

Analisis Fenomena Retaliation yang dialami oleh Whistleblower Kasus Pungutan Liar (Studi Kasus: Pengungkapan Kasus Pungli di SDN XYZ) = Analysis of Whistleblower Retaliation Phenomenon in Illegal Levies (Case Study: The Disclosure of Illegal Levies at SDN XYZ)

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Abstrak

Pungutan liar merupakan jenis kejahatan yang masih banyak terjadi di sekolah. Selama ini, upaya untuk melawan pungli yang terjadi di sekolah hanya mengandalkan dari whistleblowing. Namun, sebelum melakukan pelaporan, whistleblower harus melakukan banyak pertimbangan, karena mereka takut akan menerima balasan atau retaliation dari pihak organisasi. Peraturan yang membahas whistleblower di Indonesia juga masih belum memadai dan belum menyeluruh. Penelitian ini menjelaskan faktor-faktor yang mendorong whistleblower menerima retaliation dengan mengambil kasus Rumini, mantan guru di SDN XYZ yang menerima intimidasi setelah melakukan whistleblowing. Data primer didapatkan melalui wawancara tidak terstruktur yang dilakukan dengan whistleblower, pihak LSM yang terlibat dan LPSK dan dianalisis menggunakan whistleblowing triangle dan conflict theory. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa faktor utama yang menyebabkan whistleblower menerima retaliation karena: (1) kurangnya peraturan yang mengatur cakupan dan perlindungan whistleblower di Indonesia, dan (2) karena terdapat perbedaan porsi kekuasaan yang ada di dalam organisasi.

.....Illegal levies are a type of crime that is still common in schools. During this time, efforts to fight illegal levies that occur in schools only rely on whistleblowing. However, before reporting, whistleblowers must make a lot of considerations, because they are afraid of receiving retaliation from the organization. In addition, regulations that address whistleblowers in Indonesia are still inadequate and incomplete. This study explains the factors that encourage whistleblowers to receive retaliation by taking the Rumini case, a former teacher at SDN XYZ who received intimidation after conducting whistleblowing. Primary data were obtained through unstructured interviews conducted with whistleblowers, the NGOs involved and LPSK and analyzed using the whistleblowing triangle and conflict theory. This study found that the main factors causing whistleblowers to receive retaliation were due to: 1 lack of regulations governing the scope and protection of whistleblowers in Indonesia, and 2 because there were differences in the portion of power that existed within the organization.