

Analisis opini publik dan analisis akar masalah kasus Akil Mochtar di Mahkamah Konstitusi = Public opinion analysis and root cause analysis of Akil Mochtar's case in Constitutional Court

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Abstrak

Awal bulan Oktober 2013, Indonesia dikejutkan dengan berita penangkapan Akil Mochtar, yang pada saat itu menjabat sebagai Ketua Mahkamah Konstitusi, oleh KPK. Akil Mochtar tertangkap tangan oleh Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (KPK) saat Chairunnisa, anggota DPR RI dari fraksi Partai Golkar, menyerahkan uang 294 dolar Singapura kepada Akil Mochtar (Qusnulyakin, 2013). Masyarakat Indonesia banyak meneriakan kekecewaannya terhadap Mahkamah Konstitusi melalui media, termasuk social media. Berdasarkan survei Lembaga Survei Indonesia (LSI) setelah tertangkapnya Akil Mochtar, kepercayaan publik terhadap Mahkamah Konstitusi hanya 28 persen (Sahid, 2013).

Pada dasarnya, korupsi merupakan akar segala permasalahan di Indonesia, termasuk kemiskinan (Gie, 2003). Hal itu pulalah yang menjadi akar masalah dari kasus Akil Mochtar ini. Ari Harsono (2008) mengungkapkan bahwa solusi dasar untuk korupsi takhta ada dua, yaitu (1) setiap calon pemimpin dan calon wakil rakyat harus ditelusuri riwayat hidupnya supaya kadar integritas kepribadiannya dapat diketahui, serta (2) setiap kekuasaan harus dikendalikan dengan uji logika dan uji kejujuran. Solusi jangka menengah merupakan pembenahan integritas dan kemandirian Mahkamah Konstitusi dari pihak-pihak yang memiliki kepentingan, terutama kepentingan politik. Solusi jangka pendek, secara umum, merupakan penerapan prinsip good governance dan penerapan sistem carrot and stick (Gie, 2003).

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Early October 2013, Indonesia was shocked by the news of Akil Mochtar, who was the Chairman of Constitutional Court, that was arrested by KPK. Akil Mochtar was caught red-handed by Corruption Erradication Comission (KPK) when Chairunnisa, member of Indonesian Parliament (DPR RI) from Golkar fraction, was handing over 294 Singaporean dollars to Akil Mochtar (Qusnulyakin, 2013). Indonesian people showed their disappointment toward Constitutional Court through the media, including social media. Based on Indonesian Survey Institute (LSI), after Akil Mochtar was arrested, the society trust toward Contitutional Court was only 28 percent (Sahid, 2013).

Basically, corruption is the root of all problems in Indonesia, including poverty (Gie, 2003). This is also the rood cause of Akil Mochtar's case. Ari Harsono (2008) explained that there are two basic solutions of throne corruption: (1) every leader and parliament member candidate's life resume have to be explored so their integrity and character could be known; (2) every power must be controlled by logic and honesty test. Mid-term solution would be the reformation of Constitutional Court's integrity and independence from any parties who have interest, especially political interest. Short-term solution, generally, would be application of good governance principles and application of carrot and stick system (Gie, 2003).