

ANALYSIS OF GRATUITY CASE OF RITA WIDYASARI IN THE STUDY OF ORGANIZATIONAL SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

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ARTICLE INFORMATION

Article History:

Received May 31, 2018

Revised July 07, 2018

Accepted Dec 28, 2020

DOI:

10.21532/apfjournal.v5i2.163

ABSTRACT

District KutaiKartanegara is a district in East Kalimantan, Indonesia. The capital in Tenggarong. Regency KutaiKartanegara have large region 27.263,10 km² and large waters about 4,097 km² shared in 18 regions districts and 255 village /kelurahan with amount population reached 626,286 inhabitants (cencus 2010). By geographical district KutaiKartanegara located between 115 ° 26'28 "BT - 117 ° 36'43" BT and 1 ° 28'21 "LU - 1 ° 08'06" LS. Leader KutaiKartanegara moment this is Rita Widyasari together vice bupatiGufronYusuf. RitaWidyasari is bupati women first in East Kalimantan, In run his government, the Bupati and vice regent KutaiKartanegara assisted The Regional Secretary of the moment this served by Edi Darmasnyah. Government district KutaiKartanegara too forming some institution region, 9 regional bodies and 8 regional offices. But in September 2017 public startled in preaching national, that Regent KutaiKartanegara Rita Widyasari set as suspect by Commission Eradication Corruption (KPK). He snared article layered, started from gratuities, bribes, upto conjecture follow criminal washing money. Rita was charged receive bribe from owner of PT. SawitGolded Prima, HerySuanto Gun or Abun, amounting to 6 billion Rupiah. Besides that, he too charged receive gratification from affairs permissions in government district KutaiKartanegara. Function a leader in something organization is Act reasonable according to rules / regulations that apply moment that. In something organization could include: change, dynamics social (development, decline and destruction), conflict, system, behavior, management, interests and regeneration in organization. Study in sociology organization covers: formulation and boundaries operational organization, goals that have been agree dupon together; dynamics organization; identity organizations, and formal membership that includes discussion of status and role. Distric Kutai Kartanegara experience modernization outside ordinary less from one decade, because management organization internal pretty solid inside replied needs the people as well called ad members.

1. INTRODUCTION

Kutai Kartanegara Regency is one of regencies in East Kalimantan, Indonesia. The capital city is located in Tenggarong Sub-district. Kutai Kartanegara Regency has an area of 27,263.10 km², with sea area of approximately 4,097 km², which is divided into 18 sub-districts and 225 villages with a population of 626,286

(2010 census). Geographically, Kutai Kartanegara Regency is located between 115 ° 26'28 "East Longitude - 117 ° 36'43" East Longitude and 1 ° 28'21 "North Latitude - 1 ° 08'06" South Latitude.

The Kutai Kartanegara Regency Government has experienced several leadership changes as follows.

a. A.M. Parikesit (1950-1960)

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- b. A.R. Padmo (1960–1964)
 - c. Roesdibiyono (1964–1965)
 - d. Drs. H. Achmad Dahlan (1965–1979)
 - e. Drs. H. Awang Faisjal (1979–1984)
 - f. Drs. H. Chaidir Hafiedz (1984–1989)
 - g. Drs. H. Said Sjafran (1989–1994)
 - h. Drs. H. Ahmad Maulana Sulaiman, MSc (1994–1999)
 - i. Drs. H. Syauckani Hasan Rais, MM (1999–2004)
 - j. H. Awang Dharma Bakti, ST, MT (PJS 2004–2005)
 - k. Drs. Hadi Sutanto (PJS 2005)
 - l. Prof. Dr. H. Syauckani Hasan Rais, MM (2005–2006)
 - m. Drs. H. Samsuri Aspar, MM (PJS 2006–2008)
 - n. Drs. H. Sjachruddin MS (PJS 2008–2009)
 - o. Sulaiman Gafur (PJS 2009–2010)
 - p. Rita Widyasari, S.Sos, MM (2010–2015)
 - q. Chairil Anwar (PJS 2015–2016)
 - r. Rita Widyasari, S.Sos, MM, Ph.D (2016–sekarang)
- (Source: www.kukarkab.go.id)

The current Regent of Kutai Kartanegara is Rita Widyasari and the Deputy Regent is Gufron Yusuf. Rita Widyasari is the first female regent in East Kalimantan. In running the government, the Regent and Deputy Regent of Kutai Kartanegara are assisted by the Regional Secretary, currently held by Edi Damansyah. The Kutai Kartanegara Regency Government also established several government institutions to carry out public service tasks consisting of 18 Autonomous Services, 9 Regional Agencies, and 8 Regional Offices.

In terms of quality and quantity, in the last 8 years Kutai Kartanegara regency received a brilliant achievement, such as obtaining the title of Unqualified Opinion in 2011, achieving 17 banners of success in development, or the highest number, in East Kalimantan in 2014, winning an award from the Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform in the 2016 Government Institution Performance Accountability Report (LAKIP). At the international level, Rita received the

2016 Global Leadership Award from the business magazine "The Leader International and the American Leadership Development Association" and there are many more achievements obtained by the Kutai Kartanegara Regency in advancing the province of East Kalimantan and Indonesia. This achievement certainly cannot be separated from a visionary and broad-minded Regional Head. In this case, Rita Widyasari has led Kutai Kartanegara Regency to a glorious period, from the unknown to being known or even famous. The role of Rita Widyasari has been able to increase public trust in a pro-people government, especially in Kutai Kartanegara Regency.

But in September 2017 the public was shocked by the national news, that the Kutai Kartanegara Regent, Rita Widyasari, was named a suspect by the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK). She was charged with layered articles, ranging from gratuity, bribery, to alleged money laundering crimes. Rita was charged with taking bribes from the owner of PT Sawit Golden Prima, Hery Susanto Gun or Abun, for 6 billion Rupiah. In addition, she was also charged with receiving gratuities from licensing matters in the Government of Kutai Kartanegara Regency (source: www.kompas.com).

Rita Widyasari and her partner, Commissioner of PT Media Bangun Bersama, Khairudin, were allegedly received fee-based gratuities from various parties for about six years serving as Regent of Kutai Kartanegara. Overall there were three criminal acts committed including money laundering crime, as informed by the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) spokesman Febri Diansyah to reporters. In writing this paper, the author would like to focus on the case of gratuity committed by the non-active Regent of Kutai Kartanegara, Rita Widyasari, from the viewpoint of Organizational Sociology and Political Sociology. The definition of gratuity is obtained from the Explanation of Article 12B of Law Number 20 of 2001, that is, a gift in the form of money, goods,

discounts, commissions, interest-free loans, travel tickets, lodging facilities, tourist trips, treatment free, and other facilities. The gift can be received from domestic and abroad and is done using electronic means or without electronic means. The above definition shows that gratuity actually means neutral gift. A gift becomes a gratuity, that is then considered a bribe, if it is related to a position and is contrary to the obligations or duties of the recipient.

When linked in a Sociological perspective, it is clear that there is a connection between the case above and the analytic empirical study that this paper wants to review. According to a legendary sociologist Ibn Khaldun (1332-1406), the main reason for corruption is the desire for luxurious life in the ruling group. To fulfill luxury spending, the ruling group is lured into corruption. Other causes are further effects caused by further corruption, that is, a chain reaction caused by the corruption. Corruption by the ruling group can cause economic difficulties, and this difficulty will in turn inflict further corruption.

The function of a leader in an organization is to act fairly according to the rules / regulations that apply at that time. In an organization, there will be changes, social dynamics (development, setbacks and destruction), conflict, systems, behavior, management, interests and regeneration in the organization. Studies on the sociology of the organization include the formulation and operational boundaries of the organization, the goals agreed upon together; organizational dynamics; organizational identity, and formal membership which includes discussion of status and roles (Arief Budiman in Alo Liliweri, 2016: 89). Kutai Kartanegara Regency has experienced extraordinary modernization in less than a decade because its internal organization management is quite solid in answering the needs of the people who are also referred to as members.

This paper emphasizes the humanistic side with critical substantive analysis,

especially in the "Anti Fraud" campaign in relation to the case of Rita Widyasari. The case is still under trial. Gratuity is a challenge for every leader in carrying out his/her duties and responsibilities to the public. So, this paper is given the title "ANALYSIS OF GRATUITY CASE OF RITA WIDYASARI IN THE STUDY OF ORGANIZATIONAL SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY".

2. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Corruption is a quite popular word in the community and has become the theme of everyday conversation. However, there are still many people who do not know what corruption is. In general, the public understands corruption as something that is detrimental to state finances. In Law Number 31 of 1999 in conjunction with Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning Eradication of Corruption Crime, there are 30 types of corruption. The 30 types of corruption can basically be grouped into seven: i) State financial losses; ii) bribery; iii) embezzlement in office; iv) extortion; v) fraud; vi) conflict of interest in procurement; and vii) gratuity. Of the various types of corruption stipulated in the law, gratuity is a relatively new thing in law enforcement of corruption in Indonesia.

Even in the social problem, the community is always faced with similar cases which dominate the political elites. For example, the Regional Head in Indonesia has a prerogative in giving decisions and licensing processes. Indeed, the Regional Head must have the spirit to develop the area that he leads towards social welfare. But on the other hand, the Regional Head must be confronted with the promise of internal politics to the bearer party which helps him become a leader.

Kutai Kartanegara Regency, one of the richest regions in Indonesia, also wants to prove that this region can stand in line with other regions. The role of the Regional Head, in carrying out his/her functions and responsibilities to implement the vision and mission of the Central Indonesia's

regional development, is to create a social revolution in improving the economy of the regional government and helping to prosper the people's economy. Some programs are created by making maximum use of the natural resources available in the Kutai Kartanegara area and taking advantage of opportunities that have the potential as resources that can improve the regional economy and the economy of the community without the slightest burden on society or the government.

During the leadership of Rita Widyasari, the Government of Kutai Kartanegara Regency had obtained various achievements and made many pro-community programs. The community began to like and believe in the performance of the Regent of Kutai Kartanegara. In addition, the community began to support programs of the government of Kutai Kartanegara to develop the economy and prosper the community. The most visible example was the number of job vacancies available from the fields of industry, tourism, and mining. The results boosted

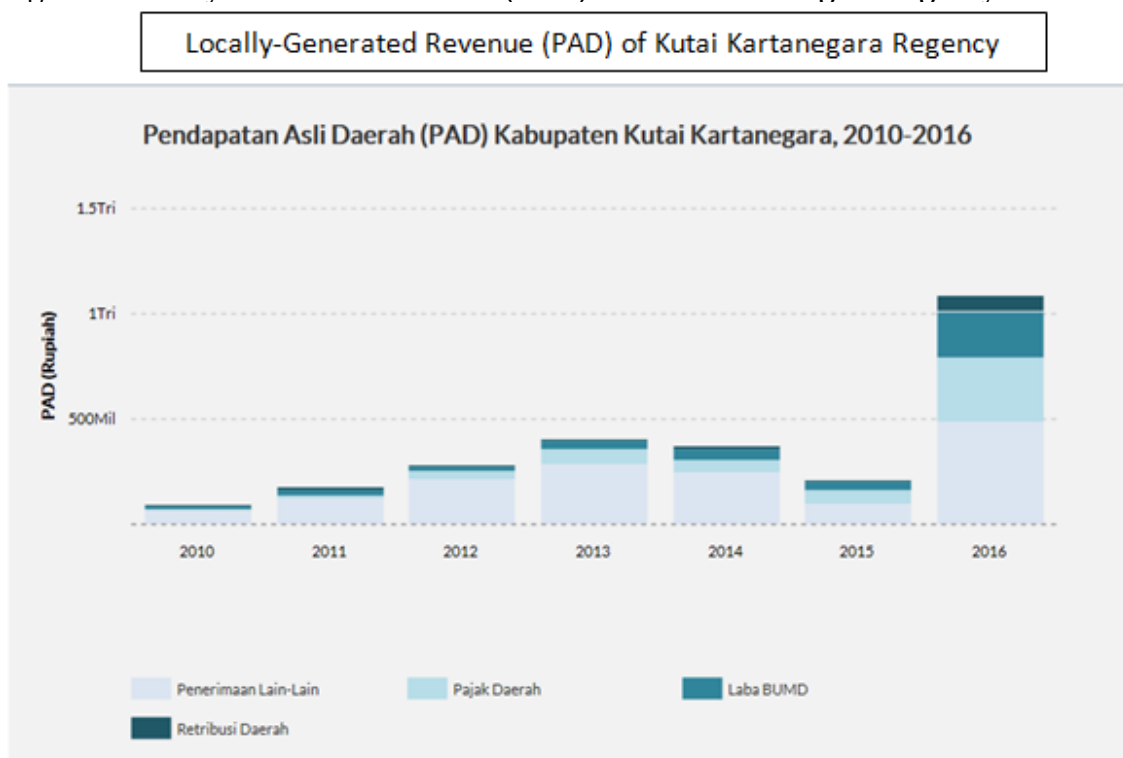
the number of unemployment in Kutai Kartanegara Regency. The results of the Regent Rita Widyasari's good performance can be seen from the increase in the Kutai Kartanegara Locally-Generated Revenue (PAD).

In the past few years the Locally-Generated Revenue of Kutai Kartanegara Regency grew rapidly in advancing its economy. It can be seen from the graph of Locally-Generated Revenue (PAD) in 2010-2016, although it had ever experienced a decline.

From 2010 to 2013 the Locally-Generated Revenue of Kutai Kartanegara Regency increased from IDR 94.8 billion in 2010 to IDR 404 billion in 2013. Then in 2015, the Locally-Generated Revenue decreased to IDR 211.9 billion but in 2016 it increased four times from 2015 or IDR 1.1 trillion.

The Locally-Generated Revenue of Kutai Kartanegara consists of Regional Taxes, Regional Levies, Regional-Owned Enterprises Profits, and other revenues. In 2010-2016, the largest contribution

Figure 1. **Locally-Generated Revenue (PAD) of Kutai Kartanegara Regency**



Source: Kutai Kartanegara Regional Revenue Service

to the Locally-Generated Revenue was from other revenues, or 63.4 percent. This increase was obtained from 3 fields:

Mining

It is undeniable that Mining has become the biggest injector of funds to the Locally-Generated Revenue of Kutai Kartanegara, because the Kutai Kartanegara area has very abundant Oil and Natural Gas Resources, or 77% of the Locally-Generated Revenue (Source: www.rmml.co). Kutai Kartanegara Regency produces the most coal in East Kalimantan Province, reaching 66.11 million tons from the total production of East Kalimantan Mining Business Permit (IUP) holders in 2017 which reached 82.87 million tons (www.antaranews.com). Therefore, Kutai Kartanegara Regency has proven capable of exploring Natural Resources in the mining sector with good results and able to compete with other regions in Indonesia, because the Locally-Generated Revenue (PAD) of the regency is driven by coal mining which is one of the main contributions to East Kalimantan and Indonesia.

Tourism

Tourism is one of the mainstays of Kutai Kartanegara in improving the regency's economy. The results can be achieved because of the Rita Widyasari's program's that began to improve several Tourism Rides. It was noted that there were 7 leading tourist destinations in the region, including Mulawarman Museum, Tuah Himba Wood Museum, Bengkirai Hill Area, Borneo Orang Utan Survival Samboja, Tanah Merah Samboja Beach, Jagat Raya Planetarium and Kumala Island. Kutai Kartanegara Regency through Regent Rita Widyasari also pioneered the typical Dayak Benuaq woven fabric, Ulap Doyo, which was formed into Miskat, so that it became one of the leading commodities to support Kutai Kartanegara tourism in textile businesses.

Agriculture

Agriculture is also the main funding supplier for the Locally-Generated

Revenue of Kutai Kartanegara Regency. The agricultural areas in the regency are divided into several parts. For example Samboja Sub-District which is designated as Naga Fruit farming, because Samboja has great potential to cultivate dragon fruit with the agricultural land covering 400 ha. On a wider scale, it can give added value and improve the welfare of farmers. This was seen by the Regent Rita Widyasari as a good opportunity to increase the financial income of Kutai Kartanegara through agriculture. However, it is in the widespread use of agricultural land in Kutai Kartanegara, Regent Rita Widyasari was found to have received gratuity in the use of Palm Oil farms associated with PT Sawit Golden Prima.

It was very unfortunate to hear the news that the regent of Kutai Kartanegara, Rita Widyasari, had been involved in a case of gratuity reaching IDR 6 billion related to the permit to release oil palm. She had a series of achievements and very large contributions in developing the economy of Kutai Kartanegara Regency, from a simple regency to be an extraordinary regency in improving the economy in Indonesia.

Kutai Kartanegara Regency contributes and obtains various kinds of achievements for East Kalimantan in the national arena, but there are problems that must be faced. The regency must face the fact that its Regional Head is exposed to corruption cases, as found in the table 1.

The case of Regent Rita Widyasari has caused a lot of public opinions. Some people did not believe to hear that the Regent Rita Widyasari was questioned by the KPK in relation to the Gratuity of Permit for oil palm land on October 6, 2017 and was examined for 9 hours by the KPK. But there was also public opinion which said that the Regent Rita Widyasari had misused her authority. In this case, she got additional funds as a means of supporting her campaign when she wanted to become the Governor of East Kalimantan. The gratuity case of the Regent Rita Widyasari was also linked to the case of the previous

regent, who was the biological father of the Regent Rita Widyasari, named Prof. Dr. Syauckani Hasan Rais, SE, MM. Rita Widyasari's father became a suspect in the land acquisition of Loa Kulu Airport.

When she became a suspect in the case of Oil Palm Permit gratuity, public trust in the government, which initially began to improve because of the performance of the Regent Rita Widyasari, was finally damaged again, especially after hearing of an issue to fund her candidacy campaign as governor and as an addition to his own assets.

Apart from the gratuity carried out by Regent Rita Widyasari, one of the factors in the occurrence of gratuity and other corruption problems is the lack of supervision from the government and

the community in the form of reporting. Another factor is the light sanctions imposed when a person has been designated as a defendant.

In organizational sociology analysis, it is clear that a leader should be able to accommodate and facilitate the members below him to work in a regulated organizational system. As said in the theory of Tannebaum, Weschler and Nassarik (in Gary, 2015: 127) that leadership is an interpersonal influence, in certain situations and directly through the communication process to achieve one or several specific goals. So, Rita Widyasari, in her position as Regional Head in Kutai Kartanegara Regency has been able to provide positive effects in the process of achieving results, that is, for the welfare

Table 1. Corruption Cases in Kutai Kartanegara Regency (from various sources)

No	Corruption Cases	Regent's Period	Total State Losses	Verdict	Explanation
1.	Land acquisition for Loa Kulu airport, Kutai Kartanegara	Prof. Dr. Syauckani Hasan Rais, SE, MM	IDR 100.532.000.000,-	2.6 years (plus a fine of IDR 250 million)	In 2006 the Regent of Kutai Kartanegara, Syauckani Hasan Rais, was named a suspect by the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK). After being sentenced to 2.6 years in prison, he then appealed to the Supreme Court, but was refused and received an additional prison term of 6 years. Syauckani returned the replacement money to the government as much as IDR 49,367 billion. Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono gave 3-year clemency and was declared parole.
2.	Gratuity related to oil palm land acquisition by PT Sawit Golden Prima	Rita Widyasari, Ph.D	IDR. 469.000.000.000,-	Still in the Corruption Court process	Rita Widyasari denied the charges of gratuity as alleged.

Source: Process Data

of the region and its people. The case of the Regent Rita Widyasari is a reflection of social fact that is also experienced by other Regional Heads.

Viewed from the perspective of Political Sociology, the tool used to achieve power in a region is a media called politics. Prospective leaders use the tool to achieve power (Zainuddin, 2010: 58). The sociological elements obtained in the political process are very relevant to the expectations of candidates who want to take part in the regional head election competition. The case that occurred in Kutai Kartanegara shows a high level of enthusiasm for achieving political power. When Rita Widyasari was elected as the Regent of Kutai Kartanegara, she positioned herself as a leader who wanted to be recognized by the community by getting excellent achievements. He gave fresh air and new colors that were intended for the interests of his region. And it was proven that Rita Widyasari was recognized as a regional head who was very close to the community. But in the political flow, a Regional Head has a greater risk of being exposed to a legal case, for example corruption. The case is a scourge in the government process in Indonesia, especially when the supervision carried out by the government has been very strict to minimize misuse of office.

3. CONCLUSION

From the gratuity case of Kutai Kartanegara Regent Rita Widyasari, it can be concluded that a regional head can easily commit corruption if he/she cannot control him/herself from the desire to increase wealth and to facilitate the goals to be achieved. Indeed, a leader must avoid actions that will cause problems to the community, government and himself. Within a government organization, a leader must be able to implement existing regulations for the benefit of the community in order to achieve social welfare without having to violate applicable rules and without having to insert elements to benefit him/herself. Suggestions that can be put forward to the

government and society are as follows:

1) There needs to be stricter sanctions for corruptors, such as the addition of periods of imprisonment and a large amount of fines or by adopting heavier sanctions without regard to human rights, as was done in Japan, namely the death penalty for corruptors. 2) There needs to be a KPK representative office in each province to prevent leaders and government officials from committing corruption easily. 3) The community must be more critical to oversee the running of the government in the region, such as observing the process of equitable development carried out by the regional head in regency or city government. 4) Adding monitoring facilities and infrastructure, such as CCTV cameras, in each Regional Work Unit office to prevent corrupt acts that harm the state and society.

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