



The background of this research based on the importance of government's surveillance function. Surveillance has the important role for creating good public accountability. Public officer has strategic position that holds capacious authority, so the election's process needs to be monitored.

The aim of this research are to find valid data about KASN's surveillance system within public officer's open selection, KASN's follow up upon surveillance result, and KASN's resistance in surveillance implementation.

This is a normative research which data are found according to regulations, literatures, journals and interview with KASN's commissioner to complete the data. The research's conducted twice between June-September 2015 at KASN's office at Jakarta.

The research's results that related to KASN's surveillance is KASN has the surveillance authority in preparation phase, enforcement phase, and evaluation phase. There are 2 (two) kinds of approaching methods of surveillance, preventive and reactive. According to the interview about violations, there are 2 (two) kinds of violations, violations are found in preparation phase that related to the election committee; in enforcement phase related to election's procedure; violation that related to local election; and selection doesn't comply the current regulation. The follow up of surveillance's results, KASN has an authority to release the recommendation about violation in open selection of public officer. There are many resistance during selection's surveillance such as regulation resistance, non regulation resistance and institutional resistance.

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang dari makalah ini adalah pentingnya pengawasan pemerintah dalam menciptakan akuntabilitas public yang baik. Pejabat Pimpinan Tinggi memiliki posisi strategis yang memiliki kewenangan luas, sehingga proses pemilihan perlu dipantau.

Tujuan dari makalah ini adalah mencari data tentang pengawasan KASN dalam seleksi terbuka Jabatan Pimpinan Tinggi, pelanggaran proses seleksi, tindak lanjut hasil pengawasan KASN dan hambatannya.

Penelitian ini bersifat normatif sehingga data berasal dari peraturan perundang-undangan, literature, jurnal, dan wawancara untuk melengkapi data. Wawancara dilaksanakan dua kali pada bulan Juni-September 2015 di KASN, Jakarta

Makalah ini menjelaskan bahwa KASN memiliki kewenangan untuk melakukan pengawasan terhadap seluruh proses seleksi terbuka, dan memiliki dua cara pendekatan dalam melakukan pengawasan. Pelanggaran proses seleksi yang meliputi tahap persiapan, pelaksanaan, kaitannya dengan Pilkada, dan pola seleksi. Selain itu penulis menjelaskan tentang hambatan dan tindak lanjut dari hasil pengawasan KASN dalam seleksi terbuka Jabatan Pimpinan Tinggi.