JULIA Jurnal Litigasi Amsir

Volume 12
Nomor 2
Februari 2025

The Existence of Jurisdiction to Realize Legal Currency in the United States of the Republic of Indonesia

Johamran Pransisto[1] Rachman Rizal Andi Sapada[2] Suardi Suardi[3] Nurnadhilah Bachri[4] Arini Asriyani[5]

[1 2 3]Faculty of Law Institut Ilmu Sosial dan Bisnis Andi Sapada, Parepare
[4]Nurnadhilah Bachri & Partner, Bantaeng
[5]Faculty of Law, Sheikh Yusuf Al-Makassar University, Gowa
Corresponding Email: johamranpransisto@gmail.com

Abstract
This article examines the existence of jurisdiction in realizing legal currency within the context of the Republic of Indonesia. Judicial power, as an independent branch of government, plays a crucial role in upholding the rule of law and ensuring justice based on Pancasila. The judiciary must adjudicate cases without discrimination, utilizing various legal sources, including unwritten laws, to ensure fair outcomes. The study highlights the importance of integrating customary law into judicial decision-making, reflecting Indonesia's pluralistic society. However, challenges arise in identifying and applying these norms within the national legal framework. The article also addresses the implications of enforcing written laws and customary norms, particularly regarding sanctions for violations. Furthermore, it emphasizes the urgency of research in this area to evaluate and adjust the judicial system for equitable justice, strengthen judicial independence, and improve the effectiveness of special and religious courts. By analyzing these aspects, this study aims to contribute to a comprehensive understanding of Indonesia's legal landscape and its alignment with societal values.

Keywords : Existence; Jurisdiction; Realize
Publish Date : 28 January 2025

Introduction

The judicial power plays a fundamental role in upholding the rule of law and ensuring justice in Indonesia. In accordance with the constitution's mandate, this power operates as an independent branch of government tasked with organizing the judiciary based on the principles of Pancasila, the state ideology. This independence is essential to maintaining the integrity of the legal system and protecting the rights of citizens in a democratic society.[1] According to the Constitution, judicial power is exercised by the Supreme Court and the Constitutional Court.[2] In addition, there is also an independent Judicial Commission that has the authority to propose the appointment of Supreme Court judges and maintain and enforce the honour, dignity, and behaviour of judges.

The essence of judicial power is the principle of equality before the law. Courts are obliged to adjudicate cases without discrimination, ensuring that all individuals, regardless of their social, ethnic, or background status, receive fair treatment in the legal process.[3] This commitment to impartiality is important to foster public

[1]Muabezi, Z. A. (2017). Negara Berdasarkan Hukum (Rechtsstaats) Bukan Kekuasaan (Machtsstaat). Jurnal Hukum dan Peradilan, 6(3), 421-446.
[2]Nugroho, W. A., Citranu, C., Amalia, M., Fitrianita, I., Thesia, E. H., Rohman, M. M., ... & Fitri, H. (2024). Sistem Hukum & Peradilan di Indonesia: Teori dan Praktik. PT. Sonpedia Publishing Indonesia.
[3]Rahman, M. S., & Rahman, D. J. (2024). Revolutionary Transformation: Latest Analysis of Law Enforcement in Corporate Crime. International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding, 11(2), 62-66.

trust in the judicial system and uphold the democratic values enshrined in the Indonesian constitution.[4] The judicial system in Indonesia consists of four judicial environments, namely the general court, the religious court, the state administrative court, and the military court.

The mandate of the judiciary is not only limited to interpreting existing laws. In cases where the law is unclear or does not appear to exist, the judge is obliged to examine and adjudicate the case brought before them.[5] This responsibility emphasizes the proactive role of the judiciary in ensuring access to justice and preventing legal vacuums that can undermine the rule of law. To meet this obligation, judges may use a variety of sources, including laws, related regulations, and even unwritten legal sources, to reach a fair decision.

Although judges are expected to base their rulings on applicable law, their role goes beyond mere dispensaries of the law.[6] The Indonesian legal system recognizes that judges must also be sensitive to the growing sense of justice in society. This recognition recognizes the dynamic nature of the law and its close relationship with societal values and norms. As a result, judges are encouraged to consider customary law, unwritten traditions, and laws that live in society when making their decisions.

The incorporation of customary law and unwritten law into judicial decision-making reflects the pluralistic nature of Indonesian society.[7] It recognizes that codified formal law may not always capture the full spectrum of legal norms and practices that govern social interactions in different communities across the archipelago. By taking into account these unwritten sources, the judiciary can ensure that its decisions are not only legally valid but also culturally relevant and socially acceptable.

However, the integration of customary law and unwritten law into the formal legal system presents challenges. Questions arise regarding the identification, interpretation, and application of these norms within the framework of national law. In addition, there needs to be a balance between respecting local customs and ensuring consistency and predictability of legal outcomes across the country.[8] This delicate balance is crucial to maintaining the integrity of the national legal system while accommodating Indonesia's rich cultural diversity.

The enforcement of written laws and customary norms raises questions about the nature and application of sanctions for violations. While the formal legal system provides clear guidelines for punishment in the law, the enforcement of customary law sanctions may differ in different communities.[9] This diversity in sanctions mechanisms requires careful examination of how traditional forms of justice can be reconciled with the principles of human rights and fair legal processes enshrined in national constitutions. Addressing these challenges is essential to develop a comprehensive and inclusive legal framework that truly reflects the values and aspirations of the Indonesian people.

The urgency of research on the judicial and legal system in Indonesia is very high considering the complexity and dynamics that continue to develop in society.[10] First, there is a need for evaluation and adjustment of the judicial system to ensure equitable justice for all levels of society. Second, the integration of customary law and unwritten law into the

[4]Hamzah, M. G. (2023). Peradilan Modern. PT. RajaGrafindo Persada-Rajawali Pers.

[5]Asriadi, A., Natsir, M., & Phireri, P. (2024). Penerapan Restorative Justice Dalam Proses Penyidikan Tindak Pidana Penganiayaan. Jurnal Litigasi Amsir, 12(1), 58-72.

[6]Hazmi, R. M., & SH, M. (2024). Teori dan Konsep. Pengantar Hukum Progresif, 29.

[7]Syahril, M. A. F. (2024). Hukum Adat: Teori dan Dinamika Perkembangannya. Eureka Media Aksara

[8]Flora, H. S., Kasmanto Rinaldi. (2024). Hukum Pidana di Era Digital. CV Rey Media Grafika.

[9]Apriyani, R. (2018). Keberadaan Sanksi Adat Dalam Penerapan Hukum Pidana Adat. *Jurnal Hukum PRIORIS*, *6*(3), 227-246.

[10]Mannan, K., Annisa, A. N., & Prayudi, P. (2024). Komodifikasi Kewenangan Mahkamah Konstitusi Republik Indonesia melalui Ikhtiar Aktivisme Yudisial. Amsir Law Journal, 5(2), 106-116.

formal legal system needs to be further studied to create a legal system that is more responsive and follows local wisdom values. Third, strengthening the independence of judicial power is crucial to ensure objectivity and fairness in every court decision. Finally, research on the effectiveness of special courts and religious courts in handling specific cases is also important to continue to be carried out to improve the quality of legal services in Indonesia.

.

Research Methods

This study uses a normative juridical approach. A juridical approach is used to analyze various principles and theories related to the problem under study.[11] Research Methods The type of research is descriptive qualitative, concerning offences against laws and laws that are very dangerous/disturbing to the community or are exacerbated by the consequences.[12] The type of research is descriptive qualitative, concerning offences against laws and laws that are very dangerous/disturbing to the community or are exacerbated by the consequences. Sociologically, unwritten laws will always live on in society.

Analysis and Discussion

In this regard, Rehngena Purba, a Supreme Court Justice, noted the following assumptions:

a) Unwritten law must exist because written law will not be able to regulate all community needs that need to be regulated by law;
b) In a society that is undergoing rapid social change, the role of unwritten law is more prominent than written law;
c) The problem is which is an unwritten law that is considered fair;
d) To ensure legal certainty, it is necessary to draw up as many written laws as possible.

This does not mean that the situation must be so because, in the field of public life, written law is primarily made to prevent the arbitrariness of the ruler. A judge or court is a state apparatus that applies the law. The law that applies in a country is known through judges' decisions. Judges as law enforcers and justice must explore and follow the values of law and the sense of justice that live in a society.[13] In a society that knows unwritten law and is in a period of upheaval and transition, According to Rahardjo Satjipto, [14] Judges are formulators and explorers of legal values that live in society. According to BPHN, the divisions of customary law are:

a) Customary law regarding legal organizations/fellowships;
b) Law on the person/person;
c) Kinship or family law;
d) Marriage law;
e) Inheritance Law;
f) Land Law;
g) Debt Law;
h) a thing.

According to Romli Atmasasmita [15], If the decision of the Supreme Court is followed and guided by a decision in the same case, then the decision will be made into jurisprudence. This is due to the existence of legal standards that are explained in court decisions regarding the same case; it will avoid disparate decisions. Thus, jurisprudence with legal standards plays a very important role in upholding legal certainty in people's lives. Furthermore, [16] Obtained an overview of the Supreme Court decisions relating to

[11]Juliardi, B., Runtunuwu, Y. B., Musthofa, M. H., TL, A. D., Asriyani, A., Hazmi, R. M., ... & Samara, M. R. (2023). Metode penelitian hukum. CV. Gita Lentera.

[12]Syarif, M., Ramadhani, R., Graha, M. A. W., Yanuaria, T., Muhtar, M. H., Asmah, N., ... & Jannah, M. (2024). METODE PENELITIAN HUKUM.

[13]*Vide* Pasal 28 Undang-Undang Nomor 4 Tahun 2004 tentang Kekuasaan Kehakiman

[14]Rahardjo, S. (2009). Penegakan hukum: suatu tinjauan sosiologis.

[15]Atmasasmita, R. (2003). Pengantar Hukum Kejahatan Bisnis. Kencana.

[16]Barda Nawawi Arief, S. H. (2018). Masalah penegakan hukum dan kebijakan hukum pidana dalam penanggulangan kejahatan. Prenada Media.

customary law or the law that lives in society:

a) Mature;
b) Trusteeship;
c) Children's Inheritance Rights;
d) Joint Livelihood Assets position;
e) Adopted children;
f) Ownership of Land;
g) Right Communal/Ultimate Rights;
h) Right of Passenger/Right of Service;
i) Horizontal Separation Principle;
j) Transfer of Rights;
k) Grant;
l) Land Pawn;
m) Expired Institution;
n) Dispute resolution;
o) Local Customary Law;
p) Unlawful acts Concerning the factors of this criminal legislation.

Then Bagir Manan said that two important aspects of the success of criminal law enforcement.[17] Are the content/results of law enforcement (substantive justice) and law enforcement procedures (procedural justice)? Justice). The legislative factors are also related to formulating (legislative) policy stages.[18] Applicative policies (judicial) and administrative policies (execution). It can be said that at the formulating policy stage, law enforcement is "in the abstract". Which in turn will be realized in law enforcement "in concreto". (through the application and execution policy stages). Sentencing can be seen as a series of processes and policies whose concretization is deliberately planned through the following three stages: the legislative (legislative) stage.

Applicative policies (judicial) and administrative policies (execution). Because punishment is a means used in the enforcement of criminal law, it is said that criminal law enforcement is not only the duty of law enforcement or judicial officers and law enforcement or executives but also the duty of law-making or legislative officials. It can be seen how urgent the legislative policy (formulating policy) regarding criminal law is in the overall enforcement of criminal law. In making laws in Indonesia, using crime as part of politics or criminal law policies has been considered natural, so there is no need to question its existence. The result is that criminal sanctions are almost always included, whether regarding transport, strafmaat, or strafmodus, in every policy of making criminal laws in Indonesia without any official explanation regarding the election or determination. Of the various products of criminal legislation in Indonesia lately, some determine the specific maximum punishment, but there are several others, especially on certain offences, as well as mentioning the special maximum and minimum punishment in particular, either with an alternative formulation or cumulative or also cumulative-alternative.

This is because in the process of imposing a crime, in addition to dealing with the juridical aspect, it is also related to the sociological and philosophical aspects. Like the rule of law, a criminal decision, ideally, must also fulfil these three elements: juridical, sociological, and philosophical. The judge will use a comprehensive juridical analysis method to solve the law of the case he is handling. The juridical aspect, as the first and main approach, follows the provisions of the applicable legislation; the philosophical approach is based on truth and a sense of justice, while the sociological approach follows the cultural values prevailing in society. Regarding the importance of a criminal decision, it must fulfil three elements: juridical, sociological, and philosophical.

Soerjono Soekanto stated the reasons.[19] As follows: a) if only the juridical aspect is concerned, then the decision will be invalid; b) If only concerned with the

[17]Juliani, H. (2010). Penyelesaian Kerugian Keuangan Negara. Masalah-Masalah Hukum, 39(1), 44-51.

[18]Balla, H., Jumardin, J., Kasim, A., & Pappa, A. K. (2024). Peran Locus dan Tempus Delicti dalam Menentukan Kompetensi Pengadilan pada Kasus Kejahatan Siber. Jurnal Litigasi Amsir, 11(4), 390-395.

[19]Soerjono, S. (1989). Kegunaan Sosiologi Hukum bagi kalangan hukum. Bandung PT Citra Aditya Bakhti.

sociological aspect, then the decision becomes a means of coercion; c) If only concerned with the philosophical aspect, then the decision becomes unrealistic. There is a discourse among legal observers that for the imposition of a criminal on certain offences, which should be prioritized between the interests of legal certainty on the one hand or the interests of justice on the other, likewise, which should be prioritized between the interests of protecting the community on the one hand, with the interest of fostering individual perpetrators of criminal acts on the other hand. Jackson Djohansah added that criminal disparities could also occur in different sentences against two or more defendants who commit crimes together (collaboration) but without rational considerations.[20] Therefore, as Sudarto argues, the problem is not in eliminating disparities absolutely but in how the disparities must be reasonable.

In general, it can be said that judging from the source, the factors that cause a criminal disparity, in addition to coming from judges (who make criminal decisions), also mainly come from the weakness of positive law (laws and regulations).

The issue of punishment is only one of the sub-systems in the criminal law administration system. But in simple terms, it can be said that criminal disparities stem from positive law or statutory regulations, among others, because there are no statutory guidelines for sentencing or strap-toe meeting sliproad, while those from judges are partly due to ideological understanding. Various approaches to the philosophy of punishment, at least in following the flow of criminal law (classical school or modern school) and subsequently (impacting) the implementation of the freedom of judges (judicial discretion) in choosing the type of crime (transport) and determining the severity of the crime (strafmaat) that will be imposed on the defendant who is proven to have committed a crime. Criminal act.

Regarding the criminal disparity originating from judges, Roem Dhaamdusdi, a senior judge at the Thai criminal court, said: ideally, the sentences imposed by judges for similar crimes should be the same, but it seems that in practice, this is difficult to implement because each judge has their idea of understanding the imposition of a criminal. Endangering and disturbing the community, the legislature then determines that for certain offences, in addition to the maximum punishment, the minimum punishment is also determined in particular.

According to Barda Nawawi, the basic idea of a minimum criminal system, in particular, is then (ideally) followed up by determining qualitative and quantitative criteria for a special minimum criminal system.[21] Put a special minimum sentence in the formulation of the offence without paying attention to the qualitative criteria of the special minimum criminal system. Until now, Indonesia has not had a "national criminal system" which includes a pattern of punishment and guidelines for punishment, namely references/guidelines for legislators in making/compiling regulations and legislation containing criminal sanctions.

The term pattern of punishment is often called legislative or formulating guidelines. While the sentencing guidelines are guidelines for imposing/implementing crimes for judges (judicative guidelines/applicative guidelines). Judging from the function of its existence, this pattern of punishment should have existed before criminal legislation was made, even before the National Criminal Code was made.

Indeed, we already have Undang-Undang Nomor 10 Tahun 2004 Tentang Pembentukan Peraturan Erundang-Undangan, but the substance of this law is

[20]Ismail, N., Syafari, T., & Rumkel, N. (2021). Disparitas Sanksi Pidana Dalam Perkara Persetubuhan Terhadap Anak di Pengadilan Negeri Soa-Sio. Hermeneutika: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum, 5(2).

[21]Oetomo, D. C. (2012). Penerapan sanksi Pidana Minimum Khusus Pada Pelaku Tindak Pidana Korupsi (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta).

more about the principles and processes. Preparation procedure, Discussion, technical preparation, and implementation.[22] This law does not mention "punishment", at least concerning the type of crime, the criteria for the sentence length, and how the crime is carried out. Although Indonesia does not yet have a pattern of punishment related to the qualitative and quantitative criteria for determining specific minimum crimes, according to Juwana Hikmawanto the effectiveness of law enforcement is based on the quality of legislative policy products, then look at the development of criminal doctrine and or conduct comparative studies. In some other countries' criminal laws that already regulate it are one solution.[23]

a) Qualitatively, according to the Science of Criminal Law doctrine, certain offences which are determined by the minimum punishment, in particular, are those with the following characteristics: Offenses deemed very harmful, dangerous, or disturbing to the public;
b) The offences which are qualified or aggravated by the consequences are further explained by Muladi that for offences with the above characteristics, especially those that have the potential to threaten the foundations of state life, criminal law must appear as a premium.[24]

One solution is to be able to compare it with specific minimum criminal formulations in several Indonesian Criminal Codes. There are several examples of special laws that include special minimum penalties in the formulation of offenses, including Undang-Undang Nomor 7 Tahun 1992 junto Undang-Undang Nomor 10 Tahun 1998 tentang Perbankan; Undang-Undang Nomor 5 Tahun 1997 tentang Psikotropika; Undang-Undang Nomor 22 Tahun 1992 tentang Narkotika; Undang-Undang Nomor 5 Tahun 1999 tentang Persaingan Usaha Tidak Sehat; Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 1999 tentang Bank Indonesia; Undang-Undang Nomor 28 Tahun 1999 tentang Penyelenggaraan Negara yang Bersih dan Bebas dari KKN; Undang-Undang Nomor 31 Tahun 1999 junto Undang-Undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2001 tentang Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Korupsi; Undang-Undang Nomor 42 Tahun 1999 tentang Jaminan Fidusia; Undang-Undang Nomor 19 Tahun 2002 tentang Hak Cipta; Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2002 tentang Perlindungan Anak; Undang-Undang Nomor 24 Tahun 2002 tentang Surat Utang Negara; Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2003 tentang Pemilu Anggota DPR, DPD, DPRD; Undang-Undang Nomor 13 Tahun 2003 tentang Ketenagakerjaan; Undang-Undang Nomor 15 Tahun 2003 tentang Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Terorisme; Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2003 tentang Pemilu Presiden dan Wakil Presiden; Undang-Undang Nomor 15 Tahun 2002 junto Undang-Undang Nomor 25 Tahun 2003 tentang Tindak Pidana Pencucian Uang; Undang-Undang Nomor 27 Tahun 2003 tentang Panas Bumi; Undang-Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2004 tentang Penyelesaian Perselisihan Hubungan Industrial; Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2004 tentang Lembaga Penghapusan Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga; Undang-Undang Nomor 24 Tahun 2004 tentang Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan; Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2004 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah; Undang-Undang Nomor 39 Tahun 2004 tentang Penempatan dan Perlindungan Tenaga Kerja Indonesia di Luar Negeri.

The formulation of the criminal system regulated in the law above mainly

[22] *Vide* Undang-Undang Nomor 10 Tahun 2004 Tentang Pembentukan Peraturan Erundang-Undangan

[23] Halawa, F. (2020). Kebijakan Hukum Pidana Terhadap Tindak Pidana Korupsi Penyalahgunaan Wewenang Dalam Jabatan Pemerintahan Menurut Undang-Undang Nomor 30 Tahun 2014. SOSEK: Jurnal Sosial dan Ekonomi, 1(1), 41-51.

[24] Haryadi, H. (2014). Tinjauan Yuridis Perumusan Sanksi Pidana Bagi Pelaku Tindak Pidana Korupsi Menurut Undang-Undang No. 31 Tahun 1999 Jo. Undang-undang No. 20 Tahun 2001 dalam Perspektif Tujuan Pemidanaan. Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Jambi, 5(1), 43288.

concerns the formulation of a special minimum criminal.

Conclusion

An analysis of Indonesia's justice system and legal framework shows that there is no uniform quantitative measure for determining minimum sentences, with prison sentences ranging from 3 to 15 years. There is a discrepancy in the comparison between the maximum and minimum sentences, which can potentially lead to injustice in judicial decisions. Therefore, a more standardized approach to sentencing is needed and the development of a "national criminal system" that includes clear sentencing guidelines. Further research is also important to evaluate the judicial system to be fairer, integrate customary law, strengthen the independence of judicial power, and examine the effectiveness of special courts and religious courts to improve the quality of legal services in Indonesia.

References

Apriyani, R. (2018). Keberadaan Sanksi Adat Dalam Penerapan Hukum Pidana Adat. Jurnal Hukum PRIORIS, 6(3), 227-246.

Asriadi, A., Natsir, M., & Phireri, P. (2024). Penerapan Restorative Justice Dalam Proses Penyidikan Tindak Pidana Penganiayaan. Jurnal Litigasi Amsir, 12(1), 58-72.

Atmasasmita, R. (2003). Pengantar Hukum Kejahatan Bisnis. Kencana.

Balla, H., Jumardin, J., Kasim, A., & Pappa, A. K. (2024). Peran Locus dan Tempus Delicti dalam Menentukan Kompetensi Pengadilan pada Kasus Kejahatan Siber. Jurnal Litigasi Amsir, 11(4), 390-395.

Barda Nawawi Arief, S. H. (2018). Masalah penegakan hukum dan kebijakan hukum pidana dalam penanggulangan kejahatan. Prenada Media.

Flora, H. S., Kasmanto Rinaldi. (2024). Hukum Pidana di Era Digital. CV Rey Media Grafika.

Halawa, F. (2020). Kebijakan Hukum Pidana Terhadap Tindak Pidana Korupsi Penyalahgunaan Wewenang Dalam Jabatan Pemerintahan Menurut Undang-Undang Nomor 30 Tahun 2014. SOSEK: Jurnal Sosial dan Ekonomi, 1(1), 41-51.

Hamzah, M. G. (2023). Peradilan Modern. PT. RajaGrafindo Persada-Rajawali Pers.

Haryadi, H. (2014). Tinjauan Yuridis Perumusan Sanksi Pidana Bagi Pelaku Tindak Pidana Korupsi Menurut Undang-Undang No. 31 Tahun 1999 Jo. Undang-undang No. 20 Tahun 2001 dalam Perspektif Tujuan Pemidanaan. Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Jambi, 5(1), 43288.

Hazmi, R. M., & SH, M. (2024). Teori dan Konsep. Pengantar Hukum Progresif, 29.

Ismail, N., Syafari, T., & Rumkel, N. (2021). Disparitas Sanksi Pidana Dalam Perkara Persetubuhan Terhadap Anak di Pengadilan Negeri Soa-Sio. Hermeneutika: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum, 5(2).

Juliani, H. (2010). Penyelesaian Kerugian Keuangan Negara. Masalah-Masalah Hukum, 39(1), 44-51.

Juliardi, B., Runtunuwu, Y. B., Musthofa, M. H., TL, A. D., Asriyani, A., Hazmi, R. M., ... & Samara, M. R. (2023). Metode penelitian hukum. CV. Gita Lentera.

Mannan, K., Annisa, A. N., & Prayudi, P. (2024). Komodifikasi Kewenangan Mahkamah Konstitusi Republik Indonesia melalui Ikhtiar Aktivisme Yudisial. Amsir Law Journal, 5(2), 106-116.

Muabezi, Z. A. (2017). Negara Berdasarkan Hukum (Rechtsstaats) Bukan Kekuasaan (Machtsstaat). Jurnal Hukum dan Peradilan, 6(3), 421-446.

Nugroho, W. A., Citranu, C., Amalia, M., Fitrianita, I., Thesia, E. H., Rohman, M. M., ... & Fitri, H. (2024). Sistem Hukum & Peradilan di Indonesia: Teori dan Praktik. PT. Sonpedia Publishing Indonesia.

Oetomo, D. C. (2012). Penerapan sanksi Pidana Minimum Khusus Pada Pelaku Tindak Pidana Korupsi (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta).

Rahardjo, S. (2009). Penegakan hukum: suatu tinjauan sosiologis.

Rahman, M. S., & Rahman, D. J. (2024). Revolutionary Transformation: Latest Analysis of Law Enforcement in Corporate Crime. International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding, 11(2), 62-66.

Soerjono, S. (1989). Kegunaan Sosiologi Hukum bagi kalangan hukum. Bandung PT Citra Aditya Bakhti.

Syahril, M. A. F. (2024). Hukum Adat: Teori dan Dinamika Perkembangannya. Eureka Media Aksara

Syarif, M., Ramadhani, R., Graha, M. A. W., Yanuaria, T., Muhtar, M. H., Asmah, N., ... & Jannah, M. (2024). METODE PENELITIAN HUKUM.

Undang-Undang Nomor 4 Tahun 2004 tentang Kekuasaan Kehakiman

Undang-Undang Nomor 10 Tahun 2004 Tentang Pembentukan Peraturan Erundang-Undangan

Conflict of Interest Statement:

The author declares that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.