Factors Inhibiting Community Participation in the 2020 Election of the Regent and Deputy Regent in Jembrana Regency

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Abstract
The purpose of this research is to encourage a scientific practice; hence policies are not just as speculative postulates, but they are designed based on scientific studies and theories and bottom-up approach. Furthermore, this research was able to find out and analyse the factors impeding community participation in the election of the Regent and Deputy Regent, Jembrana Regency, Bali Province. The research used quantitative research methods with factor analysis techniques that were analysed using statistical tools, that is software R. The sample in this study was determined by stratified proportional random sampling technique of 170 samples. Based on the results of the research, it was found that the inhibiting factors for community participation in the regional elections for Jembrana Regency, 2020 were 1) Ideology, 2) Sociology, 3) Socialization; and 4) Political Literacy. The conclusion of this study is that these inhibiting factors can be a threat to low voter turnout which has an impact on low government legitimacy, hinders policy making and, indeed, results in low realization of government work programs.

Keywords:
Society participation; Election; Democracy; Political participation; Voter behaviour

INTRODUCTION

Democracy is the practice of direct public participation in the nation and state system. The aspirations of the people as the holder of the highest sovereignty are realized through the granting of legitimacy through open, honest, and fair elections. Because ideal democracy should be reflected by political literacy to stakeholders. To reduce the emergence of social conflict in society, towards an ideal democratic process, community participation is obliged to conceive accountable government and political legitimacy (Hoffmann-Lange, 2019). Furthermore, it was revealed that a state with established legitimacy is more capable to overcome the issues and occurred crises. The future of democracy is unpredictable and full of uncertainty (Goede, 2019). Numerous political analyses are presented in several studies, James et.al. (2018) highlighted the absence of voters due to the fact that the electorate experienced discrimination which then hindered the people's right to participate in the democratic process. Some of these opinions show how strong the attention of distinct groups towards the holding of elections.

Democratic practices that occurred can be observed in the

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implementation of General Elections, hereinafter referred to as Elections. The form of community involvement and participation can be observed in the implementation of diverse types of elections. Reality as a nation which has plural and multicultural ethnics, with a large area and consists of islands, Indonesia has honoured gratitude from the international community. Apart from being a plural and multicultural nation, and having a large territory, Indonesia has also held a direct election for the first time in 2004 (Wanandi, 2004)). This direct election indicated that democracy in Indonesia was running well. Furthermore, after direct elections held in 2004, Indonesia then held simultaneous local elections every four years, including in 2020.

As is well known, 2020 was the year the local elections were held simultaneously, but on the other hand, in 2020 the Covid-19 pandemic also occurred. During the Covid-19 pandemic, the Indonesian government imposed a Large-Scale Social Restrictions or PSBB policy. This policy limits the mobility and open-air activities of the Indonesian people, including crowds. All activities are performed virtual or online. Despite the fact that the Covid-19 pandemic infected countless Indonesians and at that time the country was implementing the PSBB policy, the simultaneous regional elections that were held continued to run smoothly and were also successful. Moreover, the 2020 Pilkada was an exceptional election, the euphoria of the people which marks the Election as a democratic party cannot be fully realized. The pessimism of numerous groups regarding the low turnout of voters has received an answer. The level of community participation and voter turnout at TPS (Polling Places) has increased significantly, in spite of the fact that the 2020 Pilkada was held in the midst of the Covid-19 Pandemic (Widhiasthini, 2020).

Jembrana Regency was one of the regions participating in the 2020 simultaneous local elections which has experienced an increase in voter turnout. At the time of the 2020 simultaneous local elections, Jembrana Regency had a participation rate of 77.92%, this figure is immense in term of the period Covid-19 pandemic and the implementation of PSBB policy. This achievement has exceeded the national participation target of 77.5%. Furthermore, on the occasion of compared with voter participation in the simultaneous local elections in 2015, Jembrana District only achieved a turnout rate of 62.35%.

In the election of the regent and deputy regent of Jembrana in 2020, the people of Jembrana have been well educated to be able to practice democracy principles and have strong democratic legitimacy. Therefore, the election for the regent and deputy regent of Jembrana in 2020 can be held with integrity and not be embellished by a lawsuit against the general election results, such as filing a lawsuit against the election results to the Constitutional Court (MK). The results of the election and the high participation of the people were also strengthened by the role of the General Election Commission (KPU). KPU as the organizer of general elections in Jembrana Regency is in control and

has a role in ensuring that voter turnout rates can be maintained properly in various election events.

This research focuses on the factors inhibiting voters from exerting their right to vote, particularly in the 2020 election for regent and deputy regent in Jembrana Regency. Despite the fact that the voter turnout rate in Jembrana Regency is relatively high, the inhibiting factors must still be examined as evaluation material to increase voter turnout rates in realizing quality elections. Further, voter turnout rates are evaluated at numerous stages and scrutiny of the conditions for holding the 2020 Pilkada, including in the 2020 election of the regent and deputy regent of Jembrana Regency. The evaluation is aimed to increase the participation rate, thus the stakeholders was able to formulate the policy and strategic plan for the future to achieve higher participation rate and to achieve ideal democracy

It is interesting to discuss the research, due to the fact that as we know that the Covid-19 pandemic that has occurred since 2020 until now has limited the space for the organizers to interact directly with voters. This is due to the social restriction policy that was in effect during the Covid-19 pandemic, particularly in 2020. On the other hand, in spite of the fact that the Covid-19 pandemic infected countless Indonesians in numerous regions, including Jembrana Regency, this did not impact significantly the euphoria of having a democratic party in Jembrana Regency. This euphoria can be seen in the immense participation rate of the people of Jembrana Regency in the election of

regent and deputy regent of Jembrana Regency in 2020.

This research is dissimilar from other existing research, specifically this research aims to find out and see what factors are hindering community participation in exerting their right to vote in the election of regents and deputy regents in Jembrana Regency in 2020, where at that time the policy of limiting space for movement and community gathering is being implemented but has a fairly high level of community participation

LITERATURE REVIEW

Several literature reviews related to this study were used as a reference in the subject observations and were also used to set up the questions posed in the questionnaire. The questions made in the questionnaire reflect the development of previous research indicators, adapted to the environmental conditions of the research location and the characteristics of the voting public. The concepts described in this study are political participation and voter behaviour.

Political Participation
One of the points of reference for the success of holding elections that can be observed is the high political participation of the people. This is due to the reason that in political participation term there is citizen control over the government. Political participation also has a vital role in a democratic country, due to the fact that political participation has the highest democratic practice. Lee and Kwon (2019) stated that political involvement and participation institutionally and non-institutionally,

also by perceptions of the distribution of people's income, interests, inequality and opportunity affect the participation of individuals and citizens in politics and democracy. Legitimacy is an important concept in managing government, while the democratic process plays a role as the government's effort to improve the welfare of society, therefore the political participation of citizens becomes a political representation and reflects the implementation of democracy (Ho, 2020; Fitriyah, 2021).

Moreover, Alelaimat (2019) examines political participation influenced by social factors and economic factors. The practice of political participation is that people make decisions to participate in elections, including the impact of gender, age, relationship to the environment and family income economy. Basically, community political participation with the resources and limited characteristics of its citizens is exceedingly difficult and weak to implement, including when adjusted online. The Covid-19 pandemic forced all levels of Indonesian society to perform all activities online. Including during the 2020 simultaneous elections, it was rumoured that the government would hold simultaneous elections online. Nevertheless, simultaneous elections in 2020 will still be held offline or face to face, in light of the fact that the government realizes that there are many difficulties, one of them is in community participation. Therefore, political participation requires good government policies addressing how to increase citizen interest in participating in elections; political changes from an administrative perspective; increasing the effectiveness of implementing institutions in terms of transparency and inclusiveness; and collaboration among the government, the community and the private sector (discussing political changes, including from an administrative perspective; discussing increasing the effectiveness of implementing institutions, including in terms of transparency and inclusiveness; and discussions on collaboration between the government, the community and the private sector (Santini and Carvalho, 2019).

Furthermore, in countries adhering to a democratic system, democracy can be described as state sovereignty in the hands of the people. A democratic country provides opportunities for people to contribute to governance. A prominent level of community political participation can indicate that there is public concern for work programs, activities, development, supervision, and control of government performance. Likewise, when the level of community political participation is low, it can indicate that the community does not care and feels that political participation does not offer benefits, does not stipulate influence, as well as the thought that the votes owned by voters do not mean anything (Wardhani, 2018; Widhiasthini et.al., 2019).

The other research discusses changes in people's political orientation in voting in general elections. Changes in people's political orientation in voting in general elections can be influenced by factors of weakening of identity, voting behaviour and political movements

which result in low people's political orientation (Waluyo, 2021). Moreover, this research reveals that other factors that become impediments in political participation or that change people's political orientation are factors of personal characteristics, political situation or environment, lack of public political education. These factors can be described in indicators or inhibiting variables such as voter education, social status, surrounding environment, voter experience, lack of available media information, lack of technological literacy,

Moreover, in dealing with one of the inhibiting factors in people's political participation, specifically the less knowledge of the community to election contestants. Therefore, the mass media has a significant role and contributes a lot in communicating information on electoral activities, either in print out media or offline, or online, as well as playing a vital role in introducing candidates who take part in political contests. Furthermore, in the amidst of the current Covid-19 pandemic, social media is not only a trend and is used to communicate between individuals but is also used as a political communication tool. Social media is an interactive method that is currently often used by politicians, political parties, and parties with an interest in elections. The use of social media in Indonesia has an exceedingly high frequency of use. Several social media are often used, not only by the public, but also by politicians, namely Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and Youtube (Abadi and Putri, 2016).
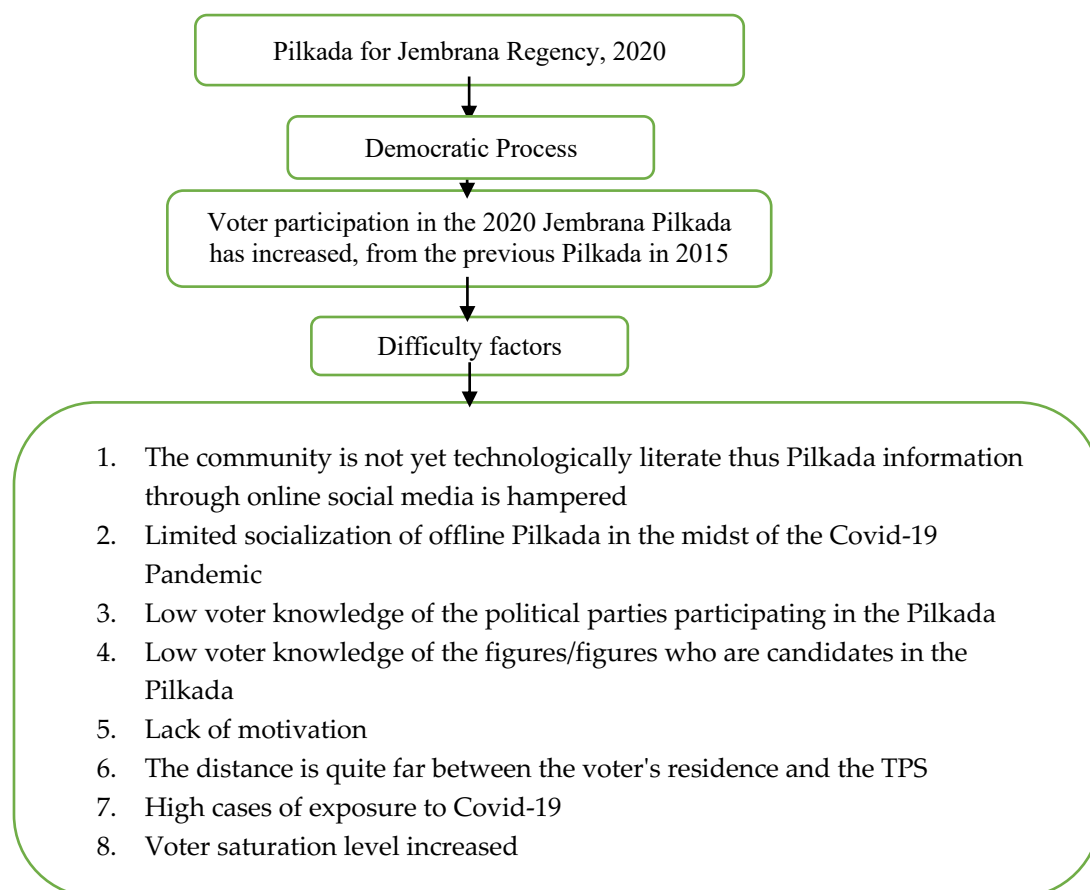
Voter Behaviour

Total voter satisfaction in holding elections has a positive influence on voter behaviour in a hierarchical manner. Organizers from the lowest level to the central level and produce legitimate and integrity government. Positive interaction factors and political marketing have a positive effect on changes in voter perceptions and behaviour in holding elections (Schofield and Reeves, 2015). Furthermore, the behaviour of voters in political activities is the activity of voting for those who are elected through the election media implemented by individuals as the owner of the right to vote in political contestations, that is general elections.

Winchester et.al. (2015) states that voter behaviour, particularly young voters, explores political decision-making in choosing by considering several factors, they are: 1) Availability of information, range of available information, level of frequency of information presented, creation of creative messages, and political communication; 2) In the context of evaluation, the activities of holding elections and previous voting experience, such as candidates in previous contests kept campaign promises, were trustworthy, had achievements or successful story, had good performance, and made the necessary policies and implemented existing policies properly (Zhuravskaya et. al., 2020). These will foster the voter behaviour to evaluate the previous political contestation in order to prevent the voter choose unproper candidates.

Moreover, the image or brand image of the candidates also give impact to the voter behaviour. The voters consider the image of the candidate when the decision-making process will be taken as part of evaluating alternative choices. This understands how big the role of the candidate's image is in the voter's decision-making process and the intention to vote (Stieglitz and Dang-Xuan, 2013). Candidates who have strong branding, a positive image provide greater opportunities to be selected and increase voter intention to vote for candidates by the public (Van Steenburg and Guzmán, 2019). Issues, political policies, campaign promises, self-image, socio-economic status, culture, and ideology are the determinants of voters in concluding their choices. The responsiveness of candidates to events that occurred to social issues raising in the society is a crucial indicator for prospective voters to pay attention to such as handling pandemics, environmental issues, management of natural resources and local sources of income.

Research Thinking Framework

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┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│   Pilkada for Jembrana Regency, 2020 │
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              │
              ▼
      ┌──────────────────┐
      │ Democratic Process │
      └──────────────────┘
              │
              ▼
  ┌────────────────────────────────────┐
  │ Voter participation in the 2020    │
  │ Jembrana Pilkada has increased,    │
  │ from the previous Pilkada in 2015  │
  └────────────────────────────────────┘
              │
              ▼
      ┌──────────────────┐
      │ Difficulty factors │
      └──────────────────┘
              │
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1. The community is not yet technologically literate thus Pilkada information through online social media is hampered
2. Limited socialization of offline Pilkada in the midst of the Covid-19 Pandemic
3. Low voter knowledge of the political parties participating in the Pilkada
4. Low voter knowledge of the figures/figures who are candidates in the Pilkada
5. Lack of motivation
6. The distance is quite far between the voter's residence and the TPS
7. High cases of exposure to Covid-19
8. Voter saturation level increased

Jembrana Regency is one of the regions that hold the 2020 simultaneous local elections. The 2020 simultaneous regional elections held by Jembrana Regency can be considered as a democratic process, therefore the 2020 simultaneous local elections are crucial. This is due to the fact that the 2020

simultaneous regional elections are a government legitimacy process that involves the electorate who has the right to vote for the candidates for Regent and Deputy Regent. Along with the democratic process, political literacy and communication are performed to the public thus they exert their right to vote. Data shows that voter turnout in Jembrana District has increased in 2015. This reflects voter awareness of the importance of government legitimacy. It also reflects that the people's voice determines public policies in the direction of development and people's welfare. Nonetheless, it is necessary to pay close attention to the factors inhibiting voter participation in the Jembrana Pilkada. These inhibiting factors will be examined through factoring analysis in this study

RESEARCH METHODS

The determination of the research location in Jembrana Regency, Bali Province, was based on the consideration that the geographical condition of Jembrana Regency is wide, but access and outreach to Jembrana City are difficult. Another reason is that some Jembrana Regency people live in rural areas with little understanding of democracy and regency elections, including the 2020 Jembrana Regency Pilkada which was held in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic. Despite, community participation in Jembrana Regency reached 77.92%, this figure certainly exceeded the national participation target of 77.5%. In the implementation of the 2020 Jembrana District simultaneous local elections, there are still some critical notes, some of

them are related to the democratic process, such as campaigns, voting and counting of votes, implementation of recapitulation with the SIREKAP application, and issues of Human Resources management in the regional elections. The research population consisted of 236,746 voters in the Jembrana Pilkada. Along with reference to the total population, this research took a sample of 170 people. Taking the number of samples is based on the total variables in the research to be tested, that is as many as 20 variables, hence the number of samples in this study is 5-10 times the number of variables, which is determined by stratified proportional random sampling method. The samples are spread over the Pekutatan, Mendoyo, Negara, Melaya and Jembrana sub-districts. This research uses a quantitative approach, with statistical tests, that is Factor Analysis (Software R).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this discussion section, the author describes four stages of factor analysis, they are: 1) Correlation matrix; 2) Variable extraction; 3) The rotation process including factor loading, and 4) Naming the factors formed. Furthermore, in this study, the author will not only present the data and analysis, but the author will also explain the data that has been analysed with these four stages.

Data analysis
Stages of Factor Analysis
1. *Correlation Matrix*

The correlation matrix aims to see whether or not there is a correlation

among the variables. Therefore, the authors conducted the Kaiser – Meyer – Olkin (KMO) and Bartlett's Measure of Sampling Adequacy (MSA) tests. The results of the correlation test between variables carried out using the R application, can be seen in the following figure.

```
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin factor adequacy
Call: KMO(r = pca_kpu2)
Overall MSA =  0.81
MSA for each item =
   ketidaktahuan          ansos          baliho   sosialisasi        pentasbud          parpol
           0.86           0.75            0.91          0.78             0.76            0.89
         profil      lessmotive           covid ketidakpercayaan        bekerja       undangan
           0.90           0.89            0.56          0.62             0.69            0.86
          jarak        pisahTPS          jadwal       antrean      keluargolput        ancaman
           0.81           0.70            0.81          0.77             0.85            0.88
    tidakpenting             hak
           0.72           0.58

       Bartlett test of homogeneity of variances

data:  pca_kpu2
Bartlett's K-squared = 75.453, df = 19, p-value = 1.115e-08
```

Figure 2. KMO and Bartlett's MSA Test for Inhibitory Factors

Based on the description in Figure 2., the KMO (Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin) and Bartlett's Measure of Sampling Adequacy (MSA) = 0.81; The significance value is 0.000. Taking into account the magnitude of the KMO resulting from the processing of variables which show a number greater than 0.5 and a significance value of less than 0.05, the 20 variables tested for inhibiting factors can be processed and followed by factor analysis.

2. *Variable Extraction*
The variable extraction process is the reduction of data from several variables in order to produce more specific factors in the correlation between variables. Refer to previous KMO and Bartlett's MSA test results, the authors found that the Anti Image Correlation, all variables showed greater than 0.5. Due to the reason that, it can be seen that the 20 variables tested can be used for the next stage of data processing. All variables meet the requirements to be processed into factoring and extraction processes. During the extraction stage, principal component analysis (Principal Component Analysis), specifically multivariate analysis, is used to transform the tested variables and form new variables. These variables are not correlated with each other (reducing, reducing variables that do not meet the requirements) thus they form a more specific dimension to explain the diversity of the variables they represent. Along with regard to the next process, including factoring and extraction, it can be seen as follows.

```
Importance of components:
                  Comp.1    Comp.2    Comp.3     Comp.4     Comp.5     Comp.6     Comp.7     Comp.8
Standard deviation    2.6738834 1.6556254 1.26986971 1.2275880 1.14953228 1.09577558 1.03132149 0.91752402
Proportion of Variance 0.3163867 0.1212991 0.07135947 0.0666866 0.05847572 0.05313449 0.04706753 0.03725359
Cumulative Proportion  0.3163867 0.4376857 0.50904519 0.5757318 0.63420752 0.68734200 0.73440953 0.77166312
                  Comp.9    Comp.10   Comp.11    Comp.12    Comp.13    Comp.14    Comp.15    Comp.16
Standard deviation    0.88210073 0.81243212 0.78680488 0.72971676 0.69460564 0.65324216 0.6217583 0.56650618
Proportion of Variance 0.03443258 0.02920838 0.02739475 0.02356361 0.02135059 0.01888346 0.0171071 0.01420177
Cumulative Proportion  0.80609571 0.83530408 0.86269883 0.88626245 0.90761304 0.92649650 0.9436036 0.95780538
                  Comp.17   Comp.18   Comp.19    Comp.20
Standard deviation    0.54509926 0.50970328 0.46686684 0.422624702
Proportion of Variance 0.01314875 0.01149657 0.00964538 0.007903929
Cumulative Proportion  0.97095413 0.98245069 0.99209607 1.000000000
```

Figure 3. Cumulative Proportion Analysis for Inhibiting Factors

From the data extraction in Figure 3, it can be seen how much a variable is explained by the number of factors that are formed. In component 1, it has an extraction number of 0.316 which indicates a 31.6% variance. In the event that it is added to component 2 which has an extraction number of 0.121, it can simultaneously explain the variance of the research data, which is as much as 43% and so on for the other components. The factors that are formed can be seen from the extraction value. The greater the value, the closer the relationship between variables. Furthermore, the Initial Eigenvalue will determine the number of factors formed. This can be seen in Figure 4, below.

```
[1] 6.3972045 2.3242381 1.3537979 1.2976385 1.1269388 1.0437878 0.9647740 0.8073320 0.6969295 0.5811912
[11] 0.5671340 0.4797195 0.4209741 0.3984906 0.3467399 0.2774982 0.2730125 0.2626533 0.2038227 0.1761229
```

Figure 4. Initial Eigenvalue Test for Inhibiting Factors

Figure 4 shows the six variables with Initial Eigenvalue above 1, consisting of the first factor = 6.397; second factor of 2.324; third factor = 1.353; fourth factor = 1.297; fifth factor = 1.126 and sixth factor = 1.043. As for the remaining 14 variables, the initial eigenvalue is less than 1, thus they are not used in calculating the number of factors

3. *Loading Factors*

The next stage is the loading factor. The stage of loading factor is performed to determine the variables included in one factor. This stage compares the magnitude of the correlation coefficient for each row. While the interpretation of the data by looking at the loading factor among the variables, with a minimum limit of 0.5. If it is smaller, the variable is not included in the next stage. Next, the loading factor process variable analysed in this study is the inhibiting factor.

```
Loadings:
                  Factor1 Factor2 Factor3 Factor4
ketidaktahuan      0.241   0.449   0.132   0.571
ansos                                      0.845
baliho             0.255   0.429   0.255   0.479
sosialisasi                0.310   0.554   0.325
pentasbud                  0.129   0.880   0.172
parpol             0.365   0.272   0.223   0.390
profil             0.388   0.214   0.309   0.493
lessmotive         0.499   0.229   0.115   0.359
covid             -0.220   0.108   0.433
ketidakpercayaan   0.328   0.177
bekerja           -0.428  -0.114   0.113  -0.142
undangan           0.326   0.723   0.137   0.172
jarak                      0.574   0.214
pisahTPS          -0.128   0.352   0.166   0.101
jadwal             0.193   0.314   0.243   0.153
antrean                    0.189   0.653   0.114
keluargolput       0.385   0.601   0.233   0.262
ancaman            0.620   0.536           0.165
tidakpenting       0.707
hak                0.616  -0.171

                  Factor1 Factor2 Factor3 Factor4
SS loadings        2.585   2.527   2.173   2.133
Proportion Var     0.129   0.126   0.109   0.107
Cumulative Var     0.129   0.256   0.364   0.471

Test of the hypothesis that 4 factors are sufficient.
The chi square statistic is 362.46 on 116 degrees of freedom.
The p-value is 3.69e-27
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Figure 5. The Stage of *Loading Factors* for Inhibiting Factors

We can see from the data in Figure 5, these data can explain that for the variable ignorance produces a relationship (correlation), as follows.

a. The correlation of the variable of ignorance in factor 1 was found to be 0.241, which means that this variable has a weak relationship.

b. The correlation of the variable of ignorance in factor 2 is 0.449, this number means that the variable of ignorance has a weak relationship.

c. The correlation between ignorance and factor 3 is 0.132, this figure indicates that this variable has a frail relationship.

d. The correlation between relative variables and factor 4 is 0.571, this number indicates that the variables have a strong correlation.

If we examine further, the correlation coefficient (loading factors) on the ignorance variable, the authors find out that the largest correlation value is in factor 4. This means that the ignorance variable is a component of factor 4. The rotation process is carried out to make the loading for each factor clearer.

Next, referring to the data described in Figure 5, it is known that from the 20 variables tested, 4 factors are formed, including the following.

a) Factor 1 includes variables; 1) unimportant, 2) threats, and 3) rights.

b) Factor 2 includes the following variables: 1) invitation, 2) white out, 3) distance, and 4) threats.

c) Factor 3 consists of the following variables: 1) cultural stage, 2) queues, and 3) socialization.

d) Factor 4 is the following variable: 1) social welfare or anti-social (not socializing, nor participating in socialization carried out, both by parties participating in the 2020 Jembrana District simultaneous regional elections, by candidates participating in the 2020 Jembrana District simultaneous regional elections, as well as by the Jembrana Regency KPU) and 2) ignorance.

Based on the results of the loading factors in Figure 5 it shows the clarity of the variables in the study to be included in the inhibiting factors. The results of the loading factors in Figure 5 also show that there are four inhibiting factors that are formed.

Naming Factors

Referring to the stages of factor analysis, several inhibiting factors are formed which are a combination of several variables. The factors formed from these variables are then given names. Naming the factors that are formed is important to do, this is because the author, at the next stage of explaining the data and results of the analysis, can explain and describe in detail and can be understood by readers easily.

Giving a name to each factor that is formed using the surrogate variable approach. In this approach, one of the variables that can represent the inhibiting factors is sought and the selection of variables is based on the highest loading factor. Furthermore, the naming of factors is done by giving new names by paying attention to the forming variables in it. This can be explained as follows.

a) Factor 1, includes the variables; 1) unimportant, 2) threats, and 3) rights, are called Ideological Factors. This is largely due to technical constraints experienced by voters. However, Arianto (2011) put forward a different matter, that is the intention of voters to exercise their right to vote.

b) Factor 2 consists of the following variables: 1) invitations, 2) families who do not vote at all or abstain, 3) distance, and 4) threats, referred to as Sociological Factors. Giving a name to this factor is based on scrutiny of the four variables that make it up. Sociological factors basically explain that social grouping which includes demographic, socio-economic, religious, and occupational characteristics, family political behaviour can affect voter turnout. In Febriani's research (2018), it was revealed about voting behaviour, particularly the determinants of a person's attitude in political participation are inseparable from the role of social groups that influence the attitudes, perceptions, and personal orientation of voters. A personal perception and orientation can be formed from the family political behaviour which ultimately makes a person decide to abstain or not exercise their right to vote. Next, the distance between the voter's residence and the polling

place (TPS) which is quite far is one of the sociological factors that often determines the behaviour of community voters.

c) Factor 3 which consists of the following variables: 1) cultural performances, 2) queues, and 3) socialization, called Socialization Factors. Socialization is needed as a means of holding elections in facilitating the needs of voters in the election period. The lack of socialization offline or directly to the public during the preparation stage for the Jembrana Pilkada was one of the causes of the inhibiting factors in the socialization. Lack of offline or direct socialization can also be caused due to limited interaction. The limited interaction and lack of socialization offline was due to the 2020 Jembrana District simultaneous local elections, the Covid-19 pandemic just emerged. Furthermore, during the Covid-19 pandemic all regions in Indonesia, including Jembrana Regency, required that there be an obligation to comply with health protocols, such as maintaining a distance of 2 meters, washing hands, and wearing masks. Another policy that was implemented during the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020 was not allowing crowds or congregations during the pandemic. These two policies were implemented hence Covid-19 does not spread widely and can be handled. Despite this, the implementation of these two policies resulted in a lack of community participation in the 2020 Pilkada. Nevertheless, an exciting thing happened in Jembrana Regency, that is having a high level of community participation in the 2020 election of regent and deputy regent of Jembrana Regency.

d) Factor 4 includes the following variables: 1) social anxiety or anti-social and 2) ignorance, named the Political Literacy Factor. The use of social media in society has become a primary need. The use of social media as a means of literacy for political events is less encouraged and socialized. This has an impact on public ignorance about the 2020 Pilkada, as a democratic activity.

Discussion of Data Analysis Results
As previously mentioned, Indonesia is a country that is appreciated by the international community not only because it is a plural and multicultural nation, has a large area and consists of archipelagos, but also because it has a good democracy, which is marked by the holding of general elections for the first time. which was implemented directly from 2004. Then, after the 2004 direct general election, Indonesia at last implemented direct general elections every four years, including one of them in 2020. 2020 is one of the years where regional head elections have been held, but in 2020 the Covid-19 pandemic began to attack Indonesia.

On the occasion of the Covid-19 pandemic hit Indonesia, the Indonesian

government implemented a policy of Large-Scale Social Restrictions or PSBB (Mietzner, 2020). This policy limits the mobility and activities of the Indonesian people outside the room, including crowds. All activities are performed online or online. Despite the fact that the Covid-19 pandemic infected Indonesia and at that time Indonesia was implementing the PSBB, the simultaneous regional elections that were held continued to run smoothly and were also successful. Furthermore, the 2020 Pilkada was an incredibly special election, the euphoria of the people which marks the Election as a democratic party cannot be fully realized. The pessimism of numerous groups regarding the low turnout of voters has received an answer. The level of community participation and voter attendance at TPS (Polling Places) has increased significantly, in spite of the fact that the 2020 Pilkada was implemented in the amidst of Covid-19 Pandemic period.

One of the regions that took part in holding regional head elections in 2020 was Jembrana Regency in the Province of Bali. Jembrana Regency is one of the largest districts in the Province of Bali, nonetheless community access and outreach to Jembrana City is exceedingly difficult. On the other hand, if it is viewed from the social conditions of the Jembrana Regency people, they are part of the Jembrana Regency community who live in rural areas with minimal understanding of democracy and regency election, including the 2020 Jembrana Regency Pilkada which was held in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Nevertheless, there is an interesting fact in the 2020 Jembrana Regency regional head election. In the 2015 regional head election, the political participation of Jembrana Regency in the 2015 simultaneous local elections only reached a turnout rate of 62.35%, whereas in 2020 the participation rates the people of Jembrana Regency reached 77.92%. This figure certainly exceeds the national participation target of 77.5%. On the other hand, the figure of 77.92% is also an interesting thing to see, this is due to the fact that this figure represents the level of political participation of the people of Jembrana Regency in the 2020 election for regent and deputy regent, which at that time the policy limiting the mobility and activities of the Indonesian people outside the room, including crowds, all activities are carried out online, and the application of health protocols is still in effect. Nevertheless, in the implementation of the Simultaneous Pilkada for Jembrana Regency in 2020 there are still some critical notes related to the democratic process, such as campaigns, voting and counting of votes, implementation of recapitulation with the SIREKAP application, and issues of Human Resource management in holding Pilkada.

Nonetheless, this research does not address the factors that support the political participation of the Jembrana Regency community in the simultaneous local elections in 2020 thus the Jembrana Regency community participation rate exceeds the rate target for the national community's political participation. This research discusses the factors that impede the political participation of the

Jembrana Regency community. The population of this study consisted of 236,746 voters in the Jembrana Pilkada. Along with reference to the total population, this study took a sample of 170 people. Taking the number of samples is based on the total variables in the research to be tested, namely as many as 20 variables. This research uses statistical test Factor Analysis (Software R) to analyse the variables and data found in the field.

From the results of data analysis that has been accomplished by the author, it can be seen that the data that has been analysed using factor analysis produces four factors that become impediments to people's political participation. These four factors are then given different names, or in other words they are divided into four inhibiting factors, they are: 1) Ideology, 2) Sociology, 3) Socialization) and 4) Political Literacy.

The factors inhibiting people's political participation in the 2020 Jembrana Regency Pilkada ideologically show that people's political participation is influenced by technical constraints, such as the notion that exerting their right to vote is unimportant, receiving threats, and unwillingness to exercise their right to vote. While the factors inhibiting people's political participation in the Pilkada of Jembrana Regency in 2020 sociologically show that there is the influence of social groups that influence people's attitudes, perceptions, and personal orientation in choosing candidates, on the other hand, in this factor, people who have the right to vote

are also influenced by the distance of the voting place.

Then, the factor inhibiting people's political participation in the Jembrana Regency Pilkada in 2020 is the socialization factor. Contrasting the sociological factors, the socialization factor shows that the political participation of the people of Jembrana Regency is influenced by the influence of outsiders, that is election organizers, the KPU, political parties and candidates. The lack of face-to-face socialization or offline to the public during the preparation stage for the Jembrana Pilkada was one of the causes of the inhibiting factors in the socialization. On the other hand, the lack of offline socialization is also affected by the implementation of health protocol policies, such as maintaining 2 meters among the people, washing hands and wearing masks. Another health protocol policy is that people are not allowed to gather in crowds and do mobility. The implementation of these two policies was due to the fact that in 2020 the Covid-19 pandemic attacked Indonesia.

Next is the inhibiting factor of people's political participation in the last Pilkada of Jembrana Regency in 2020, that is the political literacy factor. The political literacy factor is related to the political knowledge possessed by the people of Jembrana Regency. One form of this political knowledge is the use of social media. As we know that social media is a tool used to communicate remotely and in a real time. The trend of using social media before the Covid-19 pandemic mostly only one way direction. In contrast, during the Covid-

19 pandemic, the trend of using social media went in two ways directions. Politicians, political parties, and parties with an interest in elections use it to deliver information in real time and to interact in two directions with the community. This interaction can be in the form of replying to public messages, greeting the community, or listening to community complaints on their social media accounts. In other words, social media is currently used as a political communication tool. The use of social media in Indonesia has an exceedingly high frequency of use. Several social media that are frequently used, not only by the public, but also by politicians, are Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and YouTube (Budi and Pamungkas, 2020).

In spite of the fact that the results of the data analysis showed that there were four factors inhibiting political participation, the simultaneous local elections in Jembrana Regency could be remarked to be successful. This is due to the community participation rate which reached 77.92% from previously in the 2015 simultaneous local elections which only reached 62.35%. This figure also exceeds the national participation target which only reached 77.5%. On the other hand, these figures may also indicate that the people of Jembrana Regency have a prominent level of concern for the following issues: local government work programs, activities performed by local governments, regional development, supervision, and control of local government performance.

On the other hand, in the section of political participation concept, researchers put forward a concept of political participation which states that factors becoming obstacles in political participation or factors that influence changes in people's political orientation are factors of personal characteristics, political situation or environment, lack of public political education, factors weakening identity, voting behaviour and political movements which result in low political orientation of the people (Sherlocks, 2004). The concept of participation that has been described previously is in line with what has been found in this study. There are four factors that the authors found in this study that are in accordance with this statement, these four factors have several variables that are in accordance with previous research statements, that is the influence of social groups that influence people's attitudes, perceptions, and personal orientation in selecting candidates; the distance from the voting place; and the influence of outsiders, that is election organizers, the KPU, political parties and candidates. Nevertheless, this research found other variables from these inhibiting factors, namely the lack of socialization offline or directly to the community; the case of the Covid-19 pandemic; the influence of the political knowledge of society; opinion exercising the right to vote is unimportant; receiving threats; unwillingness to exert the right to vote.

In the meantime, on the occasion of referring to the concept of voter behaviour, the variables in the four factors inhibiting people's political participation found in this study are appropriate and in harmony with this concept. One of the concepts of voter behaviour that has been described previously shows that voter behaviour,

particularly young voters, explores political decision-making in choosing by considering several factors, one of which is the availability of information, the range of available information, the level of frequency of information presented, the creation of creative messages, and political communication. These factors can become impediments to people's political participation and change voter behaviour if they are not fulfilled, as happened in Jembrana Regency.

CONCLUSION

From the explanation of the results and discussion of this research, the author can conclude that there are factors inhibiting community participation in the 2020 Jembrana Pilkada, including: 1) Ideology, 2) Sociology, 3) Socialization, and 4) Political Literacy. The social implication in this study is that these inhibiting factors can be a threat to low voter turnout that will has an impact on low government legitimacy, hampers policy making and the realization of government programs.

The social implications are as follows: first, to become a constructive reference in making policies and regulations regarding elections, especially for Jembrana Regency; Second, being important to take an inventory of the problems faced and alternative solutions that can be provided in the Pilkada implementation, especially the problem of low community participation. These can reduce the inhibiting factors that occur and increase the motivation of people's participation in exercising their right to vote, thus the ideal democratic process

according to the principles of honesty, fairness, freedom, and secrecy can be achieved and the success of election activities, particularly Pilkada.

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