

EVALUATION OF OVERSIGHT BY THE GENERAL ELECTION SUPERVISORY BODY DURING THE 2024 SIMULTANEOUS REGIONAL HEAD ELECTIONS IN CIAMIS REGENCY

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the evaluation of the supervision conducted by the Ciamis Regency Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) during the 2024 Simultaneous Regional Head Elections. The study employs a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. Data were collected through observation, interviews, and document analysis involving nine informants: the Chairperson of Bawaslu Ciamis Regency; members of the Prevention, Community Participation, and Public Relations Division; members of the Violation Handling, Data, and Information Division; two Chairpersons of the District Election Supervisory Committees (Panwascam); two Village/Ward Election Supervisors (PKD); a representative from the Independent Election Monitoring Committee (KIPP); and a member of the public. The analysis is based on the Context, Input, Process, Product (CIPP) evaluation model proposed by Suryadin et al. (2022). The results indicate that the supervision carried out by Bawaslu Ciamis Regency aligned with its institutional duties and functions across all evaluation dimensions, although it was not yet fully optimal. Challenges encountered included limited human resources and supervisory support facilities, low public participation in participatory oversight, local political dynamics, and suboptimal documentation and publication of supervision results. Various efforts were made to address these challenges, including increased outreach and political education, the strengthening of participatory oversight, improved coordination with supervisory staff and relevant agencies, human resource capacity building through training and technical guidance, and the optimization of documentation and publication via social media, the official website, and the Information and Documentation Management Officer (PPID) service. Overall, the supervision conducted by Bawaslu Ciamis Regency contributed positively to supporting the conduct of the 2024 Simultaneous Regional Head Elections in a manner that was democratic, transparent, and characterized by integrity.

Keywords: Bawaslu, CIPP Model, Evaluation, Regional Head Election (Pilkada) Supervision.

A. INTRODUCTION

The 2024 Simultaneous Regional Head Election (Pilkada) represents one of the most important instruments for strengthening democracy in Indonesia, aiming to establish democratic, accountable, and legitimate local governments. To ensure that the electoral

process is conducted in accordance with the principles of direct, general, free, secret, honest, and fair elections, an effective supervisory system must be implemented throughout every stage of the electoral process. In this regard, the General Election Supervisory Agency (Badan Pengawas Pemilihan Umum/Bawaslu) plays a strategic role as the institution responsible for preventing electoral violations, supervising election administration, handling alleged violations, and resolving disputes arising during the electoral process. The effectiveness of these supervisory functions is a key determinant of the quality of democracy and the level of public trust in election outcomes (Materu et al., 2025).

Numerous studies have shown that election supervision in Indonesia continues to face several challenges, including limitations in human resources, supporting facilities, inter-agency coordination, and the complexity of handling electoral violations (Rohid, 2021). Furthermore, the rapid development of information technology, the increasing influence of political activities on social media, and the dynamic nature of local political environments have added further complexity to election supervision. These conditions require Bawaslu not only to detect and respond to electoral violations but also to develop preventive strategies that are adaptive, participatory, and responsive to regional needs (Khalyubi et al., 2021).

As one of the regions conducting the 2024 Simultaneous Regional Head Election, Ciamis Regency possesses unique social, geographical, and political characteristics that influence the implementation of election supervision. Based on preliminary observations and available data, several issues were identified, including alleged campaign violations involving government officials, findings of irregularities during the voter data verification and validation stage (*coklit*), limitations in human resources, the suboptimal utilization of electoral vulnerability mapping, and various technical constraints encountered during supervisory activities. These findings indicate that election supervision continues to face significant challenges that may affect the overall effectiveness of the regional election process.

Evaluating the implementation of election supervision is therefore essential to determine the extent to which supervisory functions have achieved their intended objectives and to identify the factors influencing their effectiveness. In this study, the evaluation is conducted using the Context, Input, Process, Product (CIPP) evaluation model developed by Stufflebeam, as cited in Suryadin et al. (2022). This model was selected because it provides a comprehensive framework for assessing program needs (context), resource readiness (input), implementation processes (process), and achieved outcomes (product). Consequently, the evaluation is not limited to measuring final outcomes but also systematically examines the entire process of election supervision.

Although numerous studies have examined election supervision, most have focused on electoral law enforcement, participatory supervision, or the institutional effectiveness of Bawaslu in general. Research specifically evaluating the implementation of regional election supervision using the CIPP evaluation model at the regency level remains relatively limited. Therefore, this study offers a research novelty by evaluating the supervisory performance of Bawaslu Ciamis Regency during the 2024 Simultaneous Regional Head Election through the CIPP framework, thereby providing a more comprehensive understanding of supervisory practices, the challenges encountered, and the improvements required.

Based on the foregoing discussion, this study aims to analyze the evaluation of election supervision conducted by Bawaslu Ciamis Regency during the 2024 Simultaneous Regional Head Election using the Context, Input, Process, and Product (CIPP) dimensions. The findings are expected to contribute to the advancement of public policy evaluation literature, particularly in the field of election supervision, while also providing practical recommendations for Bawaslu to enhance the effectiveness of election supervision in future regional elections.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

Program Evaluation Theory (CIPP Model)

Program evaluation is a systematic process of collecting, analyzing, and utilizing information to assess the quality, effectiveness, and overall success of a program or policy. One of the most widely applied evaluation frameworks in public administration research is the Context, Input, Process, Product (CIPP) model developed by Stufflebeam. The CIPP model views evaluation as a decision-support tool by examining program needs, available resources, implementation processes, and achieved outcomes. This approach not only measures the final success of a program but also identifies strengths and weaknesses at each stage of implementation, thereby providing valuable information for future policy improvement. Therefore, the CIPP model is highly relevant for evaluating the supervisory functions carried out by the General Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) during the 2024 Simultaneous Regional Head Election in Ciamis Regency (Stufflebeam & Zhang, 2017).

Indicators of the CIPP Evaluation Model

- Context
- Input
- Process
- Product

Supervision Theory

Supervision is one of the essential functions of public administration aimed at ensuring that organizational activities are implemented in accordance with established plans, standards, and regulations. It involves a systematic process of monitoring, inspection, assessment, and corrective action whenever deviations from established objectives or procedures are identified. Within a democratic system of governance, supervision plays a strategic role in promoting transparency, accountability, effectiveness, and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. It also serves as a preventive mechanism against the abuse of authority and procedural violations, thereby enabling organizations to achieve their objectives efficiently and responsibly. Consequently, supervision theory provides a relevant conceptual foundation for analyzing the supervisory functions performed by the General Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) throughout every stage of the 2024 Simultaneous Regional Head Election (Siagian, 2016). Indicators of Supervision:

- Establishment of supervisory standards
- Monitoring of implementation
- Measurement and evaluation of performance
- Identification of deviations

- Corrective actions

Election Theory

Elections constitute the primary instrument of a democratic system, enabling citizens to elect their leaders and representatives through processes that are direct, universal, free, secret, honest, and fair. Elections serve as a mechanism for exercising popular sovereignty as mandated by the constitution while simultaneously providing political legitimacy to elected governments. Democratic elections require independent electoral management bodies and effective supervisory mechanisms to ensure that every stage of the electoral process complies with applicable legal provisions. In addition to safeguarding citizens' political rights, election supervision is essential for maintaining the integrity, credibility, and public trust in electoral outcomes. Therefore, election theory provides an important conceptual framework for examining the supervisory role of Bawaslu in overseeing the 2024 Simultaneous Regional Head Election (Norris, 2022). Indicators of Democratic Elections

- Direct
- Universal
- Free
- Secret
- Honest
- Fair

C. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study employs a qualitative approach with a case study design to evaluate the implementation of election supervision conducted by the General Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) of Ciamis Regency during the 2024 Simultaneous Regional Head Election. A qualitative approach was selected because it enables an in-depth understanding of the supervisory process, the challenges encountered, and the strategies implemented to enhance the effectiveness of election supervision. Meanwhile, the case study design was chosen because the research focuses on a single case, namely Bawaslu Ciamis Regency, thereby allowing for a comprehensive analysis of the phenomenon under investigation (Sugiyono, 2013; Materu et al., 2025).

The research was conducted at Bawaslu Ciamis Regency and involved nine informants selected through purposive sampling. The informants consisted of the Chairperson of Bawaslu Ciamis Regency, a member of the Division of Prevention, Public Participation, and Public Relations, a member of the Division of Violation Handling, Data, and Information, two Chairpersons of the Sub-district Election Supervisory Committees (Panwascam), two Village Election Supervisors (Pengawas Kelurahan/Desa/PKD), one representative from the Independent Committee for Election Monitoring (KIPP), and one community member. The selection of these informants was based on their direct involvement in and knowledge of the supervision of the 2024 Simultaneous Regional Head Election.

The research data were collected through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. To ensure the trustworthiness of the findings, the study applied source triangulation and methodological triangulation by comparing information obtained from interviews, observations, and documents related to the supervision of the regional election.

The data were then analyzed using the interactive analysis model developed by Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña, which consists of four stages: data collection, data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing and verification. The analysis was conducted continuously until a comprehensive understanding of the evaluation of election supervision was achieved based on the Context, Input, Process, and Product (CIPP) dimensions.

D. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Context Dimension

The evaluation of the Context dimension aims to assess the extent to which the implementation of election supervision aligns with the needs, conditions, and emerging issues surrounding the 2024 Simultaneous Regional Head Election (Pilkada) in Ciamis Regency. In this study, the Context dimension was analyzed using four indicators: the conformity of supervisory activities with applicable laws and regulations, the relevance of supervisory strategies to the local socio-political environment, stakeholder support, and the level of independence and neutrality of Bawaslu.

The findings indicate that the supervisory activities conducted by Bawaslu Ciamis Regency were generally implemented in accordance with Law No. 7 of 2017, Law No. 2 of 2023, Bawaslu Regulations, and other applicable technical guidelines. Election supervisors at all levels, including the Regency Bawaslu, Sub-district Election Supervisory Committees (Panwascam), and Village Election Supervisors (PKD), carried out their duties based on established procedures, authorities, and supervisory mechanisms. In addition to performing supervisory functions, Bawaslu also implemented preventive measures through public outreach, voter education, and participatory election supervision to enhance public understanding of electoral regulations.

From the perspective of supervisory strategy, the study found that the approaches adopted by Bawaslu had been tailored to the socio-political characteristics of Ciamis Regency. These strategies included electoral vulnerability mapping, coordination with local government authorities, law enforcement agencies, village administrations, community leaders, religious leaders, and the active involvement of citizens in participatory supervision. Such strategies enhanced the effectiveness of election supervision by taking into account local conditions and the political dynamics that evolved throughout the electoral process.

The findings further reveal that the effectiveness of election supervision was supported by strong collaboration among various stakeholders. Local government institutions, law enforcement agencies, election management bodies, village governments, election monitoring organizations, and members of the public contributed through coordination, information sharing, election security, and the reporting of alleged electoral violations. This collaborative approach strengthened the overall effectiveness of supervision while promoting a more participatory and accountable electoral oversight system.

Regarding the indicator of independence and neutrality, the results demonstrate that Bawaslu Ciamis Regency performed its supervisory responsibilities in a professional, objective, and impartial manner, without favoring any candidate pair or political interest. Reports and findings concerning alleged electoral violations were processed based on factual

evidence and in accordance with the procedures prescribed by applicable laws and regulations. The consistent application of these principles of independence contributed to increasing public confidence in the supervisory process throughout the 2024 Simultaneous Regional Head Election.

Despite these positive findings, the study identified several challenges that continued to affect the optimization of the Context dimension. These challenges included limited public understanding of electoral regulations and violation reporting procedures, an insufficient number of supervisory personnel relative to the extensive geographical area under supervision, and the highly dynamic local political environment, which required supervisors to continuously adapt their strategies and approaches. Consequently, public outreach and participatory supervision initiatives had not yet reached all segments of society effectively.

To address these challenges, Bawaslu Ciamis Regency implemented several strategic measures, including expanding public outreach and civic education programs, strengthening coordination with local government agencies, law enforcement institutions, and other stakeholders, enhancing the capacity of supervisory personnel through continuous technical guidance and professional development, and broadening participatory supervision by involving community leaders and civil society organizations. These initiatives demonstrate Bawaslu's commitment to aligning its supervisory strategies with the needs and conditions of the region.

The findings of this study are consistent with the CIPP evaluation model proposed by Suryadin et al. (2022), which considers the Context dimension as the foundation for identifying program needs, environmental conditions, opportunities, and potential challenges prior to implementation. The results indicate that Bawaslu Ciamis Regency successfully identified the supervisory needs and developed strategies that were responsive to the local socio-political context. Nevertheless, the effectiveness of the Context dimension has not yet been fully optimized due to continuing challenges related to public participation, limited human resources, and the dynamic nature of local politics. Therefore, strengthening institutional capacity, improving public electoral literacy, and expanding collaboration with a broader range of stakeholders are essential strategic measures for enhancing the quality of election supervision in future electoral processes.

Input Dimension

The evaluation of the Input dimension aims to assess the readiness of the resources utilized to support the implementation of election supervision during the 2024 Simultaneous Regional Head Election (Pilkada) in Ciamis Regency. In this study, the Input dimension was analyzed through four indicators: the quality and competence of human resources, the availability of supervisory facilities and infrastructure, the availability of technical guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), and community participation in submitting reports or complaints regarding alleged electoral violations.

The findings indicate that the quality and competence of election supervisory personnel generally supported the implementation of supervision during the 2024 Simultaneous Regional Head Election. Capacity-building efforts were conducted systematically through coaching, technical guidance, training, coordination meetings, and evaluation sessions involving all levels of election supervisors, including Bawaslu Ciamis Regency, the Sub-

district Election Supervisory Committees (Panwascam), Village Election Supervisors (PKD), and Polling Station Supervisors (PTPS). These activities enhanced supervisors' understanding of electoral regulations, supervisory mechanisms, and procedures for handling alleged violations, enabling them to perform their duties professionally, objectively, and in accordance with applicable regulations.

Regarding the availability of facilities and infrastructure, the study found that Bawaslu Ciamis Regency possessed relatively adequate resources to support supervisory activities. These facilities included office space serving as the coordination center, information technology equipment, administrative resources, communication devices, and public information and complaint services provided through the Public Information and Documentation Management Officer (PPID) website. The availability of these facilities facilitated administrative processes, coordination among supervisory levels, data management, public information dissemination, and reporting of supervisory outcomes, thereby enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency, and accountability of election supervision.

The findings also demonstrate that election supervision was supported by the availability of technical guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) issued by the General Election Supervisory Agency of the Republic of Indonesia (Bawaslu RI). These guidelines served as the primary reference for supervisors throughout every stage of the regional election, including voter list updating, candidate nomination, the campaign period, the cooling-off period, voting and vote counting, and the handling of alleged electoral violations. Consistent implementation of these technical guidelines and SOPs contributed to standardized supervisory practices, improved professionalism, minimized procedural errors, and strengthened the accountability of supervisory activities.

Furthermore, regarding community participation, the findings indicate that public involvement in reporting and providing information on alleged electoral violations made a positive contribution to the effectiveness of election supervision. Bawaslu Ciamis Regency actively promoted participatory supervision through public outreach programs, voter education initiatives, and accessible reporting mechanisms available both in person and through technology-based platforms. Public participation enabled election supervisors to obtain information about potential violations that could not always be directly observed in the field, thereby facilitating more timely and effective prevention and enforcement measures.

Nevertheless, the study identified several challenges within the Input dimension. These challenges included the limited number of supervisory personnel relative to the extensive geographical coverage of the supervisory area, differences in the level of understanding of technical guidelines and SOPs among some supervisory personnel that necessitated continuous capacity building, and the limited public understanding of supervisory mechanisms and reporting procedures for alleged electoral violations. These conditions prevented participatory election supervision from being fully optimized.

To address these challenges, Bawaslu Ciamis Regency implemented several improvement strategies, including strengthening the capacity of supervisory personnel through continuous coaching, technical guidance, training, coordination meetings, and evaluation activities; enhancing the provision and utilization of information technology-based facilities and infrastructure; disseminating updates to technical guidelines and SOPs across all

supervisory levels; and expanding public outreach and voter education regarding supervisory mechanisms and procedures for reporting alleged electoral violations. In addition, Bawaslu continued to strengthen participatory supervision by collaborating with local government institutions, community organizations, and other relevant stakeholders.

The findings of this study are consistent with the CIPP evaluation model proposed by Suryadin et al. (2022), which explains that the Input dimension evaluates the readiness of resources, strategies, procedures, and institutional support required to achieve program objectives. The results indicate that the availability of competent human resources, adequate facilities and infrastructure, comprehensive technical guidelines and SOPs, and community participation generally supported the effective implementation of election supervision during the 2024 Simultaneous Regional Head Election in Ciamis Regency. However, the Input dimension has not yet been fully optimized due to the limited number of election supervisors, uneven public understanding of election supervisory mechanisms, and the continuing need for sustainable human resource development. Therefore, strengthening supervisory competencies, optimizing the use of information technology, improving the implementation of technical guidelines, and increasing community participation are essential strategic measures for enhancing the quality of election supervision in future electoral processes.

Process Dimension

The findings indicate that the election supervision process carried out by Bawaslu Ciamis Regency during the 2024 Simultaneous Regional Head Election (Pilkada) was implemented in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations. All stages of supervision were conducted based on the Regional Head Election Law, Bawaslu Regulations, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), and the established technical guidelines. Election supervision was implemented hierarchically by Bawaslu Ciamis Regency, the Sub-district Election Supervisory Committees (Panwascam), the Village Election Supervisors (PKD), and the Polling Station Supervisors (PTPS). The supervisory process was further supported by inter-institutional coordination, public outreach activities, and mechanisms for handling alleged electoral violations within the scope of each institution's authority.

Observational findings demonstrate that supervision was conducted throughout every stage of the regional election, beginning with voter list updating, candidate nomination, the campaign period, the cooling-off period, voting and vote counting, and concluding with the certification of election results. In addition to conducting direct supervision, Bawaslu Ciamis Regency also implemented preventive measures through public education, participatory election supervision, and continuous coordination with supervisory bodies at all administrative levels. Every alleged electoral violation identified during the election process was handled through formal procedures involving preliminary examination, assessment, verification, clarification, and appropriate follow-up actions in accordance with prevailing regulations.

The study further reveals that the supervisory process was not solely focused on repressive enforcement measures but placed greater emphasis on preventive approaches. This was reflected in the implementation of electoral vulnerability mapping at every stage of the election, the identification of high-risk areas for potential violations, capacity-building programs for election supervisors through technical guidance, and participatory supervision

involving members of the public. Community participation played an important role in providing early information regarding potential electoral violations, thereby enabling preventive measures to be undertaken before violations escalated.

Nevertheless, the study identified several challenges affecting the implementation of the supervisory process. These included regulatory changes introduced during certain stages of the regional election, the limited number of supervisory personnel relative to the extensive supervisory area, increased political activity during the campaign period, and the emergence of potential violations such as alleged campaigning outside the official campaign schedule, violations of the neutrality of Civil Servants (ASN) and village heads, and the dissemination of information inconsistent with electoral regulations. To address these challenges, Bawaslu Ciamis Regency strengthened coordination with Panwascam, PKD, PTPS, local government institutions, and law enforcement agencies, while simultaneously expanding public outreach activities, electoral vulnerability mapping, supervisory patrols, and technical guidance programs for all supervisory personnel.

The findings of this study are consistent with the Process Evaluation concept proposed by Suryadin et al. (2022), which emphasizes that process evaluation is intended to assess whether program implementation corresponds with the plans established during the planning stage. Based on the findings, the election supervision process in Ciamis Regency was implemented in accordance with established procedures, supervisory mechanisms, and intended objectives, indicating that the overall implementation of election supervision can be categorized as effective.

Furthermore, the findings support the planning process theory proposed by Stephen, as cited in Aep S. et al. (2023), which outlines the stages of planning as goal setting, situational analysis, strategy formulation, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. Within the context of election supervision, these stages were reflected in the formulation of supervisory strategies based on electoral vulnerability mapping, the implementation of supervision throughout every phase of the regional election, and the evaluation and follow-up of all supervisory findings.

In addition, the results reinforce the supervision theory proposed by Niki Kosasih (2022), which argues that supervision is a managerial function designed to ensure that organizational activities are implemented according to established plans through continuous monitoring and evaluation. This principle was evident in the systematic supervisory activities conducted by Bawaslu Ciamis Regency, including direct monitoring, institutional coordination, public outreach, participatory supervision, documentation of supervisory findings, and the objective handling of alleged electoral violations within the scope of its authority.

The findings are also consistent with the theory advanced by Mustika, as cited in Aulia (2021), which states that the controlling function is intended to ensure that organizational activities are carried out in accordance with predetermined plans. The management of supervisory findings by Bawaslu Ciamis Regency demonstrated a clearly structured mechanism beginning with the receipt of reports, preliminary assessment, verification, clarification, and follow-up actions concerning every alleged electoral violation. This mechanism was supported by a hierarchical reporting system involving PKD, Panwascam,

and Bawaslu Ciamis Regency, ensuring that supervisory findings were processed in a transparent, objective, and accountable manner.

Overall, the findings indicate that the election supervision process implemented by Bawaslu Ciamis Regency during the 2024 Simultaneous Regional Head Election was effective. This effectiveness is demonstrated by the conformity of supervisory activities with applicable legal regulations, the implementation of supervision throughout every stage of the regional election, the existence of a systematic mechanism for managing supervisory findings, and the application of electoral vulnerability mapping as the basis for developing supervisory strategies. Although several implementation challenges remained, the measures undertaken by Bawaslu Ciamis Regency were able to maintain the overall effectiveness of election supervision, thereby supporting the conduct of regional elections that were honest, fair, transparent, and conducted with integrity.

Product Dimension (Outcome)

The **product dimension** aims to measure the extent to which the supervisory activities carried out by the Ciamis Regency Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) during the **2024 Simultaneous Regional Head Election (Pilkada)** achieved their intended objectives. These objectives include ensuring compliance with electoral regulations throughout all stages of the election, following up on supervisory findings, and contributing to the integrity of the electoral process. Evaluation was conducted using five key indicators: the level of prevention and enforcement of election violations, improvement in candidates' compliance with electoral regulations, public trust in the integrity of supervision, the impact of supervision on the quality of local democracy, and the documentation and dissemination of supervisory results.

- **Prevention and Enforcement of Election Violations**

Based on interviews with nine informants and field observations, the supervisory mechanism implemented by Bawaslu Ciamis primarily emphasized a preventive approach, complemented by enforcement measures in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Supervisory personnel at every level—from the regency office, sub-district supervisory committees (Panwascam), to village election supervisors (PKD)—prioritized public outreach, voter education, risk mapping, and direct field monitoring as the main strategies for minimizing electoral violations. When suspected violations were identified, they were processed systematically through verification, investigation, and follow-up actions based on the authority prescribed by law.

These findings are consistent with the supervision theory proposed by Cia Cia Cen (2023: 54–55), which classifies supervision into three stages: feedforward control to prevent deviations before activities begin, concurrent control during implementation, and feedback control after activities are completed for evaluation purposes. The supervisory practices of Bawaslu Ciamis reflect the integrated application of all three forms of supervision.

However, several challenges were identified. First, the understanding of electoral regulations among some community members and election participants remained limited, as reflected in allegations of village head neutrality violations in Baregbeg District. Second, the number of supervisory personnel was insufficient compared to the size of the monitoring area

and the complexity of election stages. Third, public participation in reporting electoral violations was not yet optimal due to concerns about potential social consequences.

To address these challenges, Bawaslu intensified public education and outreach programs, strengthened coordination among supervisory bodies and relevant institutions, and promoted participatory supervision by guaranteeing the confidentiality of whistleblowers. These efforts demonstrate the institution's commitment to balancing preventive and corrective approaches in achieving democratic, free, and fair regional elections.

- **Improvement in Candidates' Compliance with Electoral Regulations**

The findings indicate that Bawaslu Ciamis sought to enhance candidates' compliance with electoral regulations through preventive, educational, and persuasive approaches, including public outreach, formal warnings, coordination meetings, and continuous supervision throughout every stage of the election. These initiatives were designed to improve candidates' understanding of their rights, obligations, and legal restrictions, thereby minimizing potential violations from the outset. Such efforts were implemented consistently across all administrative levels, from the regency to the village level, with greater emphasis on guidance rather than punishment.

These findings support the theory of Dunlap, as cited in Denny et al. (2025: 207), which argues that regulatory compliance constitutes a fundamental pillar of good governance because it promotes orderly, accountable, and effective implementation of public activities. Nevertheless, several obstacles remained, including cases involving violations of village officials' neutrality and campaign sticker placements that failed to comply with electoral regulations, as well as inconsistencies in public participation in reporting violations.

In response, Bawaslu expanded educational campaigns, provided direct guidance to parties at risk of committing violations, and strengthened cooperation with the General Election Commission (KPU), local government, and other stakeholders. These initiatives are expected to enhance legal awareness and promote sustained compliance with electoral regulations.

- **Public Trust in the Integrity of Election Supervision**

Overall, public trust in the supervisory performance of Bawaslu Ciamis was considered relatively high, as reflected by increased public participation in submitting information and reports concerning alleged electoral violations, as well as open communication between citizens and election supervisors. This trust was built upon the supervisors' impartiality, transparency, objectivity, consistency, and responsiveness in handling reports regardless of the parties involved.

These findings are consistent with the perspective of Bouckaert and Van de Walle, as cited in Agus D. (2011: 384), who emphasize that public trust plays a strategic role in governance by facilitating policy implementation, reducing transaction costs, and strengthening cooperation among stakeholders. Despite this positive trend, some members of the public remained reluctant to report violations due to concerns about social pressure or limited understanding of reporting procedures.

To address these issues, Bawaslu enhanced public awareness regarding its institutional role and reporting mechanisms, increased transparency through the publication of supervisory

findings, and ensured protection for whistleblowers. These measures are essential for strengthening public confidence and encouraging broader participatory supervision.

- **Impact of Supervision on the Quality of Local Democracy**

The supervisory activities conducted by Bawaslu Ciamis made a positive contribution to improving the quality of local democracy. These contributions included preventing and addressing electoral violations, increasing candidates' compliance with regulations, strengthening citizens' political awareness, and promoting a more transparent, honest, and credible electoral process. The direct presence of supervisors from the village to the regency level facilitated the early detection of potential violations while encouraging active public participation in safeguarding democratic processes.

These findings support the theory proposed by Griffin, as cited in Sunarso et al. (2026: 162–164), which argues that the primary objective of supervision is not merely enforcement but ensuring that organizational objectives are achieved efficiently, preventing errors, and maintaining implementation quality. In the context of regional elections, supervisory success should therefore be assessed not only by the number of violations handled but also by increased public awareness and participation in electoral oversight.

Challenges remained, particularly uneven public understanding of participatory supervision and rapidly changing local political dynamics. Consequently, Bawaslu continued to strengthen civic education, expand supervisory networks, and improve interagency coordination to maximize the positive impact of election supervision on local democracy.

- **Documentation and Public Dissemination of Supervisory Results**

The documentation and dissemination of supervisory findings were implemented in accordance with the principles of transparency and accountability. Supervisory activities were systematically documented through reports, official records, photographs, and supporting documents at every administrative level, from villages to the regency office. Information regarding supervisory outcomes was made publicly accessible through the official website, social media platforms, and the Public Information and Documentation Management Officer (PPID) service, enabling citizens to obtain relevant information in accordance with prevailing regulations.

This practice aligns with the theory proposed by Reivo I (2026: 49–50), which emphasizes that comprehensive documentation and transparent publication through multiple communication channels, including digital media, constitute essential foundations for accountability and transparency in public administration. According to public perceptions gathered during the study, access to supervisory information through Bawaslu Ciamis' official website and social media platforms was generally adequate for monitoring developments throughout the regional election process.

Although these efforts have been implemented effectively, further improvements are still needed to broaden information accessibility, particularly for communities with limited access to digital media, and to ensure that all published information is presented in a clear and understandable manner for all segments of society.

Overall, the findings indicate that the product dimension of Bawaslu Ciamis' supervision during the 2024 Simultaneous Regional Head Election was successfully implemented in accordance with its intended objectives. The supervisory mechanism, characterized by

preventive and continuous approaches, effectively improved candidates' compliance with electoral regulations, strengthened public trust, enhanced the quality of local democracy, and promoted transparency through systematic documentation and public dissemination of supervisory outcomes. Nevertheless, the identified challenges highlight the need for continuous improvements in public education, capacity building for supervisory personnel, and greater community participation to further strengthen the implementation of democratic, free, fair, and credible regional elections.

E. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussion of this study concerning the evaluation of supervision conducted by the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) during the 2024 Simultaneous Regional Head Election in Ciamis Regency, it can be concluded that the implementation of election supervision has generally been carried out effectively, although it has not yet reached its optimal level. According to the Context, Input, Process, Product (CIPP) evaluation model, the context dimension indicates that the objectives, strategies, and supervisory activities were aligned with the agency's duties, authority, and applicable regulations. Bawaslu Ciamis developed its supervisory strategy through electoral vulnerability mapping, preventive activities, and coordination with various stakeholders. In the input dimension, the supervisory process was supported by adequate human resources, facilities and infrastructure, as well as operational guidelines, enabling supervisory personnel at all levels to perform their duties in accordance with established procedures.

The process dimension demonstrates that election supervision was implemented systematically through the Sub-district Election Supervisory Committees (Panwascam) and Village Election Supervisors (PKD) at every stage of the regional election, including preventive measures, direct supervision, and the handling of alleged electoral violations. Meanwhile, the product dimension shows that the supervisory activities contributed positively to the quality of local democracy, as reflected in increased compliance of election participants with electoral regulations, greater public awareness in monitoring the electoral process, and the conduct of a more orderly, transparent, and credible regional election. Furthermore, the documentation and dissemination of supervisory findings through reports, social media, the official website, and the Public Information and Documentation Management (PPID) service enhanced public access to information and promoted transparency.

Nevertheless, the study also identified several challenges that continue to affect the effectiveness of election supervision, including rapidly changing political dynamics, limitations in the number and capacity of supervisory personnel, restricted supervisory coverage, and suboptimal public participation in reporting alleged electoral violations. To address these challenges, Bawaslu Ciamis has strengthened political education and public outreach, expanded participatory supervision, enhanced coordination with supervisory personnel and relevant institutions, and continuously improved the capacity of its human resources through training and professional development programs. These efforts are expected to further improve the effectiveness of election supervision in future regional

elections and contribute to the realization of a more transparent, accountable, and high-quality democratic process.

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