

ABSTRAK

Penelitian berjudul Tipologi *Governance* Lembaga Kesejahteraan Sosial (LKS) di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta dengan pendekatan kualitatif studi kasus ganda, *Setting* penelitian di LKS Mardi Wuto Kota Yogyakarta, LKS ini berdiri tahun 1926 dengan klien desabilitas netra. LKS Hamba di Kabupaten Sleman DIY. LKS Hamba berdiri tahun 1976 dengan fokus klien anak yang ditolak oleh orang tua, keluarga dan lingkungan. Kedua LKS merupakan organisasi nirlaba yang lahir dari *charity* dan filantropi.

Penelitian bertujuan mengetahui: 1) tipologi *governance* yang diterapkan LKS dalam menjalankan roda organisasi., 2) mekanisme interaksi dan relasi antar unsur *governance*, dan 3) penerapan berbagai aturan negara dan aturan internal LKS yang tercantum dalam anggaran dasar dan anggaran rumah tangga LKS.

Kajian awal penelitian bertema *governance* LKS diawali dari temuan tim penyusun naskah akademik yang akan dipergunakan untuk menyusun draf Peraturan Daerah DIY tentang LKS. Dalam konteks Indonesia dan luar Indonesia masih sangat terbatasnya penelitian bertema organisasi nirlaba khususnya LKS, atas dasar itu penelitian ini meminjam beberapa teori organisasi profit untuk mendekati organisasi nonprofit, khususnya LKS. Teori-teori yang diduga sesuai dengan tema penelitian ini antara lain : teori agensi dan control, teori *stakeholder*, teori *stewardship*, teori *dependency*, dan teori *trust organization*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan LKS Mardi Wuto menerapkan tiga tipe *governance* yaitu *governance* birokratis, demokratis dan otoriter, LKS Hamba menerapkan *governance* demokrasi dan birokrasi. Mekanis interaksi dan relasi unsur *governance* di LKS Mardi Wuto bersifat formal dan mengikuti birokrasi yang telah ditetapkan, sedang LKS Hamba mekanisme dan interaksi antar unsur *governance* bersifat non formal. LKS Mardi Wuto melanggar Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2009 tentang Kesejahteraan Sosial. Pasal 33 tentang sumber daya manusia LKS., Peraturan Menteri Sosial RI Nomor 22 Tahun 2016 tentang Standar nasional LKS. LKS Hamba melanggar Undang-Undang Nomor 28 Tahun 2004 tentang Yayasan. dan melanggar aturan internal yayasan Hamba.

Walaupun kedua LKS melanggar peraturan negara, tetapi kedua LKS tidak ditemukan perilaku korupsi, kolusi dan nepotisme (KKN), karena keberhasilan yayasan dalam menanamkan *basic* nilai kepada seluruh organ organisasi. Di LKS Mardi Wuto *basic* nilai yang ditegakan adalah “jujur tidak cukup, harus efisien” semua organ dilarang berpikir korupsi. Di LKS Hamba *basic* nilai yang ditanamkan adalah “jujur tidak boleh bohong, bahwa kita bekerja diawasi oleh Tuhan Yang Maha Kuasa”., sehingga tidak terjadi *hidden information* dan *hidden action*. Perilaku jujur dan tidak bohong mendukung teori *trust organization*.

Kebaharuan penelitian yang ditemukan ada empat yaitu : 1) menambahkan referensi penelitian tentang tipologi *governance* LKS. 2) menambahkan referensi pendekatan *governance* organisasi nirlaba. 3) menambahkan metodologi penelitian kualitatif. 4) memperkuat posisi teori *trust organizations* dan mengugurkan teori agensi dan kontrol.

Penelitian lanjutan disarankan fokus bentuk-bentuk pelanggaran LKS terhadap aturan internal dan eksternal yang dapat menjadi pengetahuan baru bagi akademisi, pengelola LKS dan pemerintah sehingga hasil penelitian dapat dijadikan referensi membuat kebijakan yang bersifat simbiosis mutualisme. Rekomendasi kaji ulang payung hukum LKS dan peraturan lain yang menyertainya agar diperoleh payung hukum tunggal yang mengatur tatakelola LKS secara utuh.

Abstract

This research is entitled The Governance Typology of Social Welfare Institute (SWI) in Special Region of Yogyakarta by using qualitative approach of multiple case studies. The research setting is in Mardi Wuto SWI in Yogyakarta City. This SWI was established in 1926 with blind disability clients. Hamba SWI was established in 1076 which has been focused on children clients who are rejected by their parents, family and society. Both SWIs are non-profit organizations which are established from charity and philanthropy.

This research is aimed to find out: 1) governance typology which is implemented by SWI in running the organization process, 2) inter-governance mechanism and interaction, and 3) the implementation of many state and SWI internal regulations as written in the Constitutions and Bylaws of SWI.

The theme of research initial review is SWI governance which is initiated with the finding of academic manuscript drafting team that will be used to make Local Regulations of Special Region of Yogyakarta on SWI. Research on non-profit organization is still limitedly performed both in and outside Indonesia context. Therefore, this research uses profit organizational theory to approach the non-profit organization, especially SWI. The theories which are assumed with research theme are theories of agency and control, stakeholder, stewardship, dependency and trust organization.

The result indicates that Mardi Wuto SWI applies three types of governance, which are bureaucratic, democratic and authoritative governance. Hamba SWI governance element is formal and follows the bureaucracy that has been applied with non-formal inter- element governance mechanism interaction. Mardi Wuto SWI breaks the Act Number 11 Year 2009 on Social Welfare, Article 33 on SWI Human Resource, RI Social Ministerial Regulation Number 22 Year 2016 on National Standard of SWI. Hamba SWI breaks the Act Number 28 Year 2004 on Foundation and Hamba Foundation internal regulations.

Even though both SWIs break the state regulations, Corruption, Collusion, and Nepotism actions are not found in them because of the foundation success in instilling the basic values to all organizational members. The basic value which is asserted in Mardi Wuto SWI is “honest is not enough, must be efficient” and all members are forbidden from corruption mind. While the basic value instilled in Hamba SWI is “be honest, The Almighty God oversees”. Therefore, hidden information and action do not occur. Honest action supports trust organization.

There are four newness which are found in the research, namely 1) reference addition on SWI governance typology. 2) Reference addition on non-profit organization governance approach. 3) Qualitative research methodology. 4) Trust organization theory position strengthening and agency and control theory omission.

It is suggested that further research is focused on SWI forms towards internal and external rules that can be a new knowledge for academicians, SWI managers and government so that the research result can be a reference to make mutualistic-symbiosis policy. It is recommended to review the SWI legal protection and other regulations which accompany it to obtain a single legal protection which governs the overall governance of SWI.