

ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE OF THE BAWASLU IN REGARDING VIOLATIONS OF CAMPAIGN PROTECTION INSTALLATION IN THE 2024 ELECTION IN CIREBON CITY

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Abstract: *Installation of Teaching Aids Campaign (ITAC) is one of the instrument important in implementation campaign functioning elections convey participant vision, mission and programs elections to society. However, in practice, installing ITACs often cause various violation to provision regulation legislation, both related to with location, procedures installation, as well as compliance to regulations area. Phenomenon height ITAC violations in the Election Simultaneously The year 2024 in Cirebon City shows existence problem in effectiveness enforcement law elections and coordination between institution supervisor. Based on condition said, research This aim For analyze form violation ITAC installation as well study effectiveness enforcement The legal framework is regulated by the Cirebon City Election Supervisory Agency. This study uses an empirical legal research method with a qualitative approach. Data were obtained through interviews with election organizers, field observations, and descriptively analyzed documentation studies. The results indicate that violations of campaign materials ITAC are still dominated by installation in prohibited locations and violations of Regional Regulations. Law enforcement has been carried out through prevention, regulation, and cross-agency coordination mechanisms, but its effectiveness has not been optimal due to low compliance by election participants, limited supervision, and less than optimal coordination between stakeholders. Therefore, strengthening regulations, supervision, and legal awareness of election participants is needed to realize an orderly and integrity-based campaign.*

Keywords: *Campaign props, election violations, election law enforcement, Bawaslu, 2024 Simultaneous Elections.*

I. INTRODUCTION

General elections are the primary instrument for realizing popular sovereignty in a democratic state (Yusuf et al. 2024). In the Indonesian constitutional system, the implementation of elections is a manifestation of the mandate of Article 1 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which affirms that sovereignty rests with the people and is exercised according to the Constitution. Therefore, every stage of the election must be held democratically, honestly, fairly, and with integrity to guarantee the legitimacy of election results and public trust in the democratic system (Dawood, 2021). (Daniller, 2019)

Mohamad Faisal Alamsyah, Ismayana, Zelfi Ghaffar Aufiya

One of the most vulnerable stages in the election process is the campaign. Campaigns not only serve as a means of political communication between election participants and voters but also serve as a medium for public political education. Through campaigns, election participants convey their vision, mission, programs, and political image to the public in order to gain electoral support. In practice, the use of campaign materials ITAC remains the dominant campaign instrument in Indonesia, even though advances in digital technology have expanded campaign space to online media. The existence of ITAC remains significant because it can reach the public directly through strategic public spaces (Dobber & De Vreese, 2022).

However, the installation of ITAC often raises various legal issues. Violations such as installation at government facilities, places of worship, educational institutions, green open spaces, sidewalks, and locations that disrupt public order are still frequently found in every election. This situation indicates a discrepancy between the legal norms governing the installation of ITAC and its implementation in the field. However, normatively, the installation of ITAC is regulated by Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections, General Elections Commission Regulation Number 15 of 2023 concerning Election Campaigns, and various regional regulations governing the implementation of advertising. In the context of Cirebon City, these regulations are also strengthened through Cirebon City Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of Advertising, which emphasizes aspects of aesthetics, safety, order, and harmony with city spatial planning.

From a modern electoral law perspective, regulating campaign media and materials is crucial for maintaining election integrity. Various international studies have shown that effective campaign regulation is closely linked to the quality of democracy, election transparency, and the protection of the public sphere from excessive political exploitation (Dommett & Zhu, 2022; Farrand, 2024; Barclay, 2023; Stafford, 2024). Therefore, regulations on the installation of campaign materials are intended not only to regulate the administrative aspects of campaigns but also to maintain a balance between freedom of political expression and the public interest.

Many studies have been conducted on election campaigns and campaign materials. Aliwafa et al.'s (2025) study examined the governance of campaign material installation from an environmental law perspective. Oktavia, Budiaman, and Noviawati (2024) examined the compliance of campaign material installation with the provisions of the General Elections Commission Regulation Number 15 of 2023. Meanwhile, Asnawi, Suprayoga, and Ananda (2025) focused more on the implementation of campaign material removal by local governments. These studies indicate that the APK issue is still dominated by administrative, implementation, and technical policy studies.

However, there is a lack of research specifically analyzing the relationship between the election legal regime and regional legal regimes in enforcing the law against violations of the installation of advertising materials. Most previous research has focused on the effectiveness of monitoring or controlling advertising materials ITAC without thoroughly examining the synchronization of norms between the Election Law, the General Elections Commission, and regional regulations governing advertising. Furthermore, there is little research examining the coordinating role between Bawaslu and the Public Order Agency in enforcing the law against advertising materials violations at the regional level. the show there is an important research gap For reviewed more carry on.

Based on the research gap, the research This offer novelty in the form of analysis juridical to arrangement installation tool props campaign with put law elections and law area as One unity system regulation. Research it also examines the enforcement model laws involving Bawaslu and Satpol PP as actor main in supervision and regulation of ITAC,

especially in Cirebon City. With Thus, research This No only analyze aspect normative ITAC settings, but also evaluate effectiveness implementation and coordination institutional in enforcement the law.

Based on description mentioned, the problems studied in study This is: (1) how arrangement law installation tool props campaign by candidates member legislative according to provision regulation applicable legislation; and (2) how effort enforcement law to violation installation tool props campaign by candidates member legislative. The purpose of study This is For analyze arrangement law installation tool props campaign by candidates member legislative as well as study effort enforcement law to violation installation tool props campaign in organization elections.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

Study This is study law normative with approach juridical normative which studies arrangement law about installation tool props campaign (ITAC) by candidates member legislative in perspective law election. The study was conducted through analysis to regulation legislation, doctrine law, principle law, and relevant literature For evaluate suitability between legal norms with practice ITAC installation in the field .

Research data obtained through studies bibliography and interviews with Cirebon City Election Supervisory Agency and Cirebon City Satpol PP as informants who have authority in monitoring and regulation of ITAC. Next, the data is analyzed in a way qualitative through interpretation and construction law with connect fact empirical and provisions applicable law For produce conclusion about effectiveness enforcement law to violation ITAC installation in organization elections.

III. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Supervision of the Installation of Campaign Materials by the Cirebon City Election Supervisory Agency

Oversight of the installation of Campaign Materials (ITAC) is a crucial part of maintaining election integrity and ensuring election participants' compliance with statutory provisions. Based on research findings, the Cirebon City Elections Supervisory Agency carries out its oversight function through two main approaches: prevention and enforcement. The prevention approach is implemented before violations occur through outreach and political education for election participants, campaign teams, community organizations, youth organizations, and student organizations. Meanwhile, the enforcement approach is implemented after violations of the provisions regarding the installation of ITAC are discovered.

These findings were reinforced by the results of an interview with the Chairperson of the Cirebon City Election Supervisory Agency, Mrs. Devi, who stated:

"Bawaslu's performance in overseeing campaign materials includes prevention and enforcement. Prevention occurs before violations occur, and enforcement occurs after violations occur. To address this, we conduct outreach and education for election participants, conducted by Bawaslu through events inviting community organizations, youth organizations, student organizations, political parties (legislative candidates), and campaign teams."

The research results show that Bawaslu's oversight model is not solely focused on enforcement but also on building legal awareness among election participants. This approach aligns with the principle of preventing election violations, which positions oversight as both an educational and corrective instrument. From an election law perspective, Bawaslu's oversight implements its oversight function across all stages of the election, as mandated by Law Number

7 of 2017 concerning General Elections. Therefore, the success of oversight is measured not only by the number of violations prosecuted, but also by the supervisory body's ability to prevent violations from occurring in the first place.

B. Forms of Violations in the Installation of Campaign Materials and Law Enforcement

The research results show that various forms of violations regarding the installation of advertising materials (ITAC) in Cirebon City for the 2024 Election are still found. These violations generally involve the installation of APK in locations prohibited by laws and local regulations. Based on data from the Cirebon City Elections Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu), 112 APKs were found to violate Cirebon City Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of Advertising. These violations include the installation of APKs on electricity poles, telephone poles, and traffic lights. In addition, 16 APKs were also found to violate the provisions of PKPU Number 33 of 2018 because they were installed in places of worship, hospitals, health care facilities, government buildings, and educational institutions.

The findings were explained by the Chairman of the Cirebon City Bawaslu as follows:

"Bawaslu has been monitoring the posters and found 112 violations, such as those posted on electricity poles, telephone poles, and traffic lights. Furthermore, 16 violations of KPU Regulation No. 33 of 2018 were found, including those posted in places of worship, hospitals, healthcare facilities, government buildings, and educational institutions."

For these violations, Bawaslu first imposes administrative sanctions in the form of a notification or written warning to the election participant or campaign team concerned. If no action is taken, Bawaslu then issues a recommendation to the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) to enforce order and remove the violating campaign materials. These findings indicate that the law enforcement mechanism for campaign materials violations is still dominated by an administrative approach. Sanctions generally take the form of written warnings, revocation of campaign materials, or relocation of the campaign materials. This situation reflects that the orientation of law enforcement is more directed at restoring public order than providing a deterrent effect to perpetrators of violations.

C. Coordination between Bawaslu and Satpol PP in APK Regulation

Controlling APKs that violate provision law No done in a way directly by Bawaslu, but rather through coordination with Civil Service Police Unit Praja (Satpol PP) as institutions that have authority order in the field. Relationship institutional This show existence collaborative enforcement pattern in enforcement law elections.

Based on results interview with Mr. Aladin as Head of Investigation and Investigation Cirebon City Public Order Agency , enforcement started with activity monitoring to the installed APK . If found suspicion violations , Satpol PP does not necessarily do removal , but rather moreover formerly do announcement to party related and coordinated with Election Supervisory Agency .

"If the APK installation does indeed result in a violation, the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) will not immediately remove it. Instead, we will send a letter to the party supporting the APK. If no action is taken, we will immediately coordinate with the Elections Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu). If the installation does indeed constitute a violation, we will immediately take action."

This coordination pattern demonstrates that law enforcement against ITAC is carried out through a hierarchical administrative mechanism that prioritizes due process and inter-institutional coordination. However, in practice, this coordinative relationship also has the potential to lead to delays in action as each party awaits action from the other institution.

D. Factors Inhibiting Law Enforcement Against ITAC Violations

Factors that hinder the effectiveness of law enforcement against ITAC installation violations. the includes :

1. The existence of rules that are open to multiple interpretations so that cause difference interpretation in implementation in the field;
2. The low understanding participant elections to permitted and prohibited locations For APK installation;
3. Weak legal sanctions because most violations are only subject to administrative sanctions;
4. Lack of internal party supervision political to cadres and volunteers;
5. Limitations personnel Satpol PP in reach all areas of Cirebon City;
6. Limitations budget operational supervision and regulation.

Findings the reinforced by the statement Chairman Cirebon City Election Supervisory Agency: "There are several factors that make violation This taking place. First weakness control from leader political parties. Even leader political party tend let cadre or the volunteers do violation in ITAC installation for popularity party. Second weakness rule sanctions to political parties that violate, because violation This only sanctions administrative, only reprimand, no There is sanctions firmly. Besides that, Satpol PP also faces obstacle technical in the form of limitations personnel and budget operational in do supervision fields in five sub-districts in the Cirebon City area. Conditions This influential to effectiveness and speed handling APK violation.

If analyzed use theory effectiveness enforcement law Soerjono Soekanto, obstacles the reflect problems in five factors main enforcement law, namely factor law, factors enforcer law, factors facilities and amenities , factors society, as well as factor culture law . With Thus, the problems ITAC violations not solely caused by weakness regulations, but also influenced by the low level of culture compliance the law of the participants elections.

E. Analysis Juridical to Effectiveness ITAC Law Enforcement

In a way juridical, high number violation ITAC installation shows that implementation of legal norms elections Not yet walk optimally. In fact, the goal main ITAC settings are create

justice between participant elections, guarding order general, and ensure implementation ethical and integrity- based campaigns.

The existence of 112 violations to Regional Regulations and 16 violations against PKPU shows existence gap between legal norms (das sollen) and reality implementation in the field (das sein). Violation the potential cause injustice Because participant election violations get exposure more politics big compared to participants who comply rules. From perspective theory enforcement law, condition the show that effectiveness law No only determined by the existence of clear rules , but also by consistency implementation . Enforcement the law that only reprimand - oriented administrative tend No give effect deterrent so that the same violation potential repeated in the election next.

Therefore that, is necessary strengthening mechanism enforcement law through harmonization regulation, improvement capacity supervision, as well as strengthening sanctions more administrative progressive to violation repeated. In addition, supervision participatory public need strengthened as form control social to implementation appropriate campaign with principle democracy and supremacy law.

IV. CONCLUSION

Supervision participatory process carried out by the Cirebon City Election Supervisory Agency in Election Simultaneously The year 2024 shows that involvement public own role strategic in strengthen integrity and quality democracy electoral in the region. Various socialization and education programs politics, formation cadre supervisor participatory, as well as collaboration with organization society, youth, academics and the media have contribute to increasing awareness public For involved in supervision stages election. Although Thus , the effectiveness supervision participatory Still face a number of obstacles, such as limitations source Power human and budget, conditions geographical area that is sufficient wide , low understanding part public about mechanism reporting violations, as well as Still existence culture apathy and worry to impact social from reporting violation election. Findings study This show that supervision participatory No only functioning as instrument supervision addition for Bawaslu, but also become means strengthening democracy that encourages transparency, accountability, and legitimacy organization election. Therefore that, is necessary strengthening capacity institutional Bawaslu, expansion education sustainable politics, utilization technology information in reporting violations, as well as development of a more collaborative model inclusive with all over stakeholders interests in order to improve effectiveness supervision participatory in the upcoming elections come.

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