

BAWASLU'S TRANSFORMATION IN GENERATING SUPERVISION CADRES

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Received: 01 Feb. 2021, Revised: 10 Jun. 2021, Accepted: 30 Jun. 2021

ABSTRACT

The 2020 election was held in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic has attacked all aspects of life, including the implementation of elections, especially election supervision. Election supervision is one of the important aspects in the successful implementation of elections. To realize this success, it is necessary to involve the community in supervision. One of Bawaslu's challenges in engaging the community is the limitation in conducting electoral education in the field of supervision. Based on these conditions, Bawaslu released the Online Participatory Supervision Cadre School (SKPP) as an answer to the existing challenges. This paper aims to examine how the implementation of the Online Participatory Supervision Cadre School (SKPP) as the transformation of Bawaslu in producing supervisory cadres. The method in this paper is descriptive qualitative using the perspective of Larson and Rogers' social change perspective. Research data in the form of primary data and secondary data which are then analyzed using the technical analysis of Miles and Huberman. The results of this study explain that the transformation of Bawaslu in producing supervisory cadres consists of the Class I Cadre School for Participatory Supervision, the Cadre School for Participatory Supervision Class II, and the Online Participatory Supervision Cadre School (SKPP), and the use of technology in the Online Participatory Supervision Cadre School (SKPP).

Keywords: online learning, cadre of supervision, transformation



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INTRODUCTION

Based on Law No. 10/2016 concerning the second amendment to Law No. 1/2015 concerning the stipulation of government regulations in lieu of Law No. 1/2014 concerning the election of Governors, Regents, and Mayors into Law in article 201 paragraph 6 states that Simultaneous voting of the Governor and Deputy Governor, Regent and Deputy Regent, as well as Mayor and Deputy Mayor of the 2015 election results will be held in September 2020. In paragraph 7 it is further stated that the Governor and Deputy Governor, Regent and Deputy Regent, as well as the Mayor and Deputy Mayor of the 2020 election will serve until 2024. Accordingly, according to regulations and the initial draft of the election stage, the election will be held on 23 September 2020. These provisions have changed in line with the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic virus that has attacked the entire world, including Indonesia.

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the KPU has finally issued a KPU decree No. 179/PL.02-kpt/01/KPU/III/2020 which among other things regulates the postponement of several stages of the 2020 Pilkada, including the inauguration and the working period of the Voting Committee (PPS), verification of the support requirements of individual candidates, the formation of a Voter Data Update Officer (PPDP) and the implementation

of matching and research (coklit), as well as updating and compiling the voter list (Nurhasim, 2020). In the end, the government through Government Regulation in Lieu of Law (Perpu) No. 2/2020 concerning the Third Amendment to Law No. 1/2015 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law No. 1/2014 concerning the Election of Governors, Regents, and Mayors into Laws -Law, the Government of Indonesia decided to reschedule the pilkada to December 9, 2020 (Ristyawati, 2020). Thus, the regional elections will still be held in 2020, although there are many dynamics and discussions that occur related to the determination of the schedule.

The biggest challenge is the readiness to hold elections in the midst of a pandemic. The problems that arise are threats to the safety of life and public health if the 2020 Pilkada continues, which poses a risk to the community as constituents, the participants are the candidate pairs and the Pilkada organizers, namely the KPU and the team. Not only that, the decline or degradation of the quality of the stages of implementation carried out in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic has the potential to cause malpractice in the implementation process, starting from updating voter data, verifying support requirements for individual candidates, campaigning and voting. Community participation in coming to polling stations (TPS) has decreased, community participation as volunteers has also decreased (Hergianasari, 2020). In addition to these problems, the implementation of elections and local elections in Indonesia cannot be separated from the implementation problems that are often encountered from time to time. According to Witianti (2018), in general, there are 6 problems in the implementation of regional elections, including money politics and black campaigns, politicization of the bureaucracy, unprofessional election administrators, quality and capability of election participants, horizontal conflicts and public political participation (Ferdian *et al.*, 2021).

In organizing the Pilkada, apart from adhering to the principle of organizing elections, another important aspect that ensures the holding of elections in accordance with existing regulations is election supervision. So, in the implementation of the election there must be a system of supervision of the election. Election supervision includes activities such as observing, reviewing, examining, and assessing the process of holding elections in accordance with statutory regulations (Hidayat *et al.*, 2021). In carrying out this supervision, Bawaslu and its ranks need community involvement. With the involvement of stakeholders and the community independently in supervising the implementation of elections, it is hoped that it will produce elections with integrity, where all election participants will feel more introspective and have good political awareness of the values of honesty, justice and democracy related to elections (Solihah *et al.*, 2018).

To fully involve the community, Bawaslu has designed an activity called a participatory monitoring center. The participatory monitoring center consists of 7 (seven) programs, including:

1. The program is Information Technology-Based Supervision (Gowaslu), which is a joint portal that connects supervisory ranks that can be reached by observers and the voting public;
2. Management of Social Media, namely the management of social media as a medium of socialization and transfer of knowledge and skills of election supervision from election supervisors to the public to encourage community involvement in election supervision must first go through;
3. Election Oversight Citizens Forum, empowerment of community social forums or organizations, both outside the network (face to face/offline) and within the network for participatory supervision;
4. The Participatory Election Supervisory Movement (GEMPAR), namely the movement

- to oversee the general election by the people throughout Indonesia;
5. The Adhyasta Elections Scout Work Unit (Saka) is a Scout work unit which is a forum for election escort activities to increase knowledge and practical skills in election supervision for Scout members;
 6. Thematic Real Work Lecture on Election Implementation Supervision, namely a community service program by undergraduate education program students in election supervision; and
 7. Supervision Corner, which is a room in the Bawaslu Building, Provincial Bawaslu and Regency/Municipal Panwas which is a means of providing information on various information about election supervision (Admin, 2018).

In addition to establishing a participatory monitoring center, Bawaslu as an institution in charge of supervising the implementation of elections is also determined to transform electoral knowledge, especially election supervision, to the public. One of the efforts made by Bawaslu is to establish an educational forum for continuous election supervision in the Participatory Supervision Cadre School (SKPP) program. SKPP is one of the national priority programs (RPJMN). This program is important, in line with the policy of the Minister of Home Affairs which requires the Regional Government to conduct public political education (Redaksi, 2021). Judging from its objectives, SKPP aims to be a participatory supervisor and mobilize the community to be involved in participatory election monitoring in their respective regions and this program can be sustainable and become a model for participatory election supervision that can be carried out in subsequent elections.

In a pandemic situation, of course, involving the community in supervision is not easy. The biggest obstacle in involving the community is the limited space for gathering and meeting face to face. A number of policies have been implemented by the government in order to prevent the expansion of the spread of COVID-19 in Indonesia, including physical distancing, social distancing, Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB), and working from home nationally (Ristyawati, 2020). Because various policies have made them have to comply so that the transmission of the virus can be resolved immediately. In addition, the fear of the dangers and risks posed by the virus makes people unable to freely carry out their activities (Hermawan & Rofiq, 2020). This condition also affected the implementation of the Participatory Supervision Cadre School (SKPP) which was initiated by Bawaslu. The cadre school which was originally run face-to-face can no longer be implemented.

With the implementation of social distancing, people are required to be able and familiar with various digital communications (Batoebara *et al.*, 2020). One of the media that can be utilized in this limited space is the use of technology. Technology can be used in teaching and learning activities, which can be said to be a change from conventional to modern methods (Handarini & Wulandari, 2020). The existence of technology is very important in the midst of a pandemic. This becomes increasingly useful in line with the development of the internet in obtaining information. Due to the nature of the internet that can be contacted at any time, it means that students can take advantage of educational programs provided on the internet at any time according to their free time, so that the space and time constraints they face in finding learning resources can be overcome (Pujilestari, 2020). Through the existence of the internet they can get the information they need wherever and whenever they want.

Taking into account the current situation and seeing the condition of the world being hit by the COVID-19 outbreak, Indonesian education requires online learning to continue the learning process but still prioritizes health (Baety & Munandar, 2021). Online learning is

the only answer to learning during this pandemic (Murtadlo, 2020). Online learning is also known as online learning or another term is e-learning. E-learning can be done using various online media applications, such as whatsapp, google classroom, online classes, zoom meetings, google meetings and so on so that learning continues. Through the use of this technology, learning will be carried out properly (Sunarti, 2020).

In response to these technological developments, the implementation of participatory supervision cadre schools began to be driven in the digital realm. On April 9, 2020, the Bawaslu of the Republic of Indonesia launched the Online Participatory Supervision Cadre School (SKPP). The activity was broadcast live through the RI Bawaslu YouTube account, which was attended by online participants. The launch of the activity can be seen via the link <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4soGJ23HRdE>. Thus, Bawaslu reforms the process of cadre of supervisory cadres through the Online Participatory Supervision Cadre School (SKPP). This is interesting to be studied scientifically in order to describe the extent of the transformation carried out by Bawaslu in producing supervisory cadres.

Talking about the transformation of Bawaslu can be found from some of the existing literature. Among them are Surbakti and Fitrianto (2015) who raised the title of Bawaslu transformation and community participation in election supervision. The results of his research show that Bawaslu is a special election court, Bawaslu is a judicial institution for regional election disputes, the transformation of Bawaslu into the Election Violation Handling Agency (BP3), the transformation of Bawaslu into a supervisory body for election campaign funds, Bawaslu as law enforcement and election dispute resolution (Ramlan & Fitrianto, 2015). The second research is a research conducted by Aji (2020) with the title transformation of the strategy of community involvement in the supervision and enforcement of election law. The results of his research indicate that community involvement is in the form of a) monitoring the voter list; (b) universal supervision and provision of information technology to facilitate reporting; (c) supervising ambassadors and democracy heroes; (d) cooperation with monitors and the establishment of paralegals; (e) internalization of participation in election supervisors (Aji, 2020). The third research is Nov (2020) which examines the legal politics of changing the nature of the General Election Supervisory Body which focuses on changing the nature of the Regency City General Election Supervisory Board to become definitive and the implementation of the authority of the Sawahlunto City General Election Supervisory Body in the 2019 General Election (Hendri, 2020).

METHODS

This research is a qualitative research. With this qualitative research, researchers seek to gain enlightenment, understanding of a phenomenon and extrapolation to the same situation. Qualitative research does not use statistics, but through data collection, analysis, and then interpretation (Anggito & Setiawan, 2018). By using descriptive qualitative method, the results of the observation of the transformation of Bawaslu in producing supervisory cadres will be analyzed based on the perspective of Larson and Rogers social change. The data collection technique used in this research is to use observation, interviews, and literature studies in order to obtain data in the form of primary data and secondary data. Research informants were selected using a purposive sampling technique where the informants were determined by the researchers themselves. In this study, I want to see the transformation carried out by Bawaslu in general by focusing on the research location at Bawaslu in Payakumbuh City. The selection of this location was based on the

level of implementation of the participatory supervision cadre school where the City Regency Bawaslu was the first level to directly deal with the supervisory cadre school participants and assisted the Provincial Bawaslu and the RI Bawaslu in implementing the program.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Results

The results of this study indicate that in creating supervisory cadres, Bawaslu encourages community-based participatory supervision. However, before reaching election supervision, community involvement in guarding democracy must first go through a process of socialization and transfer of knowledge and skills in election supervision. Based on the spirit of transfer of knowledge and skills, by involving a number of electoral experts, activists and practitioners and coordinating with the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas), the Participatory Supervisory Cadre School (SKPP) was born. In practice, the implementation of the Participatory Supervisory Cadre School (SKPP) has changed from time to time. The implementation consists of the Class I Participatory Supervision Cadre School, the Second Generation Participatory Supervision Cadre School and the Online Participatory Supervision Cadre School (SKPP). Apart from being implemented at several levels, the use of technology in the Online Participatory Supervision Cadre School (SKPP) is one of the keys to Bawaslu's creation of online supervisory cadres.

3.2 Discussion

Institutionally, the implementation of the online SKPP is the actualization of the Bawaslu Vision and Mission. Where the vision of Bawaslu itself is "Becoming a Trusted Election Supervisory Agency". To realize this vision, the first mission offered by Bawaslu is to improve the quality of innovative election prevention and supervision as well as community pioneering in participatory supervision. SKPP was born as a movement that provides supervision education to the community in a sustainable form. This initiative is in accordance with the order of Law 7/2017 concerning general elections, which is also part of efforts to support and synergize government programs on community empowerment in participatory election supervision.

Reflecting on the implementation of SKPP, Bawaslu has held 3 times. In other words, there are already 3 batches of SKPP Bawaslu alumni. The implementation includes:

- 1. Participatory Supervision Cadre School Batch I:** This first Cadre School will last for 14 days from 11 to 24 July 2018 in Bogor, West Java. Participants from the first Participatory Supervision Cadre School came from four provinces, namely East Java, West Java, West Nusa Tenggara, and South Sumatra, where each province sent 5 participants, which means a total of 20 participants. Of the 20 participants, there were 14 male participants and 6 female participants.
- 2. Second batch of Participatory Supervision Cadre School:** Held in 2019 which was held September 24 – October 9, 2019 in Bogor, West Java. This second batch will be attended by 100 representatives from 15 provinces in Indonesia who will carry. These provinces include Lampung, Central Java, Bengkulu, Riau Islands, Maluku, Jambi, East Nusa Tenggara, Banten, Papua, North Sulawesi, West Papua, North Sumatra, South

Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi and North Kalimantan. In accumulation, the number of applicants who registered was 1,134 people, but only 100 people passed to participate in the activity after the selection process was carried out.

- 3. School of Participatory Supervision Cadre (SKPP) Online:** Responding to advances in communication and information technology, SKPP was later developed in an online form. So that the implementation of SKPP in the third period is the first activity to carry online learning. The implementation of this SKPP begins on April 9, 2020. A total of 20,665 participants have registered to be part of the participatory supervisor. This activity is planned to be held continuously or continue even though the COVID-19 pandemic has ended. Judging from the number of applicants or registrants, this third batch of SKPP is the largest period of the previous batches.

Based on this, it can be understood that the Election Supervision Cadre School (SKPP) has been implemented for 3 periods by placing the online SKPP as the third batch of that period. From the findings above, it can be seen that in the implementation of the Participatory Supervision Cadre School (SKPP) there are several changes made by Bawaslu. First, from the number of participants. In each period the number of applicants from the program always increases with a peak of 20665 online SKPP registrants in 2020. Second, the coverage of the participant area. The first Cadre School consisted of 4 provinces as participants. In the next period the number of participants increased from 4 Provinces to 15 Provinces. In the online-based period, of course, this space becomes accessible to all provinces in Indonesia as participants. Soekanto (1990) states that Larson and Rogers, put forward the notion of social change related to technology adoption, namely social change is a continuous process within a certain time span. The use of certain technologies by a community member will bring about a social change that can be observed through the behavior of the community members concerned (Ngafifi, 2014).

With technology and faced with the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic, Bawaslu found a new formula for organizing a supervisory cadre school. With the existing formulation. Bawaslu has officially launched the first Participatory Supervisory Cadre School (SKPP) online. The online SKPP program was opened directly by the Chairperson of Bawaslu Abhan to coincide with the 12th Birthday (HUT) of Bawaslu at the Bawaslu Office, Jalan MH Thamrin, Central Jakarta, on Thursday, April 9, 2020. The opening of the SKPP in the midst of the COVID-19 outbreak was carried out online. Not long ago, the Bawaslu of West Sumatra Province on Saturday, May 2, 2020, officially opened the online SKPP implementation in West Sumatra in 2020. The activity was officially opened by the Chairperson of the Bawaslu of West Sumatra Province, Mr. Surya Efitrimen through the Zoom Claude meeting application and was also broadcast live. directly through the Bawaslu YouTube channel of West Sumatra Province.

In utilizing this zoom, the West Sumatra Province Bawaslu conveyed a link to the Regency/City Bawaslu to be submitted to the SKPP Online participants. Each participant logs in with the link provided using the original name added with the origin of their respective district/city. Of course, the use of zoom is very useful in gathering participants in one container. As stated by Komalasari (2020) which states that the advantages of using the Zoom application are: (a) Unbuffered video calls, automatic adjustment, (b) Audio calls - perfect and recordable for future review, (c) Conference calls, can easily present 10+ parties without loss of quality, (d) Screen sharing , can be easily used, can choose what window or monitor to share, (e) Scheduling, can easily schedule events and export to calendar then invite guests (Komalasari, 2020).

Before it is officially opened, participants must register independently via the

<https://bawasluskpp.net/> link. This website is the official website for Bawaslu to implement SKPP Online. On the website, the main page consists of the Bawaslu Logo; SKPP Online Logo; Menu to enter; five menu choices consisting of homepage, explanation, material, discussion, and about. The five menu options, apart from being at the top of the web page, are also located at the top of the web page. On the website, the main page consists of the Bawaslu Logo; SKPP Online Logo; Menu to enter; five menu choices consisting of homepage, explanation, material, discussion, and about. The five menu options, apart from being at the top of the web page, are also on the main display with pictures. Through the web, participants carry out registration activities, study (access videos and materials), discuss and take exams. The spread of information that is very fast and not bound by space and time has become the advantage of the web. With the web, a person can easily do various things without having to leave his house (Batubara, 2018).

In the implementation of the online Participatory Supervision Cadre School (SKPP), Bawaslu has used digital media to make the program a success. So that in carrying out communication, information technology has been used. This can be marked from the beginning of registration, where participants do it online through digital devices. To harmonize this, in order to facilitate socialization between SKPP participants, Bawaslu gathers them into a conversation group on the WhatsApp application for participants who pass the selection. Regarding the creation of this group, Afifah Mardiah as Payakumbuh Election Supervisory Body Staff stated that:

“During the SKPP learning process, there were 3 (three) groups that I created to support the learning process itself. First on May 1, 2020 under the name SKPP Daring. The second is on June 12, 2020 under the name SKPP Online Discussion and the last is on June 12, 2020 under the name SKPP from the Bawaslu Team”.

The advantages of using the Whatsapp application are (a) it is completely free to use. (b) Directly send messages. (c) Easy to use. (d) Voice call and Video call support is available. (e) Send to anyone. Document files up to 100 MB like PDF etc. (f) provides end-to-end encryption features, which make communications highly secure. (g) expand its services to use live web browsers and on Desktop Systems (Windows, MacOS) (Komalasari, 2020).

Based on the above technology utilization, Bawaslu has used various media in the implementation of Online SKPP. This is in line with what was stated by Rogers (1986) in explaining that there are four categories of media that are developing in society which he calls New Communication Technology, which have a lot of influence on human life, namely writing media, print media, telecommunications media and interactive communication media (Yoga, 2018). By utilizing technology, the obstacles found in communicating during the pandemic can be overcome. Kinkaid (1981) states that communication is a process in which participants create and share information with each other to achieve mutual understanding (Rogers, 1987).

The implementation of the Participatory Supervision Cadre School (SKPP) which changes the school method from conventional to online is an innovation in the perspective of change. The four characteristics of innovation that can be adopted from Rogers are (1) relative advantage, (2) compatibility, (3) complexity, (4) triability (Pamungkas, 2018). In releasing this online SKPP, the RI Bawaslu This activity was carried out by the RI Bawaslu and Bawaslu through the RI Bawaslu circular letter number 0261/K.BAWASLU/PM.01.00/IV/2020 holding an online SKPP implementation meeting

where this activity was carried out by the RI Bawaslu and the Provincial Bawaslu assisted Regency/City Bawaslu to plan the implementation of SKPP from their respective regions. The preparatory and implementation meeting also discusses the process of socialization, registration, determining participants who meet the requirements (MS) and do not meet the requirements (TMS) and prepare reports on SKPP Online activities regularly.

After holding an online SKPP implementation meeting, on 27 April 2020 Bawaslu released a guide for the implementation of the Participatory Supervisory Cadre School (SKPP) (Admin, 2018). The guide describes the online SKPP management, the delivery of audio-visual materials, the implementation of online discussions, and the schedule for the SKPP implementation in the network. The guide then becomes a reference for the implementation of the online SKPP. In the perspective of change, the innovations found are then disseminated. This term is called diffusion. Diffusion is the process by which an innovation spreads to members of a social system over time (Rogers & Adhikarya, 1979).

There are four elements in analyzing the diffusion of an innovation. 1. Innovation, defined as an idea that is considered new by individuals. 2. Communication of innovation from one individual to another. Diffusion is the process of spreading an innovation. 3) The social system in which innovation spreads. A social system is defined as a population of individuals who are functionally differentiated and engage in collective problem solving behavior. 4) The time at which an innovation is adopted by individuals in a social system. (Rogers, 1962). One of the media used by Bawaslu in broadcasting the implementation of this online SKPP is social media and the official Bawaslu website. This is important considering that one of the effective ways to spread an innovation is by conducting socialization. Bawaslu intensively conducts socialization related to online SKPP acceptance by disseminating information on admissions, criteria for prospective applicants, terms and conditions as well as links where to register.

CONCLUSION

Elections in 2020 will be held during the COVID-19 pandemic. Various challenges and innovations were born in the implementation. One of the things that is in the spotlight is how the community is involved in surveillance in the midst of the pandemic that hit. Bawaslu actually has collaborated with the community by establishing a participatory monitoring center. In addition, Bawaslu also initiated a cadre school that functions as a process of socialization and transfer of knowledge and skills in election supervision. The existence of a supervisory cadre school is crucial in involving the community in supervision. Various innovations have been carried out by Bawaslu in involving the community in supervising cadre schools. The beginning of this cadre school was implemented in 2018. The Class I Participatory Supervision Cadre School was later developed into the second batch of Participatory Supervision Cadre School. This transformation was increasingly felt with the birth of the Online Participatory Supervision Cadre School (SKPP). The presence of the online SKPP also answers the challenge of involving the community in supervision in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic.

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