***ABSTRACT***

This study aims to determine the critical study of political education carried out by Bawaslu in Tasikmalaya Regency, as an effort to increase participatory supervision in the community through Participatory Supervisory Cadre Schools (SKPP) ahead of the 2020 Pilkada. SKPP was formed based on Law Number 7 of 2017 General Election Article 104 letter (f) states that Regency and City Bawaslu have an obligation to develop Election oversight participatory. Political education is part of political socialization. This political socialization is divided into three dimensions which are part of the objectives of political socialization, namely (1) the psychological dimension, namely political socialization aimed at forming political attitudes and personality in a gradual way, (2) the ideological dimension, namely the process of accepting ideology that has become a belief , and (3) the normative dimension, is the condition of integrated attitudes and morals. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative research where data collection is carried out using interviews and documentation studies. Informants were obtained by purposive sampling and snowball sampling according to the research focus criteria. The method of data analysis was carried out using the Miles and Huberman technique. Test the validity of the data obtained using the source triangulation technique, in which the researcher will compare the results of direct interviews with the results of a documentation study. The results of this study are that the SKPP in Tasikmalaya Regency has been implemented twice in 2019 and 2020. The SKPP participants have been equipped with knowledge, knowledge related to elections, especially in participatory supervision ahead of the 2020 Pilkada. From critical studies, the three dimensions of the purpose of political socialization, namely the psychological, ideological and normative dimensions, the Tasikmalaya Regency Bawaslu has been able to try to fulfill and develop these three dimensions quite well, starting from planning, implementing, to Follow-Up Plans (RTL). Basically, these three dimensions have their own shortcomings and uniqueness. The biggest inhibiting factor is the Covid-19 pandemic. On the other hand, there is a uniqueness, namely, SKPP cadres can apply their knowledge and experience to the community, even though the RTL is not implemented, so that the positive impact of this political socialization can be well felt by SKPP cadres.

*Keywords:* *Political Education, Bawaslu, and Participatory Supervisory Cadre Schools.*