters' tendency to make choices based on factors such as group interests and economic conditions, as well as their level of satisfaction with the performance of the government and political parties. The determinants in the formation of political preferences, especially Ideological Values and Group Identity, will also be examined to understand how ideologies embraced and attachment to certain groups affect the political preferences of voters with disabilities. Through this analysis, it is hoped that a more comprehensive understanding of the political dynamics of voters with disabilities and the factors that affect their preferences can be obtained.

METHOD

This study applies a qualitative method with a phenomenological approach, which aims to understand the subjective experiences of individuals in the context of the political preferences of voters with disabilities. The phenomenological approach focuses on how individuals feel, understand, and give meaning to their experiences related to certain phenomena, in this case the electoral process and political participation. The purpose of this approach is to describe real events or phenomena that occur in a group (Creswell & Poth, 2018) as expressed by (Mahmud et al., 2024). The research data sources consist of primary and secondary data. Primary data was obtained through interviews with the KPU, Bawaslu, and Kesbangpol Bone Bolango. In addition, key informants involved groups of people with disabilities who were grouped by type of disability. Secondary data was obtained from the analysis of reports, including report books on election organizer activities, research journals, and election laws. Data analysis includes data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawn.
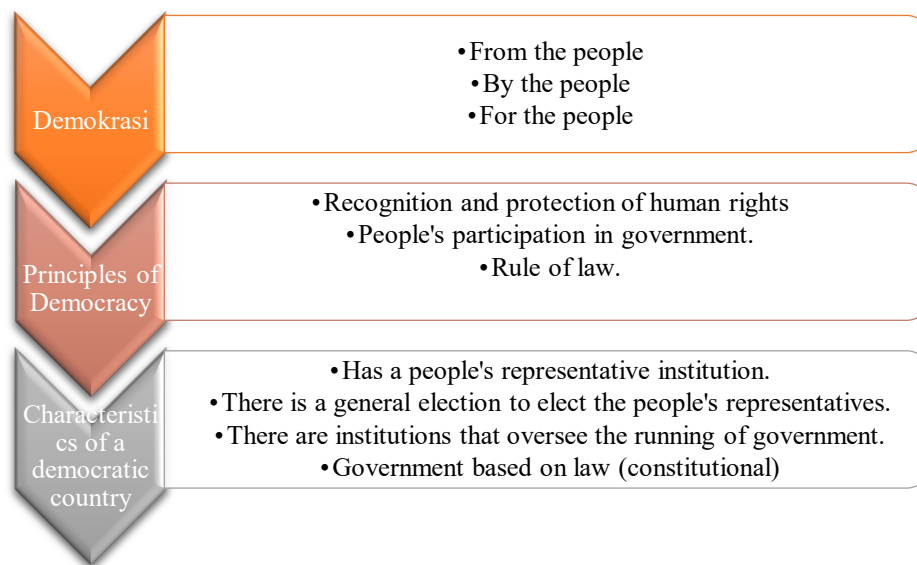
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Review of the Nature of Democracy, Elections and Politics

The appropriateness of linking democracy, elections and politics is an inseparable part of discussing the issue of political preferences. The basic understanding that must be mastered is that the meaning of democracy is an activity that rests on the activity of power in the hands of the sovereign of trust (the people) and the sovereign (government). The term democracy was first known around 450 BC, when Pericles, an Athenian statesman, described it as government by the people with full and direct participation, equality before the law, pluralism, and respect for the individual. Furthermore, democracy can be understood as a system with mutually agreed rules that cover various aspects of life such as economics, politics, and law; or as individual attitudes and behaviors that emphasize freedom of thought and action. (Ritaudin, 2017). According to Kodi, (2018) the origin of the Greek word "demos" which means people or residents of a place, and "cratos" which means power or sovereignty. That is, democracy refers to a state in which sovereignty is in the hands of the people, with the highest power in decision-making with the people, which signifies government by and for the people. On the other hand, Loytard, (1996) affirmed that democracy actually originated from ancient Greek political thought. In the Greek classic work called Polis, democracy refers to a constitution or system of government in which the underprivileged people have the power to defend their interests, which is often different from the interests of the rich and aristocracy.(in, Wasino, 2009).

Another interpretation, Imarah (2004) states that in the principle of democracy, the people are placed as the holders of power and the source of law (the voice of the people is the voice of God). Power in a democratic system is owned by the people and used through them to achieve the sovereignty of the people, their goals, and their interests. The concept of "the people" here refers in general, in accordance with Jean Jacques Rousseau's thought that the general will is always right, so that the voice of the people is considered the voice of God (vox populi vox dei). (in, Ritaudin, 2017). Democracy, which is often the choice of government systems around the world, was born as a result of the aspirations of Western societies to uphold equality of rights and status under the law. This transformation coincided with the declaration of American independence and the events of the French Revolution, where previously, status inequality among citizens, both legally and in social organizations, was an issue that triggered change. (Irawan, 2007). Who claim to be democratic without holding elections, despite the fact that the country is authoritarian. As such, regarding Schumpeter's argument about democracy as a 'political method', elections are the most important element in measuring a country's democracy. Prezeworski and his colleagues even defined democracy as "simply a regime that holds elections to fill government positions," provided that there is real competition, opposition that has a chance of winning, and executive and legislative offices that are filled through elections. (Pamungkas, 2009).

The prerequisites for the democratic consensus have been echoed in the past. The concept of democracy includes the following:

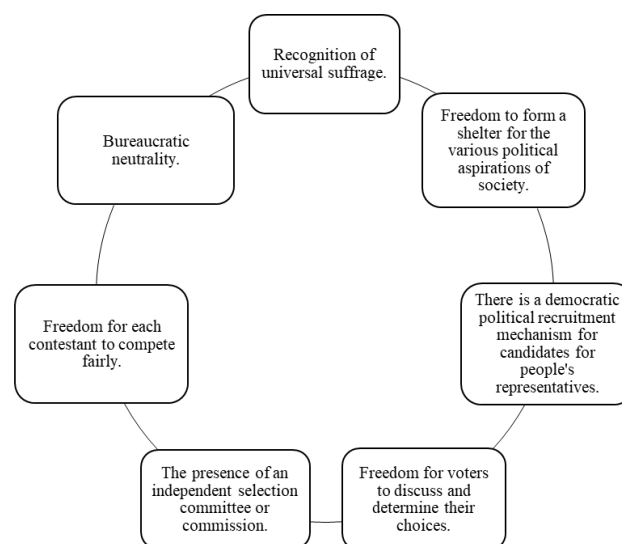Source: Abraham Lincoln, quoted from (Maria & Marendra, 2020)
Figure 1. Democracy Concept

Furthermore, about the concept of democracy, it does not only involve the people in decision-making, either directly or through representatives. In direct democracy, the people are directly involved in the process of making and ratifying laws, while in representative democracy, they elect representatives to represent them in the task. However, democracy is also closely related to social, economic, and cultural conditions that facilitate political freedom. Finally, the implementation of democracy is greatly influenced by the existing social and political systems, as well as public policies made by political leaders and interest groups. (Maria & Marendra, 2020). The manifestation of democracy is represented through elections. Elections are a manifestation of the development of human intellect and wisdom, which arises from the evolution of thought. A concrete example of the implementation of the leader election system

in Ancient Greece is often considered the beginning of elections. Although the concept is not yet fully identical to modern elections, the process of selecting leaders in Ancient Greece is recognized as having met the basic criteria of elections by involving direct participation in determining the sovereignty of the people. (Saihu et al., 2015). Elections function as an instrument to elect public officials in the legislative and executive sectors through political channels. (Husein, 2014).

Elections are competitions to fill political positions in government based on the official choice of qualified citizens. Participants in the election can be individuals or political parties, but the main ones are political parties. Political parties put forward candidates in elections to be chosen by the people. (Pamungkas, 2009). Furthermore, Samuddin, elections are a system to elect political officials and give them legitimacy to exercise power. Another definition describes elections as a process in which voters choose a candidate or candidates to represent them in the country's legislature. There is also a view that elections are a method in which all or part of the people elect the leaders they elect. (in, Surya et al., 2023). For this reason, elections are considered a very important ritual in various global political systems. According to Manuel Kaisiepo, this process not only gives legitimacy to the existing power grab, but also becomes a source of support and legitimacy expected by the new regime. For the ruling regime, elections serve as a tool to defend the status quo, where the legitimacy and survival of the regime are at stake, more than just abstract democratic idealism. Furthermore, Paimin Napitupulu described that general elections are a political mechanism in which the people collectively elect their leaders to represent and govern the government. (in, Maria & Marendra, 2020).

Zennis Helen, (2020) Elections as an important part of the electoral democratic process that is held regularly every five years, must be regulated through law. For the 2019 simultaneous elections, the regulations are regulated by Law No. 7 of 2017. This reflects a codification that combines various previous laws and regulations, such as Law No. 42 of 2008 concerning the General Election of the President and Vice President, Law No. 15 of 2011 concerning General Election Organizers, and Law No. 8 of 2012 concerning the General Election of Members of the House of Representatives, DPD, and DPRD, into one in Law No. 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections. which is also known as the five-box simultaneous election.(in, Asy'Ari, 2021). Roy. C Macrldis who wrote about "Contemprorary Politicai Ideologies: Movements and Regimes" quoted in the article Eepi Saifulla Fatah, (1997) in (Puspitasari, 2004) that, there are eight conditions for realizing democratic elections. The requirements are as follows:

Source: Roy. C Macrldis, quoted from Eepi Saifulla Fatah, (1997) in (Puspitasari, 2004).
Figure 2. Democratic Election Requirements

On the other hand, there are at least 15 aspects that can be used as a measure to see democratic elections according to the parameters of Saihu, et., al (2015) in their book entitled "Election Organizers in the World: History, Institutions, and Electoral Practices in Countries Adhering to Presidential Systems, Semi-Presidential, and Parliamentary Systems of Government." Some of these aspects can be seen in the table below:

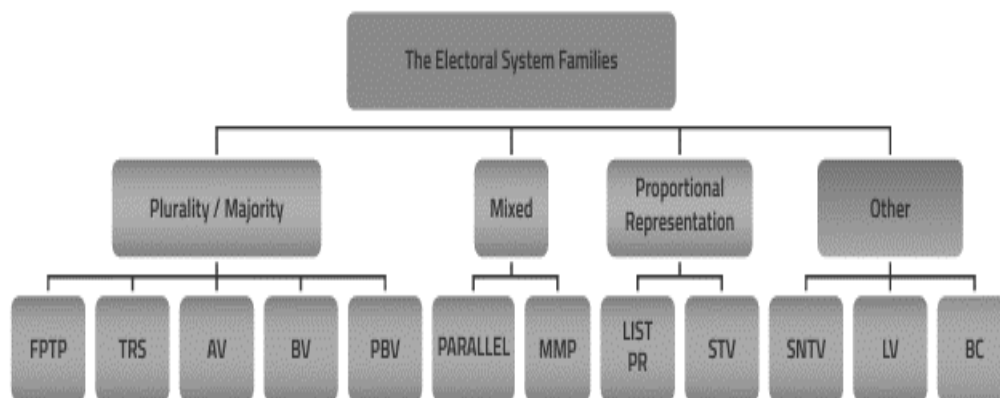**Table1. International Standards for Democratic Election Organizers**

No.	Parameter	Description
1	Preparation of the Legal Framework	The legal framework for elections must be structured in such a way that it does not have double meaning, is easy to understand, and must be able to highlight all the necessary elements of the electoral system.
2	Election System Selection	International standards state that the election system must
3	Determination of Electoral Districts	The electoral legal framework must ensure that electoral districts are created in such a way that each vote is equal to achieve an effective degree of representation.
4	Right to Vote and Be Elected	The legal framework must ensure that all eligible citizens are guaranteed to participate in elections without discrimination.
5	Election Organizing Agency	Election organizing bodies must be guaranteed to be able to work independently.
6	Voter Registration and Voter List	The legal framework should require transparent and accurate voter list keeping, protecting the right of eligible citizens to register.
7	Access to Ballot Paper for Political Parties and Candidates	All political parties and candidates are guaranteed to be able to compete in the election on the basis of fair treatment.
8	Democratic Election Campaign	The legal framework must ensure freedom of expression, assembly, and access to voters and stakeholders in the election process.
9	Media Access and Freedom of Expression	All political parties and candidates have access to media for campaigns.
10	Financing and Expenditure	The legal framework must ensure fair treatment in campaign financing and expenditure for all political parties and candidates.
11	Voting	Polling places must be accessible to all voters.
12	Voice Counting and Recapitulation	The vote counting must be fair, honest, and open to maintain the integrity of the election.
13	The Role of Party Representatives and Candidates	Party representatives and candidates must be able to observe the voting process to maintain the integrity and openness of the election.
14	Election Monitor	Election monitors must be able to monitor all stages of the election to increase transparency and credibility of the process.
15	Compliance with the Law and Enforcement of Election Regulations	The legal framework must provide effective mechanisms and enforcement to ensure compliance with election laws.

Source. (Saihu et al., 2015)

Shivelli (2005) quoted from (Pamungkas, 2009) gives his views on the meaning of democratic elections: "Today elections are widespread around the world, even though a number of the world's states are not democracies. Many non- democratic states, such as the pre-1989 Soviet Union, have held them regularly. Why are elections so in vogue? Part of the answers, of course, is that democracy is a word that purrs with respectability. Even states that are not democratic wish to appear democratic, and holding elections is one of the forms of democracy even if the state is not democratic. A second reason is that elections can serve more purpose for the state that merely the democratic one of allowing the mass of people to help in the selection of leaders and policies. Elections were invented to make democracy possible; but once invented, they turned out to have further uses." Law Number 7 of 2017, elections are an expression of the

sovereignty of the people in Indonesia, allowing them to elect their representatives directly, publicly, freely, secretly, honestly, and fairly. In addition, the people also play an active role in providing input, proposals, and objective criticism to the government, as well as supervising the running of the government through various mechanisms such as people's representative institutions, mass media, and demonstrations in accordance with the rule of law. (in, Maria & Marendra, 2020).

The existence of electoral systems implemented by various countries in the world is very diverse. Even countries with similar demographic and geographical characteristics do not always use the same electoral system. Similarly, countries with the same form and system of government do not necessarily adopt similar electoral systems, and vice versa. As the findings of the research by There are certain trends in the electoral system implemented by a country, which depends on the type of democratic practice adhered to. In his research on forms of democracy in 36 countries, Arend Lijphart stated that the electoral system of a majorityarian democracy is The Single-Member District Plurality or majority system, while consensus democracy usually uses Proportional Representation (PR). (in, Pamungkas, 2009). According to IDEA records, about 46% of the 199 countries and territories in the world that hold direct elections use the Plurality/Majority system to elect their legislatures; 36% use the principle of the PR system; 15% use Mixed System; and 3% use the 'other' system. (in, Pamungkas, 2009). Further affirmation, by Andrew Reynolds, et.al, (2005) in his article entitled "Electoral System Design" decomposes the Electoral System cluster which can be seen in the figure below:

Source. Andrew Reynolds, et.al., Electoral System Design: The New International IDEA Handbook, IDEA, Sweden, (2005; 28) (in, Pamungkas, 2009)
Figure 3. Electoral System Cluster

The electoral system is divided into three main categories, namely the plurality/majority system, the proportional system, and the mixed system. The plurality/majority system, also known as the district system, divides the country into electoral districts each represented by one representative. In this system, the candidate with the most votes gets all the votes in the district, and includes variations such as the first past the post and the two-round system, offering the candidate's proximity to the electorate and high political accountability. On the other hand, the proportional system guarantees that the proportion of seats won by a political party corresponds to the proportion of votes obtained, allowing districts to be pluralally represented and use methods such as proportional lists. Meanwhile, a mixed system combines elements of both systems, integrating plurality/majority and proportionality in a single election, with variations such as parallel systems and proportional mixed members, thus creating a balance between representation and accountability.

Kenneth Benoit, Duverger's, (2006) in his article entitled "Law and The Study of Electoral System, French Politics" The impact of the electoral system echoed by Andrew Reynolds and his colleagues, gives the implication that the plurality/majority system tends to form a two-party system, highlighting the political tendency in which the electoral system with the winner-take-all rules tends to narrow political competition to a competition between two main party. In this context, systems such as first past the post or alternative vote, in which the candidate with the most votes in each district wins seats without dividing representatives based on the proportion of votes, favors the dominance of the two major parties. Meanwhile, the Law of Proportionality refers to the tendency of proportional systems to favor more varied multiparty systems. In a proportional system, political parties get a number of seats proportional to the percentage of votes they get nationally or in a particular constituency. This encourages wider representation of the political spectrum, allows small or ideological parties to gain representation, and often leads to the formation of coalitions to form a majority. (in, Pamungkas, 2009).

Rianda, (2020) In the study of political science, there are various electoral systems with different variations, but they can generally be grouped into two main principles: (1) Single-member Constituency , where each constituency elects one representative, which is often referred to as the district system. (2) Multi-member Constituency , in which each constituency elects several representatives, also known as the proportional or balanced representation system. Jurdi et al. (2024) argues that the proportional system or balanced representation is the most commonly used electoral system in the world. The main goal is to create a balance between the number of legitimate votes obtained by candidates or political parties and the number of seats they get in parliament, as well as to reduce the gap between national votes and seat gains. For example, if a party gets 40 percent of the vote in an election, they should also get about 40 percent of the total seats in parliament. The same goes for small parties that get 10 percent of the vote, they should get about 10 percent of the total available parliamentary seats. According to Reynolds, Relly, & Ellis, (2016) this system gives voters positive confidence that their participation in elections, by attending the polls, has significant value and impact. (in, Jurdi et al. 2024).

Political Participation of Voters with Disabilities in the 2024 General Election in Bone Bolango Regency.

Disability is a condition that results from the interaction between health problems and environmental and personal factors, which affects the individual's ability to carry out daily activities. Data shows that about 1.3 billion people in the world, or 16% of the global population, have severe disabilities. Many people with disabilities die up to 20 years earlier compared to those who do not have a disability and have a double risk of developing health conditions such as depression, asthma, and diabetes. In addition, people with disabilities are also faced with inequities in accessing health services and find it 15 times more difficult to obtain accessible transportation. In the end, disabilities often encounter obstacles with discriminatory treatment both physically and non-physically.(World Health Organization, 2023). Based on word groupings, disability in adjective terms, describes physical, intellectual, mental, or sensory limitations, such as deafness (physical disability), deafness (intellectual disability), visual impairment (visual impairment), deafness (hearing impairment), and speech impairment (speech impairment). Meanwhile, nominally, disability refers to a condition or weakness that results in a person's limited functioning or interaction, related to the terms disability, deficiency, abnormality, and weakness.(Language Development and Development Agency, 2024).

These rights include the right to life, liberty, and security, as well as full participation in politics and elections without discrimination. In addition, the right to inclusive education, equal

employment opportunities, social protection, and access to decent health services are also recognized. The CRPD emphasizes the importance of personal freedom, environmental accessibility, transportation, information, and active participation in cultural, recreational, and sports life. (Harnacke, 2013). In a global effort to recognize persons with disabilities as an integral part of society, as well as as individuals with inalienable rights and freedoms, the United Nations (UN) actively encourages the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD). As of September 2013, as many as 155 countries have signed this convention, including Indonesia which ratified it in October 2011. Organizations of persons with disabilities in Indonesia view this ratification as an important step in fighting for disability rights and attracting new attention from the media and the government.(Unesco, 2013).

The problem of the disposition of disability rights also occurs in Asian countries. The results of the study show that, in the context of political participation of persons with disabilities in Asia, they still face many challenges, especially in terms of the realization of their political rights in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). Although constitutional and disability laws in Asia recognize the political rights of persons with disabilities, there are restrictions imposed through electoral laws and other provisions, which have slowed progress in expanding the voting rights of persons with disabilities. There is an international trend to change national laws so that the voting rights of people with disabilities are not restricted, countries in Asia tend to be slower to remove these restrictions. That is, instead of improving accessibility for people with disabilities so that they can enjoy their political rights independently, they opt for solutions such as voting through representation, which violates the spirit of the CRPD. However, the realization of their rights is actually violated by the regulations that were created. (Kobayashi, 2024).

The problem of the disposition of disability rights in elections is seen as triggering a decrease in the political participation of voters with disabilities.In line with this, the results of studies from several previous researches, also agree with this matter. Physical barriers, such as poor polling station accessibility and lack of adequate aids, are major challenges in maximizing political participation.(Matsubayashi & Ueda, 2014). In addition, the lack of clear and easily accessible information about the election procedure also hinders their participation.(Ward et al., 2009). In the context of election procedures, it is often the case that hinders the level of political participation of voters with disabilities is caused by difficulties related to Braille ballots, limited transportation, and the existence of negative stigmas significantly hinder voter participation.(Shittu, 2024). The study also noted that people with disabilities tend to vote less frequently than non-disabled citizens, although they have certain preferences, such as support for the government's role in employment and health.(Schur & Adya, 2013). Some studies show that people with disabilities are more likely to use the mail-in voting method, while direct voting reforms have only marginal impact.(Miller & Sierra Powell, 2016). In addition, people with disabilities face psychological challenges due to the government's lack of attention to accessibility.(DuHaime, 2022). There is also a need to adapt and increase voting opportunities for all persons with disabilities, regardless of type of disability, age, gender, or place of residence.(Femec et al., 2017).

Political Preferences of Voters with Disabilities Based on Values, Perceptions, Trends and Satisfaction and Ideological Value Factors and Group Strength in the 2024 Election in Bone Bolango Regency

Preferences are rational analysis that is realized from logical (instrumental) and non-logical (expressive) actions. Logical action is a decision that directly affects the outcome of an election, in which individuals choose candidates or policies based on rational analysis to maximize their benefits. In contrast, non-illogical actions describe decisions that are not related

to the end result, in which individuals express different preferences from the most instrumentally advantageous choices. (Pareto, 1983;Hamlin & Jennings, 2011). Preferences arise as a reaction to a shared life in society, where support and rejection of different ways of life and cultural values shape them. Social relationships act as a filter in the formation of preferences, allowing individuals to develop choices from few cues.(Wildavsky, 1987). The connection between preferences and politics lies in the nature of preferences that contain political elements, and vice versa, in politics there are preferences. Preferences are the result of the accumulation of beliefs, both conservative and progressive, that can influence how individuals make political choices. On the other hand, politics serves as a calculation of the risks and benefits that arise from social interactions, focusing on the consideration of profit and loss. Both are interrelated and influence in the context of decision-making both individually and in groups.(Basak et al., 2017).

The alignment of this meaning, also departing from the definition of Politics, is as an activity that involves the exercise of power or authority, collective decision-making, and the allocation of scarce resources. This activity arises from social interaction between individuals or groups of people, developing from the diversity of opinions, desires, needs, and interests that often trigger conflicts. Politics exists as an effort to resolve conflicts through binding collective decision-making. However, politics is understood more as a process of resolving conflicts than achieving an absolute solution, because not all conflicts can be resolved.(Heywood, 2004). Critically, politics as a process involves state power in shaping, controlling, and regulating almost all aspects of human life, from education to personal life.(Wapner, 2011). In politics, there are two systems that are references to understand the meaning of politics, namely the secular political system and pre-industrial politics. Secular political systems refer to politics that is autonomous and separate from religion, in which the interaction between voters and politicians takes place like a bargaining process, and policies are considered testable hypotheses. Meanwhile, pre-industrial politics is characterized by a poorly organized political structure, with a low degree of differentiation, where political interest often arises spontaneously in the form of action or violence, in the absence of a structured bureaucracy.(Almond, 1956).

This study also found that perception plays a role in determining the political preferences of voters with disabilities. This means that their participation is greatly influenced by positive political views. However, in reality, the perception that develops is more likely to be negative. This is due to the lack of fulfillment of their rights. Some of the factors that contribute to this bad perception include the lack of political information and the unfavorable conditions of the political environment. In addition, limited access to objective and in-depth political information is a major obstacle, making it difficult for voters with disabilities to understand political issues and make the right decisions. Other studies also highlight that social isolation in the form of "discrimination" experienced by people with disabilities further reduces their participation in political discourse, ultimately creating negative perceptions that hinder their political involvement.(Babik & Gardner, 2021);(Reher, 2020).

As a result of the accumulation of values, perceptions, and trends, this study shows that the active participation of persons with disabilities in elections is greatly influenced by their level of satisfaction with the 2024 elections. This satisfaction includes various aspects, including how prospective candidates and political parties understand and fight for the rights of persons with disabilities in their political agendas. If candidates or political parties are able to provide material welfare guarantees, such as accessibility, financial support, and inclusive policies, then

people with disabilities will feel more involved and valued in the election process. In addition, immaterial aspects, such as recognition and appreciation of the contribution of persons with disabilities in society, are also important factors in creating satisfaction. When people with disabilities feel that their rights are recognized and protected, they tend to be more motivated to participate in elections, which in turn can increase their representation in politics.

CONCLUSION

The political preferences of voters with disabilities in the 2024 general election in Bone Bolango Regency, show that although their political rights are protected by law, the participation of voters with disabilities still faces various significant obstacles. Personal values, perception of the political system, voting tendencies, and satisfaction levels are the main factors that influence their political preferences. Many voters with disabilities feel a lack of representation and attention from candidates and political parties, leading to negative perceptions and dissatisfaction with available public services. Their tendency to vote is often hampered by the lack of accessibility of polling stations (TPS) and relevant information. Furthermore, the strength of the group's ideology and identity plays an important role in shaping these political preferences. Solidarity among voters with disabilities creates a more collective preference, but social stigma and systemic barriers remain challenges that must be addressed. In order for the political participation of voters with disabilities to increase, efforts are needed from election organizers and political parties to understand and accommodate their specific needs, including providing better accessibility and increasing socialization about their political rights. These efforts are critical to ensuring that the voices of voters with disabilities are heard and recognized in a more inclusive political process.

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