

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CAMPAIGN MONITORING POLICY BY THE ELECTION SUPERVISORY AGENCY OF BLITAR CITY IN THE 2024 SIMULTANEOUS REGIONAL ELECTIONS

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Article History

Received: 24 December 2024

Accepted: 07 January 2024

Published: 02 April 2025

Abstract

Supervision of campaign stages in the 2024 Simultaneous Regional Elections in Blitar City is the task and responsibility of the Blitar City General Election Supervisory Body. The lack of human resources in carrying out supervision raises the question of whether the Blitar City Bawaslu has implemented the campaign stage supervision policy properly. The purpose of this study was to determine the success of the implementation of the campaign stage supervision policy by the Blitar City Bawaslu in the 2024 Simultaneous Regional Elections. By using qualitative research methods, and data collection using observation and interview methods. This study uses the implementation theory by George C. Edwards III which has four main indicators, namely: communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. The results of this study indicate that the implementation of the campaign stage supervision policy by the Blitar City Bawaslu in the 2024 Simultaneous Regional Elections has been implemented well, although there are still several challenges.

Keywords: Bawaslu of Blitar City, Campaign Stage Supervision, Policy Implementation.

A. INTRODUCTION

Regional Head Elections (Pilkada) are a very important moment in the democratic system in Indonesia. The election for Governor and Deputy Governor and the election for Mayor and Deputy Mayor are a means to realize the sovereignty of the people (Suhariyanto, 2024). This is in accordance with Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The process of electing candidates for Governor and Deputy Governor, as well as candidates for Mayor and Deputy Mayor is carried out directly by the people (Ardiani et al., 2019). This is a real manifestation of strengthening democracy in Indonesia to create a more transparent and accountable political life (Asnaniah & Anzward, 2019). Pilkada in Indonesia is a local democracy system, where regional heads are elected directly by the people.

Pilkada is regulated in the 1945 Constitution in Article 18 Paragraph (4) which emphasizes that the Governor, Regent, and Mayor, respectively as Head of the Provincial, Regency, and City Regional Governments, are democratically elected. The purpose of establishing Pilkada is to strengthen decentralization and regional autonomy. In addition, the

establishment of Pilkada also aims to increase community empowerment in determining leaders at the local level. With the Pilkada, it is hoped that it can create a government that is transparent, accountable, and responsive to all community needs (Kartika & Arfa'i, 2023).

At the provincial level, the regional elections are carried out by electing the Governor and Deputy Governor, while at the district/city level, the regional elections are carried out by electing the Regent and Deputy Regent or Mayor and Deputy Mayor (Rizal, 2022). Filling or placing the regional head position at the provincial level is the same as filling or placing the regional head position at the district/city level, where the filling or placing of the regional head position is directly elected by the people. This shows the existence of a democratic principle that gives power to the people, and allows the people to have a significant influence in deciding the direction of policies and development programs to be implemented by regional leaders (Kristiyanto, 2017). However, in its implementation, the regional elections often face various challenges, especially at the campaign stage (Telaumbanua & Telaumbanua, 2023). At the campaign stage, each candidate pair has the opportunity to introduce themselves to the public, with the aim of getting a lot of votes (Damanik & Khalid, 2023).

However, at the same time, the campaign stage also has a fairly high potential for violations (Saleh, 2022). The potential violations that often occur during the campaign stage are the practice of money politics, violations of Campaign Equipment (APK), the spread of hoax information, and violations of ASN neutrality (Bagas, 2023). All forms of potential violations can undermine the integrity of the democratic process and damage various principles of justice in the Pilkada (Rizki, 2024). To ensure that the campaign stages in the Pilkada can run in line with the rules and principles of democracy, optimal supervision is needed from related institutions in order to minimize violations (Kurniawansyah & Alqadri, 2021). In this context, the role of the General Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) is quite important. Bawaslu is an election organizing institution tasked with supervising the implementation of the Pilkada throughout Indonesia (Mu'in et al., 2021). In this case, Bawaslu is expected to carry out institutionalized supervision in the supervision of the Pilkada (Surya Dharma et al., 2022).

Based on Law Number 7 of 2017 in Article 89 Paragraph (2), Bawaslu consists of various levels, consisting of: Bawaslu, Provincial Bawaslu, Regency/City Bawaslu, Sub-district Panwaslu, Village/Sub-district Panwaslu, Overseas Panwaslu, and TPS supervisors. Each level in Bawaslu certainly has a role and responsibility in accordance with their respective work areas (Muharam & Prasetyo, 2020). Based on Law Number 10 of 2016 in Article 30, the role of Bawaslu at the Regency/City level in carrying out supervision is to supervise the implementation of the stages of organizing the Pilkada in the Regency/City area which includes:

1. The selection process for PPK, PPS, and KPPS;
2. Updating voter data based on population data and determining the temporary voter list and permanent voter list;
3. Nominations related to the requirements and procedures for nomination;
4. The process and determination of prospective election participants;

5. Implementation of campaign activities;
6. Logistics in the selection and distribution;
7. Voting and counting of election results;
8. Implementation of voter registration supervision activities;
9. Controlling supervision of the entire vote counting process;
10. Distribution of ballots from the TPS level to the PPK;
11. The process of recapitulation of vote results carried out by the KPU at the Provincial, Regency, and City levels from all Sub-districts;
12. Implementation of recounting and re-voting, continued elections, and follow-up elections;
13. The process of determining the final results of the election of the Regent and Deputy Regent and Mayor and Deputy Mayor.

Of the various stages of supervision of the implementation of the Pilkada carried out by the Regency/City Bawaslu, one of the stages that is the main focus of supervision by the Regency/City Bawaslu is the campaign stage, considering that at this stage the potential for violations is rampant. In the campaign stage of the simultaneous Pilkada in Blitar City in 2024, there were several indications of violations, where based on the inventory data of violations of Campaign Equipment (APK), there were 868 APK installations in the Blitar City area that did not comply with existing regulations. The details of the number of APK violations in each Sub-district in Blitar City are as follows:

Table 1. Number of APK Violations in the 2024 Simultaneous Regional Elections in Blitar City

<i>Sub-district</i>	<i>Number of APK Violations Founds</i>
Kepanjenkidul	127
Sananwetan	233
Sukorejo	508
Total	868

Source: Blitar City Bawaslu APK Violation Inventory Data

In addition, based on reports received by the Blitar City Bawaslu, in the 2024 simultaneous regional elections in Blitar City there were also indications of money politics practices carried out by one of the candidate pairs, where they tried to influence voters by giving money or other rewards to gain support, which of course is not in line with the principles of free, fair, and honest elections. The existence of these violations is not only against the law, but can also reduce public trust in the democratic process and create injustice in the competition between candidates (Suharto et al., 2017).

With indications of violations that occurred during the campaign stages in the 2024 simultaneous regional elections in Blitar City, the Blitar City Bawaslu also played a strategic role in supervising the campaign stages to ensure compliance between the campaign stages

and existing regulations. To carry out its duties and functions as a supervisor in the regional elections, especially during the campaign stage, the Blitar City Bawaslu is guided by applicable regulations. The regulation that is the basis for the Blitar City Bawaslu in carrying out its duties and functions is the Regulation of the General Election Supervisory Body of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2024 in Article 2 concerning the supervision of the election campaign for Governor and Deputy Governor, Regent and Deputy Regent, and Mayor and Deputy Mayor, where in this Article it is stated that Bawaslu has the final responsibility for campaign supervision. The existence of this regulation/regulation aims to ensure that the campaign stages in the Pilkada can run in line with the principles of democracy, transparency, justice, and avoid violations in the Pilkada (Therasari et al., 2024).

In implementing the supervision policy at the campaign stage, Bawaslu Blitar City actively coordinates with the Adhoc supervisory ranks, namely the District Election Supervisory Committee (Panwascam) along with Panwascam Staff, and Village/Sub-district Panwaslu (PKD). This coordination includes designing a supervision strategy, clear division of tasks, and gradual monitoring in each work area. In addition, Bawaslu Blitar City also provides direction and training to the District Election Supervisory Committee (Panwascam), Panwascam Staff, and Village/Sub-district Panwaslu (PKD) so that they can identify and monitor potential violations at the campaign stage optimally. This aims to ensure the effectiveness of supervision and strengthen the integrity of the simultaneous Pilkada process in the Blitar City area.

However, the efforts made by Bawaslu Blitar City in implementing the supervision policy at the campaign stage are not free from various challenges that arise. The challenges faced by Bawaslu Blitar City in implementing the supervision policy at the campaign stage are the lack of human resources in carrying out supervision. In this case, the staff owned by Bawaslu Kota Blitar in carrying out the supervision of the campaign stages is only 11 people, with 1 secretariat coordinator and 3 commissioners, and Adhoc supervisors with a total of 33 people. This is not comparable to the area of Blitar City which reaches 32.58 m2, with a total of approximately 400 campaign points that must be supervised. This certainly causes a problem for Bawaslu Kota Blitar in reaching all locations optimally.

The limited human resources owned by Bawaslu Kota Blitar in carrying out supervision at the campaign stage indicate challenges in terms of resources, so that it becomes an obstacle in achieving the success of implementing the campaign stage supervision policy. This condition illustrates the relevance to the implementation theory by George C. Edwards III, where the quantity of human resources is a very crucial thing in determining the success of policy implementation (Awaeh et al., 2018).

Based on these problems, the researcher is interested in choosing this research topic with the title "Implementation of the Campaign Stage Supervision Policy by Bawaslu Kota Blitar in the 2024 Simultaneous Regional Elections".

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

Teori Implementation George C. Edwards III

The success of policy implementation in this study was studied using the implementation theory by George C. Edwards III in (Rizki, 2024) which includes 4 indicators, namely:

1. Communication

Communication is defined as the process of notifying information carried out by the communicator to the communicant. In this case, George C. Edwards III argues that information related to public policy must be conveyed to the actors in the policy, with the aim that the policy actors can understand the things that must be prepared and done to implement a policy so that the policy can achieve the expected goals and targets. In this case, communication includes: transmission, clarity, and consistency.

2. Resource

George C. Edwards III argues that no matter how clear and consistent the regulations are and how appropriate the regulations or provisions are, if the policy makers have limited resources in implementing a policy, then the implementation of the policy cannot run effectively. In this case, these resources include: human resources, budget, equipment/facilities, and authority.

3. Disposition

Disposition refers to the attitude and willingness of policy actors to implement a policy or program. In this context, policy actors need to have high motivation or commitment related to the policy, because the success of policy implementation depends on the level of dedication of policy actors in achieving the desired goals. In this case, the disposition includes: cognition, direction and response to implementation, and intensity of response.

4. Bureaucratic System

George C. Edwards III argues that bureaucratic structure is a system designed with the aim of regulating policy implementation, where one of the focuses is the need for Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). In this case it is also explained that sometimes fragmentation is needed if policy implementation involves various programs in achieving the goals that have been set.

The Campaign Stage Supervision Policy

The campaign stage supervision policy has been regulated in the Regulation of the General Election Supervisory Body of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2024 in Article 2 concerning the supervision of the election campaign for Governor and Deputy Governor, Regent and Deputy Regent, and Mayor and Deputy Mayor. This Article states that Bawaslu has the final responsibility for campaign supervision.

Blitar City General Election Supervisory Body

The Blitar City Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) is an election supervisory body that plays a role in supervising the implementation of elections and regional elections in Blitar City. The Blitar City Bawaslu was formed by the Blitar City Bawaslu through the East Java Provincial Bawaslu. The main functions of the Blitar City Bawaslu include supervising every stage of the election implementation, preventing violations, handling disputes, and imposing sanctions for violations in the election (Yuliastuti et al., 2023). Bawaslu also plays a

role in ensuring the sustainability of democracy by maintaining justice and integrity in the election (Al Kaharuddin et al., 2019).

Blitar City Regional Head Election

The Blitar City Regional Head Election (Pilkada) is an election process carried out directly to elect the Mayor and Deputy Mayor. This election process is carried out by the Blitar City General Election Commission (KPU) under the supervision of the Blitar City General Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu). The Blitar City Pilkada is carried out based on various existing regulations. This aims to elect prospective leaders who will later manage the government and regional development. In the Pilkada there are various stages, starting from the preparation stage to the implementation stage.

C. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The method used in this study is a qualitative research method, to determine the implementation of the campaign stage supervision policy by the Blitar City Bawaslu in the 2024 simultaneous regional elections. The collection techniques used include observation and interviews. The location of this study is the Blitar City Bawaslu office located at Jl. Tanjung No. 109 Blitar City.

D. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The success of policy implementation is based on various elements that are interrelated. The theory used to measure the success of the implementation of the campaign stage supervision policy in the 2024 Blitar City Pilkada is the implementation theory put forward by George C. Edwards III, where in this theory there are four main indicators to measure the success of policy implementation. The four indicators include communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure.

Communication

Every communication process must be carried out effectively. This aims to ensure that the information or message conveyed can be easily received or understood. The implementation of communication policies must be carried out continuously so that the formulation of a policy can be clearly understood and accepted by policy actors, so that they can carry out their duties properly in accordance with the established policies (Delpiero Roaring et al., 2021). There are 3 indicators to support the success of communication in a policy, including:

a. Transmission

Bawaslu of Blitar City as the spearhead implementer in the implementation of the campaign stage supervision policy, has carried out the transmission process well to various parties related to this policy. To build optimal coordination or strategy, the form of transmission that has been carried out by Bawaslu of Blitar City related to the supervision of the campaign stage is by holding a meeting, where the meeting was attended by all related Ad Hoc supervisors, such as the District Election Supervisory Committee (Panwascam) along with Panwascam Staff and Village/Sub-district

Panwaslu (PKD). The details of the meeting activities that have been carried out by Bawaslu of Blitar City related to the supervision of the campaign stage are as follows:

Table 2. List of Blitar City Bawaslu Meeting Activities Related to Campaign Stage Supervision

Date	Activity Name
01 October 2024	Technical working meeting for receiving reports of violations during the campaign period within the scope of Ad Hoc supervisors for the 2024 Blitar City Pilkada
03 October 2024	Technical meeting regarding optimization of supervision applications in the ranks of Adhoc supervisors in the 2024 Simultaneous Elections
13 October 2024	Monitoring and review of campaign implementation supervision through the data house website for the 2024 Simultaneous Elections
25 October 2024	Coordination meeting for mapping APK and BK that violated the 2024 Election campaign stages
28 October 2024	Coordination and monitoring meeting for alleged violations during the 2024 Election campaign period

Source: Recapitulation of Blitar City Bawaslu Activity Report for October-November 2024

Through various meeting activities, Bawaslu Blitar City not only provides information and technical direction, but also identifies potential challenges in the field and makes agreements on strategic steps to ensure that the implementation of campaign stage supervision can be carried out in accordance with existing regulations.

b. Clarity

Policy implementation can be carried out optimally if the communication conveyed regarding the supervision of the campaign stages has been carried out clearly so that the implementers can understand it well. In this case, it can be said that the information conveyed by the Blitar City Bawaslu regarding the supervision of the campaign stages has been conveyed clearly to all related parties through various meeting activities. So that the implementers can implement the policy and clearly understand the technical instructions and procedures that must be carried out during the supervision process.

c. Consistency

In implementing the campaign stage supervision policy, Bawaslu Blitar City has been consistent in providing direction through coordination meetings held routinely with

the relevant Ad Hoc supervisory ranks. Bawaslu Blitar City also strives to ensure that policy implementers have a clear understanding of the Regulation of the General Election Supervisory Body of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2024. In addition to understanding existing regulations, Bawaslu Blitar City also ensures that policy implementers understand the working mechanism, responsibilities of each party, effective supervision strategies, and procedures related to reporting violations. This is done consistently so that the implementation of the policy can run optimally.

Resource

In implementing the monitoring policy at the campaign stage, of course, optimal resources are needed. This is because resources are a key element in determining and supporting the success of policy implementation (Hildayanti et al., 2022). There are 3 indicators to support the success of resources in a policy, including:

a. Human

In implementing the supervision policy at the campaign stage, Bawaslu Blitar City has 11 staff, 1 secretariat coordinator, and 3 commissioners. In addition, there are 33 Ad Hoc supervisors, where in 3 Sub-districts in Blitar City, each Sub-district has 3 Sub-district Election Supervisory Committees (Panwascam) and 7 Panwascam Staff. In each Sub-district there is also 1 Sub-district/Village Panwaslu (PKD). So, the total number of supervisors responsible for carrying out supervision at the campaign stage is 48 people. In terms of the quality of supervisors, the quality of supervisors in carrying out supervision at the campaign stage is quite good and competent. In this case, the supervisors have met the qualifications that have been set and can carry out their respective duties well. However, in terms of quantity, the number of supervisors cannot be said to be sufficient. This is because the number of supervisors is not comparable to the area of Blitar City and the large number of campaign points that must be supervised.

b. Budget

The budget is one of the most crucial elements in resource management. In implementing the campaign stage supervision policy, there is a budget plan in it. Based on information obtained from the Blitar City Bawaslu, it is known that the source of the budget for supervising the 2024 Pilkada campaign stages comes from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD). In this case, the budget used to supervise the campaign stages is included in the travel budget. The amount of the budget allocated to carry out the supervision of the campaign stages is IDR 6,600,000. The total budget can be said to be relatively small, so in managing the budget, an appropriate strategy is needed so that the needs for carrying out supervision can be met properly.

c. Facilities/Equipment

In terms of facility/equipment resources, it can be seen that Bawaslu Kota Blitar has supervisory work tool facilities that support the implementation of supervisory tasks. The supervisory work tool facilities are in the form of Form A which functions to report on the results of supervision in the Pilkada systematically. In addition, Bawaslu

Kota Blitar also provides a complaint post at the 2024 simultaneous election campaign stage. This complaint post was created with the aim that if there is an alleged violation, it can be immediately reported to Bawaslu Kota Blitar. The existence of these various facilities can certainly facilitate the follow-up process in accordance with existing procedures.

b. Authority

In the context of implementing the campaign stage supervision policy, the Blitar City Bawaslu is the main institution responsible for implementing the supervision policy in the implementation of the 2024 Pilkada in Blitar City. This authority has been clearly regulated in Law Number 7 of 2017 in Article 101, where this article states that the Regency/City Bawaslu is tasked with supervising the implementation of each stage in the implementation of the election, one of which is supervising the implementation of the campaign. Furthermore, the authority of the Blitar City Bawaslu in supervising the campaign stages is also emphasized in the Regulation of the General Elections Supervisory Body of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2024 in Article 2, where this article states that the Bawaslu has the final responsibility for campaign supervision. The existence of various regulations can provide a definite legal basis for the Blitar City Bawaslu in carrying out its duties and functions as a supervisory institution, especially at the campaign stage.

Disposition

Disposition is quite crucial in policy implementation. The attitude of the implementer is the key to the success of a policy. In the context of supervision at the campaign stage, the most important thing for a supervisor is attitude. This is because attitude is an important element in the success of supervision (Nurfatimah et al., 2024). There are 3 indicators to support the success of disposition in a policy, including:

Kognition

Cognition is an element in disposition related to the understanding of the implementer/policy actor regarding the objectives and implementation process. In this case, the level of cognition possessed by Bawaslu Kota Blitar is quite good. This can be seen from the ability of the supervisors to know and clearly understand the rules/regulations governing the supervision of the campaign stages, including technical guidelines for supervision of the campaign stages, to the mechanism for reporting violations at the campaign stage. For example, the supervisors have been able to identify APK violations at various points that are prohibited based on existing rules/regulations.

a. Instruction and Implementation Response

In implementing the supervision policy at the campaign stage, the Blitar City Bawaslu provides direction regarding the implementation of supervision to Adhoc supervisors based on Law Number 7 of 2017 and the Regulation of the General Election Supervisory Body Number 12 of 2024 concerning the supervision of the election campaign for Governor and Deputy Governor, Regent and Deputy Regent, and Mayor and Deputy Mayor. In this case, the Blitar City Bawaslu provides direction to Adhoc supervisors regarding the procedures and strategies for supervision at the campaign

stage to the mechanism for reporting violations. The response to this direction can be seen in the implementation of supervision in the field. In this case, it can be seen that there is an application of a supervision strategy at the campaign stage. For example, the supervisors apply a supervision strategy by dividing personnel at all campaign points. In addition, the response to this direction can be seen from the ability of the supervisors to respond to allegations of violations at the campaign stage. In this case, if an alleged violation is found at the campaign stage, the supervisors immediately follow up on the violation by documenting the form of violation and making an official report to the Blitar City Bawaslu using Form A according to the reporting mechanism that has been submitted.

c. The intensity of the response

The intensity of the response describes how and to what extent the Blitar City Bawaslu reacts in dealing with problems that occur in the supervision of the campaign stages. In this case, the problem faced by the Blitar City Bawaslu in the supervision of the campaign stages is the lack of human resources in carrying out supervision. So the form of response of the Blitar City Bawaslu in dealing with this problem is to intensify participatory supervision, namely supervision that involves the community. This approach is not only to overcome the lack of official human resources for supervision, but also to strengthen the relationship between the community and the supervisory institution. In intensifying participatory supervision, the Blitar City Bawaslu provides direction through meetings. In the meeting, the Blitar City Bawaslu explained to the community regarding campaign rules, procedures for reporting violations, and the urgency in maintaining the integrity of the Pilkada. This form of response illustrates that the Blitar City Bawaslu is not only reactive in facing the challenges that arise, but also proactive in increasing public participation in politics. Furthermore, the form of response from the Blitar City Bawaslu to ensure the effectiveness of supervision at the campaign stage is to conduct a tiered evaluation through meetings and to conduct supervision, monitoring, and spot checks related to the extent to which the supervisors understand their duties and responsibilities.

Bureaucratic Structure

In implementing the campaign stage supervision policy for the 2024 Blitar City Pilkada, the bureaucratic structure plays a very important role in ensuring the success of campaign stage supervision. With a strong and coordinated bureaucratic structure, the Blitar City Bawaslu can implement policies optimally. The Blitar City Bawaslu has a clear organizational structure and has been regulated in Law Number 7 of 2017. In this case, it is emphasized that the supervision of the campaign stages is carried out by Bawaslu by involving the District Election Supervisory Committee (Panwascam) and the Village/Sub-district Panwaslu (PKD). The existence of this hierarchical structure functions to ensure effective coordination between levels of bureaucracy. In addition, in the supervision of the campaign stages, a clear Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) has also been established. In this case, the process and procedures for supervising the campaign stages in the regional elections are clearly regulated in the General Election Commission Regulation Number 13 of

2024 and the General Election Supervisory Body Regulation Number 12 of 2024. In this regulation, there are technical guidelines related to the implementation of supervision that must be followed by all levels of election supervisors at the Regency/City level.

E. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the discussion related to the implementation of the campaign stage supervision policy by Bawaslu Kota Blitar in the 2024 Simultaneous Regional Elections, the author can draw the following conclusions: 1). Communication in the implementation of the campaign stage supervision policy by Bawaslu Kota Blitar in the 2024 Simultaneous Regional Elections has been carried out well. In this case, Bawaslu Kota Blitar has ensured clarity and consistency in communication through routine meetings with Ad Hoc supervisors. In addition, Bawaslu Kota Blitar also ensures that policy makers have a good understanding of the working mechanisms, responsibilities of each party, effective supervision strategies, and procedures related to reporting violations so that policy implementation can run optimally. 2). Resources in the implementation of the campaign stage supervision policy by Bawaslu Kota Blitar in the 2024 Simultaneous Regional Elections still require further attention or improvement, because there are several things that have not been met. In this case, although the quality of supervisors is quite good and competent, there are still shortcomings in the quantity/number of available supervisors. In terms of budget, the allocation of funds in the implementation of supervision at the campaign stage can also be said to be relatively small, so that an appropriate strategy is needed so that the needs for carrying out supervision can be met properly. In terms of facilities, it can be said that the facilities provided by the Blitar City Bawaslu in the form of Form A and the campaign stage complaint post to support the implementation of campaign stage supervision are quite good. In addition, the authority of the Blitar City Bawaslu as a supervisory institution has been clearly regulated in existing regulations/rules. However, to ensure the effectiveness of campaign stage supervision, more attention is still needed to the aspect of the quantity of human resources and adequate budget allocation. 3). The disposition in the implementation of the campaign stage supervision policy by the Blitar City Bawaslu in the 2024 Simultaneous Regional Elections has been carried out well. This is reflected in the good understanding of the supervisors of the rules/regulations, including technical guidelines for campaign stage supervision, to the mechanism for reporting violations at the campaign stage, which indicates a good level of cognition. The directions given by the Blitar City Bawaslu regarding the procedures and strategies for supervision at the campaign stage, to the mechanism for reporting violations, have also been responded to well by the supervisors by implementing a structured supervision strategy in the field. In addition, there has been a good intensity of response from the Blitar City Bawaslu to the challenges that arise in the supervision of the campaign stage by intensifying participatory supervision and conducting tiered evaluations. All of these aspects reflect that the Blitar City Bawaslu has been adaptive, strategic, and proactive in ensuring the effectiveness of supervision at the campaign stage. 4). In the implementation of the campaign stage supervision policy by the Blitar City Bawaslu in the 2024 Simultaneous Regional Elections, there has been a well-structured bureaucratic

structure. In this case, Bawaslu Blitar City has an organizational structure that has been regulated in Law Number 7 of 2017. In addition, in carrying out supervision at the campaign stage, Bawaslu Blitar City has a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) that has been regulated in the General Election Commission Regulation Number 13 of 2024 and the General Election Supervisory Body Regulation Number 12 of 2024. Thus, with this clear organizational structure and SOP, it can ensure that the implementation of supervision of the campaign stages can be carried out in a focused and consistent manner at all levels.

Overall, the implementation of the campaign stage supervision policy by Bawaslu Kota Blitar in the 2024 Simultaneous Regional Elections has been carried out optimally, although there are still several challenges, such as the lack of human resources in carrying out supervision and limitations in budget allocation. The success in implementing this policy is supported by effective communication, the availability of optimal resources, the attitude of the supervisors, and a well-structured bureaucratic structure. In the future, Bawaslu Kota Blitar needs to strengthen human resources and budget resources in order to ensure the effectiveness of supervision at the campaign stage.

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