

ABSTRAK

PERAN MASYARAKAT *NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION (NGO)* DALAM UPAYA PENCEGAHAN TINDAK PIDANA KORUPSI (Studi Pada *Lampung Corruption Watch*)

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Tindak pidana korupsi merupakan kejahatan luar biasa yang berdampak luas terhadap kehidupan berbangsa dan bernegara, karena tidak hanya merugikan keuangan negara tetapi juga merusak sistem pemerintahan, hukum, serta kepercayaan publik. Upaya pencegahan tindak pidana korupsi tidak dapat hanya dibebankan kepada aparat penegak hukum, melainkan memerlukan peran serta aktif masyarakat, baik secara individu maupun melalui organisasi masyarakat atau *Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui peran masyarakat *NGO* dalam upaya pencegahan tindak pidana korupsi serta faktor-faktor yang menghambat pelaksanaan peran tersebut, dengan studi pada *Lampung Corruption Watch (LCW)*.

Pendekatan masalah dalam penelitian ini menggunakan dua metode, yaitu pendekatan yuridis normatif dan yuridis empiris. Data yang telah diperoleh dianalisis berdasarkan bahan hukum primer, sekunder, dan tersier. Analisis tersebut diperkuat dengan hasil wawancara secara langsung dengan ketua *LCW*, serta dengan dosen pada Bagian Hukum Pidana Fakultas Hukum Universitas Lampung. Proses analisis data dilakukan secara kualitatif, dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui studi kepustakaan dan studi lapangan yang selanjutnya diolah menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa *LCW* berperan aktif dalam pencegahan tindak pidana korupsi melalui kegiatan pemantauan kebijakan publik, advokasi kasus, edukasi antikorupsi kepada masyarakat, serta penyampaian laporan dugaan tindak pidana korupsi kepada aparat penegak hukum. *LCW* telah menjalankan peran normatif dengan berpedoman pada ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan, serta peran faktual melalui kegiatan pemantauan anggaran publik, pelaporan dugaan tindak pidana korupsi, edukasi antikorupsi, dan advokasi kebijakan. Pelaksanaan peran ideal masyarakat dan LSM belum berjalan optimal akibat belum adanya perlindungan hukum yang memadai bagi pelapor, keterbatasan sarana dan pendanaan, rendahnya respons aparat penegak hukum, serta menurunnya kepercayaan masyarakat yang dipengaruhi oleh budaya individualisme dan citra negatif sebagian LSM.

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Pelaksanaannya dalam pencegahan tindak pidana korupsi masih terdapat berbagai faktor penghambat, antara lain keterbatasan sumber daya manusia dan pendanaan, rendahnya kesadaran dan partisipasi masyarakat, serta kurangnya perlindungan hukum terhadap pelapor dan aktivis antikorupsi.

Saran yang dapat diberikan dalam penelitian ini, *LCW* perlu memperkuat perannya dalam pencegahan tindak pidana korupsi melalui peningkatan kapasitas kelembagaan dan sumber daya manusia, serta memperluas kerja sama dengan aparat penegak hukum, lembaga pendidikan, dan masyarakat sipil. Pembentuk undang-undang diharapkan dapat memberikan perlindungan hukum yang lebih kuat bagi *NGO* dan masyarakat yang aktif melaporkan dugaan tindak pidana korupsi. Pemerintah daerah diharapkan memberikan dukungan nyata kepada *LCW* melalui bantuan pendanaan, kemudahan akses informasi publik, serta kolaborasi program edukasi hukum. Selain itu, masyarakat perlu meningkatkan kesadaran hukum dan kepedulian sosial agar berpartisipasi aktif dalam pengawasan dan pelaporan. Sinergi antara *LCW*, pemerintah daerah, dan masyarakat menjadi kunci utama dalam mewujudkan pencegahan korupsi yang efektif dan berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci: Peran Masyarakat, *Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)*, Pencegahan Korupsi.

ABSTRACT

THE ROLE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs) IN EFFORTS TO PREVENT CORRUPTION (A Study on Lampung Corruption Watch)

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Corruption is an extraordinary crime that has a widespread impact on national life, as it not only harms state finances but also damages the government system, law, and public trust. Efforts to prevent corruption cannot be solely the responsibility of law enforcement officers; they require the active participation of society, both individually and through community organizations or Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). This study aims to understand the role of NGO communities in efforts to prevent corruption and the factors that hinder the implementation of this role, through a study on Lampung Corruption Watch (LCW).

This research employs two approaches: normative and empirical legal approaches. The data obtained were analyzed based on primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials. This analysis was supported by direct interviews with the head of the LCW and with lecturers in the Criminal Law Department of the Faculty of Law, University of Lampung. The data analysis was conducted qualitatively, using literature and field studies as data collection techniques, which were then processed using qualitative descriptive methods.

The results of the study indicate that LCW plays an active role in preventing corruption through public policy monitoring, case advocacy, anti-corruption education for the public, and reporting suspected corruption to law enforcement officials. LCW has carried out its normative role by adhering to statutory provisions, as well as its factual role through public budget monitoring, reporting suspected corruption, anti-corruption education, and policy advocacy. The implementation of the ideal role of the community and NGOs has not been optimal due to the lack of adequate legal protection for whistleblowers, limited facilities and funding, low response from law enforcement officials, and declining public trust influenced by a culture of individualism and the negative image of some NGOs. However, in its implementation there are still various inhibiting factors, including limited human resources and funding, low public awareness and participation, and a lack of legal protection for whistleblowers and anti-corruption activists.

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The recommendations provided in this study include the need for LCW to strengthen its role in preventing corruption by improving institutional capacity and human resources, as well as expanding collaboration with law enforcement officials, educational institutions, and civil society. Lawmakers are expected to provide stronger legal protection for NGOs and the public who actively report suspected corruption. Local governments are expected to provide concrete support to LCW through funding assistance, easier access to public information, and collaborative legal education programs. Furthermore, the public needs to increase legal awareness and social awareness so they actively participate in monitoring and reporting. Synergy between LCW, local governments, and the community is key to achieving effective and sustainable corruption prevention.

Keywords: Role of the Community, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Corruption Prevention.