In 2013, that year is known as a political year. In the beginning of this year opened with some the local elections for electing the governor and vice governor, such as: in West Java, North Sumatra, and central java. The elections that had been exercising in 2013, became a kind of event to indicate the power of the political machines before competing in the general election 2014. According to the result of the local election in 2013, The political parties are preparing for the 2014 election, the people had already started to weigh up which party will be chosen with the hope that there will be changes for the better in this country someday.

The accomplishment of the general election having the best quality is a necessity. The people ambition of this country for the better Indonesia will be realized when the general election can produce legislators and state leaders who have the competence, capacity and accountability, as well as the capability to create the welfare state.

Therefore, all elements of the nation must ensure the 2014 general election can achieve the optimal results as part of an effort to consolidate the better democracy. So, we need requirements as a prerequisite of the quality of the general election, such as: The first point, the general election organized by the Election Commission and the Election Supervisory Body must have integrity, capability and accountability and independency.

The election commission members are expected to maintain integrity and independence in conducting the election, so that the Commission's decision is acceptable and has strong legitimacy. Commission should also work based on existing legislation, the Commission must not make rules which exceed the authority given statute. This is to ensure that the election is really constitutional and does not cause unnecessary chaos.

The second point, the election was marked by the increasing of the quality of public participation, including in the stages of the general election. The 2014 general election should be able to eliminate the apathy of the people on the process and outcome of the election. Based on the election results showed that the level of people's participation in the election is always decreasing. Therefore, the 2014 election was overshadowed by the low enrollment rates. This is indicated by the results of a survey conducted by the Indonesian Survey Circle (LSI) on date 1 to
12 February 2012 toward 2,050 respondents with a stratified random method. The survey stated that more than 50 percent of respondents will not potentially choose in the 2014 election. It could be an early warning to all political parties that turnout could be a democratic threat, especially if the option for non-voters based on political consciousness that the election is useless because there is no confidence in the process and outcome of the election.

The above symptoms shown by the phenomenon of decline in public trust in the electoral administration (KPU); The public distrust on political party (parties) and candidates (candidates) are also carried political parties; distrust in the legitimacy of government and the legislature can not improve the condition of society. The bottom line benefits are not perceived by the public. Election considered only the scene of power struggles and competition, then after the candidates were elected and come into force, they will not think about the interests of the people. People are seen as winning numbers from election to election, after the election, they ignored the policy processes. This is very dangerous because of the apathy of the people against democratic institutions. If this condition is allowed to continue it is not likely the people want a return to the pre-reform system.

*The third point*, the quality of the electing voters need of repaired data collection. The high number of abstentions in election, it was not just because people do not want to use their voting rights. Many people who do not get voter cards though have the right to choose. The enforcement of the electronic identity card (e-ID) will face the test of success in the upcoming 2014 elections. Therefore, before the election, the Government was required to streamline services and population-based on data of e-ID because until now there are still many people who have not obtained the e-ID card although already registered, and may be still many residents who have not signed the e-ID card.

*The fourth point*, the qualified election demand the abolition of elections transactional political culture. There should be preventive and repressive efforts in suppressing and reducing money politics. The current voting behavior according to some research is considered very pragmatic materialistic, because people already have stereotype that all elite and his party have the same tendency. They will have kindness before the election, but after they are elected, the will leave his people. Relationships between politicians and voters are very dangerous so that it can undermine the foundations of our democracy. The role of political parties which tend to still make the candidate promoted as a source of money resulted in transactional politics continues.
The quality of candidates are not considered, the society used to receive money from candidates or political parties.

*The fifth point*, the qualified election requires the accomplishment of the election in accordance with the principle of honest, fair, orderly, transparency, proportionality, professionalism, accountability, efficiency, and effectiveness. Implementation of the rules of fair play and equal opportunity to all parties involved. Fairness is important to enforce because of the qualified democracy grows only from the civilized and fair ways.

The general election in 2014 is a moment for the people of Indonesia to open a new chapter in the history of democracy in Indonesia. For the qualified election, the general election performance should be improved and enhanced, not only related to the technical performance of the organization, but also in terms of growing the awareness of the importance of people's participation in election. Political parties and candidates have a big hand in creating quality election with political behavior is commendable. University of Sebelas March as an educational institution in Indonesia which implements "Tri Dharma University" has a moral obligation to assess the problem and find a solution how to build the dignity of the political movement of the 2014 election in Indonesia. Therefore, the University of Sebelas March want to examine and discuss deeply in this International Conference.

**The Purposes of International Conference**

1. Enhacing the community knowledge related to build the success of the dignified general election in 2014, and national endurance implications
2. Increasing the understanding of the Implementation of Norms, Challenges and Barriers to community participation in the field of Politics
3. Improving the public's understanding of smart voter for the qualified election
4. Providing an understanding of the development of the constitutional system in Indonesia
5. Improving the publishing of scientific papers in the field of Political Parties and election laws.

**The Programme**

1. International Conference on the theme “"BUILDING THE DIGNITY OF THE POLITICAL MOVEMENT IN 2014"”:
2. Call for Paper on the topic:
   a. The Influence of The General Election against the National Economy;
   b. The Quality of Resource Legislative Candidates For Election Towards Dignity
      (Health Perspectives, Psychology, Integrity, Social and Cultural);
   c. The independence of the General Election Towards Dignity;
   d. The Role of Educators Against The Dignity of The Political Education;

**Place and Time**

- **Date**: 19 March 2014 (*tentative / date can be still change*)
- **Place**: The First Meeting Room, Research Centre (LPPM) Sebelas Maret University
- **Time**: 09.00 a.m – 17.00 p.m

**Sumber:**

*Kepala Pusat Studi Demokrasi dan Ketahanan Nasional (PUSDEMTANAS)*

*LPPM UNS*