

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan tujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran Resiliensi mantan narapidan korupsi terhadap penolakan masyarakat. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif fenomenologi. Subjek dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 4 orang dengan kriteria mantan narapidana korupsi yang sudah bebas kembali ditengah masyarakat. Data yang diperoleh menggunakan metode observasi wawancara semi terstruktur. Pendekatan analisis yang digunakan adalah Analisis Fenomenologi. Interpretatif (AFI) atau *interpretative phenomenology Analysis* (IPA). Pencapaian kredibilitas penelitian dilakukan dengan triangulasi sumber *significant other*. Hasil analisa data diketahui bahwa penolakan masyarakat terhadap mantan narapidana korupsi meliputi, kewaspadaan, pembatasan hubungan, *bullying*, pergunjingan dan ada juga serangan secara fisik. Gambaran resiliensi keempat subjek mantan narapidana korupsi terhadap penolakan masyarakat berdasarkan teori Reivich K. & Shatte , Keempat subjek memiliki 7 aspek dalam mengendhadapi tekanan dan keterpurukan menyandang status mantan narapidana korupsi. Aspek aspek yang dimiliki oleh subjek untuk resilien, Regulasi emosi, Impuls Kontrol, Optimis, Efikasi Diri, Empati, Analisis Penyebab Masalah, Pencapaian. Temuan penelitian ini menunjukan lingkungan sosila baru dan apatisme positif memiliki peranan penting terciptanya resiliensi bagi mantan narapidana korupsi.

Kata Kunci: Resiliensi, Mantan Narapidan Korupsi, penolakan masyarakat, lingkungan sosial baru

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ABSTRACT

This research was conducted with the aim to find out the picture of the resilience of former prisoners and corruption against the community's refusal. This study uses qualitative phenomenological methods. Subjects in this study amounted to 4 people with the criteria of former corruption prisoners who were free to return to the community. Data obtained using semi-structured interview observation methods. The analytical approach used is Phenomenology Analysis. Interpretative (AFI) or interpretative phenomenology Analysis (IPA) Achievement of research credibility is done by triangulating other significant sources. The results of data analysis revealed that public refusal against former prisoners of corruption included, vigilance, limitation of relationships, bullying, gossip and physical attacks. The description of the resilience of the four subjects of former corruption inmates against the community's refusal based on the Reivich K. & Shatte theory, the four subjects have 7 aspects in dealing with pressure and deterioration bearing the status of former corruption prisoners. Aspects of aspects that the subject has for resilience, emotional regulation, control impulses, optimism, self-efficacy, empathy, problem-causing analysis, achievement. The findings of this study show that the new social environment and positive apathy have an important role in creating resilience for former corruption prisoners.

Keywords: Resilience, Former Prisoners of Corruption, community refusal, new social environment

