

Analisis Korupsi Dana Bantuan Sosial Pandemi COVID-19 di Indonesia: Teori Aktivitas Rutin yang Diperluas (Studi Kasus: Korupsi Bansos Kementerian SS) = An Analysis of Corruption of Social Assistance Funds During the COVID-19 Pandemic in Indonesia: Extension of Routine Activities Theory (A Case Study: Corruption of social assistance funds during the COVID-19 Pandemic at the Ministry of SS)

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Abstrak

Pandemi COVID-19 di Indonesia telah menciptakan peluang kejahatan (criminal opportunity) untuk melakukan korupsi. Dengan menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dan metode studi kasus, studi ini secara spesifik membahas kasus korupsi dana bantuan sosial Pandemi COVID-19 di Kementerian SS pada tahun 2020. Dipandu oleh Routine Activity Theory yang diperluas, menggabungkannya dengan konsep Corrupt Government Networks serta menggunakan metode analisis isi kualitatif, studi ini menyimpulkan sebagai berikut. Korupsi dana bantuan sosial Pandemi COVID-19 di Kementerian SS dipengaruhi oleh konvergensi dari tiga faktor utama yang hadir dalam ruang dan waktu yang sama. Pertama adanya pelaku yang termotivasi (motivated offender) yaitu kelompok korup atau jejaring koruptif (corrupt clique) dalam Kementerian SS. Kedua, jejaring koruptif ini memiliki kekuasaan (power) untuk mengakses sumber daya (suitable target). Ketiga pepadaman pengawasan internal di dalam Kementerian SS mendorong ketiadaan penjaga yang cakap (absence of capable guardians). Secara akademis, studi ini menyumbang pentingnya memperluas teori kriminologi dari Barat agar sesuai dengan konteks kejahatan di Indonesia. Secara empiris, studi ini menyumbang para penentu kebijakan publik mengenai pentingnya mendeteksi jejaring koruptif yang sering terabaikan dalam peradilan kejahatan korupsi.

.....The COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia has created a criminal opportunity for corruption. Using a qualitative approach and case study method, this study specifically discusses cases of corruption in social assistance funds during the COVID-19 Pandemic at the Ministry of SS in 2020. Guided by an extension Routine Activity Theory, combining it with the concept of Corrupt Government Networks and using analytical methods qualitative content, this study concludes as follows. Corruption in social assistance funds during the COVID-19 pandemic at the SS Ministry was influenced by the convergence of three main factors present in the same space and time. First, there are motivated offenders, namely corrupt cliques within the SS Ministry. Second, this corrupt network has the power to access resources (suitable target). The three breakdowns of internal oversight within the SS Ministry led to the absence of capable guardians. Academically, this study contributes to the importance of expanding criminological theory from the West to adopt the context of crime in Indonesia. Empirically, this study contributes to public policy makers regarding the importance of detecting corrupt networks which are often neglected in corruption crime trials.