

ABSTRAK

Pengesahan revisi Undang-Undang Nomor 30 Tahun 2002 menjadi Undang-Undang Nomor 19 Tahun 2019 menimbulkan kontroversial karena dapat memengaruhi kelembagaan Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (KPK). Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) sebagai Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat (LSM) yang memiliki *concern* korupsi di Indonesia bergerak melakukan advokasi untuk menolak pengesahannya. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membahas strategi advokasi yang dilakukan ICW dan *contentious politics* ketika ICW melakukan advokasi. Landasan teoritis penelitian ini mengacu pada teori strategi advokasi Gen dan Wright (2016) untuk mengupas strategi advokasinya dan teori *contentious politics* McAdam, Tilly, dan Tarrow (2001) untuk menyoroti skema pemenuhan tuntutan. Hasil penelitian ini ICW melakukan *Outside Strategy* (di dalam *outside/inside strategy*), *Direct Reform*, *Popular Power*, dan *Indirect Pressure*. Ketiga strategi ini memiliki kesamaan yakni melakukan kampanye yang berisikan informasi terkait revisi UU KPK melalui media sosial, mengirimkan pesan, memberikan tekanan tidak secara langsung kepada pemerintah (*outside strategy*, *popular power*, dan *indirect pressure*). Untuk *direct reform* strategy, ICW melakukan upaya advokasi dengan administrasi hukum. Dalam memahami mekanisme dan pola *contentious politics* dianalisis menggunakan *political opportunity structure*, *framing process*, dan *resources mobilization*. Pada konteks *political opportunity structure* ditemukan terdapat perbedaan kepentingan dan pendapat dengan lembaga pemerintah, DPR, dan Mahkamah Konstitusi (MK), kerekatan rezim pada saat itu yang menciptakan konsolidasi antar elite yang kuat, dan kurangnya keharmonisan antar masyarakat dengan pemerintah. Untuk *framing process*, ditemukan *Framing process* advokasi ICW menjadi aksi yang menimbulkan banyak simbolik dan memiliki sifat berkelanjutan. Upaya mengumpulkan massa agar upaya advokasi dapat berjalan dengan baik. Walaupun merangkul banyak partisipan, hambatan politik harus dihadapi ICW, konsolidasi antar elit politik pada saat itu menjadi tantangan untuk ICW.

Kata Kunci: Indonesia Corruption Watch, Advokasi, *Contentious Politics*

ABSTRACT

The ratification of the revision of Law No. 30 of 2002 into Law No. 19 of 2019 has sparked controversy because it could affect the institutional structure of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK). Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW), a non-governmental organisation (NGO) concerned with corruption in Indonesia, has taken action to advocate against its ratification. This study uses a qualitative approach. The aim of this study is to discuss the advocacy strategies employed by ICW and the contentious politics involved when ICW conducts advocacy. The theoretical framework of this study draws on Gen and Wright's (2016) theory of advocacy strategies to analyse ICW's advocacy strategies and McAdam, Tilly, and Tarrow's (2001) theory of contentious politics to highlight the framework for fulfilling demands. The results of this study indicate that ICW employs Outside Strategy (within the outside/inside strategy), Direct Reform, Popular Power, and Indirect Pressure. These three strategies share commonalities, such as conducting campaigns containing information related to the revision of the KPK Law through social media, sending messages, and exerting indirect pressure on the government (outside strategy, popular power, and indirect pressure). For the direct reform strategy, ICW conducts advocacy efforts with the legal administration. In understanding the mechanisms and patterns of contentious politics, the analysis utilised political opportunity structure, framing process, and resource mobilisation. Within the political opportunity structure context, differences in interests and opinions were identified between ICW and government institutions, the House of Representatives (DPR), and the Constitutional Court (MK). The regime's cohesion at the time created strong consolidation among elites, while there was a lack of harmony between society and the government. For the framing process, it was found that ICW's advocacy framing process became an action that generated many symbolic and sustainable characteristics. Efforts were made to gather the masses so that advocacy efforts could run smoothly. Although it embraced many participants, ICW had to face political obstacles, and the consolidation among political elites at that time became a challenge for ICW.

Keywords: *Indonesia Corruption Watch, advocacy, contentious politics*