

Anticorruption School: A Solution to Building the Integrity of Judges

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Abstract

The anti-corruption school is an essential solution to help build judges' integrity in the era of Industrial Revolution 4.0 and Society 5.0. The era of Industrial Revolution 4.0 and Society 5.0 requires judges to understand and face increasingly complex and diverse legal challenges, including overcoming increasingly sophisticated and well-organized corruption crimes. The research method used is qualitative. The approaches used are the statutory approach, the conceptual approach, the comparative approach, the futuristic approach, and the philosophical approach. The nature of this research is descriptive-prescriptive, and it was analyzed using content analysis. The result of this research is that the anticorruption school model will help strengthen the integrity of judges, promote transparency and accountability, and increase public trust in the judiciary through a comprehensive and integrated approach. The anti-corruption school model could be an effective solution for helping judges face the challenges of the Industrial Revolution 4.0 and Society 5.0. The Anticorruption School is the best model for creating judges' integrity. Judges can acquire the knowledge, skills, and attitudes through structured and systematic education and training to avoid corrupt practices and maintain their integrity as law enforcers.

Keywords

Model; School; Anticorruption; Judges; Indonesia.



Introduction

Corruption in Indonesia is a problem that has been going on for a long time and continues to be a concern of society and the government.¹ Indonesia has long been known to have a relatively high level of corruption, even though the government has made various efforts to eradicate corruption.² Corruption in Indonesia can occur in various sectors, ranging from the public sector, such as government agencies, police, and military, to the private sector, such as companies and businesses.³ Some examples of corruption cases that have occurred in Indonesia include:⁴

- a. The e-KTP (electronic identity card) corruption case that dragged many DPR members and government officials, where the budget that should have been only around 6 trillion rupiahs ended up being 5.9 trillion rupiahs;
- b. Cases of corruption in grant funds from the Ministry of Youth and Sports (Kemenpora) that flowed to untraceable religious organizations and sports organizations, where funds that should have been used for youth and sports activities in Indonesia were directed to parties who are not entitled;
- c. Corruption case of PT. Bank Century, which involved several central bank officials and the DPR, which absorbed state funds of 6.7 trillion rupiahs;
- d. The most significant corruption case in Indonesia is the BLBI (Bank Indonesia Liquidity Assistance) corruption case which absorbed state funds of up to 170 trillion rupiahs and dragged many high-ranking officials and well-known business people.

Corruption in Indonesia not only has an impact on the ineffective use of public funds but also threatens political and economic stability, as well as harms people who need assistance from the government.⁵ Therefore, efforts

¹ Hariman Satria, "Politik Hukum Tindak Pidana Politik Uang dalam Pemilihan Umum di Indonesia," *Integritas: Jurnal Antikorupsi* 5, no. 1 (24 Juni 2019): 10, <https://doi.org/10.32697/INTEGRITAS.V5I1.342>.

² Budi Bahreisy, "Implementasi Undang-Undang Tindak Pidana Pencucian Uang Terhadap Kerugian Negara Dari Tindak Pidana Korupsi," *Legislasi Indonesia* 15, no. 2 (2018): 105, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.54629/jli.v15i2.63>.

³ Moh. Akil Rumaday, "Kebijakan Hukum Pidana Terkait Perdagangan Pengaruh (Trading In Influence) Sebagai Tindak Pidana Korupsi," *Jurnal Lex Renaissance* 6, no. 2 (2021): 235–45, <https://doi.org/10.20885/jlr.vol6.iss2.art2>.

⁴ Yogama Wisnu, "10 Kasus Korupsi Terbesar di Indonesia, Rugi Puluhan Triliun," www.idntimes.com, 2022, <https://www.idntimes.com/news/indonesia/yogama-wisnu-oktyandito/kasus-korupsi-terbesar-di-indonesia-rugi-puluhan-triliun?page=all>.

⁵ Agus Wibowo et.al, *Pengetahuan Dasar Antikorupsi Dan Integritas* (Bandung: Media Sains Indonesia, 2022), p. 9-10.

to eradicate corruption in Indonesia must be carried out sustainably and consistently to create a clean, transparent, and accountable government.⁶

In 2021 Indonesia was ranked 102 out of 180 countries assessed, with a score of 36 on a scale of 0 to 100. This score shows an improvement compared to the previous index in 2020, where Indonesia is ranked 102 with a score of 37.⁷ However, this rating still shows that the efforts of the Indonesian government and society in fighting corruption still need to be improved.⁸ In 2022, Indonesia's Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) fell to a score of 34 or fell 4 points from its previous position, the decline in Indonesia's IPK was the lowest since 2015. Indonesia is ranked 110 out of 180 countries surveyed or has dropped 14 steps from 2021 which reached rank 96.⁹

The corruption perception index (CPI) is a measure used by Transparency International to assess a country's corruption level. If a country's GPA decreases, this can be considered a sign that the level of corruption in that country is increasing.¹⁰ However, a decrease in the CPI does not always mean a country's corruption level is worsening. Several factors can affect changes in the CPI, such as changes in the assessment methodology, changes in public perception of corruption, or the success of the government's efforts to fight corruption.¹¹

⁶ Reza Syawawi, "Memutus Oligarki dan Klientelisme dalam Sistem Politik Indonesia Melalui Pembaharuan Pengaturan Pendanaan Partai Politik oleh Negara," *Jurnal Legislasi Indonesia* 18, no. 1 (31 Maret 2021): 140, <https://doi.org/10.54629/JLI.V18I1.752>.

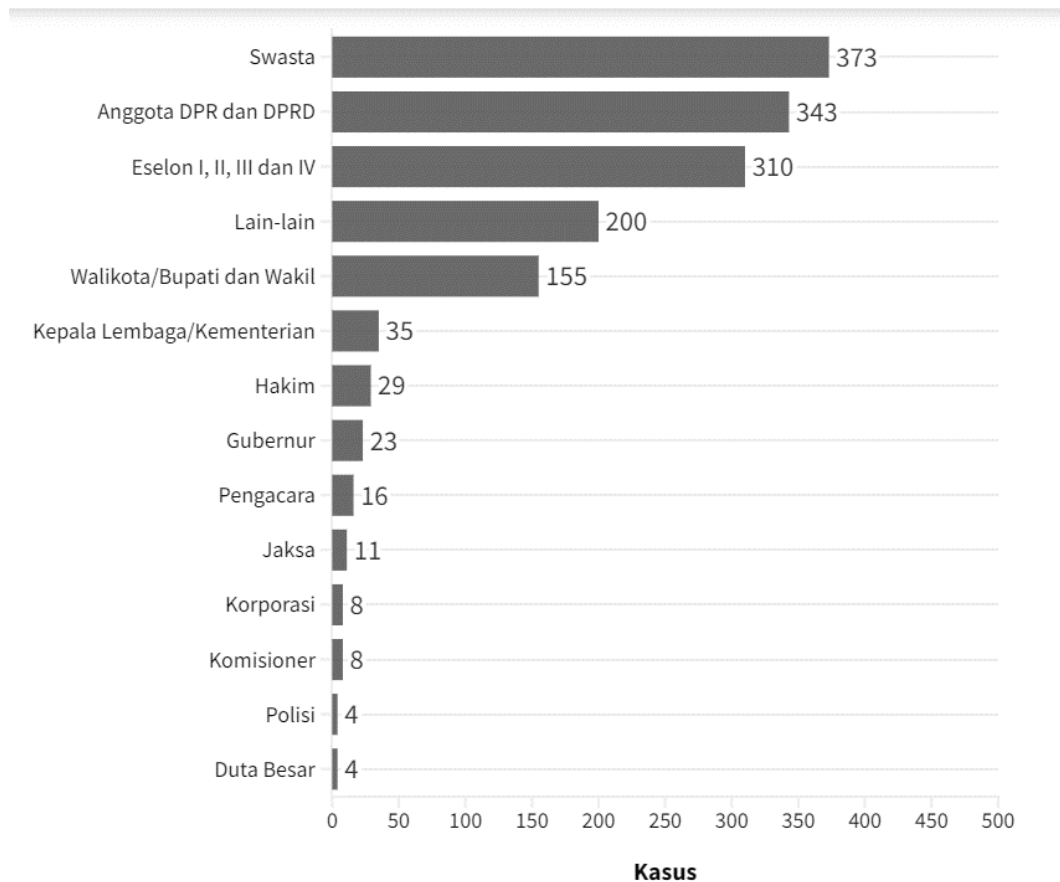
⁷ Herlambang et al, "Kejahatan Memperkaya Diri Sendiri Secara Melawan Hukum (Illicit Enrichment) Dan Aparatur Sipil Negara: Sebuah Kajian Kritis," *RechtsVinding* 11, no. 2 (2022): 250, <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.33331/rechtsvinding.v11i2>.

⁸ Zico Junius Fernando et al, "Preventing Bribery in the Private Sector Through Legal Reform Based on Pancasila," *Cogent Social Sciences* 8, no. 1 (2022): 1–14, <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2022.2138906>.

⁹ Rizky Suryarandika, "ICW: Sumber Masalah Utama IPK Turun Ada di KPK," *news.republika.co.id*, 2023, <https://news.republika.co.id/berita/rpyq47436/icw-sumber-masalah-utama-ipk-turun-ada-di-kpk>.

¹⁰ Sumaryati et al., "Penguatan Pendidikan Antikorupsi Perspektif Esensialisme," *Integritas: Jurnal Antikorupsi* 6, no. 1 (2020): 1–2, <https://jurnal.kpk.go.id/index.php/integritas/article/view/408>.

¹¹ Wawan Heru Suyatmiko, "Memaknai Turunnya Skor Indeks Persepsi Korupsi Indonesia Tahun 2020," *Integritas* 7, no. 1 (2021): 161–62, <https://doi.org/10.32697/integritas.v7i1.717>.

Figure 1: Corruption Crimes Based on Position/Profession

Source: Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (KPK)

D katadata.co.id

Corruption is a severe problem in Indonesia, and the government has tried to uphold the law and eradicate corruption. Some of the law enforcement actions that took place in Indonesia in 2021 include:¹²

- a. Arrest and prosecution of public officials and politicians. In 2021, several public officials and politicians were arrested and prosecuted for allegedly being involved in criminal acts of corruption. Some of them are Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Minister Edhy Prabowo, whom the KPK arrested in November 2020 on suspicion of bribery, as well as former Deputy Governor of West Java Deddy Mizwar, who was sentenced to 4 years in prison for a corruption case in August 2021;
- b. Provision of sentences and punishments for perpetrators of corruption. Several perpetrators of corruption that have been tried and found guilty

¹² Adam Setiawan, "Potret Buram Hukum dan Penegakan Hukum Indonesia di Tahun 2021," koran.tempo.co, 2021, <https://koran.tempo.co/read/opini/470695/potret-buram-hukum-dan-penegakan-hukum-indonesia-di-tahun-2021>.

in 2021 include the former Main Director of PT Pertamina Nicke Widyawati, who was sentenced to 8 years in prison and a fine of 1 billion rupiahs for the corruption case in the procurement of tankers and the General Manager of PT PLN, Eko Budi Harto, who was sentenced to 5 years in prison and fined 500 million rupiahs for the corruption case in the procurement of goods and services at PLN;

- c. Recovery of state assets from perpetrators of corruption. The government has also tried to recover state assets that perpetrators of corruption have misused. In 2021, the KPK will confiscate the assets of the suspects in corruption cases, including houses, vehicles, and other property.

While there have been some enforcement actions against criminal acts of corruption in Indonesia in 2021, much more needs to be done to fight corruption. The government and society need to continue to strengthen the law enforcement system and strengthen awareness of the importance of integrity and the prevention of corruption.

In 2022. The Indonesian government and law enforcement agencies continue to strive to fight corruption and take action against perpetrators of corruption. Several law enforcement actions against corruption in Indonesia in 2022 that have been carried out include:¹³

- a. Hand-catching operation by the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK). In January 2022, the Corruption Eradication Commission carried out a red-hand operation (OTT) against the Mayor of Bekasi Rahmat Effendi, followed by the Regent of North Penajam Paser, East Kalimantan, Abdul Gafur Mas'ud on Wednesday, January 12, and the Regent of Langkat published the Wind Fighting Plan on Tuesday, January 18th. The OTT was carried out against the Surabaya District Court (PN) judge, East Java, Itong Isnaeni Hidayat, until the OTT was held after investigators received information about the alleged surrender of a sum of money to Sudrajad or his intermediary regarding the handling of a case at the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia.
- b. Sentences and punishments for perpetrators of corruption. In January 2022, the West Jakarta Tipikor Court sentenced two former Ministry of Transportation officials to 3 years in prison who were found guilty of corruption in a fire extinguisher procurement project;

¹³ Moh Khory Alfari, "4 OTT di Awal Tahun 2022, KPK: Ikhtiar Kami Memberantas Korupsi," *nasional.tempo.co*, 2022, <https://nasional.tempo.co/read/1552294/4-ott-di-awal-tahun-2022-kpk-ikhtiar-kami-memberantas-korupsi>.

- c. Recovery of state assets from perpetrators of corruption. In February 2022, the KPK confiscated several assets from a former BPK official involved in a corruption case in purchasing an airplane.

In addition, the Indonesian government also continues to strive to strengthen the law enforcement system and strengthen awareness of the importance of integrity and preventing corruption.¹⁴ One of the efforts is to launch various programs and policies to prevent and eradicate corruption in various sectors, such as the government, finance, business, and law enforcement sectors.¹⁵

Corruption in the law enforcement sector, for example, in the judiciary, is a severe problem and can undermine the justice system's credibility. Judicial corruption can disrupt justice, impartiality, and injustice in judges' decisions. In addition, corruption can also slow the judicial process and cause court costs to become more expensive.¹⁶ Corruption in the judiciary can take many forms, such as bribery of judges, extortion by court officials, and influence from outsiders with interests.

Efforts to eradicate corruption in the judiciary are significant to maintain the credibility and integrity of the judicial system. Some efforts that can be made include:

- a. Establishment of an independent institution that functions to prevent and eradicate corruption in the judiciary;
- b. Implementation of strict supervision of the entire judicial process and activities that occur within the judiciary;
- c. Establishment of a code of ethics for judges and court officers to encourage high integrity and morality in the judiciary;
- d. Provide strict and severe sanctions for judges or court officials who are proven to have been involved in acts of corruption;
- e. It is increasing public awareness about the importance of integrity and high mortality in the judiciary and providing education and training to develop awareness about corruption and integrity issues.

¹⁴ Masyhudi Masyhudi, "Membangun Sistem Integritas Untuk Pemberantasan Korupsi Dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana Indonesia," *Jurnal Hukum Ius Quia Iustum* 26, no. 1 (2019): 46–47.

¹⁵ Imentari Siin Sembiring dan Pujiyono Pujiyono, "Bribery in The Private Sector As a Corruption Offense Policy," *Al-Risalah Jurnal Ilmu Syariah dan Hukum* 21, no. 1 (26 November 2021): 126–27, <https://doi.org/10.24252/AL-RISALAH.V21I1.24908>.

¹⁶ Muhammad Zulfikar, "KY dukung KPK Usut Tuntas Korupsi di Sektor Peradilan," *www.antaraneews.com*, 2022, <https://www.antaraneews.com/berita/3273949/ky-dukung-kpk-usut-tuntas-korupsi-di-sektor-peradilan>.

With efforts to eradicate corruption in the judiciary, the public can have more confidence in justice and truth in judges' decisions. The judicial system can operate fairly and with integrity. Anticorruption judges are critical because corruption in the justice system can undermine public trust in the judiciary and the legal system. Corruption among judges can also reduce the credibility and integrity of the judiciary and threaten the sustainability of a fair and just legal system. Corruption among judges can also lead to unfair settlement of cases, where the guilty can escape punishment while the innocent can be punished unjustly.¹⁷ In addition, corruption can also slow the judicial process and cause court costs to become more expensive.

Therefore, anticorruption judges are needed to maintain the credibility and integrity of the judiciary. Anticorruption judges can guarantee that every case handled is decided based on existing evidence and facts and without interference from outsiders. In addition, anticorruption judges can help prevent corruption within the justice system and ensure that judges and judicial institutions work according to their duties and responsibilities.¹⁸

In this case, the Anticorruption School can help form judges with integrity and are responsible for their duties. Anticorruption Schools can equip judges with the knowledge and skills to recognize, prevent and overcome acts of corruption. With anticorruption judges, the justice system can run fairly and transparently and give confidence to the public that decisions are made based on available evidence and facts and without interference from outsiders.

Method

This study employed library research (normative or doctrinal), specifically legal research that employed secondary data sources (from library materials).¹⁹ To get answers or solutions to the problems in this study, the approach used the statutory approach, the comparative approach, the

¹⁷ Ahmad Fadli Fauzi, "Merosotnya Integritas Hakim," news.detik.com, 2022, <https://news.detik.com/kolom/d-6340912/merosotnya-integritas-hakim>.

¹⁸ Muhammad Hidayat, "Hakim Dalam Peradilan Islam: Persyaratan Dan Kompetensinya," *Jurnal Al-Harakah* 13 (2019): 1, <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.30821/alharakah.v0i3.5497>.

¹⁹ Anis Widyawati et al., "Urgency of the Legal Structure Reformation for Law in Execution of Criminal Sanctions," *Lex Scientia Law Review* 6, no. 2 (2022): 327–58, <https://doi.org/10.15294/lesrev.v6i2.58131>.

conceptual approach, and the futuristic approach. The nature of the research used in this research is descriptive-prescriptive.²⁰ A literature review was conducted to collect data for this research, involving and finding relevant writing pieces such as laws, books, government documents, and academic articles. This study analyzes using content analysis or content analysis.²¹

Result and Discussions

The Condition of Judge Integrity in Indonesia in the Era of Industrial Revolution 4.0 and Society 5.0

The integrity of judges plays an essential role in dealing with legal issues in the era of revolution 4.0 and society 5.0. Amid increasingly rapid technological developments, the integrity of judges is a critical factor in ensuring fair and transparent law enforcement. Judges with integrity will be able to make objective decisions and consider various factors, including technological factors, that affect the case. They will uphold the principle of justice and will not be affected by pressure or influence from any party.

However, on the other hand, the era of revolution 4.0 and society 5.0 also brought new challenges in maintaining the integrity of judges. Technological developments can also be used to commit fraud and manipulation, such as hacking information systems or creating fake documents. Therefore, judges need to understand the technology used in the case at hand and be able to examine the evidence and facts presented carefully. Continuous training and development are crucial in maintaining judges' integrity in revolution 4.0 and society 5.0. Anticorruption schools and other training can help judges understand the challenges and provide them with the necessary knowledge and skills to handle cases professionally and honestly.

The integrity of judges in Indonesia is still an issue that is being discussed by society and the government. Although, in general, judges in Indonesia are considered to have high credibility and integrity, there are still several cases of corruption involving judges. Corruption cases involving

²⁰ Soerjono Soekanto and Sri Mamudji, *Penelitian Hukum Normatif Suatu Tinjauan Singkat* (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2001), p. 5-8.

²¹ Zico Junius Fernando et al, "The Freedom of Expression in Indonesia," *Cogent Social Sciences* 8, no. 1 (2022): 1–11, <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2022.2103944>.

judges in Indonesia can damage the judiciary's image and affect public trust in the justice system. Therefore, the government and society must continue strengthening judges' integrity and preventing corruption within the justice system.²² Some of the efforts that have been made to improve the integrity of judges in Indonesia include the following:

Figure 2: Efforts to Increase the Integrity of Judges



1. Improvement of Ethics and Integrity Standards: The government has issued several regulations and guidelines to strengthen the ethical standards and integrity of judges in Indonesia;
2. Strengthening the Supervision System: The government has also strengthened the supervisory system for judges in Indonesia, such as by establishing a Judge Supervisory Board whose task is to oversee the performance and behavior of judges in Indonesia;
3. Training and Development: Judges in Indonesia also receive regular training and development, both in technical matters and ethics and integrity. The government and civil society organizations have also conducted various training and development programs to improve the capacity and integrity of judges in Indonesia.

Even though many efforts have been made, there are still several challenges to improving the integrity of judges in Indonesia. Some of these challenges include limited budgets and resources, unclear duties and powers of Supervisors for Judges, and the expansion of political influence in the justice system. In this case, the role of society and independent institutions is also vital to strengthen the integrity of judges in Indonesia. The public can help by providing input and reporting acts of corruption. At the same time, independent institutions such as the KPK and the Judicial Commission can strengthen oversight and supervise the performance of judges in Indonesia.

²² Aunur Rohim Faqih, "Kode Etik Dan Pedoman Perilaku Hakim," *In Right: Jurnal Agama dan Hak Azazi Manusia* 3, no. 1 (2013): 215–17.

Judges' integrity in Indonesia is still an issue that needs attention and improvement. Anticorruption Schools can be an effective solution to improve the integrity of judges and build a culture that does not tolerate corruption in the justice system. All parties, whether the government, the community, or independent institutions, must work together to strengthen judges' integrity and prevent corruption within the justice system.

Unfortunately, corruption cases involving judges in Indonesia do occur and hurt the image and credibility of the judiciary. According to the records of Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW), there were 20 judges involved in corruption from 2012 to 2019.²³ Several corruption cases involving judges in Indonesia recently include the bribery case of Surabaya District Court Judge Itong Isnaeni Hidayat, and the bribery case of Supreme Court Justice Sudrajad Dimiyati (2022).²⁴ Corruption cases involving judges in Indonesia show that corruption is a severe problem that must be dealt with seriously and decisively. The government and law enforcement agencies must continue to work together to prevent and eradicate corruption in Indonesia, including in the judiciary, which should be the central pillar in upholding justice and integrity.

The integrity of judges is essential because judges have a vital role in upholding the law and justice in society. Judges must be neutral, fair, and objective in making decisions as law enforcers.²⁵ The integrity of judges is needed to maintain credibility and public trust in the judiciary. The integrity of judges also ensures that the judicial process runs properly and correctly so that all parties can accept decisions taken by judges.²⁶ Judges with strong integrity will not be tempted to accept bribes or side with one of the parties, so decisions are always based on facts and applicable law. In addition, the integrity of judges is also essential to guarantee freedom and human rights

²³ Abba Gabrillin, "Sejak 2012, Ada 20 Hakim Tersangkut Kasus Korupsi," nasional.kompas.com, 2019, <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2019/05/07/10483411/sejak-2012-ada-20-hakim-tersangkut-kasus-korupsi>.

²⁴ Irfan Kamil, "Hakim Agung Sudrajad Dimiyati Diduga Terima Suap dari Banyak Pengurusan Perkara di MA," nasional.kompas.com, 2022, <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2022/09/24/09183511/hakim-agung-sudrajad-dimiyati-diduga-terima-suap-dari-banyak-pengurusan>.

²⁵ BLDK Mahkamah Agung, "Pentingnya Integritas bagi Hakim," bldk.mahkamahagung.go.id, 2021, <https://bldk.mahkamahagung.go.id/id/pusdiklat-teknis-id/dok-keg-teknis-id/2278-pentingnya-integritas-bagi-hakim.html>.

²⁶ Ridarson Galingging, "Menelusik Integritas Dan Profesionalisme Hakim Dalam Memutus Perkara No.01/PID/TPK/2016/PT.DKI juncto Putusan Perkara Nomor 67/Pid.Sus/TPK/2015/PN.JKT.PST Dari Perspektif Kode Etik Dan Pedoman Perilaku Hakim," *ADIL: Jurnal Hukum* 11, no. 1 (2020): 28–29, <https://doi.org/10.33476/ajl.v11i1.1443>.

in the judicial process.²⁷ Judges with strong integrity will prevent human rights violations in the judicial process, such as discrimination or abuse of power. Thus, the integrity of judges plays a vital role in maintaining public trust in the judiciary and guaranteeing freedom and human rights in the judicial process. Therefore, judges must have strong integrity to properly carry out their duties and responsibilities.²⁸

There are many examples of judges with high integrity in the world. The following are examples of judges who are considered to have high integrity and are respected internationally:²⁹

1. Ruth Bader Ginsburg is a United States Supreme Court judge. He is respected for his firm belief in protecting civil rights and gender equality. Ginsburg is best known for her influential decisions on such matters as abortion and other rights;
2. Chief Justice William is the former Chief Justice of the United States. He is renowned for his firm belief in defending civil liberties and upholding the rule of law. Rehnquist was known for his decisions limiting federal powers and strengthening individual rights;
3. Albie Sachs is a judge of South Africa's Constitutional Court. He is respected for his fight against apartheid in South Africa. Sachs is also known for his work on protecting human rights;
4. Yanghee Lee is the former Chair of the UN Human Rights Commission for Myanmar. Lee is well known for her work advocating the rights of women and children, as well as the rights of minorities in Myanmar;
5. Fathima Beevi is the first Indian judge to serve as Chief Justice of India. She is known for her strong belief in protecting the rights of women and minorities in India. Beevi is also known for his decisions to strengthen women's rights in inheritance law in India.

The examples of these judges show that the integrity of judges is essential to carry out their duties and responsibilities properly. Judges with strong integrity can maintain public trust, guarantee justice, and protect human rights. There are several examples of judges in Indonesia who are considered to have high integrity. Following are some of them Artidjo Alkostar is a senior judge in Indonesia who is known for his high integrity. He has tried many important cases, such as corruption and human rights

²⁷ Komisi Yudisial, "Integritas Hakim dan Kepercayaan Publik Terhadap Hakim Meningkatkan," komisiyudisial.go.id, 2019, https://komisiyudisial.go.id/frontend/news_detail/981/integritas-hakim-dan-kepercayaan-publik-terhadap-hakim-meningkat.

²⁸ Mukti Arto, *Praktek Perkara Perdata Pada Pengadilan Agama* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2004), p. 180.

²⁹Diolah dari berbagai sumber.

violations. Artidjo is known for his firm and courageous decisions and is not swayed by political pressure or personal interests.³⁰

The example of these judges shows that the integrity of judges is essential in carrying out their duties and responsibilities properly. Judges with high integrity can maintain public trust, guarantee justice, and protect human rights in Indonesia.

The integrity of judges is an essential factor in carrying out their duties as law enforcers. Several factors can affect the integrity of judges, including:

1. Work Environment

A lousy work environment, including pressure from superiors or colleagues, can affect the integrity of judges. This can lead to acts of discrimination, misappropriation, or acts of corruption;

2. Salary and Benefits

Low salaries and injustice in providing benefits and facilities to judges can also affect the integrity of judges. This situation raises the potential for bribes, gratuities, and other acts of corruption;

3. Training and Education

Inadequate training and education can affect the integrity of judges because judges will need help understanding and applying the law by the principle of integrity. In this case, continuous training and education regarding ethics and legal integrity can help improve the integrity of judges;

4. Personal Character

The personal character of a judge, such as honesty, integrity, and morality, also affects the integrity of the judge. If a person's character is good, then the judge's integrity will also be maintained at a reasonable level;

5. External Pressure

External pressure, such as pressure from politicians, business people, or other interest groups, can affect the integrity of judges. This pressure can be a threat, a request for a bribe, or a gift that can affect the judge's integrity.

Therefore, to maintain the integrity of judges, it is necessary to make efforts such as providing decent salaries, providing adequate training and education regarding ethics and legal integrity, and creating a conducive

³⁰ Tim Okezone, "4 Tokoh Indonesia Miliki Integritas Sangat Tinggi, Tolak Sogokan hingga Tidak Mau Gunakan Fasilitas Negara," nasional.okezone.com, 2022, <https://nasional.okezone.com/read/2022/05/15/337/2594560/4-tokoh-indonesia-miliki-integritas-sangat-tinggi-tolak-sogokan-hingga-tidak-mau-gunakan-fasilitas-negara>.

work environment. In addition, judges also need to strengthen personal character and build public trust through honesty, integrity, and good morality.³¹

Integrity is a significant key factor for judges in judicial institutions because integrity can guarantee that judges carry out their duties fairly and honestly and are free from corrupt practices. Following are some of the reasons why integrity is essential for judges in the judiciary:

1. Maintaining Professional Honor

As law enforcers, judges have an essential role in maintaining professional honor. By maintaining integrity, judges can show that the judicial profession is a profession that holds high ethical standards;

2. Improving the Credibility of the Judicial System

High integrity of judges can strengthen the credibility of the justice system because it can guarantee that judges' decisions are based on objective facts and law, without any interference or influence from other parties;

3. Preventing Corrupt Practices

Within the justice system, corrupt practices can seriously undermine public trust in the judiciary. By upholding integrity, judges can minimize the risk of corrupt practices so that people can have more confidence in the judicial process.

4. Ensuring Fairness and Equality

In carrying out their duties, judges must make fair and objective decisions without taking sides with either party. By maintaining integrity, judges can ensure that decisions are based on fairness and equity principles.

In conclusion, maintaining integrity is very important for judges in the judiciary. With high integrity, judges can show that the judiciary is an institution that is fair and can be trusted by the public.³² Therefore, efforts are needed to improve the integrity of judges, one of which is through anticorruption school programs.

³¹ Siti Nurhalimah, "Integritas Hakim Indonesia," *Adalah* 1, no. 2 (2018): 15–16, <https://doi.org/10.15408/adalah.v1i2.8205>.

³² Zico Junius Fernando et al, *Pendidikan Dan Implementasi Integritas* (Bandung: Media Sains Indonesia, 2021), p. 109-110.

Preventive Measures That Can Be Taken to Prevent Corruption in the Judiciary Institutions

Corruption in the judiciary is a serious problem that can undermine public confidence in the justice system.³³ Therefore, several preventive measures that can be taken to prevent acts of corruption in the judiciary include:³⁴

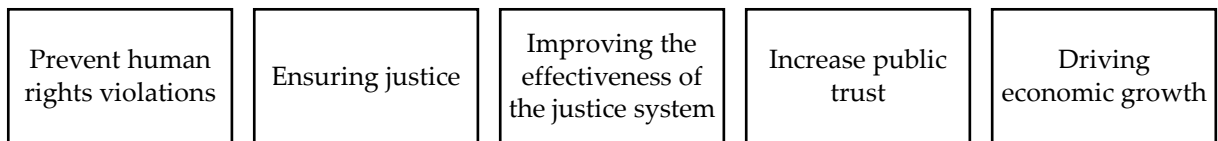
1. Establish a clear code of ethics and provide training on integrity and ethics to all judges, prosecutors, and judicial staff;
2. Implementing a strict internal and external control system. Internal audits and special inspections can be carried out periodically to evaluate compliance with existing rules and procedures;
3. Providing consultation and complaint rooms for the public and judicial officials who wish to report acts of corruption;
4. Implement a transparent and meritocratic staffing system. The process of hiring, promotion, and transfer should be based on performance and qualifications, not relationships or bribes;
5. Strengthen the role of the Judicial Commission or other independent oversight institutions to oversee the performance of judges and ensure their integrity;
6. Increase the transparency and accessibility of information. Information regarding decisions and trials must be available and easily accessible to the public;
7. Implementing sophisticated technology and information systems to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of public services. This can reduce the need to confront employees who demand bribes;
8. Take strict action against corruption cases that occur in the judiciary, both internally and externally, to provide a deterrent effect and show that acts of corruption will not be tolerated;
9. This preventive action should be carried out continuously and consistently to ensure that the judiciary is free from corruption and can carry out its duties professionally.

³³ Tatang Guritno, "Korupsi di Lembaga Peradilan, Pukat UGM: Karena Keserakahan," *nasional.kompas.com*, 2022, <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2022/01/22/23002571/korupsi-di-lembaga-peradilan-pukat-ugm-karena-keserakahan>.

³⁴ Shara Nurrahmi, "5 Upaya Pencegahan Korupsi Preventif yang Wajib Dilakukan," *hukamnas.com*, 2018, <https://hukamnas.com/upaya-pencegahan-korupsi-preventif>.

Judicial institutions free from corruption are significant in maintaining public trust in the justice system. Several reasons why the judiciary must be free from corruption are:³⁵

Figure 3: Reasons for Judicial Institutions to Be Free from Corruption Crimes



1. Prevent human rights violations
Corruption in the justice system can result in human rights violations, for example, by ignoring the rights of the accused or obtaining unfair decisions;
2. Ensuring justice
Judicial institutions that are free from corruption can ensure that decisions taken are based on the law and not on personal or group interests. This will increase people's trust in justice;
3. Increase the effectiveness of the justice system
Corruption in the justice system can hinder the effectiveness and efficiency of the justice system. Wrong or late decisions can result in delays in resolving cases or even harm the community;
4. Increase public trust
Judicial institutions free from corruption can increase public trust in the justice system and reduce mistrust in government institutions. This can increase social and political stability;
5. Promotes economic growth
Corruption in the justice system can hinder economic growth by damaging the investment climate and increasing business costs. Judicial institutions free from corruption can help create a healthy and stable business climate.

Judicial institutions free from corruption are significant for the sustainability of the justice system and public trust in these institutions. Therefore, there is a need for preventive action and vigorous law

³⁵ Vanya Karunia Mulia, "Maksud dari Peradilan yang Bebas dan Tidak Memihak," *www.kompas.com*, 2022, <https://www.kompas.com/skola/read/2022/06/28/090000469/maksud-dari-peradilan-yang-bebas-dan-tidak-memihak>.

enforcement to prevent corruption and ensure integrity and fairness in the justice system.

One of the preventive measures that can be taken to prevent acts of corruption in the judiciary is through training and education on integrity and ethics for all judges, prosecutors, and judicial staff, including through the anticorruption school model. Anticorruption schools can help raise the awareness and understanding of judges about the dangers of corruption and strengthen their integrity and professionalism in carrying out judicial duties.

Judges can gain knowledge and skills in identifying, preventing, and dealing with corruption in the justice system through anticorruption schools. Anticorruption schools usually cover materials such as ethics in behavior, good judicial governance, internal supervision, and audit, as well as prevention and prosecution of acts of corruption. In addition, judges can also learn from experience and best practices in preventing and dealing with acts of corruption in other countries.

Anticorruption Schools as Models and Solutions for Building the Integrity of Judges in Indonesia

Corruption is one of the main problems faced by many countries worldwide.³⁶ Corruption harms society, undermines good governance, and hinders sustainable development.³⁷ Therefore, it is essential to have effective programs and initiatives to tackle corruption.³⁸

One solution is through the Anticorruption School Model. The Anticorruption School is a program implemented in many countries in the world, both by the United Nations and the governments of their respective countries. This program is designed to increase awareness and skills in preventing and fighting corruption and is carried out through various approaches such as training, policy development, and establishing an

³⁶ Rifyal Ka'bah, "Korupsi Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Hukum & Pembangunan* 37, no. 1 (2007): 78–79, <https://doi.org/10.21143/jhp.vol37.no1.144>.

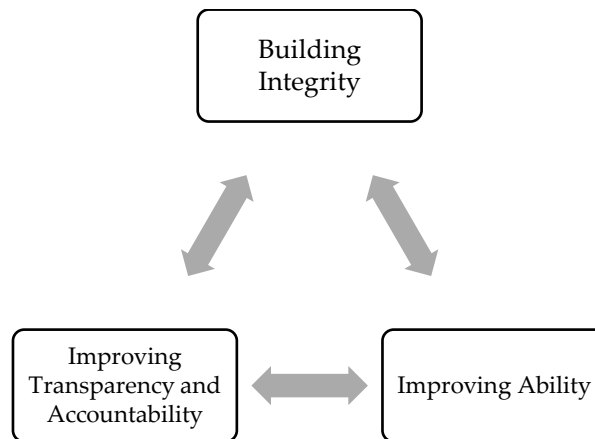
³⁷ Eko Rahman Setiawan dkk, *Kolaborasi Memberantas Korupsi* (Bandung: Media Sains Indonesia, 2021), p. 23.

³⁸ Ola Rongan Wilhelmus, "Korupsi: Teori, Faktor Penyebab, Dampak, Dan Penanganannya," *JPAK: Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Katolik* 17, no. 9 (2018): 28, <https://doi.org/10.34150/jpak.v17i9.44>.

anticorruption network. Each country can adjust the Anticorruption School program according to its local needs and conditions. The Anticorruption School is a program dedicated to building integrity and overcoming corruption through education and training.

The program aims to increase awareness and understanding of corruption and provide skills and strategies to fight corruption at all levels of society. Government and non-government organizations, such as anticorruption agencies, educational institutions, universities, and NGOs, usually offer anticorruption schools. This program can be a formal education course or short training, such as a seminar or workshop. Several benefits can be obtained from the Anticorruption School.

Figure 4: Benefits of Anticorruption Schools



First, this program helps build individual and organizational integrity. By raising awareness about corruption and imparting skills to tackle corruption, the Anticorruption School helps build a culture that does not tolerate acts of corruption. Second, the program helps increase transparency and accountability. By opening a space for discussion on corruption issues and providing training on good governance, the Anticorruption School helps strengthen government institutions and civil society organizations. Third, the Anticorruption School helps improve the individual ability to fight corruption. By providing the necessary skills to understand and tackle corruption, the Anticorruption School helps build individual capacity and promotes more significant change at the societal level.

However, the Anticorruption School also has several challenges. One of the biggest challenges is ensuring the program is effective and sustainable. It is essential to ensure that the Anticorruption School is not just a short

training course but provides long-term benefits. In addition, this program also needs to involve various parties, such as the government, civil society organizations, and the private sector. Collaboration between various parties helps ensure that the program is effective and sustainable.

Overall, the Anticorruption School is an effective solution to tackle corruption and build integrity.³⁹ This program helps strengthen government institutions and civil society organizations and increases the individual ability to fight corruption. Judges' integrity is an essential element in maintaining the judiciary's independence and credibility. However, there are still several corruption cases involving judges in Indonesia. Anticorruption schools can be an effective solution to improve judges' integrity. The Anticorruption School program is designed to strengthen individual and organizational capabilities in understanding and overcoming corruption. This program can be carried out through training, seminars, workshops, or formal education programs. The aim is to provide a better understanding of corruption and provide the necessary skills to prevent and address corruption.

Rules regarding establishing anticorruption schools may vary from country to country depending on the laws and regulations in force in that country. However, the following are some general rules related to the establishment of an anti-corruption school:

1. The government can make policies and regulations governing the establishment, management, and operation of anticorruption schools. These policies and regulations may include the goals and functions of anticorruption schools, funding sources, training and development programs, as well as performance evaluation mechanisms;
2. The government or independent organizations can set up anticorruption schools with government support. The school can be under the auspices of a ministry, agency, or institution related to justice or eradicating corruption;
3. Training programs organized by anticorruption schools must comply with internationally recognized standards and best practices. Training must be continuously updated and improved according to developments;
4. Training participants in anticorruption schools must be selected based on clear and transparent criteria. These criteria may include educational background, experience, and responsibility in carrying out judicial duties;

³⁹ Akademi Antikorupsi, "Akademi Antikorupsi," <https://akademi.antikorupsi.org/>, 2023, <https://akademi.antikorupsi.org/>.

5. Anticorruption schools must have rigorous performance evaluations to assess the impact and effectiveness of the training program. The evaluation results can be used to improve the quality and relevance of training programs;
6. Anticorruption schools must apply the principles of transparency and accountability in their management. Information about activities and outcomes of training programs should be publicly available and freely accessible.

Several models of Anticorruption Schools have been implemented in different countries, depending on the context and purpose. Some of the commonly applied models include:

1. Training and education

This model focuses on providing training and education to various parties, including government officials, judges, lawyers, and the general public, about preventing and eradicating corruption. This training can be in the form of seminars, workshops, or certification programs to improve individual abilities in identifying, preventing, and overcoming corruption;

2. Research and development

This model focuses on developing knowledge and innovation in preventing and combating corruption. This activity involves research, case studies, policy analysis, and the development of the best models for preventing and eradicating corruption;

3. Formation of an anticorruption network

This model focuses on establishing a solid and sustainable anti-corruption network involving various parties such as government, communities, NGOs, media, and the private sector. This network aims to strengthen partnerships and coordination in efforts to prevent and eradicate corruption;

4. Strengthening the justice system

This model focuses on strengthening the justice system to deal with corruption cases, including reforming laws and regulations, increasing the capacity of judges and law enforcement, and providing the necessary technical and administrative support in dealing with corruption cases.

Each Anticorruption School model has advantages and disadvantages, depending on the context and purpose of implementation. The combination of several models can provide more optimal results in efforts to prevent and eradicate corruption.

In the context of judges, Anticorruption Schools can help improve integrity and build a culture that does not tolerate acts of corruption within the justice system. Some of the materials that can be taught in the Anticorruption School for judges in Indonesia include:

1. Judges' Ethical Standards and Integrity
Judges must adhere to high ethical and integrity standards in performing their duties. In the Anticorruption School, judges can learn about the code of ethics and professional behavior needed to ensure their integrity is maintained;
2. Prevention of Corruption
Judges must be able to identify and prevent corruption risks in their duties. In the Anticorruption School, judges can learn tactics and techniques to prevent and reduce corruption risks, such as transparency and accountability;
3. Corruption Detection
Judges must be able to detect corruption acts and process them quickly and effectively. In the Anticorruption School, judges can learn about techniques for investigating and prosecuting corruption, including collecting evidence, identifying perpetrators, and carrying out a fair legal process;
4. Oversight and Performance Improvement
Judges must carry out their duties effectively and efficiently and remain accountable to the public. In the Anticorruption School, judges can learn about the importance of monitoring and measuring performance to improve the quality of their services and ensure the justice system's integrity.

In addition, anticorruption schools can also help judges strengthen their network and communication with judges and other institutions at home and abroad. This can help strengthen a culture that does not tolerate corruption and encourage cooperation in preventing and handling corruption cases. Anticorruption schools can be a solution to strengthen the integrity of judges in Indonesia. The anti-corruption school aims to provide education and training on preventing and eradicating corruption to judges, judicial officials, and related stakeholders.

Through anticorruption schools, judges can learn about high ethics and morality in carrying out their duties and responsibilities as judges. In addition, judges can also learn how to identify and prevent acts of corruption that can occur in decision-making.

Anticorruption schools can also provide education on good governance and justice management. Judges can learn how to carry out their duties and responsibilities in a transparent and accountable manner and how to handle situations that could lead to acts of corruption. Anticorruption schools can also strengthen the relationship between the judiciary and the community. By providing education about the importance of integrity and high mortality in the judiciary, people can have more faith in justice and truth in judges' decisions. However, anticorruption schools are not the only solution to strengthening the integrity of judges in Indonesia. Other efforts, such as implementing a code of ethics for judges, strict supervision of the entire judicial process,

In the Indonesian context, the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) has established an Anticorruption School to educate judges, judicial officials, and relevant stakeholders on preventing and eradicating corruption. The Anticorruption School has organized various training programs such as Information System Management Training for Handling Corruption Crime Cases, Anticorruption Module Development Training, and Corruption Investigative Audit Training. With the existence of an anticorruption school, judges will have a higher awareness of the importance of high integrity and morality in carrying out their duties and responsibilities to improve the quality and public trust in the justice system in Indonesia.

In the world, every country has different rules regarding the formation of anticorruption schools. Several countries that have long implemented anticorruption schools include the United States, Britain, Germany, and Australia. Several anticorruption schools are operating in the United States, such as the International Anticorruption Academy (IACA) and the National Judicial College. The IACA focuses on training and education on combating corruption. In contrast, the National Judicial College focuses more on training judges to carry out their duties professionally and ethically. Meanwhile, in England, the National Crime Agency (NCA) functions as a training center for law enforcement officers in combating corruption.

Conclusion

The anti-corruption school for judges is to improve integrity in the judiciary. The integrity of judges is very much needed in deciding a case, especially in cases of corruption that are detrimental to the state and society. With an

anticorruption school, judges can learn about ethics and integrity in carrying out their duties as judges and avoid corrupt practices that can damage the reputation and public trust in the judiciary. In addition, judges with high integrity can set a good example for society and encourage the creation of justice and prosperity for all Indonesian people. Efforts to improve the integrity of judges through anticorruption schools must be encouraged by all parties, including the government, judiciary, and society. The rapid development of technology in the era of the industrial revolution 4.0 and society 5.0 has created new challenges for the judiciary, including judges. The existence of increasingly advanced technological developments allows for various forms of new crimes that are difficult to detect, so judges who can understand and deal with legal issues in this increasingly complex era are needed.

Anticorruption schools need to be developed for judges to increase their ability and integrity in dealing with legal issues in the era of revolution 4.0 and society 5.0. In anticorruption schools, judges can acquire new knowledge and skills to deal with increasingly complex legal challenges, including ways to prevent and overcome corruption which is increasingly difficult to detect. Anticorruption schools can also help judges understand the different types of technology that can be used to support law enforcement, such as early detection technology and data analysis. In anticorruption schools, judges can learn about ways to collect and analyze data effectively and develop the ability to use information and communication technology in carrying out their duties. Therefore, developing an anti-corruption school for judges can be a solution to improve the ability and integrity of judges in dealing with legal problems in the era of revolution 4.0 and society 5.0. In the long term, this can increase public trust in the judiciary to create better justice for all Indonesian people. However, anticorruption schools should not only be carried out occasionally. However, they must be carried out regularly and continuously to maintain judges' awareness and skills in preventing corruption. Thus,

judges and judicial institutions can become more professional and reliable and maintain their integrity.

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focias non est team accipere
quam exiorquere

**Accepting something in return for upholding justice would lead to an act of
extortion, not a gift.**