The Influence of The Competence of Apparatus and Information Systems on Public Political Participation in the Election of Regional Heads of The Covid-19 Pandemic Era

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
	Regional head elections are one of the instruments to realize the implementation of democratic regional government because the community can directly choose the desired candidate to lead the implementation of government in the future. This research method is used combined research approaches (mixed methods), namely quantitative research approaches and qualitative research.

Introduction

Regional head elections are one of the instruments to realize the implementation of democratic regional government because the community can directly choose the desired candidate to lead the implementation of government in the future. This also reaffirms Abraham Lincoln's explanation that stated the government of the people, by the people and for the people (Simamora, 2011). On the other hand, regional head elections are a means of political education for people who are direct, open, mass and educate the public about democracy (Haris, 1998). Democracy is concerned with efforts to influence the quality of life of society in addition to forms of institutions, rules, and processes of political provisions, such as political participation in choosing leaders and government structures (Sinaga, 2013).

In the context of local democracy, public participation in regional head elections has given birth to horizontal relations and a very broad commitment. Horizontal relationships as intended include trust, cooperation, tolerance and solidarity that will eventually form a civic community) and social solidarity will affect regional development performance (Putnam, Helmers, & Trickett, 1993). The existence of this relationship has put society in the right position that is to make the community as a citizen not as 2 clients, make the community as a partner (partner) in the administration of government, society is not a passive object of policy recipients but as an active subject in policy determination, and repositioning the meaning of participation is not a gift but is a citizen's right (Eko, 2006). Elections are not only an arena to express the freedom of the people in choosing their leaders, but also an arena for assessing and punishing leaders who appear before the people (Rakhman & Muhammad, 2019).

Direct elections have been regulated in the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia 1945 article 22E paragraph (1) which reads "Elections are held directly, publicly, freely, secretly, honestly, and fairly every five years". While in the context of the election of regional heads democratically has been also explained in article 18 paragraph (4) of the Constitutionofthe Republic of Indonesia year 1945 which reads "Governor, Regent, and Mayor respectively as the head of provincial, district, and city governments are

democratically elected". So it can be understood that the implementation of regional head elections directly and democratically is a mandate of the constitution that must be implemented as it should be.

The threat of the Covid-19 virus pandemic (2019-nCoV) which continues to increase after the implementation of regional head elections simultaneously requires an exit strategy so that the next regional head election can still be carried out without causing the addition of significant confirmed cases of Covid-19 virus (2019-nCoV). Because it is not known when non-natural disasters of the Covid-19 virus pandemic can be overcome. Various stages of regional head elections such as: the registration of candidates, the campaign period and voting / counting of votes must be increasingly supervised and given strict sanctions for candidates / communities who violate health protocols so that cases do not increase. Because at this stage there is usually a collection of time that can result in an increase in positive cases of Covid-19..

In an effort to reduce the positively confirmed numbers during the implementation of regional head elections, the Election Commission of the Republic of Indonesia has established Election Commission Regulation No. 13 of 2020 on the Second Amendment to the Election Commission Regulation No. 6 of 2020 on the Implementation of The Election of Governors and Deputy Governors, Regents and Deputy Regents, and/or Mayors and Deputy Mayors simultaneously Continued In Nonalam Corona Virus Disease Disaster Conditions 2019 (Covid-19), which emphasizes prioritizing the use of media platforms in the internet or online networks (electronic mass media, social media, and / Online media) in the implementation of campaigns (Article 57

PKPU Number 13 of 2020) and in the implementation of public debate (Article 59 PKPU Number 13 of 2020). This is in accordance with the provisions of health protocols, namely maintaining distance and avoiding crowds. However, the threat of contracting the Covid-19 virus still exists because in the stages of the implementation of regional head elections do not fully use information systems / technology. In some stages of the regional head election, there are still contacts / meetings that cause crowds, be it during the process of registering candidate pairs, taking the number of candidate pairs, the campaign period, as well as voting and counting votes. There are even 63 candidates for regional heads known to be Positive Covid-19.

Research conducted by (Fauzi, 2019) with the title: Influence of Competence on Employee Performance in the Bureau of Government and Cooperation of the Regional Secretariat of West Java Province. The focus of research is the influence of competence on employee performance. The method used is explanatory survey with a sample number of 42 respondents. Data analysis and hypothesis testing using path analysis. The results showed that simultaneously employee competence had a positive and significant effect on performance with a contribution of 60.4% while the remaining 39.4% was influenced by other variables that were not studied (Suwaryo, Agustino, & Sulaeman, 2019).

The Karawang District Election Commission has set a permanent voter list of 1,643,490 people with a target voter participation rate of 77.5% (seventy-seven five percent) but the target was not achieved as outlined in table 1.3 as follows:

Voter List, Voter Participation Target and Realization of Voter Participation Rate in Karawang District Head Election

Table 1 Year 2020

Daftar Pemilih Tetap (Jiwa)			Target Partisipasi Pemilih		Realisasi Tingkat Partisipasi	
Laki-Laki	Perempuan	Jumlah	Jumlah	Persentase (%)	Jumlah	Persentase (%)
823.722	819.768	1.643.490	1.273.705	77,5	1.150.772	70,02

Source: processed from various sources, 2021

Based on data in table 1 it is known that in the general election of the regional head of Karawang Regency in 2020, a permanent voter list of 1,643,490 people consisting of 823,722 people of the male sex and 819,768 people of the female sex. Of the 1,643,490 people designated as permanent voters, the Karawang District Election Commission set a voter participation target of 77.5% (seventy-seven five percent) or as many as 1,273,705 people who will use the right to vote. However, the number of voters who use suffrage is only 1,150,772 people or 70.02% (seventy zero two percent). In other words, the number of voters who use suffrage does not meet the targets that have been set by the Karawang District Election Commission.

The results of the 2020 Karawang Regency regional head election are certainly inseparable from the role of the organizers (apparatus) in the regional head elections. The competence of the organizing apparatus certainly affects the results, be it by the Regional Election Commission, the Regional Election Supervisory Agency, the District Election Committee, the Voting Committee and the Voting Organizing Group. The better the number and quality of regional head election organizers, the better the results of the general election obtained, as stated by (Fauzi, 2019) In addition, (Sutedjo & Mangkunegara, 2018) also explained that the competence of the apparatus affects the performance of the apparatus.

Houston and Robert (1972:3) say that "competence is an adecuacy for task or possesion of requiered knowledge, skill and abilities" (Murtafiah, 2019). The presentation shows that competence refers to a person's knowledge and skills in carrying out their duties. Competence is the capacity to handle a job or task based on a predetermined standard.

Boyatzis in Hutapea and Thoha (2008: 4) argues that the definition of competence is "The capacity that exists in a person who can make that person able to fulfill what is required by work in an organization, so that the organization is able to achieve the expected results". The view of Woordruffe and Woodruffe in (Hutapea & Nurianna Thoha, 2008) which distinguishes competence and competence. Competence is defined as a work-related concept, which denotes "areas of work where people can become competent or superior". Ccompetency is a basic concept that deals with people, namely showing "behavioral demensi that underlies superior achievement (competent)".

The opinions of the above experts basically show that competence is an individual's ability or excellence that is relevant to the demands of the job or achieves a standard of performance and in accordance with the results expected by organizations that have supervision of the implementation of education, especially primary education in accordance with the focus of this research.

The competence of the apparatus is revealed from the physical condition as well as intellectual capacity, the quality of mental attitude and social capability of a person in carrying out his work. This is a dynamic condition of human resources in the sense that human resources include certain concepts.

These assumptions and assumptions may be true and may also not be true, as this is untested. Therefore, researchers are encouraged to carry out a study to actualize the assumption with the title of the study, namely: "The Influence of Competence of Apparatus and Information Systems on The Political Participation of The Community in the Election of the Head of the Covid-19 Pandemic Era in Karawang Regency".

Method

This research method is used combined research approaches (mixed methods), namely quantitative research approaches and qualitative research (Yusuf, 2016). View of. This view began as a counter movement towards positivist traditions in the late 19th century through writers Dilthey, Weber, and Kant.

Sequential Explanatorical Research Models show that qualitative analysis is used to explain the results of quantitative analysis. Regarding the application of this model, (Gunawan, 2013) explained:

"Inquantitative research, researchers ask questions that try to confirm their hypothesis or research question, focusing on assessing/measuring relationships or interrelationships between variables or testing treatment variables. This question or

hypothesis is measured using an instrument, 80 observations or a document that generates number data. This data is in turn analyzed descriptively or inferentially in order to provide achievements that can be generalized to the population.".

With the explanation of sequential explanatorical research model shown by Tashakkori & Teddlie, quantitative analysis and qualitative analysis are combined into a unified analysis. The blend of quantitative and qualitative analysis is intended to complement and reinforce each other between the two analytical approaches.

The application of combining two research approaches was implemented with the following examples described by (Mertens, 2011). (Creswell, 1999) described a "classic example" of the dominant-les dominat design (QUAN+qual). In his example, an experiment (QUAN) in conducted in which a theory is tested and, during data colection, a short qualitative interview (qual) also occurs. While the information from the interview is useful, it is but a small component of the overall theory-driven experimental design. Creswell concludes that advantage of this approach is that is "present a consistent paradigm picture.... and still gathers limited information to probe in detail one aspect of the study" (Meleong, 2017).

Research performance that combines quantitative research and qualitative research is developed with research performance design, as follows:
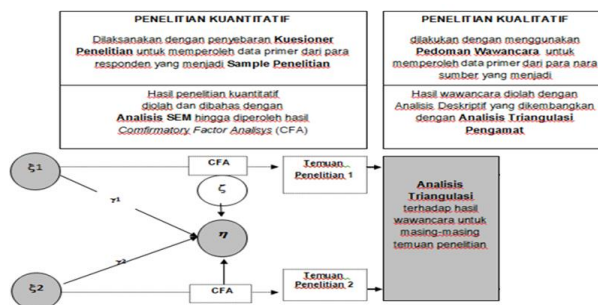

Figure 1 Research Performance Design

Source: processed by Researchers, 2021

Combined Application of Quantitative Research and Qualitative Research
The combined technical design of quantitative research and qualitative research is the following Quantitative Research is carried out with the following research technical planning. Population and Research Sample. The population and sample of research that are the primary sources of quantitative data.

The population in this study is the human resources involved in the implementation of regional head elections in the era of the Covid-19 pandemic.
The details of the number are the following:

Results And Discussion

A. Overview of Research
  1. Geographic
     Karawang Regency is one of the regions in West Java Province located at coordinates 107002"-170040 " longitude Timu and 5 56"–60 34" south latitude. Karawang Regency has an area of 1,753.27 Km2 or 175,327 Ha with the following territorial boundaries:

     a The East borders Subang Regency;
     b The South borders Bogor and Cianjur regencies;
     c The West side borders bekasi regency; and
     d The north is bordered by the Java Sea.

  2. Demografis
     Based on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics karawang regency (2021) that in 2020 the population of Karawang Regency amounted to 2,370,488 persons as presented in table 2.

Table 2
Population by District
In Karawang Regency in 2020

No	Kecamatan	Jenis Kelamin		Jumlah
		Laki-Laki	Perempuan	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Banyusari	28.888	27.945	56.833
2	Batujaya	41.954	41.990	83.944
3	Ciampel	21.611	22.229	43.840

4	Cibuaya	27.725	26.486	54.211
5	Cikampek	60.830	58.400	119.230
6	Cilamaya Kulon	34.210	32.387	66.597
7	Cilamaya Wetan	43.242	40.662	83.904
8	Cilebar	22.713	21.201	43.914
9	Jatisari	40.884	39.334	80.219
10	Jayakerta	34.608	32.150	66.758
11	Karawang Barat	88.385	84.825	173.210
12	Karawang Timur	68.168	63.278	131.446
13	Klari	87.521	85.547	173.068
14	Kotabaru	68.083	65.284	133.367
15	Kutawaluya	31.100	28.764	59.864
16	Lemahabang	34.621	33.067	67.688
17	Majalaya	25.106	23.930	49.036
18	Pakisjaya	20.413	20.328	40.741
19	Pangkalan	19.832	19.437	39.269
20	Pedes	40.241	37.927	78.168
21	Purwasari	35.557	34.942	70.499
22	Rawamerta	27.865	26.340	54.205
23	Rengasdengklok	59.487	56.927	116.414
24	Tegalwaru	34.530	32.491	67.021
25	Telagasari	19.515	18.534	38.049
26	Telukjambe Barat	28.002	26.364	54.366
27	Telukjambe Timur	74.046	66.983	141.029
28	Tempuran	33.589	31.701	65.290
29	Tirtajaya	35.221	33.761	68.982
30	Tirtamulya	25.056	24.270	49.326
	Kabupaten Karawang	**1.213.004**	**1.157.484**	**2.370.488**

Karawang Regency in 2020 amounted to 2,370,488 people consisting of 1,213,004 men and 1,157,484 women. The district with the largest population is West Karawang District with a population of 173,210 people while the district with the least population is Telagasari District as many as 38,049 people.

3. Community Education

Known that in 2020 the residents of Karawang Regency who are attending Kindergarten education as many as 14,686 students, who are attending Elementary School education as many as 236,839 students, and who are attending Junior High School education as many as 87,731 students. Karawang Regency Pure Participation Figures in the period 2016-2020 generally show an increase despite the decrease in certain years as outlined in table 3 below:

Tabel 3

No	Jenjang Pendidikan	Angka Partisipasi Murni (%)				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Taman Kanak-Kanak	-	-	-	97,99	98,51
2	Sekolah Dasar	97,72	98,15	98,05	97,99	97,99
3	Sekolah Menengah Pertama	76,69	80,82	80,19	79,88	82,70

Sumber: diolah berdasarkan data dari Badan Pusat Statistik, 2021

Based on table 3 showed that in general in the period 2016 to 2020 the participation rate purely in primary education level increased. At kindergarten education in 2019 was 97.99% (ninety-seven commas ninety-nine percent) rose to 98.51% (ninety-eight commas fifty-one percent) in 2020, an increase of 0.52% (zero comma fifty-two percent). At the elementary school education level in 2016 the pure participation rate was 93.72% (ninety-three commas seventy-two percent) rose to 97.99% (ninety-seven commas Ninety-nine percent) in 2020, an increase of 0.27% (zero comma twenty-seven

percent). At the level of junior high school education in 2016 was 76.69% (seventy-six commas sixty-nine percent) rose to 82.70% (eighty-two commas seventy percent) in 2020, an increase of 6.01% (six zero one-one commas).

4. Économie régionale

Karawang regency is a city that is experiencing rapid economic growth. In 2020, gross regional domestic product on the basis of prevailing prices amounted to Rp225.06 Trillion or Rp94.94 Million Per capita. The three businesses that contribute greatly to gross regional domestic product over prevailing price dasrs are the processing industry by 70.05% (seventy zero commas five percent), large trade and retail (car and motorcycle refits) by 9.83% (nine commas eighty-three percent), and fisheries forestry agriculture by 4.34% (emapt comma thirty-four percent). While gross regional domestic product on the basis of constant prices of Rp 157.85 Trillion or Rp66.59 Million Per capita with business fields with the highest growth rate is information and communication of 39.34% (thirty-nine commas thirty-four percent), procurement of waste management water fiveh and recycling by 16.48% (sixteen commasforty-eight. percent), and educational services by 7.76% (seven commas seventy-six percent) (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2021). Over the past 5 (five) years, in general, the economic growth of Karawang Regency has decreased as outlined in table 4

Table 4

No	Tahun	Tingkat Pertumbuhan Ekonomi (%)
1	2016	6,55
2	2017	5,13
3	2018	6,07
4	2019	4,06
5	2020	-3,59

Source: Processed based on data from the Central Statistics Agency, 2021

Based on table 4 it is known that the economic growth rate of Karawang Regency in general has decreased. In 2016, the economic growth rate reached 6.55 percent and continued to decline until 2020 by -3.59 percent. The decline in economic growth in 2020 is more influenced by the Covid-19 pandemic.

B. DISCUSSION

Based on the results of research measurements as expressed in this research method is used quantitative data analysis with Structural Equation Model (SEM). The results of SEM analysis with closed questionnaires are divided into 3, namely: Recapitulation of Overall Model Fit Test Results, Structural Model Fit Measurement Results, and Hypothesis Testing. The results of the Model Overall Match Test serve to show the degree of match between the data and the model. Structural Model Measurement and Hypothesis Testing serve to show the significance and magnitude of the influence of exogenous latent variables on endogenous latent variables. As for the results of the SEM analysis as follows:

1. Recapitulation of Model Overall Match Test Results

In this study, researchers used Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) with the LISREL program where this method was used to jointly test models of independent variables and dependent variables. Independent variables include: Competence of Apparatus and Information Systems, while dependent variables are: Community Political Participation in the Implementation of Regional Head Elections of the Covid-19 Pandemic Era.

Data processing uses a 2 (two) stage (two-step approach) approach that includes the measurement of Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) in the first stage, and the Second Order CFA in the second stage. The first stage CFA measurement obtained the results of printed output and path diagram. The analysis begins by examining the measurement results to ensure that no values exceed the

acceptable limit (offending estimates). The values are referred to as follows:

a. Offending estimates, especially negative error variances known as heywod cases. If the error variant value is negative then the error variant needs to be set to 0.005 or 0.0

b. The standard loading factor is greater than 1.

c. Standard errors related to the estimated coefficients have a large value.

Then after not finding any offending estimates from the results of the CFA measurement estimate, further testing can be done. The results of the measurement model directly all latent variables and existing indicators using the Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) model obtained a path diagram that has been standardized (standardize). Then the results of the measurement model directly all latent variables and existing indicators using the Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) model obtained a path diagram (path diagram) with T_Value.

1. Goodness of Fit Match Test Results

The next stage is to analyze the results of the data match test with the overall model using a LISREL called The Degree of Fit or Goodness of Fit (GOF). The results of the overall test model are the influence of Competence of Apparatus and Information System on Community Political Participation in the Implementation of Regional Head Elections of the Covid-19 Pandemic Era.

2. Results of Research Variable Validity Test

The results of the validity and reliability test in the SEM Lisrel model are obtained from the first stage of Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA). This stage of variables are observed or indicators on each latent variable that must meet the requirements of validity and reliability first. After the entire test is qualified, the second stage is carried out, namely the Second Order CFA (2nd CFA). As for the results obtained in the form of path diagrams and printed output. The results of the path diagram include standardized solutions that show loading factors, error variance

values that show error measurement parameters obtained t-value results, and t-values that show significance.

Based on the results of the processing showed that the results of CFA standardized solution and t-value estimates conducted tests for the validity of the competence variables of the Apparatus, Information Systems, and Community Political Participation in the Implementation of regional head elections of the Covid-19 Pandemic Era.

3. Results of Research Variable Reliability Test

Based on the results of the processing showed the results of CFA standardized solution and t-value estimates conducted testing of the validity of the Competence of Apparatus, Information Systems, and Community Political Participation in the Implementation of elections for regional heads of the Covid-19 Pandemic Era.

Based on the results of the processing showed the results of CFA standardized solution and t-value estimates conducted testing of the validity of the Competence of Apparatus, Information Systems, and Community Political Participation in the Implementation of elections for regional heads of the Covid-19 Pandemic Era.

4. Structural Model Testing Results and Hypothesis Testing

Departing from the results of the equation of measuring the competence of apparatus and information systems as exogenous variables as well as latent variables endogenous Political Paritispasi Community in the Implementation of Regional Head Election Era Covid-19 pandemic in Karawang Regency in 2020. Measurement of structural equations that show the magnitude of the effect of exogenous latent variables on endogenous latent variables. The results of structural model measurement and hypothesis testing refer to the 2 (two) hypothesis statements submitted in this study.

5. Structural Model Testing Results

The results of simultaneous structural model measurements of The Competence of Apparatus and Information Systems affect the Participation of Community Political Parties in the Implementation of Regional Head Elections of the Covid-19 Pandemic Era based on standardized solutions as follows. :

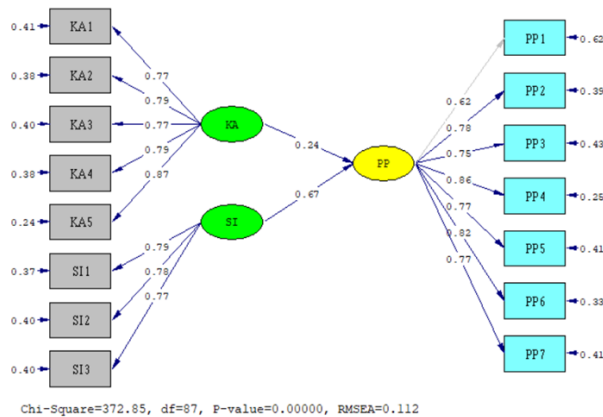Chi-Square=372.85, df=87, P-value=0.00000, RMSEA=0.112

Figure 4 Structural Model Of The Influence of Competence of Apparatus and Information System on Community Political Participation in the Implementation of Regional Head Elections of the Covid-19 Pandemic Era in Karawang Regency in 2020 Based on Standardized Solution

Source: Lisrel Output processed by researchers, 2021

Based on figure 4 shows that 5 (five) dimensions of the study of Apparatus Competence (X1) namely: Motives (KA1), Traits (KA2), Self Concept (KA3), Knowledge (KA4), and Skills (KA5) contributed to the process of shaping the large influence of Community Political Participation in the Implementation of the Covid-19 Pandemic Era Regional Election in Karawang Regency in 2020. Then the dimensions of the study that contributed to the process of forming the influence of Community Political Participation in the Implementation of regional elections of regional heads of the Covid-19 Pandemic Era (Y) were shown by 7 (seven) dimensions, namely: Social and Economic Status (PP1), Situation (PP2), Political Affiliation of Parents (PP3), Organizational Experience (PP4), Political Awareness (PP5), Trust in Government (PP6), and Participation Stimulants (PP7).

Then 3 (three) dimensions of Information Systems (X2) study which includes: Human Resources (SI1), Technology (SI2), and Relations (TI3) contributed to the process of shaping the large influence of Community Political Participation in the Implementation of Regional Head Elections of the Covid-19 Pandemic Era in Karawang Regency in 2020. Then the dimensions of the study that contributed to the process of forming the influence of Community Political Participation in the Implementation of regional head elections of the Covid-19 Pandemic Era (Y) were shown by 7 (seven) dimensions that included: Social and Economic Status (PP1), Situation (PP2), Parental Political Affiliation (PP3), Organizational Experience (PP4), Political Awareness (PP5), Trust in Government (PP6), and Participation Stimulant (PP7).

Hypothesis Testing Results

Based on the results of testing structural equations of the influence of Apparatus competence and Information System on Community Political Participation in the Implementation of Regional Head Elections of the Covid-19 Pandemic Era that have been conducted simultaneously obtained the results of determinant coefficients (R-Square). The results of the hypothesis test showed that simultaneously the influence of Apparatus Competence on Community Political Participation in the Implementation of regional head elections of the Covid-19 Pandemic Era obtained a t-value of 1.01 (with a confidence level of 95%) and as a cut of the required value of 1.96 (t-value value· 1.96) then showed that the Competence of the Apparatus had no positive and significant effect on The Political Participation of Mayarakat in the Implementation of Elections. General Head of The Covid-19 Pandemic Era. The magnitude of the influence is seen from the results of the measurement of the path coefficient (path) of 0.24.

Then the influence of the Information System on Public Political Participation in the Implementation of Regional Head Elections of the Covid-19 Pandemic Era obtained a t-value of 2.78 (with a confidence level of 95%) and as a cut of the required value of 1.96 (t-value value· 1.96) then shows that the Information System has a positive and

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significant effect on The Political Participation of the Community in the Implementation of regional head elections of the Covid-19 Pandemic Era. The magnitude of the influence is seen from the results of the measurement of the path coefficient (path) of 0.67.

Based on both path coefficients show that the path coefficient has a strong influence (significant) and there is a meaningful causality relationship, namely between the Information System and The Political Participation of the Community in the Implementation of regional head elections in the Covid-19 Pandemic Era. While the influence is less significant and less established a meaningful causality relationship, namely between the Competence of the Apparatus and the Political Participation of the Community in the Implementation of the Regional Head Election of the Covid-19 Pandemic Era in Karawang Regency in 2020.

Results of Variable Measurement Model of Community Political Participation in the Implementation of Regional Head Elections era Covid-19 Pandemic

Table 4
Estimated Coefficient of Validity and Measurement Model
Latent Endogenous Variables of Community Political Participation in the Implementation of Regional Head Elections era Covid-19 Pandemic in Karawang Regency in 2020

No	Dimensi	Loading Factors ≥50	t-value	cut-off value	Keputusan
1	Status Sosial dan Ekonomi	0,62	0,00	1,96	Valid dan tidak signifikan
2	Situasi	0,78	10,36	1,96	Valid dan signifikan
3	Afiliasi Politik Orang Tua	0,75	10,11	1,96	Valid dan signifikan
4	Pengalaman Organisasi	0,86	11,13	1,96	Valid dan signifikan
5	Kesadaran Politik	0,77	10,24	1,96	Valid dan signifikan
6	Kepercayaan Kepada Pemerintah	0,82	10,74	1,96	Valid dan signifikan
7	Perangsang Partisipasi	0,77	10,24	1,96	Valid dan signifikan

Source: Researcher-processed Lisrel Output, 2021

Based on data from table 4 it is known that the value of loading factors each has a strong correlation to the latent variable construct of endogenous Political Participation of The Community in the Implementation of Regional Head Elections era Covid-19 Pandemic. Further examination of the overall factors, namely: (1) economic status, (2) situation, (3) political affiliation of parents, (4) organizational experience, (5) political awareness, (6) trust in government, and (7) participation stimulants, it has been revealed that 7 factors have provided valid and significant loading factors on the endogenous latent variable. The validity is known from the loading factors that indicate that the factors covered by the endogenous latent variable have a statistically significant relationship to the construct, as they have a loading factor value greater than the required 0.50 value. This significance is derived from the value of t-Values on each dimension greater than the cut-off Value (1.96). Thus it can be stated that the manifest variables that make up the weight of each factor can be declared valid and significant.

Structural Model Testing And Hypothesis Testing
Based on the equation of measurement and testing of each hypothesis the influence of Apparatus competence and information systems on public political participation in the implementation of the Covid-19 Pandemic Era Regional Head Election obtained the result of the determinant coefficient (R-Square) the largest is a determinant coefficient of 76% with simultaneous techniques. Furthermore,

the results of these measurements and tests are used for hypothesis testing.

The results of structural measurements and path coefficients in hypothesis testing show that both exogenous latent variables influence endogenous latent variables. The results of structural measurements obtained the results of hypothesis testing with a t-value for the Apparatus Competency variable of 1.01 and information system variables of 2.78. The results of hypothesis testing obtained t-value with a confidence level of 95% and a required cut of value of 1.96 (t-value value · 1.96) then showed that the exogenous latent variable had a positive and significant effect on The Political Participation of the Community in the Implementation of the Covid-19 Pandemic Era Regional Head Election. Thus the hypothesis of the influence of Apparatus Competence has a positive and significant effect on The Political Participation of the Community in the Implementation of regional elections of the Covid-19 Pandemic Era in Karawang Regency is "Rejected". Then, the hypothesis of the influence of Information Systems has a positive and significant effect on Public Political Participation in the Implementation of the Covid-19 Pandemic Era Regional Election in Karawang Regency is "Accepted".

Then the magnitude of influence is also seen from the results of the measurement of the path coefficient (path) for the Apparatus Competency variable has a value of 0.24 and the Information System variable has a value of 0.67. Both variable path coefficients have a determinant influence (R-Square) contribution to Community Political Participation in the Implementation of regional head elections of the Covid-19 Pandemic Era by 0.76 or 76%. Thus, both variables can be declared to have a strong relationship to the increase in Public Political Participation in the Implementation of Regional Head Elections in the Covid-19 Pandemic Era. This shows that with the increase in these two variables, there is simultaneously an increase in Community Political Participation in the Implementation of Regional Head Elections of the Covid-19 Pandemic Era in Karawang Regency. Simultaneous and mutual improvement has established a meaningful causality relationship of 76%.

Conclusion

Based on the purpose of the study, the relationship of influence between independent variables (causes) and dependent variables (consequences) then based on the results of research and discussions analyzed using quantitative analysis obtained conclusions of causality relationships between independent variables and dependent variables. In addition to the conclusion of causality relationships between variables, also obtained answers to hypotheses in the study as follows

There is a positive and insignificant influence between the Competence of the Apparatus and the Political Participation of the Community in the Implementation of the Covid19 Pandemic Era Regional Election in Karawang Regency in 2020 which is indicated from the T-Value value of 1.01 smaller than the required 1.96. The first hypothesis in this study is "Rejected." The existence of these influences shows that between the Competence of the Apparatus and the Political Participation of the Community in the Implementation of Regional Head Elections of the Covid-19 Pandemic Era there is a less meaningful causality relationship. That is, if there is an increase in the competence of the apparatus then the increase is stimulantally less followed by 176 increases with Public Political Participation in the Conduct of Elections General Head of The Covid19 Pandemic Era. Thus it can be stated that the Competence of the Apparatus is one of the less decisive factors with the Political Participation of the Community in the Implementation of the Covid-19 Pandemic Era Regional Election in Karawang Regency.

There is a positive and significant influence between the Information System and the Political Participation of the Community in the Implementation of the Covid-19 Pandemic Era Regional Election in Karawang Regency which is indicated from the T-Value of 2.78 greater than the required 1.96. Thus the Second Hypothesis in this study is "accepted". The existence of these influences shows that between the Information System and the Political Participation of the Community in the Implementation of Regional Head Elections of the Covid-19 Pandemic Era, there is a meaningful causality relationship. That is, if there is an increase in information systems, the increase is stimulants followed by

increased Public Political Participation in the Implementation of Pandemic-Era Regional Head Elections Covid-19. Thus it can be stated that the Information System is one of the factors that determine the Participation of 177 Political Communities in the Implementation of the Covid-19 Pandemic Era Regional Election in Karawang Regency.

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