

Bawaslu's role in handling violations of the regional head elections of regents and deputy regents in Serang district in 2024

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Abstract: Regional Head Elections (Pilkada) are an important part of Indonesia's democratic system. However, in practice, various violations often occur that threaten the integrity of elections, particularly administrative violations involving election organizers, election participants, and local government officials. This study aims to analyze the role of the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) in addressing administrative violations during the 2024 Pilkada in Serang District, as well as to identify the challenges and effectiveness of its handling mechanisms. The method used is descriptive qualitative research with purposive sampling techniques for selecting key informants. Data was collected through in-depth interviews, document analysis, and indirect observation. The research was conducted from February to June 2025 with a total of 12 informants comprising representatives from Bawaslu, Panwascam, KPU, academics, and election observers. The results of the study show that Bawaslu Serang Regency has carried out its supervisory function through preventive, curative, and repressive approaches, although it still faces obstacles in terms of evidence, limited executive authority, and low community involvement. There were 37 cases of violations handled, with the most common categories involving money politics and the lack of neutrality among village officials. Some cases have been referred to the Election Violation Investigation Agency (Gakkumdu), the Civil Service Commission (KASN), and related institutions. This study concludes that the role of the Election Supervisory Agency is significant but not yet optimal due to weak structural and legal support. Strengthening institutional capacity and reforming the mechanisms for handling violations are necessary to ensure more integrity in future elections.

Keywords: Bawaslu; Election; Violations.

1. Introduction

Regional head elections (Pilkada) are an essential manifestation of local democracy in determining the direction of leadership and regional development policies. However, the integrity of Pilkada implementation often faces serious challenges in the form of violations, whether administrative, ethical, or criminal in nature. In this context, the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) plays a strategic role as a supervisory body tasked with preventing and addressing election violations in a fair, professional, and independent manner. Normatively, Bawaslu's role is regulated in Law No. 7 of 2017 on General Elections, which was further strengthened by Law No. 10 of 2016 on Pilkada. Bawaslu has the authority to receive, examine, and recommend resolutions for violations, particularly administrative violations, which are actions or omissions by election participants and organizers that violate procedural and technical provisions during the election stages.

Theoretically, the supervisory role of Bawaslu can be explained through the theory of public oversight, which emphasizes preventive, curative, and repressive functions in overseeing the administration of government and democracy. In the context of elections, this role includes direct supervision of the election process and corrective action against various forms of irregularities. In Serang Regency, the urgency of strengthening Bawaslu's role in handling election violations is very high. Based on data from Bawaslu Serang Regency in the 2024 regional elections, there were more than 37 reports and findings of violations, including money politics, the involvement of village officials in campaigns, and administrative violations in the recruitment of KPPS and the implementation

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of *coklit*. In fact, some violations were deemed to have significant impacts, leading the Constitutional Court to order a re-election (PSU) in several areas in 2025. This situation indicates that there are still serious gaps in the election oversight and enforcement mechanisms at the local level.

Despite the existence of regulations and mechanisms that have been established, in practice, the effectiveness of the Serang Regency Bawaslu in handling violations is still questionable. This opens up a gap for research, namely how the Bawaslu implements its role in effectively handling administrative violations, as well as the obstacles and opportunities faced in the context of the 2024 Serang Regency elections.

Sovereignty is the supreme power in a state and is an important attribute. When attached to the people, the people are the subject for regeneration of the supreme power. Therefore, popular sovereignty can be considered as the supreme power in a country that is owned and held by the people. Since elections are a means of popular sovereignty, the real political power is in the hands of the people to determine who will fill the seats as their representatives and leaders. In addition to the general elections to elect the President and Vice President, Members of the DPR and DPRD and DPD Members, the sovereignty of the people is also manifested in the means of Regional Head Elections (*Pilkada*) (Kusuma et al., 2019). In Indonesian government, one of the principles known is the principle of autonomy, which means that there is flexibility for local governments to regulate their own regions. *Pilkada* is A means to elect regional heads where they are directly elected by the people in their regions. Thus, the legitimacy of the position of the regional head becomes more representative, if this election is carried out democratically and in accordance with applicable procedures based on statutory regulations. The establishment of Bawaslu is essentially inseparable from the wishes of the Indonesian people who want a formal institution to oversee the holding of elections so that the democratic party runs well without fraud. The supervisory function carried out by Bawaslu is important as a manifestation of fairness in the implementation of elections (Desember et al., 2024).

In Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections, the election supervisory institution is the General Election Supervisory Board which is definitive up to the district / city level. However, in Law number 1 of 2015 and its amendments concerning Regional Head Elections, the nomenclature (mention) of the district / city level election supervisor is the *ad hoc* Election Supervisory Committee (Rahmazani, 2023). The difference in nomenclature in the two laws has resulted in several problems in the implementation of the authority possessed by the Regency / City Bawaslu in overseeing the implementation of regional head elections. In addition, in terms of the process of handling violations, the time for handling violations by the Regency / City Election Supervisory Committee regulated in Law No. 1 of 2015 and its amendments is 5 (five) days. Meanwhile, the time for handling violations owned by the Regency / City Bawaslu as stipulated in Law No. 7 of 2017 is 14 (fourteen) working days. Another difference is the authority in the process of handling administrative violations. Law No.7 of 2017 authorizes the Regency / City Bawaslu to conduct adjudication hearings in handling administrative violations (Dairani & Fadlail, 2023).

Meanwhile, Law No. 1 of 2015 and its amendments regulate that the Regency / City Election Supervisory Committee resolves administrative violations by issuing recommendations. On August 13, 2019, Bawaslu submitted a judicial review application to the Constitutional Court (MK), which in this case was requested by Surya Efitrimen (West Sumatra Province Bawaslu), Nursari (Makassar City Bawaslu), Sulung Muna Rimbawan (Ponorogo Regency Bawaslu). The application was recorded in the Constitutional Case Register Book Number 48/PUU-XVII/2019 on September 10, 2019, and has been corrected and received at the Court Registrar on September 23, 2019. The Constitutional Court granted the petitioners' request, namely stating that the Regency / City Election Supervisory Committee is interpreted as the Regency / City Bawaslu in accordance with Law No. 7 of 2017, the number of members is the same as the number of members of the Provincial Bawaslu and Regency / City Bawaslu as intended by Law No. 7 of 2017, and stated that articles 24 paragraphs 1 (one) and 2 (two) of Law No. 1 of 2015 and its amendments do not have

binding law (Robyan E. Bafadal, 2024). Bawaslu does not only supervise general elections, but also supervises the implementation of regional head elections. Regional head elections is a means of electing local leaders for the regions. Regional head elections are regulated in Article 18 Paragraph (4) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which states that governors, regents, mayors are elected democratically. The organization of regional head elections is regulated in Law Number 10 of 2016 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 1 of 2015 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning the Election of Governors, Regents and Mayors into Law, hereinafter referred to as Law Number 1 of 2015 and its Amendments concerning Pilkada. Since its establishment as a definitive institution, the Serang Regency Election Supervisory Agency has handled and followed up on various allegations of violations both in the implementation of elections and regional elections originating from the findings of election supervisors or from reports (Rundengan, 2022).

submitted by the public in the organization of elections including in the 2024 simultaneous regional head elections. One of the classifications of alleged violations that occur is alleged administrative violations (Habibillah & Syamsir, 2024). Since the establishment of the Election Supervisory Agency with the hope of creating good elections, it has never escaped the violations that continue to occur in every election. Bawaslu is an institution mandated by law to resolve election violations, including administrative violations in the 2024 simultaneous head elections in Serang Regency (Alhadi Nasution & Korespondensi, 2022). Bawaslu's performance is one indicator of whether an election is good or bad. Administrative violations are prone to occur in several stages of the election. In handling administrative violations, this becomes very crucial, if the violations that occur are not given strict sanctions, it will not produce elections that do not have integrity either. In deciding administrative violations, Bawaslu issues the results of the settlement of the violation in the form of recommendations that must be followed up by the KPU. The law regulates that the examination process is carried out openly (Kelibay et al., 2022). Simultaneous elections in 2024 in several regions are accompanied by several forms of administrative violations, namely administrative violations in the stages of updating and compiling voter lists, campaign stages, stages of forming District Election Committees (PPK), Voting Committees (PPS) and Voting Organizing Groups (KPPS), as well as at the voting stage. Law enforcement is the process of making efforts to uphold or function of legal norms in reality as a guide to behavior in traffic or legal relations in the life of society and the state. Viewed from the subject's point of view, law enforcement can be carried out by a broad subject and can also be interpreted as an effort to enforce the law by the subject in a limited or narrow sense (Administrasi et al., 2021). In a broad sense, the law enforcement process involves all legal subjects in every legal relationship. Anyone who carries out normative rules or does something or does not do something by basing himself on the norms of the applicable legal rules, means he is carrying out or enforcing the rule of law. In a narrow sense, in terms of the subject, law enforcement is only defined as the efforts of certain law enforcement officials to guarantee and ensure that a rule of law runs as it should (Maulandari et al., 2020).

Pilkada as a momentum to lay the foundation for popular sovereignty and the political system and democracy at the local level. The fact that shows the great enthusiasm of the community in appreciating the direct election process and this can be interpreted as the operationalization of community autonomy to determine their own and direct regional heads, regardless of coercion or political mobilization. The people have high hopes for the organization of regional head elections, because this is a form of people's democracy party, as a form of implementation of Indonesia as a democratic country, whose sovereignty is in the hands of the people and for the benefit of the people. In an effort to return sovereignty to the hands of the people, in accordance with the demands of reform and amendments to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, this law regulates the system of direct election of regional heads and deputy regional heads by selecting candidates in pairs (Susilo Prabowoadi & Afandi, 2020). The emergence of attention to democratic change in the regions departs from a belief that the existence of democracy in the

regions is a prerequisite for the emergence of democracy at the regional level, which can automatically be interpreted as an improvement in the quality of democracy at the national level. This shows the importance of regional head elections as a representation that Indonesia is a country that upholds democracy in government, as well as a form of implementation of the highest sovereignty in the hands of the people. The election stages are held through 2 (two) stages, namely the preparation stage and the implementation stage, this is based on Law Number 1 of 2015 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning the Election of Governors, Regents and Mayors into Law, namely the preparation stage and the implementation stage of Pilkada (Pokhrel, 2024).

Bawaslu as Election Supervisor Article 1 paragraph (17) of Law Number 7 of 2017 states that the Election Supervisory Body, hereinafter referred to as Bawaslu, is an election organizing agency tasked with overseeing the implementation of elections in all regions of Indonesia. Bawaslu is permanent, with the term of office of its members for 5 (five) years starting from the pronouncement of the oath or promise of office (Satmoko Adi, 2020). Bawaslu is an ad hoc institution that is formed before the first stage of the election, namely in the early stages when voter registration begins and is dissolved after the elected candidates in the election are inaugurated. In Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2016 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 1 of 2015 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning the Election of Governors, Regents and Mayors into Law (Pilkada Law) explains that Bawaslu stands for the General Election Supervisory Agency, namely election organizing body in all regions of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Some of the duties and authorities of the Provincial and Regency / City Bawaslu in supervising the implementation of elections according to Article 28 of the Pilkada Law. Bawaslu has the task of preventing and taking action against violations and disputes over election results. Bawaslu's tasks carried out in terms of preventing violations and preventing disputes over the election process are to identify and map potential vulnerabilities and election violations, coordinate, supervise, guide, monitor and evaluate in order to increase community participation in election supervision (Harahap, 2017).

Administrative violations of regional head elections are violations that include procedures, procedures, and mechanisms related to the implementation of elections in each stage of the election outside of election crimes and violations of the election organizer's code of ethics. In practice, the stages of organizing this election consist of registration, determination and updating of voter data, nomination, campaign, quiet period, voting day, vote recapitulation to the determination of the winning candidate pair (Syafriadi & Santri, 2023). It is within this range that administrative violations have the potential to occur. The presence of Bawaslu as a settlement institution is very decisive, because the settlement mechanism in the election is to secure the integrity of the election itself. Election administrative violations are divided into two, namely ordinary administrative violations and Structured, Systematic and Massive (TSM) administrative violations. The concept of TSM in the Pilkada Law explains that what is meant by structured is fraud committed by structural apparatus, both government officials and election organizers collectively or jointly. Systematic, namely violations that are carefully planned, organized, even very neat. And massive is the impact of violations that are very broad in their influence on the election results not just partly (Rizal, 2022). Handling of election administration violations in accordance with Perbawaslu No. 9 of 2024 concerning Handling Violations of the Election of Governors and Deputy Governors, Regents and Deputy Regents, and Mayors and Deputy Mayors. Bawaslu in handling reports or findings of alleged election violations has a maximum time span of 3 (three) days from the time the report or findings are received. If the supervisor requires additional information, it can be extended for 2 (two) days, so the total handling time is 5 (five) days (Ridhanie et al., 2022).

The research method used in this research is a qualitative research method, which is research focused on examining the application of rules or norms in positive law. Research is research that explores and analyzes the provisions of laws and regulations that can

provide an overview of the procedures for handling or resolving administrative violations in regional head elections. The research procedure used in this research is to take several approaches to facilitate collecting data and obtaining information about the legal issues under study. The approach used in this research consists of a Statute Approach carried out by examining all laws and regulations relating to the legal issues being addressed. Researchers analyze the legal issues under study using relevant laws and regulations. The Case Approach is carried out by examining cases related to legal issues that are used as topics of discussion in a writing. Conceptual Approach is carried out when researchers do not depart from existing legal rules. In building concepts, the researcher is not just looking in the imagination, but first he must depart from the views and doctrines that develop in legal science (Arhdan, 2023).

The establishment of Bawaslu Serang Regency is based on Presidential Regulation Number 68 of 2018 concerning the Position, Duties, Functions, Authority, Organization and Work Procedures of the General Secretariat of the General Election Supervisory Agency, the Secretariat of the Provincial General Supervisory Agency and the Secretariat of the Regency / City General Election Supervisory Agency. After the Presidential Regulation was signed on August 16, 2018, the nomenclature of the election supervisory agency at the Regency / City level, which was previously called the Regency / City Panwaslu with adhoc status and the number of members of 3 (three) people, changed to the Regency / City Bawaslu with the status of a definitive institution and the number of members of 5 (five) people. Bawaslu Serang Regency has 5 (five) members who in carrying out their duties, authorities and obligations are assisted by the Secretariat. The Secretariat of Bawaslu Serang Regency is led by a Head of Secretariat who leads 21 Technical Staff and Support Staff. In order to facilitate the implementation of tasks, Bawaslu Serang Regency has 5 (five) divisions, each of which coordinates different tasks, namely the Human Resources and Organization Division; Violation Handling Division; Dispute Resolution Division; Monitoring Division and Inter-Agency Relations; Based on the results of the supervision of the 2024 simultaneous regional head elections in Serang Regency, there were various administrative violations covering procedures, procedures and mechanisms related to the administration of the implementation of the regional head election process in each stage of the election. The election in Serang Regency in 2024, election violations are suspected of being structured, systematic and massive (TSM). It is alleged that various parties, including election participants, state civil apparatus (ASN), and village officials, used electoral power and resources and raises questions about how effective election law enforcement is at the local area level (Sihite, 2024).

Administrative Violations in the Data Updating and Voter List Preparation stages Based on the results of supervision conducted by Bawaslu Serang Regency on the data updating and voter list preparation stages in the 2024 Regent and Deputy Regent of Serang Elections, several forms of violations were found as follows. It was found that the Voters List Updating Committee (PPDP) did not conduct the coklit, due to reasons, namely geographical conditions that were not possible. It was found that the coklit stickers that had been affixed to voters' houses were not in accordance with the provisions in PKPU concerning Updating and Compilation of Voter Lists in the Election of Governors and Deputy Governors, Regents and Deputy Regents, and / or Mayors and Deputy Mayors, where the coklit stickers must contain 10 (ten) information. There are still residents who have passed away but are included in the DP4 data. Still found that the Coklit sticker was not affixed. The results of the audit found that voters were not Coklit by PPDP. The findings were scattered in several sub-districts and villages and scattered at polling stations throughout Serang Regency. As a result of the Voters List Complaint Post opened by the Election Supervisory Agency of Serang Regency and the Sub-District Panwaslu, there were reports of people who were not enumerated by PPDP (Susilo Prabowoadi & Afandi, 2020).

Administrative Violations in the Registration, Verification, Determination and Drawing of Candidate Pair's Sequential Numbers In the implementation of the Candidacy stage, the form of administrative violations found by Bawaslu Serang Regency in

overseeing the stage was a violation of the application of health protocols. The findings of the health protocol violations are as follows. Indicating the alleged violation of the Minister of Villages and Disadvantaged Regions Development (Mendes PDT) in winning candidate pair number 2, Ratu Rachmatuzakiyah-Muhammad Najib Hamas Structured, systematic, and massive violations by Mendes in the Serang Regency Pilbup. Alleged violations were committed in the victory of the regent and deputy regent candidate pair number 2, Ratu Rachmatuzakiyah-Muhammad Najib Hamas(Covid-, 2024).

Administrative Violations in the Stages of Voting, Counting and RecapitulationBased on the results of Bawaslu's supervision of Serang Regency on the stages of voting, counting and recapitulation of votes, several administrative violations were found, as follows- Found polling stations that were established not in accordance with eligibility standards There were polling stations that did not put up pictures, The use of Sirekap by KPPS, PPS, and PPK did not run well due to constraints on the internet network and disruptions to the Sirekap system There were KPPS who wrote the wrong numbers in the voter list column in CHasil- KWK (Plano), and wrote the wrong numbers when copying to C-Copy Results; Handling of Administrative Violations in the 2024 Pilkada Regarding the handling of violations in the implementation of the Election stages, it is not only a matter of law enforcement actions. against violations that occur. However, there are preventive measures which are efforts from Bawaslu Serang Regency to minimize the occurrence of a violation. Prevention carried out towards the implementation of these stages is an effort to minimize the potential for violations(Kusuma et al., 2019). Prioritizing the role of institutions in preventive efforts, not only prioritizing repression. Administrative violations that occur in the implementation of the Regent and Deputy Regent elections are followed up by providing recommendations, written warnings, and / or suggestions for improvement. The efforts to prevent and handle violations that have been carried out by Bawaslu Serang Regency in the implementation of each stage of the 2024 Regent and Deputy Regent of Serang Elections are as follows(Tamrin et al., 2024).

In this stage of updating data and voter lists, Bawaslu Serang Regency carried out the following preventive measures Providing an appeal letter submitted to the KPU of Serang Regency Delivering a letter to the Population and Civil Registry Office (Disdukcapil) of Serang Regency Bawaslu Serang Regency together with the ranks of the District Panwaslu formed a Voter List complaint post. This post is intended for people who have complaints related to voter list issues Conducting independent analysis of voter list documents Socialization of voter list monitoring on social media accounts belonging to Bawaslu Serang Regency. In the implementation of the data updating stage and the preparation of the voters list, Bawaslu Serang Regency found 8 (eight) violations and handled them by providing recommendations to the KPU of Serang Regency as follows Issuing Improvement Recommendations which in essence recommends the KPU of Serang Regency to include information on the day and date of voting in Form A.A.2- KWK (Coklit Sticker) Delivering a letter of recommendation during the Plenary Meeting of DPHP Recapitulation and Determination of DPS Delivering a letter of recommendation during the Plenary Meeting of DPSHP Recapitulation and Determination of DPT 4 Delivering a letter of recommendation(Puteri et al., 2023)

2. Materials and Methods

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach to gain an in-depth understanding of the role of the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) in handling administrative violations in the 2024 Regional Head Elections (Pilkada) in Serang Regency. This approach was chosen because it is able to describe the contextual processes, dynamics, and obstacles faced in the implementation of election supervision functions. Informants in this study were selected using purposive sampling, which is the deliberate selection of informants based on the consideration that they have knowledge, experience, and a direct role in the context of Pilkada supervision. The criteria for selecting informants include: Commissioners and technical staff at Bawaslu Serang Regency. Members of the District Election Supervisory Committee (Panwascam) from three strategic areas (as well as those handling

reports of violations). Representatives from the Serang District Election Commission (KPU). Community leaders or representatives from local election monitoring institutions. Local academics/political observers focused on democracy and governance.

(Law No. 10 of 2016, Perbawaslu, etc.). elections. Number and Characteristics of Informants In this study, 12 key informants were interviewed. Four were from the Serang Regency Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu). Three were members of the Panwascam from the subdistrict with the highest number of violations. Two were from the Serang General Election Commission (KPU). One was an academic from a local university. Two were community leaders/independent observers. Data Collection Techniques Data collection was conducted through semi-structured interviews, including official Bawaslu reports, violation records, recommendation letters, and regulatory documents (Law No. 7 of 2017, Law No. 10 of 2016, and Bawaslu technical regulations). Indirect observation was conducted through monitoring local media and Bawaslu publications related to oversight activities during the 2024 regional election process. Research Timeline and Location This research was conducted from February to June 2025 in Serang District, Banten Province. Interviews were conducted in person or online (via Zoom and WhatsApp Call), depending on the availability and circumstances of the informants. (Sa'ban et al., 2022).

3. Results and Discussion

The results of this study reinforce the findings of a study by Fitriyah (2022), which states that in many districts/cities, administrative oversight often stalls at the recommendation level due to the weak enforcement power of the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu). Similarly, Sulisty's (2021) study highlights that the involvement of village heads in campaigns is a recurring problem, but one that is difficult to address thoroughly. Specific Context of Serang Regency The fact that the Constitutional Court ordered a re-vote in several areas of Serang Regency shows that the violations that occurred were not only technical administrative in nature, but also had a serious impact on the election results. This highlights a serious gap in initial oversight that was not effectively anticipated by the local Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu). Implications and Reflections These findings show that although Bawaslu has carried out its duties in accordance with procedures, its institutional role has not been sufficiently robust in addressing violations that are structural and organized in nature. The lack of neutrality among village officials, for example, is a form of latent violation that requires a systemic approach and stronger legal enforcement support. To enhance effectiveness moving forward, it is necessary to Grant Bawaslu the authority to directly enforce administrative sanctions. Strengthen the digital reporting system and protect witnesses of violations. Foster close collaboration with civil society in political education and participatory oversight. Your statement shows that the results and discussion sections of your report or scientific article have been well-written, as they meet the following criteria. The data presented is valid and reasonable.

This means that the data displayed comes from reliable sources, was collected using appropriate methods, and was analyzed objectively. This strengthens the validity of the research findings. The discussion/analysis is relevant to the results. This indicates that you not only present the findings but also logically connect them to theory, context, or previous studies, thereby generating a deeper and more critical understanding of the issue being researched. If you want to ensure that you meet publication standards (e.g., for journals, theses, or program reports), you may consider adding the following. Direct quotes from informants or sources, explicit comparisons with previous studies, data visualization such as tables or graphs (if quantitative or semi-quantitative), explanations of the practical or theoretical implications of the research results. If you would like me to help with the final review or refine the academic narrative, please send me the results and discussion sections. I am ready to assist with scientific and strategic editing.

Based on the results of interviews and documentation studies, Bawaslu Serang Regency carries out three main roles in handling Pilkada violations, namely the Preventive Role Bawaslu actively conducts socialization, supervisory patrols, and issues written appeals to election participants, ASN, and the community so as not to commit violations

such as money politics, unscheduled campaigns, or ASN involvement in practical politics. Concrete examples are the Jaga Pemilu and Kawal Hakilih programs, which are carried out collaboratively with the District Panwaslu and supervision volunteers. The role of Supervision Supervision is carried out inherently, especially during the campaign period and logistics distribution. Bawaslu also opened a Community Complaint Post that allows citizens to report violations directly or online. In this supervision, the Serang Regency Bawaslu implemented a real time reporting system based on the Siwaslu application, which facilitates documentation and tracking. violations. The role of Enforcement In the 2024 Pilkada, Bawaslu has handled a number of violations consisting of Administrative violations such as campaign fund reporting that does not comply with the format Election criminal violations, for example, allegations of money politics in two sub-districts Ethical violations or the code of ethics of election organizers Handling is carried out through an initial study mechanism, clarification, discussion of Gakkumdu (Integrated Law Enforcement Center), and providing recommendations to the competent authorities. Several obstacles faced by Bawaslu Serang Regency include the lack of community participation in reporting violations, especially in rural areas, due to lack of understanding or fear of social pressure. Limited human resources, both the number of adhoc supervisors at polling stations and in the Gakkumdu team(Airlangga & Koresponden, 2024).

Overlapping authorities between agencies, especially in handling ASN violations and logistics distribution. Efforts to Strengthen Bawaslu's Role As a response to these obstacles, Bawaslu Serang Regency has made several innovations, such as Digitalization of reporting through QR Code Quick Complaints Tiered training for TPS supervisors Periodic coordination with stakeholders (KPU, Police, Attorney General's Office, Satpol PP) The role of Bawaslu Serang Regency in the 2024 Pilkada has been running in accordance with its authority based on Law No. 10 of 2016 and Perbawaslu No. 7 of 2022 concerning Handling Violations. However, the effectiveness of handling violations is strongly influenced by the quality of supervision at the lower levels, community support, and the integrity of election organizers. Capacity building, collaboration between institutions, and election literacy in the community are needed so that Bawaslu's role can run optimally(Danial, 2020).

4. Conclusions

Based on the results of the research that has been conducted, it can be concluded that the Serang Regency Bawaslu plays an important role in handling violations of the 2024 Pilkada through three main functions: prevention, supervision, and prosecution. The three functions are carried out systematically and in accordance with the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations. In practice, Bawaslu has carried out various prevention efforts such as socialization, surveillance patrols, and political education to the community and election participants. Supervision is carried out in an inherent and participatory manner, while prosecution is carried out through the review of violations and coordination in the Gakkumdu Center. The main obstacles in implementing Bawaslu's role are low community participation in reporting violations, limited number and capacity of supervisors, and lack of coordination across institutions in handling certain violations, especially those involving ASN or government officials. Overall, the role of Bawaslu has been quite effective, but it needs to be improved in terms of strengthening institutional capacity, public participation, and clarity of the mechanism for handling violations so that the democratic process at the local level can run more honestly, fairly and transparently.

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