

The Response of Balinese Society on 2019 Indonesian Simultaneous Elections

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Abstract

This research aimed to determine the response of Balinese Society on 2019 Indonesian Simultaneous Elections. The response includes three components, namely perception, participation, and attitude. This research used a descriptive type with a quantitative approach. This study was conducted in Bali Province, especially 9 (nine) districts and cities that held simultaneous elections on April 17, 2019. Based on data compiled from General Election Commission (KPU), Bali Province had 716 villages with 12,384 polling stations (TPS). Based on Bali's DPT 2019 from General Election Commission (KPU), there were 3,130,288 voters. The number of samples was determined using the Slovin's formula with a 5% significance level that obtained 400 respondents. This study used a cluster sampling technique. Based on the analysis of the data obtained, the responses of the Balinese society on the implementation of the 2019 simultaneous elections were fair and good. The perception of the Balinese society on the implementation of the 2019 simultaneous election was good with an average score of 4.04 (out of 5.00). The participation of the Balinese society on the holding of the 2019 simultaneous elections was fairly good with an average score of 3.62 (out of 5.00). The attitude of the Balinese society on the implementation of 2019 simultaneous elections was good with an average score of 4.26 (out of 5.00). This is an interesting finding, considering that Bali is an area known for representing the Partai Demokrasi Indonesia-Perjuangan (PDIP), that naturally support for them through high political participation.

Keywords

Elections; Response; Balinese Society

INTRODUCTION

Indonesian nation held their first simultaneous elections on April 17 in 2019. Simultaneous elections elect members of the president and vice

president, DPR RI, DPD, Provincial DPRD and Regency/City DPRD at the same time.

The decision of the Supreme Court (MK) in the judicial review of Law Number 42/2008 on January 23, 2014, became the basis for the simultaneous election in 2019. The rule was stated in the decision of the Supreme Court (MK) number 14/PUU-XI/2013 (Lane, 2019; Lay et al., 2017). The Constitutional Court considered the implemetation of the presidential election after the legislative election which had been conducted was

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contrary to the constitution and considered as a form of deviation. In a presidential system, the president as a head of government and state must have a strong position of legislature and the two institutions must be separate. However, in multiparty presidential practice adopted by Indonesia often experiences conflicts and deadlock relations between the two institution (Alhamid & Perdana, 2018; Fiona & Hutchinson, 2019). The good news is that the presidential system in current government practices still shows that democratic stability is maintained (Birch et al., 2002). Nevertheless, the ongoing presidential election is feared to be governed by the results of legislative elections which ultimately all political parties cannot propose candidate pairs for presidential elections, only political parties or a coalition of political parties that qualify the threshold of votes or a certain minimum seat that can nominate candidates for president and vice president.

To realize an effective government in a presidential system, the president must have a permanent office, legitimacy and mandate as a consequence of being directly elected by the people (Friedman, 2005). The separation of executive and legislative power in the presidential system also provides an opportunity for the president to carry out government policies without having to be disturbed by the

political dynamics of the legislature (Reynolds et al., 2008). The assumption is that there will be less intervention and intrusion in the process of forming policy implementation making government more effective so that the achievement of state objectives becomes more concrete.

The proposed simultaneous elections are even believed by the political elite as a system that produces an effective government, if the strength of political parties in parliament provides full support for the presidential nomination. But reflecting on the political practices of the two-period government of President Susilo Bambang Yudoyono (SBY), the support of a large coalition of political parties in parliament did not guarantee the effectiveness of the government and also the building of the presidential system. According to Mainwaring in Hanan (2016) a presidential system is difficult to implement by countries that adopt a multiparty system, because in the presidential multiparty, the elected president tends to not have majority support in the legislature.

President in a multiparty system is usually obtained through the support of a majority legislative coalition. However, due to the president is not dependent on the legislature, the incentive to form a coalition is not as big as the parliamentary system, but still be able to form a government

without involving parties in the legislature. This means that the president is very possibly dealing with legislators who are hostile to him. As a result, an executive-legislative that is constantly tense and has conflicts will lead to deadlocks, so that the government is difficult to have a good performance.

In addition to the reasons for strengthening the presidential system, the urgency of simultaneous elections as the best reference from the experience of previous elections in 2009 and 2014 which had many problems (Aspinall & Mietzner, 2019; Das, 2017). The problems were raised by Surbakti (2010), namely: the existence of problematic Final Voter List (DPT), the quality of election results was not effective, unoptimal services, the complexity of the electoral system, the determination of candidates did not involve citizens who entered political parties, decreases supervision; ballot conversion system, limited political participation, unoptimal performance appraisal (Kitschelt, 2000). Moreover, the implementation of non-simultaneous melections made supersivion, checks and balance between DPR and the president did not run well, because pairs of presidential and vice presidential often created tactical coalitions that were momentary with political parties, so as not to create long term coalitions that can

bring about the political parties' simplification naturally. Based on these considerations, the intention to implement simultaneous elections became very strong to be tested or test case, especially for the efficiency of election budget that so far have used up the State Budget (APBN).

Meanwhile, the simultaneous election implementation is predicted to bring new problems related to the very complex technical implementa-tion of elections. As stated by Solihah (2018) that simultaneous elections require the ability and professionalism to produce better election. Several predictions are that the preparation of elections requirea a longer time in the polling booths, the implementation of elections is also technically more complicated, logistics needs become more numerous, and other concerns are that elections simultaneously make it difficult for voters to make political choices since the information received becomes very much, but the ability to process information is limited. Therefore, the voters tend to choose candidates for the House of National Representative with national issues, rather than local candidates (DPRD) of the province and regency/city where they live. For this reason, the central government (KPU) must prepare carefully so that simultaneous elections will not experience obstacles in the future (Wismunurti,

2017). This is different from the arguments of Ricker and Ordeshook (as cited in [Stockemer & Calca, 2014](#)) who stated that simultaneous elections provide psychological impetus for the public to assess high officials simultaneously, so that in addition to the time, energy and cost efficiency of voters, simultaneous elections in legislative elections, presidential election and DPD can increase public participation.

In fact, the implementation of simultaneous elections in April 2019 which was expected for the goodness by the Indonesian people, still left many problems including: the practice of political money, logistical shortages, distribution of election logistics that was late and damaged by water of rain ([Arifiyanto, 2019](#); [Power, 2018](#)). The number of KPPS members and election supervisors who passed by, cheating inputting data in situng (KPU calculation system) that is not equal to the number of recapitulations in the CI form, inaccurate voter data, and so on. Bali province is one of the regions experiencing these problems ([Azhar, 2019](#); [Gwaibi, 2017](#)). Even in some areas in the provinces of Bali such as Depansar, Tabanan, and Buleleng, re-elections were conducted. The Balinese responded to the 2019 simultaneous elections as complicated elections, because people found it difficult to absorb sufficient

information from prospective DPD members, the city, the regency, provincial and also the central DPR. The society is focused on the issue of the presidential election and is more familiar with the candidates for president and vice president than legislative candidates (DPRD) and other regional representative candidates (DPD). Hence, for the legislative and DPD elections, many people chose because of the popularity or encouragement from family and relatives. Eventually, the goal of the election budget efficiency in the simultaneous election is not comparable with the many problems caused.

Nevertheless, simultaneous elections have brought success in increasing public participation compared to previous elections. The number of simultaneous elections in Indonesia reached 81% while in 2014 was only 70%. Meanwhile, in Bali Province, the level of election participation was 81.25% and increased from the 2014 election which only obtained 77.25% (KPU Bali, 2019). One factor increasing voter participation is the socialization of simultaneous election in social media which is able to influence the political awareness of the millennial voters. This is contrary to the survey results from PolMark in 2017, that tested the public about the implementation and simultaneous election mechanism that was

not yet widely known by the Indonesian people. Simultaneous elections with a variety of dynamics are interesting presented by testing how the response of the experience society to follow and be directly involved in the atmosphere of simultaneous election. Bali is a sample of experiences regarding society responsivity testing of simultaneous elections. Responsiveness of Balinese society included assessing perceptions, attitudes and participation in participating the implementation of simultaneous elections in 2019. Responsiveness was carried out to measure whether the implementation of simultaneous elections gave confidence to the Balinese society in improving the presidential system, the public participation, and the political awareness to vote in the atmosphere and democratic space of simultaneous elections.

Research Questions

How is the response of Balinese society to the implementation of simultaneous elections 2019?

Research Objectives

This research aims to: 1) Explain the perception of Balinese society to the implementation of simultaneous elections 2019; 2) Explain the participation of the Balinese society in the implementation of simultaneous elections 2019; 3) Explain

the attitude of the Balinese society to the implementation of simultaneous elections 2019.

Significances of the Study

This research has the following significances: 1) Obtain information about the the perception of Balinese society to the implementation of simultaneous elections 2019; 2) Obtain information about the participation of the Balinese society in the implementation of simultaneous elections 2019; 3) Obtain information the attitude of the Balinese society in the implementation of simultaneous elections 2019.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Response

Response means the answer, reply or response. The Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language (KBBI) also explains the definition of response as a feedback, reaction, and answer. The response to an object is influenced by the extent of understanding the response object. The response in its process is preceded by a person's attitude because the attitude is a tendency or willingness to behave when faced with a certain stimulus. What supports and underlies the size of a response is perception, participation and attitude. The response in this study was

measured from three aspects, namely perception, attitude, and participation.

Perception

Perception comes from the Latin "*percipere*" which means accept or take. Perception is a process that describes a person's observation of others. According to [Mulyana \(2007\)](#) perception is an internal process that allows someone to choose, organize, and interpret stimuli from the environment, and the process influences their behavior. Different from the opinion of [Sobur \(2003\)](#) who stated that perception in the narrow sense is a vision, how someone sees something. In the broad sense, perception is a view or understanding of how someone perceives or interprets something. Sobur also added that there are at least three main components in interpreting perception, including: The first is selection, someone who performs perception activities there is a filtering process by the senses to external stimuli, the intensity and type can be in large or small amounts. The second is interpretation, in making a person's perception of the process of organizing information that has meaning for someone. Third is reaction, this is used in perception as a form of behavior resulting from a reaction, [Sobur \(2003\)](#). Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded

that a person's perception is inseparable from the assessment of selection, interpretation and reaction. According to [Sumaryadi \(2010\)](#) also [Solihah \(2018\)](#), participation means the participation of a person or group of people in the development process both in the form of statements and in the form of activities by giving thought, energy, time, expertise, capital and or material input, as well as participating in utilizing and enjoying the results. development results.

Participation

The word participation comes from English word which means taking part or indulgence. According to [Sumaryadi \(2010\)](#), participation means the participation of a person or group of people in the development process both in the form of statements and in the form of activities by giving thought, energy, time, expertise, capital and or material input, as well as participating in utilizing and enjoying the results of development. [Sundariningrum \(2001\)](#) classifies participation into 2 based on how it is involved, namely:

1. Direct Participation

Participation happens when individuals show certain activities in the participation process. This participation occurs when everyone can put forward their views, discuss

the subject matter, raise objections to the wishes of others or against their words.

2. Indirect Participation

Participation happens when individuals delegate their participation rights.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that participation is described as the involvement of an individual or group in achieving the goals.

Attitude

Attitude is an action done by an individual to respond to a thing or object. According to [Azwar \(2010\)](#) attitude is defined as a reaction or response arising from an individual towards an object which then gives rise to individual behavior towards the object in certain ways. The formation of an individual's attitude is influenced by the interaction. According to [Sarilito and Eko \(2009: 152-154\)](#) the formation of attitudes is influenced by:

1. Classical conditioning, this formation process occurs when a stimulus or stimulus is always followed by another stimulus, so that the first stimulus becomes a signal for the second stimulus.
2. Instrumental conditioning, i.e. if the learning process carried out produces something fun then the behavior is repeated, but conversely, if the

behavior brings a bad result then the behavior can be avoided.

3. Learning through observation. This learning process takes place by observing others, then similar activities are carried out.
4. Social comparison, which is comparing others to check our views on a matter that is right or wrong.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the formation of attitudes is influenced by various factors.

Presidentialized Party of Regim

The phenomenon study of "presidentialization" of political parties has been discussed in the article [Poguntke and Webb \(2007\)](#) entitled *Presidentialization, Party Government, and Democratic Theory*. The article explains that the electoral process is strongly influenced by the work of leadership-centered, which is legitimized by the elite in political parties and the elite becomes a supporter of its patron. In the process of selecting candidates, they are no longer among the political cadres of the party, but most popular figure in the society.

In this case, [Poguntke and Webb \(2007\)](#) were about to explain that party presidency experiences a new shift in the dominance of elite power in the party ([Zaznaev, 2008](#)). In the presidential and parliamentary concepts, the executive

leader (president) actually has broad autonomy to not always confirm his political decisions with the elite (party leaders) both in the realm of parties and organizationally with his party of origin. The shift shows that the party failed to confirm its political decisions, because of the greater concentration of elite leaders in the electoral process.

The opinion of Poguntke and Webb was later criticized by [Samuels and Shugart \(2010\)](#) because it was considered to only explain how the resources of power grew in political parties, which were exemplified in the relationship between the prime minister or president with the executive and coalition of his party. Meanwhile, the explanation of why the phenomenon of presidentialisation was not revealed in detail.

Samuels and Shugart then elaborated that party presidentialisation can occur in countries that adhere to a system of pure presidential and semi-presidential. Indonesia as a semi-presidential adherent is enabled by the behavior of political parties pursuing executive seats so as to influence party policy which is oriented only on how to increase votes in each general election ([Törnquist, 2019](#)). According to Samuels and Shugart, presidentialization is not just about party personalization (personal parties), but there is a process of separation of

legislative and executive power that impacts on the organization and influences the behavior characteristics of political parties, so that the form of party behavior that takes place is a form of party presidential characterization. In a parliamentary system, this situation can be different.

To ensure their argument, [Samuels and Shugart \(2010\)](#) presented a relation model of the presidentialized party relation that occurred in Indonesia. The role and involvement of the president in political parties are a portrait of the existence of an agent of principal. In this article, it was concluded that party presidency was found in different patterns from the organization and behavior of political parties to lasting. To understand this pattern, it is necessary to read the character of political parties both in the context of membership, flow trends and behavior.

The existence of the electoral separation between the executive and the legislature in the presidential party directly affects the behavior of the party to decide who the agent (representative) is proposed to be executive or legislative. This confusion made political parties think to form an electoral coalition or join the government. This certainly affects the quality of the content of political campaigns and proposed government policy programs. Likewise, this separation

brought political parties to be actively involved in carrying out their functions and all tasks ranging from election, cadre recruitment and involvement in the executive government.

Samuel and Shugart (2010) continued their description of a presidential election that is separate from the legislature can influence the coalition of party supporters and party policy programs. However, the separation of powers is not a matter of dividing power from one another, what is more important in the party is how power can be divided within the party itself.

This intention is reaping the dilemma for members of political parties who want different positions in both the executive and legislative spheres. The dilemma also arises when there is a principal agent relationship that questions whether the agent or representative can carry out the mandate in accordance with the principal's order or vice versa. This doubt has the potential to create conflicts within the party, which is constitutionally, the legislative power is separate from the executive.

Conflicts that occur at the executive and legislative levels are usually a mismatch between expectations and reality. The results of the vote in the context of the election should be in accordance with the capacity of a

legislative agent who is believed to be able to balance and keep the executive agent working accountably.

A similar study was also stated by Kawamura (2013) in his writing *Presidentialism and Political Parties in Indonesia: Why Are All Parties Not Presidentialized?* The article was also adopted from Samuels and Shugart's thoughts to review the phenomenon of party presidency that occurred in Indonesia.

An important point from Kawamura's writing is that not all political parties in Indonesia are categorized as presidentialization. According to him, Golkar is the only party that is considered to have experienced a presidential party, because Golkar is a party that has a solid and very strong organizational structure, so that it has the potential to win presidential elections. This is explained by the victory of Golkar in New Order.

This study was refuted by Alhamid and Perdana (2018) who explained that Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan (PDIP) also experienced party presidency even though PDIP has the character as a personalized party.

According to Alhamid and Perdana, the shift of PDIP from a personalized party to a presidentialized party was due to several things such as agent of PDIP who was presented with the president (Joko

Widodo) as an party outsider in the 2014 election that had led to internal conflicts within the PDIP party. Second, the relation between the principal agent was formed in Jokowi as an agent who was given the mandate by PDIP to control the executive while Megawati Soekarno Putri's role as principal.

The argument stated by Kamawura earlier that the personal party built by strong politicians did not experience presidentialism. This is because they have a role as "principal" and the party officials actually become the "agent" for them. However, research by Kamawura did not apply again in the 2014 Indonesia election process (Alhamid & Perdana, 2018).

On the other hand, the idea raised by Kawamura is very logical to photograph the conditions of parties in Indonesia. For example, parties that experience presidentialism are usually big parties that focus on winning in the presidential election, while small and medium parties focus on winning in legislative elections. This is carried out to increase bargaining power in building coalitions or targeting the position of vice-presidential candidates.

From the three theorists and concepts presented by Poguntke and Webb (2007), Samuels and Shugart (2010), Kawamura (2013), in this study, they were used to photograph the presidential of PDIP in the

second term of Jokowi's leadership through simultaneous elections in 2019. In this case, Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan (PDIP) was declared by the KPU (General Election Commission) as the winner party of simultaneous elections in 2019.

Simultaneous Elections 2019

The implementation of general election in Indonesia is the responsibility of the General Election Commission (KPU) which has been regulated in Law number 15 of 2011. According to Prihatmoko (2003), election in its implementation has three objectives, namely:

1. Election as a mechanism for selecting government leaders and alternative public policy.
2. Election as a transfer of interest conflicts from the society to the people's representatives through the elected representatives or parties that obtain position seats, so that society integration is guaranteed.
3. Election as a means of mobilizing, propelling or garnering popular support for the state and government by participating in the political process (Gueorguiev et al., 2018).

Based on the Constitutional Court Decision Number 14/PUU-11/2003 concerning simultaneous elections, Indonesia for the first time in the elections

history held simultaneous elections by combining elections for presidential and vice presidential candidates, candidates for legislative members of the House of Representatives (DPR), candidates for legislative members of the Provincial Regional House of Representatives (Provincial DPRD), legislative candidates for Regency/City Regional House of Representatives (Regency/City DPRD), and legislative candidates of Regional Representative Board (DPD). The implementation of elections simultaneously aims to minimize state funding in conducting elections, minimizing high cost politics for election participants, as well as money politics that involve voters, abuse of power or prevent bureaucratic politicization, and streamline government work schemes.

RESEARCH METHOD

Types and Location of Research

This research used descriptive research type with quantitative approach. This research was conducted in Bali Province with details of 9 (nine) regencies and cities that held simultaneous elections on 17 April 2019. Based on data collected from the General Election Commission (KPU) of Bali Province, there were 716 villages with 12.384 polling stations (TPS). Data collection was conducted shortly after the 2019 simultaneous

election was implemented, namely at 9 a.m to 9 p.m WITA (12 hours) through a questionnaire that was served on the google form application.

Population and Sample

The population of this study were all the Final Voter Lists (DPT) released by the General Election Commission (KPU) for Bali totalling 3.130.300 inhabitants.

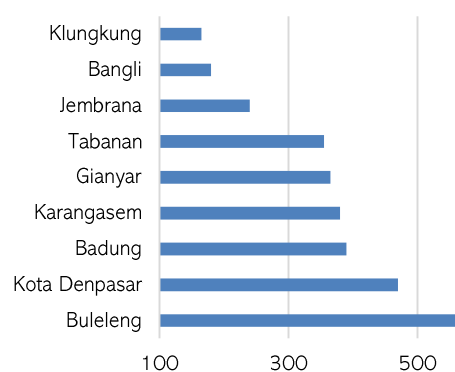


Figure 1. Total DPT of Bali in simultaneous elections 2019

In this study, the number of samples was determined using the Slovin formula with a significance level of 0.05 (5%), that is 400 respondents. Furthermore, by using cluster sampling, the distribution of respondents is obtained as follows tabel 1.

Tabel 1. Frequency Distribution of Cluster Sampling

No.	Regency/City	Number of DPT	Number of Respondent
1	Klungkung	160.100 (5,1%)	21
2	Bangli	187.400 (6%)	24
3	Jembrana	235.300 (7,5%)	30
4	Tabanan	366.200 (11,7%)	47

5	Gianyar	370.000 (11,8%)	47
6	Karangasem	380.200 (12,1%)	49
7	Badung	384.600 (12,3%)	49
8	Denpasar	464.100 (14,8%)	59
9	Buleleng	582.400 (18,6%)	74
10	Total	3.130.288 (100%)	400

Data Collection Technique

Data collection techniques are the most strategic step in research, because the main purpose of research is to obtain data (Sugiyono, 2012). Data collection techniques used in this study were:

1. Questionnaire

According to Sugiyono (2012) questionnaire is a data collection technique that is done by giving a set of questions or written statements to respondents to be answered. To obtain data, a questionnaire was distributed to respondents. In this case, the researcher made written questions then answered by respondents/sampling. The assessment given for each statement stated was:

- a. Answer "Strongly Agree": rated 5
- b. Answer "Agree": rated 4
- c. Answer "Neutral": rated 3
- d. Answer "Disagree": rated 2
- e. Answer "Strongly Disagree": rated 1

2. Literature Study

Literature study is a data collection technique carried out by studying reference books, reports, magazines, journals and other media related to the object of research.

Validity and Realibility Test

Validity can indicate the extent to which the measuring device can measure what you want to be measured. The research results can be said to be valid if there are similarities between the data that has been collected with data that actually occurs on the object being studied. To find out whether an instrument is valid or not can be compared with Pearson product moment correlation index with a significance level of 5%. To test the validity and reliability, the researcher used IBM SPSS (Statistical Program for Social Science) 24.

Data Analysis Technique

In processing data, this study used the calculation assistance of IBM SPSS (Statistical Program for Social Science) 24 which is a statistical computer program that is able to process statistical data precisely and quickly, into various outputs aspired by decision markers. Furthermore, the data were analyzed using descriptive statistical analysis by describing the data that have been collected as they were

without intending to draw conclusions that apply to the public or generalizations.

Data Presentation Technique

Data presentation technique in this study is in the form of tables from the results of the distribution of questionnaire to respondents. From these data, scores were calculated. The formula used was:

$$P = \frac{F}{n} \times 100\%$$

Information:

P = Percentage

F = Number of answered obtained

N = Number of samples

Characteristics of Respondents

Total respondents involved were 400 voters from all regencies/cities in the province of Bali. Female respondents were 203 and male respondents were 197 respondents. The age of respondents was divided into three distributions, namely: age 17-25 years as many as 251 respondents, ages 26-45 years as many as 92 respondents and age 46-65 years as many as 57 respondents.

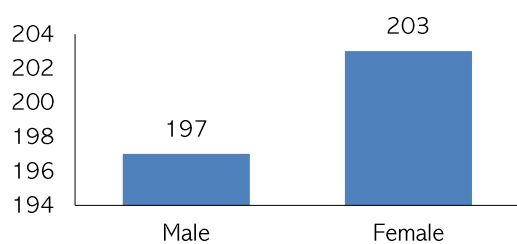


Figure 2. Respondent Gender

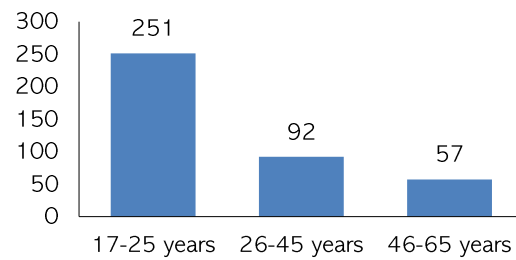


Figure 3. Age of Respondents

Most respondents have education background in a high school/equivalent (58.2%), followed by bachelor/S1 and diploma graduates (10.5%). A small portion of the distribution of respondents have educational background in elementary/equivalent, junior high school/equivalent, post-graduate and no school/graduated.

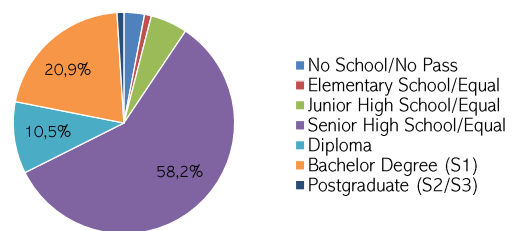


Figure 4. Education Background of Respondents

Most respondents were students (50.2%), followed by private employees (19.1%), entrepreneur (13.8%), other occupations (12.5%) and a small number were civil servants (4.4%).

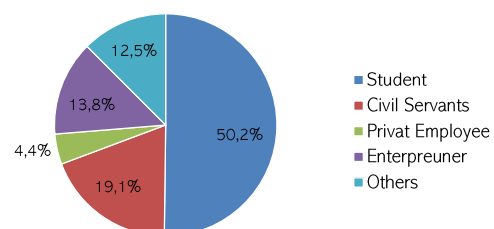


Figure 5. Occupation of Respondents

By using cluster sampling the distribution of respondents was obtained as shown in the diagram below. The largest number of respondents came from the Final Voter List (DPT) of Buleleng, namely 74 respondents (18.6) and the least number of respondents came from the Klungkung DPT that were 21 respondents (5.1%).

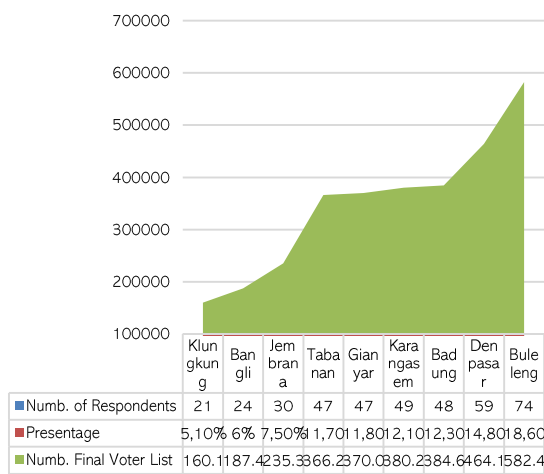


Figure 6. The Number of Respondents of 9 Regencies/Cities in Bali's FVL

Validity and Realibility Tests of the Questionnaire

The results of validity and realibility tests using the IBM SPSS (Statistical Program for Social Science) 24 program, known the number of valid questions to measure the perception of 24 questions with a realibility value (Crobach's Alpha) of 0.929 so it can be concluded that participation estimation questions are valid and reliable. For participation measurement, the number of valid questions is 13 questions with a reliability

value (Cronbach's Alpha) of 0.879 and it can be concluded that the participation estimation questions are valid and reliable. Meanwhile the number of valid questions to measure the attitude of 11 questions with a reliability value of 0.868 (Cronbach's Alpha) so that it can be concluded that the participatory estimation questions are valid and reliable. Reliability for the estimator of perception can be seen in table 2.

Table 2. Reliability Statistics

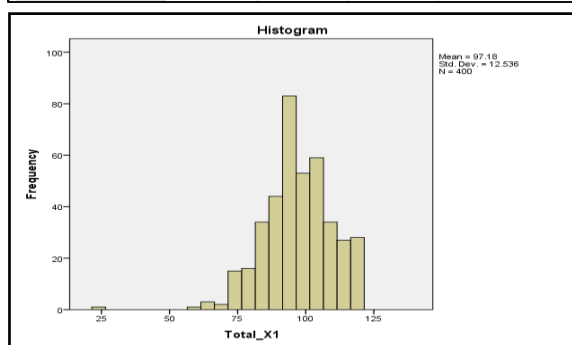
Component	Reliability Statistics	
	Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
Perception	.929	24
Participation	.879	13
Attitude	.868	11

Perceptions of Balinese Society of the Simultaneous Elections 2019

Perception is everything in the form of information or all stimuli that come from their environment, within the limits of their abilities, all the stimuli they receive are treated, processed. As explained earlier, perception explains an internal process which enables us to choose, organize, and interpret stimuli from our environment, and that process affects our attitude (Mulyana, 2007). The perceptions of Balinese Society on the simultaneous elections 2019 were described through the data processing as in the tables and histograms 1.

Table and Histogram 1. Perceptions of Balinese Society of the Simultaneous Elections 2019

Descriptive Statistics				
	N	Sum	Mean	Std. Deviation
X1.1	400	1837	4.59	.589
X1.2	400	1698	4.25	.736
X1.3	400	1722	4.31	.699
X1.4	400	1741	4.35	.700
X1.5	400	1641	4.10	.891
X1.6	400	1525	3.81	.908
X1.7	400	1534	3.84	.905
X1.8	400	1539	3.85	.875
X1.9	400	1565	3.91	.861
X1.10	400	1618	4.05	.938
X1.11	400	1644	4.11	.857
X1.12	400	1561	3.90	.877
X1.13	400	1611	4.03	.874
X1.14	400	1435	3.59	1.077
X1.15	400	1801	4.50	.657
X1.16	400	1490	3.73	1.028
X1.17	400	1484	3.71	1.065
X1.18	400	1408	3.52	.968
X1.19	400	1743	4.36	.683
X1.20	400	1737	4.34	.736
X1.21	400	1646	4.12	.857
X1.22	400	1704	4.26	.764
X1.23	400	1559	3.90	.818
X1.24	400	1627	4.07	.784
Total_X1	400	38870	97.18	12.536



Based on the results of the data processing table above, it is clear that respondents' perceptions about the timing, the mechanism and procedures of simultaneous elections in 2019 were very good (average scores of 4.59 and 4.25). Respondents' perceptions were also very good (average score of 4.31 and 4.35) understanding of the benefits and objectives of implementing simultaneous elections 2019. The data also explained that respondents' perceptions of the

knowledge of the simultaneous elections 2019 were the first held throughout Indonesia's electoral history were quite high (average score of 4.10).

Respondents' perceptions about the existence of simultaneous elections 2019 would be effective in updating voter data was fairly high (average score of 3.81) and respondents knew that simultaneous elections in 2019 would be efficient in organizing socialization and would be effective in the procurement and use of polling station (TPS) equipment and logistics distribution (average score of 3.84 and 3.85). Respondents' perception was good (average score of 3.91) that the simultaneous elections in 2019 would be efficient in the use of budget, both in travel costs and the honorarium of the election organizer.

Respondents' perception that Indonesia adheres to the presidential systems and the president holds the power of government according to the 1945 Constitution was good (average scores of 4.05 and 4.11). The perception of understanding that the simultaneous elections 2019 could encourage the implementation of a stronger presidential system and would be more efficient and efficient in state funding was fairly good (average scores of 3.90 and 4.03).

Respondents' perceptions about the time spent in the voting booths to elect

the Vice-Presidential Candidates, the legislature and the DPD in the simultaneous elections 2019 which was too time-consuming was quite high (average score of 3.59). Respondents' perceptions about the understanding of Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates to be selected were very high (average score of 4.50), inversely about respondents' perceptions of the legislature member candidates (DPR), (DPRD 1), candidates for the DPD (Regional Representative Board) and (DPRD II) which was lower (average scores 3.73 and 3.71). Respondents' perceptions about the simultaneous elections 2019 would reduce conflicts or horizontal hostility in the society was quite high. Respondents' perception that simultaneous elections in 2019 had 5 different ballots and had 5 different ballot papers for the Presidential/Vice-President (Grey), DPR RI (Yellow), DPD RI (Red), Provincial DPRD (Blue) and DPRD Districts/City (Green) were fairly high (average score of 4.36 and 4.34). Respondents know for certain (an average score of 4.12) in the simultaneous elections 2020 ballots, only the Presidential/Vice-President (Gray) and DPD RI (Red) ballot papers display photos.

The data shows that respondents' perceptions of legitimate votes are to vote once on political party number, signs, or names were good (average score of

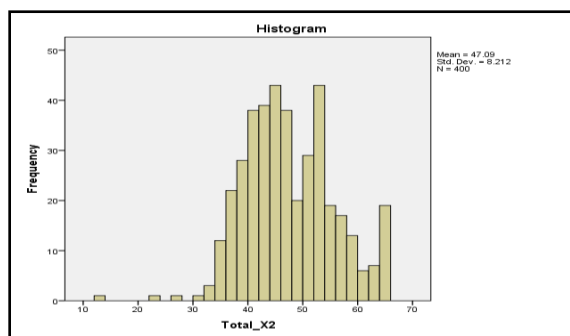
4.26). Respondents' perception was good (average score of 3.90 and 4.07) that the simultaneous elections in 2019 would provide benefits in the consolidation of both party and presidential systems and would increase participation of voters' society.

Participation of Balinese Society on the Implementation of Simultaneous Elections 2019

Participation is the mental and emotional involvement of a person in a group situation that encourages them to support the achievement of group goals. Measurement of the level of participation of the Balinese in 2019 concurrent elections can be seen through the table and histogram 2.

Table and Histogram 2. Participation of Balinese Society on the Implementation of Simultaneous Elections 2019

Descriptive Statistics				
	N	Sum	Mean	Std. Deviation
X2.1	400	1835	4.59	.582
X2.2	400	1556	3.89	.972
X2.3	400	1308	3.27	1.162
X2.4	400	1448	3.62	.994
X2.5	400	1352	3.38	1.014
X2.6	400	1527	3.82	.917
X2.7	400	1270	3.18	1.135
X2.8	400	1535	3.84	.835
X2.9	400	1137	2.84	1.184
X2.10	400	1525	3.81	.871
X2.11	400	1696	4.24	.842
X2.12	400	1293	3.23	1.147
X2.13	400	1355	3.39	1.017
Total_X2	400	18837	47.09	8.212



Based on the table above, all (100%) respondents have participated using their vote in elections with an average score of 4.59 (very high). Most respondents participated in the simultaneous elections 2019 after socialization from the government with an average score of 3.89 (high). The data also shows that the majority of respondents participating in the campaign activities of simultaneous elections 2019 directly in the field were quite high (average score of 3.27). Participation of respondents to take part in campaign simultaneous elections 2019 both from the mass media and social media was quite high (average score of 3.62). The respondent's participation in any political activities related to the simultaneous elections 2019 in order to succeed it was quite high (average score of 3.38).

In terms of the simultaneous elections implementation, respondents agreed to participate in it because it was more practical and easier to do. This perception got an average score of 3.82. In general, respondents' participation in overseeing

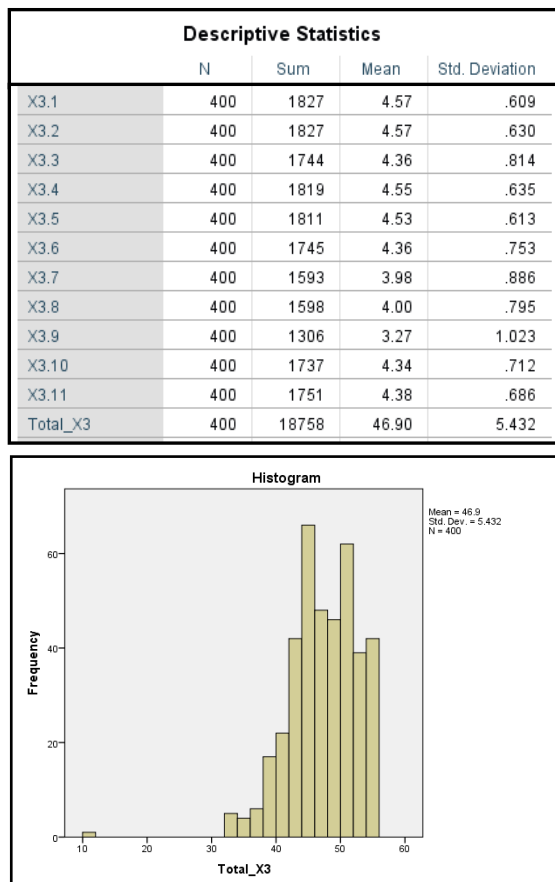
the process of voting in simultaneous election 2019 at polling stations was quite high (average score of 3.18). Respondents witnessed that the implementation of simultaneous elections had involved all election stakeholders and the society (average score of 3.84). The lowest average score (2.84) is about the participation of respondents to participate in the success team of one of the candidates in the simultaneous elections 2019. Respondents' participation in the successful implementation of the simultaneous elections 2019 and beliefs that there was no discrimination and intimidation also got a high score (3.81). Most respondents agreed to participate in the success of the simultaneous elections 2019 by not disseminating HOAX information (average score of 4.24). Based on the data, the fact is that the participation of respondents to witness the vote counts in the simultaneous elections 2019 and participate in socializing the program activities of the simultaneous elections 2019 was quite high (average scores of 3.23 and 3.39).

The Attitude of Balinese Society towards the Simultaneous Elections 2019

Attitude is an assessment carried out by an individual on an object. The attitude component consists of cognitive, affective, and behavioral components. Cognitive

component consists of all of one's own cognition about the object of a certain attitude, facts, knowledge, and beliefs about the object. Affective component consists of all one's feelings or emotions toward the object, especially the assessment. Behavior component consists of a person's readiness to react or a tendency to act on an object. Measurement of Balinese society attitudes in the simultaneous elections 2019 can be seen through the table and histogram 3.

Table dan Histogram 3. Balinese Society's Attitudes toward the Simultaneous Elections in 2019



Based on the table data above, it can be seen that the respondents' attitudes to vote in the simultaneous elections 2019 due to self-awareness and reasons because the votes of respondents are valuable have a very high average score (4.57). Almost all respondents (an average score of 4.36) agreed to have an attitude to vote in the simultaneous elections for fear that respondents' votes would be misused if they did not use them. The data also shows that the respondents' attitudes to vote in the the simultaneous elections 2019 because they understood that they were good citizens and meet the requirements as voters were very high (average scores of 4.55 and 4.53).

The attitude of respondents to invite their family and relatives to use their right to vote in simultaneous elections 2019 was fairly high (4.36). Respondents agreed to behave to report to the authorities if they find fraud in holding simultaneous elections in 2019 (average score of 3.98). Most respondents were willing to vote in simultaneous elections 2019 because they liked the figure of the candidate and were motivated by the vision and mission of the candidate figure was fairly high (average score of 4.00). However, the attitude to vote because motivated by political parties got the lowest average score (3.27) in the

attitude estimating factor. The data also shows that the respondents' attitude to vote in the simultaneous election because they knew the votes of the respondents could make a better change and votes that the respondents gave would determine the elected representatives were fairly high (average scores of 4.34 and 4.38).

CONCLUSION

The Balinese Society's response to the implementation of simultaneous elections is divided into three components, namely: Balinese society's perception of the implementation of simultaneous elections 2019, Balinese society's participation in the implementation of simultaneous elections 2019 and the Balinese society's attitudes toward the implementation of simultaneous elections 2019. Based on the data analysis, the results obtained by the Balinese society's responses to the implementation of simultaneous elections 2019 were fairly high and good. The Balinese society's perceptions of the simultaneous elections 2019 was already good with an average score of 4.04. The participation of Balinese society in the implementation of simultaneous elections was high with an average score of 3.62. The attitude of the Balinese society toward the implementation of simultaneous elections 2019 was already good with an average score of 4.62. Based on the data

analysis of the three components, the attitude component was the highest average score and the participation component was the lowest average score.

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