

## **ABSTRAK**

PP-IP sebagai salah satu serikat pekerja di PLN Grup tetap solid dan berhasil memenangkan advokasi UU No. 30 Tahun 2009. PP-IP berhasil membangun gerakan sosial merespons neoliberalisme di sektor ketenagalistrikan Indonesia. Atas dasar itu, penelitian yang dilakukan bertujuan untuk menjawab pertanyaan bagaimana peran PP-IP dalam proses advokasi UU No. 30 Tahun 2009 tentang Ketenagalistrikan.

Unit analisis penelitiannya adalah PP-IP Tingkat Pusat sebagai sebuah organisasi. Pendekatan studi kasus kemudian dipilih untuk memperoleh gambaran utuh mengenai proses advokasi. Teknik pengumpulan data meliputi wawancara, dokumen, serta bahan audiovisual dan digital. Wawancara dilakukan secara semi terstruktur terhadap 11 orang informan bersyarat. Informannya adalah pengurus PP-IP, pengacara, dan jejaring advokasi yang terlibat aktif dalam proses advokasi. Sedangkan dokumen berasal dari dokumen publik, seperti berbagai laporan, dan juga dokumen organisasi. Sebagai pendukung, data juga dikumpulkan dari bahan audiovisual dan digital. Bahan ini meliputi video persidangan dan aksi, foto, serta pemberitaan media massa yang relevan. Data yang diperoleh kemudian dianalisis secara tematik. Teknik ini dipilih untuk mengidentifikasi tema-tema penting dan saling terkait dalam proses advokasi. Analisis dilakukan mulai dari mengidentifikasi tema hingga mengembangkan penjelasan. Tak lupa juga dilakukan upaya pengecekan validitas dan reliabilitas data. Karena sensitifnya topik yang diteliti, maka etika penelitian juga ditekankan, terutama dalam hal anonimitas informan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa peran PP-IP dalam advokasi UU No. 30 Tahun 2009 sangat sentral. Dikatakan demikian karena PP-IP merupakan aktor utama selain SP-PLN. Peran PP-IP kemudian dapat dibagi menjadi dua bagian yaitu di dalam dan di luar persidangan. Peran advokasi yang dilakukan PP-IP penting untuk ditempatkan dalam konteks neoliberalisasi ketenagalistrikan di Indonesia. Secara historis, neoliberalisme mencoba melakukan intervensi terhadap UU Ketenagalistrikan, khususnya UU No. 30 Tahun 2009. Sementara secara empiris, privatisasi terus berlanjut meski UU ketenagalistrikan terus mengalami dinamika. Situasi ini tentu mengharuskan PP-IP untuk melakukan reformulasi gerakan sosialnya dalam merespons neoliberalisme. Dalam temuan utama penelitian ini, diperlukan diskusi lebih lanjut mengenai pergeseran makna privatisasi di sektor ketenagalistrikan Indonesia. Selain itu juga didiskusikan mengenai kondisi organisasional dan dinamika serikat pekerja di BUMN khususnya di PLN Grup. Sebab, situasi mereka sangat khas dibandingkan serikat pekerja pada umumnya di non-BUMN. Pada bagian akhir, hasil penelitian juga memberikan beberapa rekomendasi, yaitu: a) diskusi temuan yang ada dapat menjadi bahan penelitian selanjutnya; b) pemerintah sebagai aktor yang menyeimbangkan kepentingan pasar dan masyarakat dapat merumuskan instrumen pemaksa putusan MK; c) serikat pekerja di Indonesia perlu memperluas isu dalam gerakannya; d) penting bagi masyarakat sipil dan kelompok advokasi lainnya untuk terus memantau dan mengawal implementasi kebijakan ketenagalistrikan di Indonesia; e) pendidikan kesadaran masyarakat mengenai dampak neoliberalisme di sektor ketenagalistrikan perlu ditingkatkan.

**Kata Kunci: Serikat Pekerja, Advokasi, Neoliberalisme**

## ABSTRACT

*PP-IP, as one of the trade unions in the PLN Group, remains solid and has succeeded in winning the advocacy against Law No. 30 of 2009. PP-IP has succeeded in building a social movement in response to neoliberalism in the Indonesian electricity sector. On this basis, the research carried out aims to answer the question of what role PP-IP plays in advocating for this law.*

*The research analysis unit is Central Level PP-IP as an organization. A case study approach was then chosen to obtain a complete picture of the advocacy process. Data collection techniques include interviews, documents, and audiovisual and digital materials. Interviews were conducted in a semi-structured manner with 11 conditional informants. The informants were PP-IP administrators, lawyers, and advocacy networks that were actively involved in the advocacy process. Meanwhile, documents come from public sources, such as various reports and organizational documents. As support, data was also collected from audiovisual and digital materials. This material includes videos of trials or actions, photos, or relevant mass media news. The data obtained was then analyzed thematically. This technique was chosen to identify important and interrelated themes in the advocacy process. Analysis is carried out, starting from identifying themes to developing explanations. Don't forget that efforts were also made to check the validity and reliability of the data. Due to the sensitivity of the topic being researched, research ethics are also emphasized, especially in terms of anonymizing informants.*

*The research results show that the role of PP-IP in advocacy for Law No. 30 of 2009 is very central. It is said that because PP-IP is the main actor apart from SP-PLN, The role of PP-IP can then be divided into two parts, namely inside and outside the trial. The advocacy role carried out by PP-IP is important to place in the context of the neoliberalization of electricity in Indonesia. Historically, neoliberalism has tried to intervene in the Electricity Law, especially Law No. 30 of 2009. Meanwhile, empirically, privatization continues even though the electricity law continues to experience dynamics. This situation certainly requires PP-IP to reformulate its social movement in response to neoliberalism. In the main findings of this research, further discussion is needed regarding the shift in the meaning of privatization in the Indonesian electricity sector. Apart from that, there was also a discussion regarding the organizational conditions and dynamics of trade unions in BUMN, especially in the PLN Group. This is because their situation is very unique compared to general unions in non-BUMN. At the end, the research results also provide several recommendations, namely: a) discussion of existing findings that can become material for further research; b) the government as an actor that balances the interests of the market and society can formulate instruments to enforce the Constitutional Court's decisions; c) trade unions in Indonesia need to expand the issues in their movement; d) it is important for civil society and other advocacy groups to continue to monitor and oversee the implementation of electricity policy in Indonesia; e) public awareness education regarding the impact of neoliberalism in the electricity sector needs to be increased.*

**Keywords: Trade Unions, Advocacy, Neoliberalism**