

The Accountability of 2014 Legislative Election Implementation Administration in Minahasa Regency of North Sulawesi Province

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Abstract: This Research Was Aimed At Analyzing, Interpreting And Describing The Accountability Of 2014 Legislative Election Implementation Administration In Minahasa Regency Of North Sulawesi Province. The Type Of This Research Is A Case Study. The Result Of The Research Showed That; There Is No Accountability Of 2014 Legislative Election Implementation Administration In Minahasa Regency Of North Sulawesi Province. This Can Be Seen From The Overlapping Schedule Arrangement Of The Stages Of The Impelementation Program As A Result Of The Lack Of Information Vertically From The General Election Commision (KPU), Technical Guiding (Bimtek) Which Are Less Effective, The Pattern Of The Recruitment Of The Adhoc Beaureau Which Is Not Transparent And Less In Socializing Program, So That This Affected The Group Of Ballot Or Polling Implementation (KPPS) Since They Did Not Really Comprehend And Apprehend The Main Duty And The Function, The Unstable Tendency Of The People Participation In The General Election, An Error Occurred In The Administration Particularly In The C1 Form Or Blank Filling Out As Well As The Sue Or Accuse Toward The Result Of The Polling Of The General Election In 2014 In Supreme Court By The Participants Of The General Election I.E. The Partai Hati Nurani Rakyat (HANURA).

Keywords: Accountability; Administration; The Legislative General Election Implementation

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I. INTRODUCTION

Accountability Constitutes One Of The Main Principles Contained In The Implementation Of The Governments That Can Create Good Governance. Public Accountability Constitutes An Obligation Of The Mandate Holding Party (*Agent*) In Order To Prove The Accountability Given In All Activities And Events Which Reflects Its Responsibility Or Accountability To The Mandate Giving Party (*Principal*) Which Possess The Right And Authority To Ask For The Accountability Or Responsibility Given Previously (Mardiasmo, 2002, P. 83). In The Concept Of The Public Administration In Order To Prove The Accountability Given Consitutes An Obligation In Order To Ease The Process Of Implementing The Good Governance. Schacter (2002, P. 17) Defined This As “*Government To Explain And Justify Publicly The Way It Uses Its Power, And Take Prompt Corrective Action When Things Go Wrong*”. This Definition Gives And Describes Broader Definition And Descriptin Or Explanation On The Meaning Of Accountability, Meaning That The Accountability Not Only Covering The Activities In Oredor To Give The Explanation Or Clarification On The Actions That Have Done Previously, But Also Covering The Activities On How To Correct Or Give Some Correction Toward The Wrong Or Inccorect Actions Or Wrongdoing.

The Organizational Or Administrative Accountability Constitutes Accountability In Terms Of Proving The Accountability Given Between The Authorized Officials With The Subordinate Unit In The Clear Hierarchy Level (Jabbara & Dwivedi, In Wasistiono, 2005, P. 61). In This Kind Of Dimension Or Scope The Accountability Given Is Started Or Begins From The Central Unit To The Very Local Small Units In Each Branch Or Region. In Order To Limit The Relation In Such Hierarchy Level, Therefore, The Organizational Rules And Regulation Is Formed Either In The Formal Networks Or The Informal Ones. Therefore, The Priorities Are Determined In The Higher Level Terms And Are Prioritized Or Followed By All Parts Descendantly. The Same Thing Applies In Terms Of Supervision Which Is Done Intensively, So That Whenever The Violation To Rules Occured, There Would Be A Warning Given Begins From The Very Light Edition Or Small Warning To The Worst One I.E. Getting Fired.

The General Election Commision (KPU) In Minahasa Regency As The Implementer Of The General Election Is Mandated By The Constitution I.E. The Constitution No.15 Year 2011 On The Implementer Of The Election, In Relation To Running Or Implementing The Election It Commits To Constitution And Regulation And Refers It Principles On The Independence, Morality, Honesty, Justice, Compliance In Implementing The

Election So That It Would Become More Transparent, More Open, More Professional, Efficient And Effective Considering And Regarding To The General Election Commission (KPU) In Minahasa Regency As The Implementer Of The General Election.

As The Institute Which Uses The Budget In Running And Implementing The Activities As Well As The Institutes Which Prioritize The Transparency System, Openness, And Accountability, Then Minahasa Regency Is Obligated And Has Obligation To Make A Report Of The Government Institute Performance Accountability (LAKIP). LAKIP By The General Election Commission (KPU) Constitutes An Accountability Manifestation On The Duty, Task And Function Implementation As Well As The Analysis Materials In Making Or Forming The Policy In Order To Improve Or Increase The Productivity In The Future. Such Report Making Is Based On The The President Regulation No. 29 Year 2014 On The Government Institute Performance Accountability System As Well As The Government Regulation No. 8 Year 2006 On The Government Institute Performance And Financial Report Which Obliges Each Of The Entity Or Unit Of The Central Government, Local Government, Ministry/Institutional And General Treasurer Or National Financial Staff In Order To Prove The Accountability Of Their Performance And Productivity In Terms Of Implementing The APBN/APBD (National Income And Budgeting / Local Income And Budgeting). The Government Institute Performance Accountability (LAKIP) Would Give Explanation On The Working Achievement Or Performance Result Of The General Election Commission (KPU) During The Budgeting Year 2014. Performance Result In The Year 2014 Compared With The PK (*Performance Agreement*) In The Same Year As The Parameter And Description Of The Success Level Of The Performance Result Of The General Election Commission (KPU) During One Whole Year. The Analysis Of The Performance Result Toward Performance Target Plan Is Used And Utilized As *Check Point* Which Serves As The Indicator Of The Result In Order To Enhance And Improve The Working Performance.

The Issue And The Problem Arose A Week After The Legislative Election In 2014 That As Many As 24 Reports Dealing With The Violation Terms Report As Reported In The Following News Hyperlink (<http://Manado.Tribunnews.Com/2014/04/19/Panwaslu-Minahasa-Kantongi-24-Laporan.Html>). Out Of 24 Of Those Violation Reports, There Were Some Heavy Violation Cases Which Potentially Lead To Criminal Violation As What Stated By Chief Officer Of The General Election Supervising Committee Violation Action Law Toward The General Election Supervising Committee) In Minahasa Regency, Erwin Sumampow. The Meaning Of The Heavy Violation In This Case Are: 1) Campaigne Beyond The Schedule That Has Been Made; 2) The Case Of Opening The Polling Paper And 3) The Case Of Inhibiting The Polling Result In Each Of The Polling Box Or TPS (Polling Booth). While Other Violation Reports Showed The Dominance Of The Violation In Terms Installing The Tools And Equipments.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

1.1. Democracy

Literally, The World Democracy Can Be Defined As “The Ruling People”, This Requires A Mechanism Of Distributing The Opinion And Ideas Of The People In Determining A Policy That Will Be Made By A Nation. Joseph A. Schumpeter (1942, P. 10) Argued That Democracy Constitutes An Institutional Arrangement In Order To Get To The Politic Decision Better By Distributing And Mandating An Authority To The Certain To Make Decision On Anything As A Consequence As Their Success In Winning The People Voice And Aspiration.

A Perspective On Democracy Grows As Time Goes By And It Grows And Develops As It Becomes More Complex Over Time. The Shorter Definition On Democracy Is What Was Stated By Abraham Lincoln I.E. The Governance And Government From The People, By The People, And For The People. The Essence Of A Democracy Is That The People Ruling Or Leading A Country By Themselves Or *Government By The People* (Majalah Koridor, 1994, P. 3,4).

David Held Stated And Argued That There Are 7 Main Principles Of Implementing And Ruling The Country According To A Democracy Way, They Are:

1. People Must Rule And Lead The Country Meaning That Everybody Must Get Involved In The Making Of A Constitution, In The Making Of Any General Policy And Implementing The Legal And Administrative Government (2003 *Digitized By USU Digital Library*, P. 3);
2. People As Individuals Must Get Involved In Making Important Decisions With Regard To Make Decision On The Public Matters And Other Public Policy Issues;
3. The Leaders Or The People In Charge Are Obligated To Prove The Responsibility And Accountability On Their Actions To The Society Or People;
4. The Leaders Or The People In Charge Are Obligated Or Responsible For The The Parliaments Or The Representative From The People;
5. The Leaders Or The People In Charge Are Chosen Or Elected By The Society Or People;

6. The Leaders Or The People In Charge Are Chosen Or Elected By Or Through The Representatives from The People Or Society And
7. The Leaders Or The People In Charge Are Obligated To Take Action And Execute Things Around The Interest Of The People Or Society.
(Prisma No 4 Year XXI, 1992, P. 32).

1.2. Good Governance

According To The World Bank (1989) The Terminology Of *Good Governance* Constitutes A Good Developing Management Or "*Sound Development Management*". Afterwards, In The Report Made By The World Bank (1992) It Was Stated That: "*Good Governance Is Less Government And Better Government*", *Less Government* Can Be Meant As The Scope Or Government Authority (Nation) Which Is Needed To Be Decreased Or Reduced. While The *Better Government* Means That The Government That Has Been Less Or Small (*Less/Small Government*) Needs To Be More Effective In The Development Management. In This Kind Of Interpretation, Good Governance Icon For The Liberalization Which Focus On The Economy Development, Doesn't Believe In The People, They Are Pro Globalization, And More Market Oriented Pasar. In General, Good Governance Can Be Defined As Follows: The Three Domains In The Government Are Implemented Through The Good Governance. The Three Domains Of The Governance Are As Follows: (1) Country (*State*); (2) *Private Sector*; And (3) People (*Society*).

Meanwhile A Good Governance Is Something Which Is Seen Or Regarded And Considered As The New Paradigm Or Concept And This Is Something That Has To Be Existed In The Public Administration System. Derived And Taken From The Word *Good* And *Governance*, The Meaning Of The Word *Good* In Accordance With The *Good Governance* Leads To The Meaning That:

- a. The Values Which Appreciate Willingness And Will Power Of The People Ad Society, And The Values That Can Ignite The Willingness Or Will Power Of The People In Order To Reach For The National Goals I.E. The Independence, Continuous Development, And The Social Justice.
- b. The Functional Aspect From The Effective Government, Efficient In Implementing The Duty Given In Order To Achieve The Targets. Good Governance Is Depended Upon 2 Things Namely:
 - 1) The Ideal Orientation Of The Nation And Country Which Is Directed To Achieve The National Goals; The Ideal Orientation Of The Nation And Country Refers To Democratization In The National Life With The Constituent Components As Follows: Legitimation, Whether The Government Is Chosen And Elected As Well As Trusted By The People Or Society; Accountability (The Obligation Of The Members' Accountability / Answering And Explaining The Performance And Actions Taken By The Person/Legal Firm/The Leader Of The Organization To The Right/Authorized Parties In Order To Ask For The Explanation Or Accountability)
 - 2) The Government Functions In Ideal Way: Effectively, Effisiently Strive To Reach For The Goals Of The Nation. (Sedarmayanti, 2009, P. 274)

While The Characteristics Of The Good Governance According To The UNDP (In Mardiasmo, 2002, P. 83) Are As Follows: 1). Participation, Namely: The Involvement Of He Society Or People In The Making Of The Policy Either In Direct Or Indirect Ways; 2). Rule Of Law, Namely: The Framework Of The Fair Rules And Is Done With No Excuse; 3). Transparency, Namely The Openness Or Transparency In Order To Get The Information Especially Related To Public Interest Or Public Sake In Order To Be Accessed Directly To Those Who Are In Need; 3). Reponsiveness, Meaning That The Response Of The Public Institutions To Properly Responses To Serve The Stake Holders. 4). Consensus Orientation, Namely: Becoming The Intermediary Or Mediator Of Different Interest In Order To Get The Best Choice For The Broader Sake Or Interest; 5). Equity, Namely: The Equal Opportunity And Possibility For All The Citizens Or Nation Without Any Different In Gender Etc In Order To Increase And Improve The Prosperity Of Theirselves; 6). Effectiveness And Efficiency, Meaning That The Implementation Of The National Lives Must Be Productive In Accordance With What They Wish With The Available Human Resources As Maximal As Possible; 7). Accountability, Namely: All Activities, Either The Internal Or External That Is Done By The *Governance* (Government, Private Sector And The People) Should Be Very Aaccountable And Responsible For The Public And The Institutes Of The *Stake Holders*; 8). Strategic Vision, Namely: The Leaders And The People Or Public Should Possess The Perspective Of *Good Governance* And Broader Human Empowerment Which Is Visionary And In Line With The Development Requirements.

1.3. Public Policy

Public Policy Is Often Or Frequently Understood Or Comprehended As The Instrument Used By The Government To Solve The Public Problems Technocratically. This Means That The Government Uses *Rational Choice* Approach To Choose The Best Alternative In Order To Solve The Issues Faced By The Society Or People. Public Policy Viewed By Definition From Dye Is That *Whatever Governments Choose To Do Or Not*

To Do. Dye Tried To Point Out Or Argue That Whatever Governments Choose To Do Or Not To Do Either Explicitly Or Implicitly Constitutes A Kind Of Policy. The Interpretation Of The Policy According To Dye As Stated Above Should Be Interpreted Or Understood In 2 Important Things: First, That A Policy Has To Be Made By The Government, Secondly, The Policy Contains A Choice About What Can Be Done Or Cannot Be Done By The Government (Indiahono, 2009, P. 17).

The Opinion Stated Or Pointed Out By H. Ismail Nawawi In His Book Entitled *Public Policy* (2009, P. 9) Stated That Several Previews About Policy As The *Authoritative Choice*, Meaning That It Reflects The Response Of The Authority Owner Toward Public Issues Or Problems. Therefore, Public Policy Should Be Reflecting Some Of The Following Things, They Are: 1). Purposive: Public Policy Can Be Translated As The Search For Meaning Toward The Specific Goals Of The Government Through The Implementation Either Of Identified Public Or Private Resources. Regarding To The Policy Or Decision Making, Testing Or Examining The Consequence; 2). Structured With The Identified Factors And The Sequential Stage That Can Be Recognized And Identified. 3). Fundamentally And Essentially, A Politics Should Be Expressing The Result Or Outcome Of The Election And The Priority Of The Executive Program; 4). A Policy Should Be Enriched With The Thinking Framework Of The Decision Making I.E. That It Expresses The Response The Consideration Toward The Issue Of The Policy, Helping People Forming A Philosophy Of Governance And The Thinking Frame Or Mindset On The Authority Which Is Believed And Trusted By The Government And Reaching For The Policy Areas.

In The Lives Of Nation And Country In Any Area Of Lives, There Is No Society Or People That Are Free From Issues In Any Political Society, Such Public Issues Would Never Come To An End; As It Would Continuously Grow Dynamically, In Harmony With The Level Of The Society, The Prevailed Political Culture And Character Of The Politic System. From Time To Time, The Only Thing That Is Different Is That The Policy Area And The Type Of The Growing Issues. The More Complex A Society, The More Complex As Well The Problems They Will Face, And Obviously The More Complex And Various The Issues Of The Policy Developed And Faced (Solichin Wahab, 2010, P. 38).

1.4. The Accountability Of The Legislative General Election Implementation Administration

The National Administration Institute (2000, P. 23), Concluded The Accountability As The Obligation Of A Person Or Unit Of An Organization To Prove Their Accountability And Responsibility For Managing And Controlling The Human Resource Or Man Power And The Implementation Of The Policy That Is Mandated To Them In Line With The Goals That Have Been Decided And Determined Before Through Periodic Accountability.

Accountability Is Defferenciated In Several Kinds Or Types; Jabbra & Dwivedi (2001, P. 10) Argued And Stated That There Are 5 Perspectives Of Accountability Namely: (A) Accountability Of The Administration/Organization, (B) Legal Accountability, (C) Politic Accountability, (D) Professional Accountability, And (E) Moral Accountability.

The Administrative Or Organizational Accountability Means That This Relates To The Accountability Of The Public Officials Toward Anything That Has Been Done To The Stakeholder, In This Case Is Toward The Hinger Level Of It Or To The Society Or Public. The Legal Accountability Refers To Public Domain Which Is Related Or Connected To The Legistative And Judicative, And The Pattern Can Be In The Form Of The Evaluation Or Review Toward The Policy That Has Been Made By The The Public Officers Or Can Be Also In The Form Of Cancelation Of Regulations Or Rules By The Judicative Institutes.

The Politic Accountability Related To The Authority Of The Authorized Political Supreme Power To Arrange, Determine The Priorities And Distribute The Sources And Guarantee The Loyalty In The Implementing The Accountability And Responsibility Administratively Since The Obligation And Responsibility Of The Public Officers Or Officilas Are To Execute And Implement Their Duties Properly And Professionally.

The Professional Accountability Is Related To The Performance And Productivity Implementation And The Execution And Action By The Public Officials And Officers Based On The Parameter That Has Been Determined In Line With The Duty Or Task That They Should Undertake. The Moral Accountability Is Related To Demand That There Should Be Some Public Officials And Officers Who Are In Charge Morally Of All The Actions They Have Undertaken Based On Te Norms And Values Prevail In The Society.

Basically The Classification Toward Accountability Consept Shows That The Accountability Can Be Considered And Used As One Of The Instruments In Attempt To Increasing And Improving The Public Organization. The Accountability Would Be Followed By Transparency. With The Accountability And Transparency Then Any Deeds Or Actions Which Lead To *Moral Hazards* Can Be Avoided As Early As Possible, So That Constant And Continuous Improvement And Enhancement Can Be Always Performed Over Time In The Public Institutions And This Will Bring More Significant Effects To The Success Of *Good Governance Implementation*.

Asshiddiqie (2014) Defined The General Election Commission: "The General Election Commission Is A National Institute Who Implement The General Elections In Indonesia, Namely Covering The General Election Of Either National, Local Or Regional Parliament Members, General Election Of The President And Vice President As Well As The General Election Of Local Leaders And The Vice Local Leaders. According To Saldi Isra (2010) That The Existence Of The The General Election In Order To Implement Or Carry Out The General Elections Is Ruled In The Constitution Particularly Chapter 22 E Phrase (5) On The 1945 National Basic Constitution Which States That The Implementation Of General Election Is Conducted And Carried Out A Commission Of General Election.

Duty And Authority Of The Commission Of General Election And Authorized In Administrative City Or Regency Commission Of General Election That Is Very Clear Ruled And Regulated In The Constitution No.15 Year 2011 On The Implementation Of General Election In The Phrase 10 Which Generally States:

1. Clarifying The Programs And Budgeting As Well As Setting Up The Schedule Di In Administrative City Or Regency;
2. Carrying Out All The Stages And Steps Of The Implementation In Administrative City Or Regency Based On The Regulation Ruled By The Constitution.
3. Forming PPK, PPS, And KPPS In The Regional Working Area;
4. Undertaking And Announcing The Result Of The Votings Recapitulation Of The Parliament Members General Election, The Local Parliament Members, And The Local Province Or Regency Parliament Members, General Election Of The President And Vice President, General Election Of Local Leaders And Vice Local Leaders Based On The The Result Of The Votings Recapitulation In The General Election Commission.

The General Election Implementation In Regency Or City Is Assisted By The Secretariat That Is On Duty, Has Obligation And Authority As Ruled And Regulated In The Phrase 68 Or The Constitution No.15 In 2011 On General Election, In General The Function Of It Is To Help And Assist The Arrangement Or Management Of The Program And Budgeting For General Election, Give More Technical Administrative Supports, Help And Assist In The Carrying Out Of The Duty Of General Election Commission In Regency Or City In Implementing General Election.

General Election Constitutes An Instrument In Order To Carry Out And Conduct The People Authority That Is Conducted And Carried Out Directly, Generally, Free, Secretly, Honestly, And Fair Based On The Five Basic Principle (Pancasila) And The National Constitution 1945. The Next Basic Rule Is The Constitution No.8 In 2012 On The General Election Of Local Parliament Members, Local Parliament, And Local House Of Parliament.

General Election Of The Parliament Member And The Local Parliament Member Is Conducted And Carried Out In Order To Choose And Elect The Members Of The Parliament, Province Local Parliament, And Gency Or City Local Parliament. General Election Implementer Is The Institution Who Really Understand And Comprehend The Essence And Importance Of Implementing General Election Which Consists Of General Election Commission (Province General Election Commission, Regency Or Administrative City General Election Commission), General Election Supervising Board (Bawaslu), Namely Province General Election Supervising Board And Regency Or Administrative City General Election Supervising Board As A Holistic Unit And Function In Implementing The General Election To Choose And Elect The Members Of The Parliament, Local Representative Board, Local Parliament, General Election Of President And Vice President Directly By The Society Or People, As Well As To Choose And Elect The Gouvenour, Regency, And The Mayor In Democratic Ways As Regulated In The Constitution No. 15 In 2011 On The General Election.

III. METHOD

This Research Was Conducted And Carried Out In Minahasa Regency Of North Sulawesi Province With The Purpose And Aim At Describing, Analyzing And Interpreting The Administrative Accountability In Implementing The Legislative General Election In 2014 By The General Election Commission (KPU). The Type Of This Research Is Qualitative With The Approach Mainly On Case Study. The Source Of The Research Data Consisted Of Primary Data And Secondary Data. The Source Of Primary Data Is Obtaine From The Informants I.E. Member And The Leader Of The General Election At Minahasa, Secretary And Secretariat Of General Election Commission Minahasa, PPK (District Election Committee), PPS (Voting Committee), KPPS (Voting Implementer Group), For Temporarily The Secondary Data Is Obtained From The Documents In Form Of Related Regulations As Well As The Written Documents. The Researcher Is The Main Instrument So That Data Collection Can Be Carriedou Through The Triangulation Process During The Research. The Same Thing Happened To The Data Analysis Technique That Has Been Done Since The Beginning Using The Interactive Analysis Model Which Is Founded By Miles & Huberman (1992, P. 14).

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based On The Problems, Issues And The Focus Of The Research On The Administrative Accountability Of Implementing The Legislative General Election In 2014 By General Election Commission In Minahasa Regency, North Sulawesi Province, Then The Operational Theory Used In This Research Is The Theory From Schacter (2000, P. 11) Using The Following Indicators: 1) *Information*; 2) *Action*; And 3) *Response*. These 3 (Three) Activities Are Related To The Continuous Repeated Cycle.

Based On The Research Finding Result For The Indicator Of Information Regarding To The Administrative Accountability Of Implementing The Legislative General Election In 2014 In Minahasa Regency, It Was Found That There Was An Overlapping Thing Occurred particularly In Arranging Or Setting The Schedule Of The Stages Of Legislative General Election Implementation Since Lack Of Information Vertically From General Election Commission (KPU) Of North Sulawesi Province And The Central General Election Commission (KPU), This Happened As Well As A Result Of KPPS Which Doesn't Really Comprehend The SOP (Standard Operating Procedures) On The Form Filling Out For Voting Counting as Well As The Low Participation Of The People In Implementing The Legislative General Election In 2014, Three Years Ago.

While For The Action Indicator There Was A Finding Of The Research Result That The Recruitment System That Is Not Yet Based On Rules Or Regulation I.E (Regulation By General Election Commission (KPU) No. 03 In 2013), Lack Of Control Function In Hierarchy Level Toward The Voting Recapitulation, There Are Some Accusation Or Suit From The Lawsuit Or Legal Action Of The National Administration That Involves The General Election Commission (KPU) In Minahasa Regency, So That The Implementation Of The Legislative Election 2014 Would Become Not Effective.

The Indicators Of The Response Found During The Research Was The Lack Of Response Given By General Election Commission (KPU) When There Was An Incident About The Voting Box Getting Opened By Some People Before The Timetable Set Or The Due Day. General Election Commission (KPU) Was Also Didn't Give Some Strict Or Decisive Punishment Or Sanction Toward The General Election Implementation That Was Indicated Doing The Negotiation With The Eyewitness From The Political Party That Participated In The General Election, As Well As The Complaint Given By The Society Toward The Performance Of General Election Commission (KPU) In Minahasa In The Legislative Election In 2014.

This Five Year Time Party In Indonesia Is Somehow Always Tailored With Some Problems And Issues Such As: 1) The DPT (Fixed Voters List) Issue And DPK (Special Voters List); 2) The Phenomenon Of White Group; 3) The Threat That The Election Would Be Violated; 4) Cooperation Issue; 5) Radicalism In Politics; And 6) Recruitment In Politic Party (Rubianto, 2014, P.21)

The Problem And Issue On DPT And DPK Constitutes An Annual Issue Which Is Often Happened And Occurred In General Election. Started From Dual DPT And Awful And Terrible Registration System Of DPK. Moreover, When There Are Some People Who Are Not Registered In DPT And DPK, Whereas In Fact They Have Got Their Own Id-Card (KTP) As Proof That They Have Got To Vote. The Phenomenon Of Being Abstain Or White Group, The Right To Choose Constitutes The Right That Should Not Be Wasted. Since That Right Will Determine The Future Of Indonesia 5 Years Ahead. However, Up To Now There Are Still Many Of Them Do Not Use Their Right To Vote For Anyone. These Are Commonly Called As The Abstain Group Of People Who Are Considered Not Giving Their Right To Vote For Anyone. There Are Many Factors That Lead People To Be Abstain, Starting From The Individual Factors Or From The Government Itself. From The Individual Sides, The Factor That Might Lead To Such Thing Are That The Lack Of Knowledge On General Election, Doesn't Recognize The Candidate Of The Legislative Member, Up To The Things They Are Busy With That Made Them Lazy And Had No Time To Go For Voting In The Voting Location (TPS). From The Government Sides, The Factor That Might Lead To Such Thing Are That The Lack Of Socialization That Makes People Have No Understanding To Choose Or To Vote For, Moreover To The People Living In The Far Away Or Remote Areas.

The Threat Of General Election; The Potential Of Violation Tends To Get bigger And Wider And This Can Be Done By Almost All People, Meanwhile, Related To The Cooperation Issue; Connected To The Mou Between General Election Commission (KPU) With The National Coding Institute (Lemsaneg) That Is Not Need To Be Done National Coding Institute (Lemsaneg) That Has Duty To Protect The Country And Nation, Not To Cooperate With Dengan General Election Commission (KPU). Besides, National Coding Institute (Lemsaneg) Must Be Neutral Since It Is Led By The Indonesian Army Force (TNI), While Indonesian Army Force (TNI) And Indonesian Police Must Be Neutral And Not To Support Or Vote For Any Political Party Or Any Executive Candidate, Either In The Central Areas Or In The Local Areas.

Political Radicalism; Political Party Should Be Functioned As The Connector Of The People's Aspiration, That Work For People And Devote Themselves For People. However, There Are Some Radicalism Phenomena Radikalisme By Political Parties In Indonesia, Especially When Coming Down To General Election Time, Where Political Parties Are Competing To Do Whatever It Takes To Win And To Get More Votes; This Would Lead To Some Cheating Actions Or Fraudulence In Order To Get The Most Votes. The Issue Of

Political Party Cadre Formation; Cadre Formation In Instant Way Could Lead To The Ideology And The Vision Of The Political Party In Creating Smart Voters In Order To Stop The Money Politics.

When Referring To The *Theoretical Problem* By Jabbara Dan Dwivedi (1989, P. 10) On *Administrative/Organizational Accountability*, It Is Stated That The Accountability Of The Organization Of Any Institute Needs Clear Hierarchy Level Between Central And Local Government Where The Small Units Of Local Government Are Undertaken. Hierarchy Connection Has Clear And General Limits, Either In The Form Of Formal Organizational Rules Or Informal Networking Connection. The Priority That Has Been Determined In The Level Above Should Be Followed And Taken Into Account, And The Supervising Control Is Done Intensively With The Understanding On The Obligation To Obey The Rules Or Regulation Of The Government. The Neglect Of The Command Or Rules And Regulations Would Lead To Sanction And Informal Warning Up To Getting Fired Or Getting Out Of Job. However, The Workers Can Be Free From The 'Organizational Savagery Or Brutality' If They Can Prove That The Command Is Not Clear Enough Or Having Poor Or Unsufficient Human Resources Or Man Power To Accommodate The Command Or Rules.

That In Order To Take Charge Of Organizational Responsibility Or Accountability, It Requires Responsibility Or Accountability Ranging From The Central Organizational Up To The Small Local Units. In Order To Limit The Hierarchy Connection To Getting Clearer, Then It Can Stated Either In The Form Of Formal Organizational Rules Or Informal Networking Connection. Therefore, The Priority Is Determined In The Highest Level And Is Followed And Obeyed To The Lowest Level, And The Supervision Is Undertaken Intensively So That The Apparatus Are On The Track Of Following The Command.

The Accountability Toward Duty Executing And Conducting As Well As The Function As The Governance Implementer Constitutes An Absolute Thing To Be Done And Given To The Public Or Society. This Is Occurred As A Result Of Task, Duty And Function As Well As Authority Possessed Constitutes A Mandate Given By The Society Or People As The Source Of Power And Authority Dan Sovereignty Holder That Is Guaranteed By The Constitution. The Accountability Constitutes An Activity Conducted In Order To Give More Explanation And Sound Reason Or Justification On The Action (Ways) Taken And Performed In Implementing The Authority And Taking Corrective Necessary Action When Things Go Wrong. This Definition Gives Broader Understanding On The Meaning Of Accountability. Meaning That, The Accountability Is Not Only Covering Activities Done To Explain Or To Give More Explanation To What Has Done, But Also Covering The Activities Done In Order To Correct The Necessary Action Which Is Considered Not Valid Or Not Accurate. Therefore, The Accountability Is Indeed A Kind Of Cycle Which Consists Of Some Functional Activities Namely Information, Action, And Response And Not Just A Kind Of Single Action (Schacter, 2000, P.11).

General Election Commission (KPU) As The Implementer Of General Election As What Is Stated And Regulated In The Constitution No.15 In 2011 On The Implementation Of The General Election, In Implementing The General Election, General Election Commission (KPU) Is Committed And Sticked To The Independent Principle, Honest, Fair, Legal Assistance, Discipline, Correctly, Well Regulated, Common Interest, Transparency, Proportionality, Professionality, Accountability, Efficiency, And Effectiveness. Considering That The Duty General Election Commission (KPU) Is To Implement The General Election Of The Local Parliament Members, The Local Representative Board Members, The Local Parliament Members, As Well As The General Election For The President And Vice President Which Is Held Transparently, Open, Free, Secret, Honest And Fair. Beside The Duty, Other Things That Must Be Done Is Implementing The Local General Election (Pemilukada) In Order To Elect And Vote For Gouvernor And Vice Gouvernor And To Elect And Vote For Regent And Vice Regent As Well As To Elect And Vote For Mayor And The Vice Mayor, So That In Order To Do The Duty Given Or Mandated, The Provincial General Election Commission, And The Administrative City Or Regency General Election Commission.

After The Recapitulation Process Is Done Then The Eyewitness Is Assigned To Sign The "News Event" And Certificate Of The Recapitulation Result Of The Voting In The Level Of PPK (District Election Committee). Toward Panwascam (District Supervising Committee) And The Eyewitness Is Given To Each 1 (One) Copy Of The News Event And The Certificate Of The Recapitulation Result Or Outcome. 1 (One) Copy Of Recapitulation Result Or Outcome That Is Used As The Material Of Announcing The Result Of Recapitulation By PPK (District Election Committee). The Result Of Recapitulation Is Filled In PPK (District Election Committee) And Is Handed Or Given Away To General Election Commission (KPU) In Regency Along With The Box Provided By PPS Which Is Filled By The Result Of Recapitulation Of PPS And The Form Of The Level Of Voting Places (TPS) And The Box Of Voting Places (TPS) Which Filled By Voting Letters.

Afterwards, The Result Of Recapitulation Of In The General Election Commission (KPU) Level In Minahasa Regency Is Held And Conducted In 16th July 2014 In General Election Commission (KPU) Office Meeting Room In Minahasa Regency. Open Plenary Meeting In General Election Commission (KPU) Was Conducted By General Election Supervising Committee Minahasa Regency And Was Attended By The Eyewitness From The Political Parties Functioned As The Participants Of The General Election As Well As The

Observer And All The People As Well. The Result Of The Recapitulation In Regency Level Is Jotted Down Or Recorded In News Event Of Voting Calculation Of Recapitulation Result. However, In This Kind Of Stage And The Process, There Were Some Accusations Or Lawsuit Addressed To Local General Election Commission Minahasa Which Generally Linked And Connected To Administrative Violation That Is Conducted Not Based On The Prevailed Procedure. Such Administrative Violation Could Occur As A Result Of Not Having Accurate And Effective Information Socialized To The People, As Well As The Indecisive Sanction Given Toward The Findings Of The Violation By General Election Commission Minahasa Regency, So That This Would Lead To Various Negative Responses From Society Toward The Performance And Productivity Of General Election Commission (KPU).

Basically, The Accountability Can Be Defined As The Ability Of Giving The Best Information And Disclosure On The Activities And Performance As Well As The Productivity Of Certain Institutions And Parties Related. The Government Either In The Local Or Central Ones Are Supposed To Become The Subjects Of Giving The Best Accurate Information In Order To Fulfill The Right Of Society Or Public To Know, Their Right To Get The Information Available And The Right To Get Their Aspiration Listened. Accountability Is Indeed An Obligation Or The Mandate Receiver Either For The Individuals Or The Corporates Or Organization That Is Given The Mandate To Implement The Duty And Function Given That Later On Must Be Responsible Or Accountable For It Especially Related To The Policy Implementation, Management And Control Of Human Resources Or Man Power In Order To Achieve The Target Which Has Been Determined Through Accountable Periodic Media.

V. CONCLUSION

The Legislative General Election Implementation Administration In 2014 In Minahasa Regency Not Yet Implemented In Accountable Ways, Connecting To The Accurate Information Given By Provincial General Election Commission (KPU) Or The Regency General Election Commission, Since There Was An Overlapping Occurred Particularly In The Schedule Arrangement Of Program Stages, KPPS (Voting Implementer Group) Didn't Really Comprehend The Regulations Or Rules, The Poor Level Of People Participation In General Election, As Well As The Recruitment Pattern That Was Not Transparent That Would Lead To Accusation And Lawsuit Toward The Implementation Of General Election Administration.

The Same Thing Applied And Occurred In The Aspect Of Action Or Deeds Which Showed The Accusation And Lawsuit And Issues With The National Administration Involving General Election Commission (KPU) By The Political Parties As Well The Participants Of The Legislative General Election In 2014, The Implementation Of General Election That Was Less Effective, And It Was Identified To Be Misusing The Interest By The General Election Implementer, So That It Can Be Concluded That The Legislative General Election Implementation In 2014 In Minahasa Was Not Yet Accountable.

Meanwhile, In The Indicator Of Responses, It Was Found That There Were Many Complaints From The Society Or People Related To The Lack Of Accountability By General Election Commission (KPU) On The Regular Voter List (DPT) That Was Not Properly Responded. The Other Thing Was That There Were Some Considerable Data Differences In General Election Commission (KPU) And KPPS (Voting Implementer Group) As Well As Many Of The People Or Society Who Were Not Registered As The Voters In The Legislative General Election In 2014.

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