

# BALI COMMUNITIES RESPONSE At SIMULTANEOUS ELECTION 2019

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## *Abstract*

*This research aims to determine the response of the Balinese's society to the Indonesia's simultaneous elections 2019. The response includes three components, namely are: perception, participation and attitude. This research used a type of descriptive research with a quantitative approach. The location of this study was held in Bali's Province with the details of 9 (nine) districts and cities that held simultaneous elections on April 17, 2019. Based on data compiled from General Election Commission (KPU), Bali's Province were 716 villages with 12,384 polling stations (TPS). Data collection was carried out shortly after the 2019 simultaneous elections were held about 09.00-21.00 WITA (12 hours) through a questionnaire that was served on the google form application. The population based on Bali's DPT 2019 based on General Election Commission (KPU) were 3,130,288 voters. The number of samples was determined using the Slovin's formula with a 5% significance level obtained are 400 respondents. Sampling technique was done by cluster sampling. The perception's component werw 24 questions with a reliability value (Cronbach's Alpha) of 0.929. For participation's measurement, the number of valid questions were 13 questions with a reliability value (Cronbach's Alpha) of 0.879 and the attitude's measurement were 11 questions with a reliability value of 0.868 (Cronbach's Alpha). Based on the analysis of the data obtained, the results of the Balinese's society response to the implementation of the simultaneous elections were fairly high and good. The perception of the Balinese's society regarding the implementation of the simultaneous election 2019 was good with an average score of 4.04. The participation of the Balinese's society towards the holding of the simultaneous high elections 2019 was fairly good with an average score of 3.62. The attitude of the Balinese's society towards the implementation of simultaneous elections 2019 was good with an average score of 4.26.*

*Key words: response, perception, participation, attitude, general election*

## **Background**

On April 17, 2019, for the first time Indonesia held a simultaneous election to elect members of the president and vice president, DPR RI, DPD, Provincial DPRD and Regency / City DPRD at the same time. This is a historic moment for Indonesia in the context of the five- yearly democratic party. The Constitutional Court's decision on the judicial review of Law No. 42/2008 on January 23, 2014, became the basis for the implementation of 2019 simultaneous elections. The decision was stated in the decision of the Constitutional Court

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number 14 / PUU-XI / 2013. The Constitutional Court assessed that the implementation of the presidential election after the legislative elections which had been carried out was contrary to the constitution.

Another reason for organizing legislative elections that precedes presidential elections is an anomaly, considering that the presidential system of executive institutions is separate from the legislature. It is also risky for the implementation of the presidential system itself both in political and governmental practices. One of the risks is the ongoing nomination of the presidential election which is "dictated" by the legislative election results. This means that not all political parties can submit candidate pairs for presidential elections, only political parties or a combination of political parties that meet the threshold threshold or a certain minimum seat that can nominate pairs of candidates and vice presidents.

Theoretically, the realization of an effective government is because the presidential institution has legitimacy and mandate as a consequence of being elected directly by the people and the president has a fixed term of office. Presidential systems separate executive and legislative powers, thus providing an opportunity for the president to implement government policies without having to be disturbed by the dynamics of the legislature. The assumption is that more minimal distortion and interference in the process of formation and implementation of policies will make the government more effective so that the achievement of the goals of the state becomes more concrete.

The elite of political parties also believe that simultaneous elections will produce effective government if the president is supported by the majority of the power of political parties in parliament and vice versa. However, reflecting on the political practices of the two periods of the administration of President Susilo Bambang Yudoyono (SBY), the support of a large coalition of political parties in parliament does not guarantee the effectiveness of the government and the presidential system building itself. There are important variables that also determine the absence of solidity and the level of discipline of political parties as a result of electoral design that has not been shown to improve government effectiveness and strengthen presidential systems.

Therefore, the simultaneous election format is designed for the fulfillment and effectiveness of presidential systems. Although elections in Indonesia have been democratic, but the results of the elections have never promised the existence of an effective presidential government. The simultaneous implementation of the 2019 legislative and presidential elections is a logical consequence of the choice of the Indonesian Nation over the presidential system.

Although in reality, the practice of Indonesian presidential systems is still experiencing obstacles because the president's threshold is still in effect. As is known together, the threshold president is still maintained in Law No. 7 of 2017 as a result of a political process at the DPR RI plenary session in July 2018. The Constitutional Court's rejection of the judicial review undermined this hope, more ironically this time the threshold presidential was based on the 2014 election. Even though the 2014 election results were used for the presidential candidacy in the 2014 presidential election. As a result, political parties with 25% of the votes or 20% of seats The Indonesian House of Representatives in the 2014 elections could be a major player in the 2019 president and vice presidential nomination process. Likewise a parliamentary bias was indicated because the election of DPRD members 1 and II was not carried out in simultaneous local elections which would make the central and regional regimes stronger because of the absence of decentralization and the implication of simultaneous elections is no longer significant and efficient in many ways.

However his argument, learning from various references to electoral experiences not simultaneously in 2009 and 2014 elections with a system that separates the implementation of legislative elections with presidential elections, has raised various problems as stated by Surbakti (2010: 22), among others, the existence of a permanent voter list (DPT) those who have problems, the quality of the election results are ineffective, the service is not optimal, the complexity of the electoral system, the determination of candidates does not involve citizens who are included in political parties, decreases in supervision; ballot conversion system, limited political participation and not optimal evaluation of performance.

These various problems, considerations for choosing simultaneous elections have become final decisions, especially related to the efficiency of election costs so that elections are no longer carried out many times. However, simultaneous elections bring considerable technical consequences for the implementation of elections, as explained by Ratnia Sholiha (2018: 84) that simultaneous elections require the capability and professionalism of good elections, for example the preparation of elections requires a long time, the technical aspects of election administration become more complicated, election logistics becomes more numerous, so it must be prepared carefully so that the implementation of the election does not experience obstacles. This is believed by Reynolds et al (2008: 124), that the problem of capability in handling logistics, legislative elections and presidential elections separately is a choice.

Another hope for simultaneous elections can increase public participation, because this new system can be an attraction and community testing in elections, so that community

participation in electoral democracy will become an intermedient manifestation of democracy that is more substantial. The election constitutional design was simultaneously born as an effort to shift the direction of the democratic transition towards strengthening the democratic consolidation system so that the opaque practices of direct democracy that tend to be transactional, corrupt, manipulative, costly and perpetuate power can be minimized in constitutional practices that reflect democracy and popular sovereignty. get the quality of democracy better. The quality of democracy in the administration of elections and post-election by Kitschelt (2000) can be measured from several things, including the extent to which the executive and legislative bodies check and balance, how political party coalitions are built, and how programatic party systems are implemented by each political party.

This study will be focused on exploring the responses, attitudes and experiences of the community in participating in the simultaneous elections in 2019, especially the people in Bali Province as a sample in this study. Public response will be explored regarding perceptions, attitudes and community participation in holding elections simultaneously with assumptions that whether simultaneous elections have given public space to the values of local democracy.

### **Formulation of the Problem**

What is the response of the Balinese people to the implementation of 2019 simultaneous elections?

### **Research Purposes**

This study aims, among others, namely:

1. Explain the perceptions of the Balinese people regarding the holding of simultaneous elections in 2019
2. Explain the participation of the Balinese people in the implementation of 2019 simultaneous elections
3. Explain the attitude of the Balinese Society towards the holding of simultaneous elections in 2019

## **Benefits of Research**

This research has the following benefits:

1. Obtain information about the perceptions of the Balinese people regarding the holding of simultaneous elections in 2019
2. Obtain information about the participation of the Balinese in the implementation of 2019 simultaneous elections
3. Get information about the attitude of the Balinese Society towards the holding of simultaneous elections in 2019

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Response**

The response comes from response words that have meaning, namely answers, replies, or responses. The Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) also explains the definition of response in response, reaction, and answer. The response to an object is influenced by the extent of understanding the object of response. The response in the process is preceded by one's attitude because attitude is a tendency or willingness to behave when facing a certain stimulus. The things that support and underlie the size of a response are perception, participation and attitude. The response in this study will be measured from three aspects, namely perception, attitude, and participation.

### **Perception**

Perception (perception) comes from the Latin "percipere" which means to accept or take. Perception is a process that describes someone's observation of others. According to Mulyana (2007: 179) perception is an internal process that allows us to choose, organize, and interpret stimuli from our environment, and the process affects our behavior. As with what is expressed by Sobur (2003: 445) which states that perception in the narrow sense is vision, how one sees something, whereas in the broadest sense is the view or understanding, namely how one perceives or interpret something. Sobur also added that there are at least three main components in perception, including:

1. Selection  
The process of filtering by the senses to external stimuli, the intensity and type can be many or few.
2. Interpretation

The process of organizing information so that it has meaning for someone.

### 3. Reaction

Perception which is then translated into behavior as a reaction. (2003: 446)

Based on the opinion above, it can be explained that perception has a component of selection, interpretation and reaction.

## **Participation**

The word participation comes from the English word "participation" which means taking part or participation. According to Sumaryadi (2010: 46), participation means the participation of a person or community group in the development process both in the form of statements and in the form of activities by giving input of thoughts, energy, time, expertise, capital and / or material, and taking advantage and enjoying the results development results. Sundariningrum classifies participation into 2 (two) based on the way they are involved, namely:

#### 1. Direct participation

Participation occurs when individuals display certain activities in the process of participation. This participation occurs if everyone can submit a view, discuss the subject matter, submit an objection to the wishes of others or to his words.

#### 2. Indirect participation

Participation that occurs when an individual delegates his participation rights.  
(2001:38)

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

## **Attitude**

Attitude is an action taken by an individual to give a response to a thing or object. According to Azwar (2010: 3) attitudes are interpreted as a reaction or response that arises from an individual to an object which then raises individual behavior towards the object in certain ways. The formation of an individual's attitude is influenced by the interaction. According to Sarlito 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 will be a signal for the second stimulus.

2. Instrumental conditioning, that is, if the learning process is done produces something fun, then the behavior will be repeated again, but conversely if the behavior brings bad results then the behavior will be avoided.
3. Learning through observation or observation. This learning process takes place by observing other people, then doing similar activities.
4. Social comparison, namely comparing other people to check our views on something that is true or false.

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

### **Simultaneous Election 2019**

The holding of general elections 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: 19) the election in its implementation has three objectives, namely:

1. Elections as a mechanism for selecting government leaders and alternative public policies.
2. Elections as the transfer of conflict of interest from the community to the body of the representative body of the people through elected representative representatives or parties that win seats so that community integration is guaranteed.
3. Elections as a means of mobilizing, mobilizing or mobilizing popular support for the state and government by participating in the political process.

Based on the Constitutional Court Decision Number 14 / PUU-11/2013 on simultaneous elections, Indonesia for the first time in the history of elections held concurrent elections by combining elections for presidential and vice-presidential candidates, legislative candidates (DPR), legislative candidates Provincial Representative (Provincial DPRD), legislative candidates for Regency / City Representative Council (Regency / City DPRD and DPD member candidates (Regional Representative Council). The implementation of elections simultaneously aims to minimize state funding in the implementation of elections, minimize political high costs for election participants, as well as money politics involving voters, abuse of power or preventing politicization of the bureaucracy, and streamlining the government's work scheme.

## Population and Samples

The population in this study was the entire Permanent Voters List (DPT) released by the General Election Commission (KPU) for Bali totaling 3,130,300 residents.

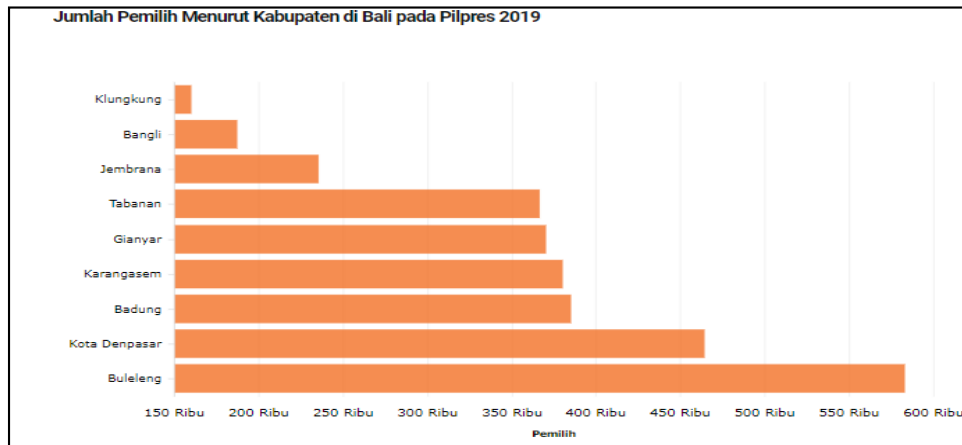


Figure 1: Number of DPT Bali in Simultaneous Election 2019

In this study the number of samples was determined using the Slovin formula with a significance level of 0.05 (5%), namely:

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$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N.e^2}$$

n = Sample Size

N = Population Size

e = Significance tolerance

Based on the Slovin formula, the number of samples taken in this study are:

$$n = \frac{3.130.288}{1 + 3.130.288 (5\%)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{3.130.288}{7.827} = 399,9 = 400 \text{ respondents}$$



Furthermore, using cluster sampling obtained the distribution of the number of respondents as follows:

No	Kabupaten/ Kota	Jumlah DPT	Persentase	Jumlah Responden
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
Total		3.130.288	100%	400

Table 1: Distribution of Frequency Cluster Sampling

### Data Collection Technique

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

#### 1. Questionnaire

According to Sugiyono (2012: 29) a questionnaire or questionnaire is a technique of data collection conducted by giving a set of questions or written statements to respondents to answer. To obtain data, questionnaires were distributed to respondents. In this case the author makes written questions then answered by the respondent / sampling. The assessment given in each statement stated is:

- 1) Answer "Strongly Agree": given a value of 5
- 2) Answer "Agree": given a value of 4
- 3) "Neutral" answer: given a value of 3
- 4) Answer "Disagree": given a value of 2
- 5) "Strongly Disagree" Answer: given a value of 1

#### 2. Library Studies

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

### **Validity and Reliability Test**

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

### **Data analysis technique**

Data processing techniques use IBM SPSS computational program calculations (Statistical Program for Social Science) 24, a statistical computer program capable of processing statistical data accurately and quickly, into various outputs desired by decision makers.

### **Data Presentation Techniques**

The data presentation technique in this study is in the form of tables from the results of distributing questionnaires to respondents. From the data, the score will be calculated. The formula used is:

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

Information :

P: Percentage

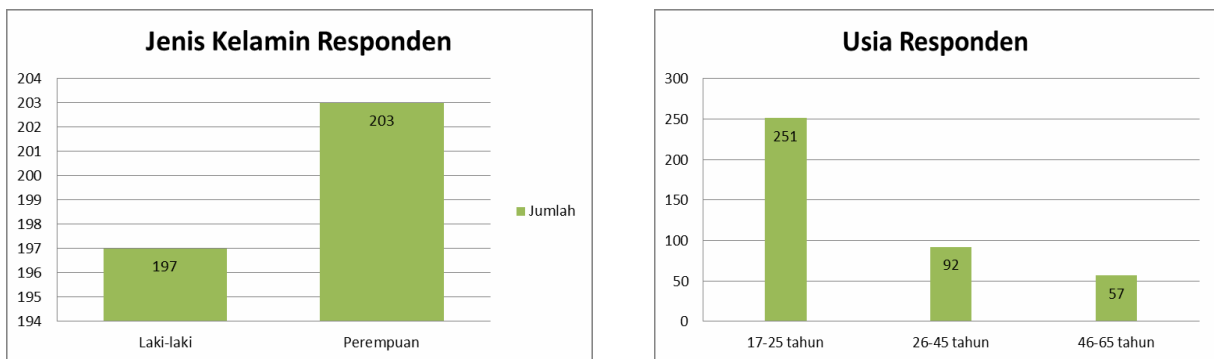
F: Number of answers obtained

N: Number of samples

## Characteristics of Respondents

Respondents numbered 400 voters from all districts / cities in Bali Province. Female respondents were 203 respondents and 197 male respondents. The age of the respondents was divided into three distributions, namely: age 17-25 years as many as 251 respondents, age 26-45 years as many as 92 respondents and age 46-65 years as many as 57 respondents. Determination of respondents selected according to the regulations of the Ministry of health of the Republic of Indonesia.

Figure 2: Respondents' Gender Figure 3: Age of Respondents



Most of the respondents have a background in high school / equivalent education (58.2%), followed by undergraduate / undergraduate graduates (20.9%) and diploma graduates (10.5%). A small proportion of respondents have elementary / equivalent, junior high school / equivalent, postgraduate and non-school / non-graduate education.

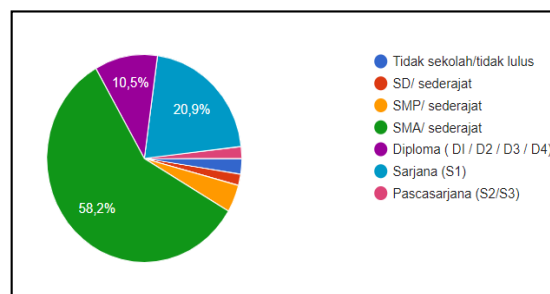


Figure 4: Educational Background of Respondents

Most of the respondents are students (50.2%), followed by private employees (19.1%), entrepreneurs (13.8%), other jobs (12.5%) and a small portion are civil servants (4.4%)

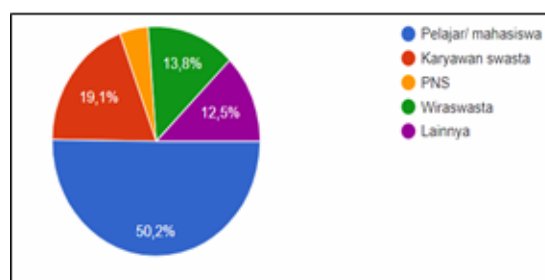


Figure 5: Respondent's work

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

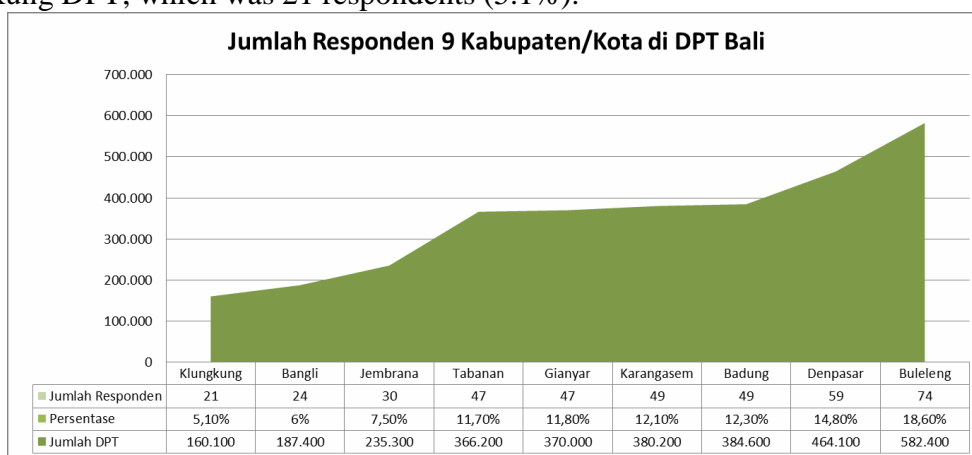


Figure 6: Distribution of Respondents

## Uji Validitas dan Reliabilitas Kuesioner

### Test Validity and Reliability of the Questionnaire

The results of validity and reliability tests using the IBM SPSS program (Statistical Program for Social Science) 24, known to be a number of valid questions to measure perception as many as 24 questions with reliability values (Cronbach's Alpha) of 0.929 so it can be concluded that the perception estimator questions are valid and reliable. For measurement of participation, the number of valid questions is 13 questions with a value of reliability (Cronbach's Alpha) of 0.879 and it can be concluded that the question of estimation of participation is valid and reliable. While the number of valid questions to measure attitudes as many as 11 questions with a reliability value of 0.868 (Cronbach's Alpha) so that it can be concluded that the question predictor participation is valid and reliable. Reliability for perception estimators can be seen below:

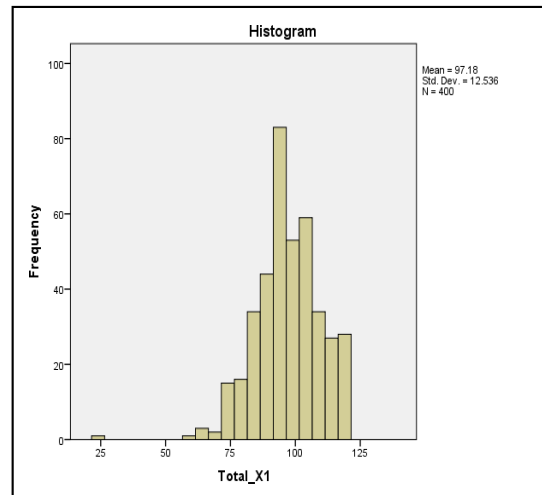
Komponen	Reliability Statistics	
	Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
Persepsi	.929	24
Partisipasi	.879	13
Sikap	.868	11

Table 2: Reliability values

## Perception of the Balinese Society on the Implementation of 2019 Concurrent Elections

Perception is everything either in the form of information or all stimuli that come from the environment, within the limits of its ability, all the stimuli it receives are processed, then processed. As explained earlier, Perception explains internal processes that allow us to choose, organize, and interpret stimuli from our environment, and those processes influence our behavior (Mulyana, 2007: 179). The perception of the Balinese people regarding the holding of simultaneous elections in 2019 is illustrated through the results of data processing as in the table and histogram below:

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



*Tables and Histograms 1:*

*The perception of the Balinese community regarding the holding of simultaneous elections in 2019*

Based on the table of results of data processing above, it is explained that the respondents' perceptions about the time of implementation, the mechanism and procedures for administering simultaneous elections in 2019 are fairly good (average score of 4.59 and 4.25). Respondents' perceptions were also very good (average score of 4.31 and 4.35) understanding about the benefits and objectives of the 2019 simultaneous elections. The data also explained that respondents' perceptions of knowledge of the holding of simultaneous

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

Respondents' perceptions of the simultaneous election of 2019 will be effective in updating voter data which is quite high (average score of 3.81) and respondents know that simultaneous elections in 2019 will be efficient in organizing their socialization and will be effective in procuring and using TPS equipment and logistics distribution ( average score of 3.84 and 3.85). Respondents' perceptions were good (average score of 3.91) that simultaneous elections in 2019 would be efficient in the use of the budget, both in the cost of travel and honorarium for the election organizers.

Respondents' perception that Indonesia adheres to a presidential system and knows that the president holds governmental power according to the 1945 Constitution is good (average score is 4.05 and 4.11). Perception of the understanding that simultaneous elections in 2019 can encourage the implementation of a presidential system that is stronger and more economical and efficient in financing the state is fairly good (average score is 3.90 and 4.03).

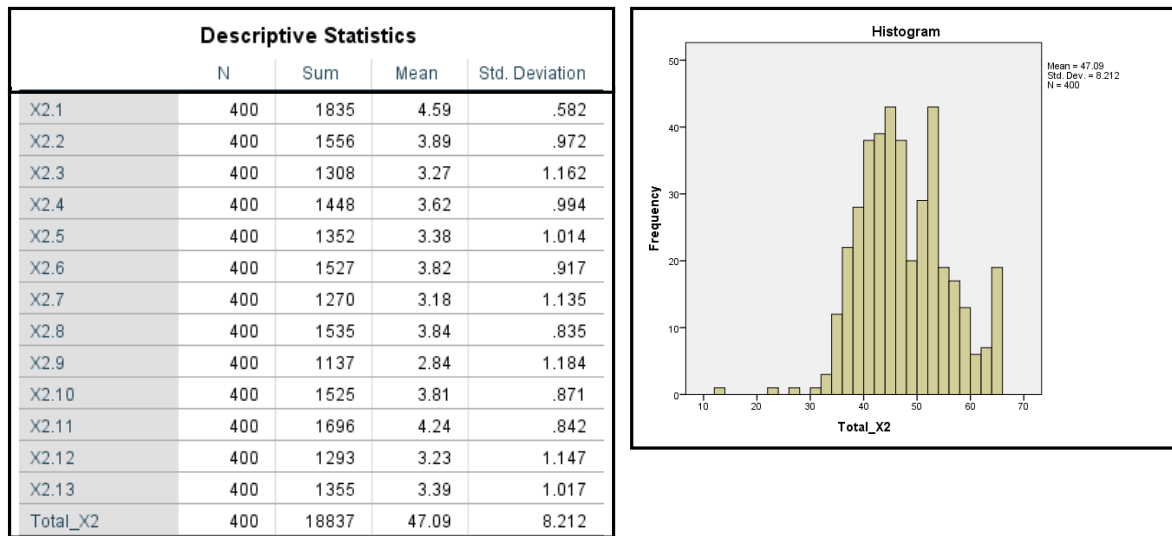
Respondents' perceptions of the time spent in the voting booth to elect the vice presidential candidate, legislative and DPD in the 2019 simultaneous election were too time- consuming to be fairly high (average score of 3.59). Respondents' perceptions of the understanding of the presidential and vice presidential candidates to be chosen were fairly high (average score 4.50), inversely proportional to the perceptions of respondents to legislative candidates (DPR), (DPRD 1), candidates for DPD members (Regional Representatives Council) and (DPRD II) which is smaller (average score of 3.73 and 3.71). Respondents' perceptions of the 2019 simultaneous elections will reduce conflict or horizontal friction in the community is fairly high (3.52). Respondents' perception that the 2019 simultaneous elections had 5 different ballot papers and had 5 different ballot colors for the presidential / vice presidential candidates (gray), the Indonesian House of Representatives (Yellow), RI DPD (Red), Provincial DPRD (Blue) and Regency DPRD / City (Green) is fairly high (average score of 4.36 and 4.34). Respondents know for sure (average score of 4.12) in the ballot papers of the 2019 simultaneous elections only ballot papers of the presidential / vice presidential candidates (Gray) and the DPD RI (Red) that display photos.

Data shows that respondents' perceptions of legitimate votes are to vote once on a number or picture mark of a political party, or the name is considered good (average score of 4.26). Respondents' perceptions were good (average score of 3.90 and 4.07) that

simultaneous elections in 2019 would provide benefits in consolidating both the party and presidential systems and would increase voter community participation.

### Bali Community Participation in the Implementation of 2019 Concurrent Elections

Participation is the mental and emotional involvement of someone in a group situation that encourages them to support the achievement of group goals. Measuring the level of participation of the Balinese in simultaneous elections in 2019 can be seen through the tables and histograms below:



*Tables and Histograms 2:*

#### *Bali Community participation in the implementation of 2019 simultaneous elections*

Based on the table above, all (100%) respondents have participated in using my voting rights in elections with an average score of 4.59 (very high). Most of the respondents participated in the simultaneous elections in 2019 after the socialization from the government with an average score of 3.89 (high). The data also shows that most of the respondents participating in the 2019 simultaneous election campaign activities directly in the field were quite high (average score of 3.27). The participation of respondents to participate in the 2019 simultaneous election campaign activities both from the mass media and social media was quite high (average score of 3.62). The participation of respondents following any political activity related to the simultaneous elections in 2019 in order to succeed in the simultaneous election of 2019 is quite high (average score of 3.38).

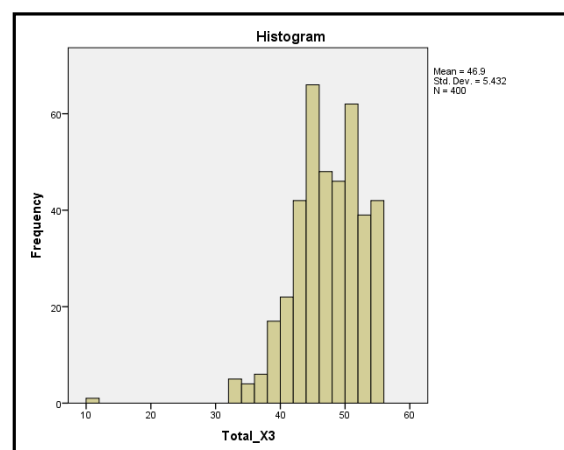
In terms of holding simultaneous elections in 2019, respondents agreed to participate in the 2019 simultaneous election because it was more practical and easy to implement and had an average score of 3.82. In general, the participation of respondents to participate in supervising

the voting process in the 2019 simultaneous elections at polling stations was quite high (average score of 3.18). Respondents witnessed that the implementation of 2019 simultaneous elections involved all election stakeholders and the public (average score of 3.84). The smallest average score (2.84) is about the participation of respondents to participate in becoming a successful team (times) of one of the candidates in the 2019 simultaneous election. Respondent's participation to succeed in holding the 2019 simultaneous election and believe that there was no discrimination and intimidation also scored height (3.81). Most respondents agreed to participate in the successful implementation of 2019 simultaneous elections by not disseminating HOAX information (average score of 4.24). Based on the data obtained the fact that the participation of respondents to participate in witnessing the vote count in 2019 simultaneous elections and participating in socializing the 2019 simultaneous election activities program to the public is fairly high (average scores of 3.23 and 3.39).

### The attitude of the Balinese Society towards the Implementation of 2019 Concurrent Elections

Attitude is an assessment made by an individual of an object. The attitude component consists of cognitive, affective, and behavioral components. The cognitive component consists of all cognitions that a person has about certain object attitudes, facts, knowledge, and beliefs about objects. Affective components consist of all one's feelings or emotions towards an object, especially judgment. Component behavior consists of a person's readiness to react or a tendency to act on an object. Measuring the attitude of the Balinese in the simultaneous elections of 2019 can be seen through the tables and histograms below:

Descriptive Statistics				
	N	Sum	Mean	Std. Deviation
X3.1	400	1827	4.57	.609
X3.2	400	1827	4.57	.630
X3.3	400	1744	4.36	.814
X3.4	400	1819	4.55	.635
X3.5	400	1811	4.53	.613
X3.6	400	1745	4.36	.753
X3.7	400	1593	3.98	.886
X3.8	400	1598	4.00	.795
X3.9	400	1306	3.27	1.023
X3.10	400	1737	4.34	.712
X3.11	400	1751	4.38	.686
Total_X3	400	18758	46.90	5.432



Tables and Histograms 3:

*The attitude of the Balinese community towards the holding of simultaneous elections in 2019*



Based on the data in the table above, it can be seen that the attitude of the respondents to vote in the simultaneous elections in 2019 was due to self-awareness and reason because the votes of the valuable respondents obtained a very high average score (4.57). Almost all respondents (average score of 4.36) agreed to have an attitude to vote in the simultaneous elections in 2019 for fear that the respondents' voices would be misused if they did not use them. The data also shows that the attitude of respondents to vote in the 2019 simultaneous elections because understanding as a good citizen and meeting the requirements as a voter is fairly high (average scores of 4.55 and 4.53).

The respondent's attitude to invite my family and relatives to exercise their right to vote in the 2019 simultaneous election was fairly high (4.36). Respondents agreed to act to report to the authorities if I found fraud in the implementation of 2019 simultaneous elections (average score of 3.98). Most of the respondents acted to vote in the simultaneous elections in 2019 because they liked the candidate figure and were motivated by the vision and mission of the prospective figure was fairly high (average score of 4.00). It's just that the attitude to vote because it is motivated by political parties gets the smallest average score (3.27) in attitude estimation factors. The data also shows that the attitude to vote in the simultaneous elections in 2019 because knowing the voices of respondents can make better changes and the voices that respondents gave will determine which elected representatives are fairly high (average scores of 4.34 and 4.38).

## **CONCLUSION**

The response of the Balinese people to the holding of simultaneous elections in 2019 is divided into 3 (three) components, namely: perceptions of the Balinese people regarding the holding of simultaneous elections in 2019, the participation of the Balinese in holding the 2019 simultaneous elections and Balinese attitudes towards 2019 simultaneous elections. The results of the Balinese community's response to the holding of elections simultaneously were fairly high and good. The perception of the Balinese community regarding the implementation of the 2019 simultaneous election was good with an average score of 4.04. The participation of the Balinese community towards the holding of 2019 simultaneous high elections with an average score of 3.62. The attitude of the Balinese community towards the implementation of 2019 simultaneous elections has been good with an average score of 4.26. Based on the analysis of the three components, the attitude component occupies the highest average score and the participation component occupies the lowest average score.

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