

The Trend Of Corruption The Medan District Court

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze trends in corruption cases and the characteristics of defendants based on the level of education in the Corruption Court at the Medan District Court Class 1A specifically in the period 2020-2024. The method used is a quantitative descriptive approach by utilizing secondary data in the form of case decisions obtained from The Case Tracking Information System (SIPP). The results showed that the trend of corruption cases has increased significantly over the past five years, with a total of 596 cases and 611 defendants. From a demographic aspect, the majority of defendants are men, while women are relatively fewer. Based on the level of education, most of the defendants have a higher education background, especially Bachelor (S1), followed by master (S2) and doctorate (S3). These findings indicate that corruption is not directly influenced by the level of education, but rather related to internal factors such as greed and abuse of power. Therefore, efforts to eradicate corruption not only require a repressive approach through law enforcement, but also a preventive approach through anti-corruption education and strengthening moral integrity.

Keywords: Corruption, Case Trends, Defendant Education, Medan Corruption Court

1. INTRODUCTION

Corruption in Indonesia, no longer knows the boundaries of who, Why, and how to eradicate it. The number of cases processed by the court (litigation) to be one of the meters can be known the trend of corruption cases increase in number or decrease. Interesting to research the quantity of corruption cases processed by the court, then we have got data on the number of corruption cases that have been processed by the Corruption Court at the Medan District Court Class 1A specifically, corruption cases that have been completed legal proceedings for 5 (five years) from 2020 to 2024.

According to Nyoman Serikat Putra Jaya, corruption is not only committed by state officials, between state officials, but also state officials and other parties such as families, cronies and entrepreneurs, thus damaging the joints of community life, nation, and state, and endangering the existence of the state.¹ Furthermore, corruption is an act that not only can harm the state's finances but also can cause losses to the people's

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¹ Jaya, N. S. P., & Nyoman, T. P. K. (2005). Kolusi dan Nepotisme di Indonesia. *Badan Penerbit Undip, Semarang*.

economy. that, corruption is a very despicable act, cursed and hated by most people; not only by the people and the Indonesian nation but also by the international community.²

The development of corruption in Indonesia is relatively high, while the eradication is still very slow. Romli Atmasasmita stated that corruption in Indonesia has been a flu virus that has spread throughout the government since the 1960s. the steps of eradication are still stalled until now.³ Furthermore, it is said that corruption is also related to power because with that power the ruler can abuse his power for the benefit of himself, his family and his cronies. Therefore, corruption can no longer be classified as an ordinary crime but has become an extraordinary crime.⁴ This is because, conventional methods that have been used, proved unable to solve the problem of corruption in the community. Thus, in handling it must also use extraordinary ways (extra-ordinary). Meanwhile, the handling of corruption in Indonesia is still faced with several conditions, namely still weak efforts to enforce the law on corruption, the quality of human resources law enforcement officers is still low, weak coordination of law enforcement of corruption, and still frequent occurrence of corruption in the handling of corruption cases.⁵

Currently, good governance must be supported by law enforcement against corruption. This is in line with the objectives mandated by Law No. 28 of 1999 concerning State administrators who are clean and free from corruption, collusion, and nepotism. Means of legislation established in an effort to eradicate corruption, namely: Law No. 31 of 1999 on the eradication of corruption as amended by Law No. 20 of 2001 on amendments to Law No. 31 of 1999 on the eradication of corruption. Furthermore, Law No. 30 of 2002 on the Corruption Eradication Commission and Law No. 46 of 2009 on the Corruption Court. However, in reality, the trend of corruption cases tends to increase. This is like the data on the decision of the corruption case in the Medan Corruption Court. Based on the above background, we are interested in discussing the issue of corruption cases being tried in the Medan District Court.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses empirical legal methods with quantitative descriptive approach.⁶ The Data used is secondary data in the form of decisions on

² Arief, B. N. (1998). *Beberapa aspek kebijakan penegakan dan pengembangan hukum pidana*. Citra Aditya Bakti.

³ Nasution, B. D. (2004). *Perilaku Hukum dan Moral di Indonesia*. Kumpulan Tulisan 70 Tahun Prof. Muhamamad Abduh. SH.

⁴ Sitompul, A. (2023). *Kebijakan Kriminal Dalam Sistem Peradilan Serta Penanggulangan Kejahatan di Indonesia*.

⁵ Royani, I. (2024). *Independensi Kewenangan Jaksa Dalam Penuntutan Tindak Pidana Korupsi Menurut Undang-Undang Nomor 16 Tahun 2004 Tentang Kejaksaan Republik Indonesia*. *Lex Librum: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 10(2), 177-186.

⁶ Sitompul, A. (2022). *Metode Penelitian Hukum Normatif (Strategi Praktis Penulisan Skripsi, Tesis, Disertasi)*.

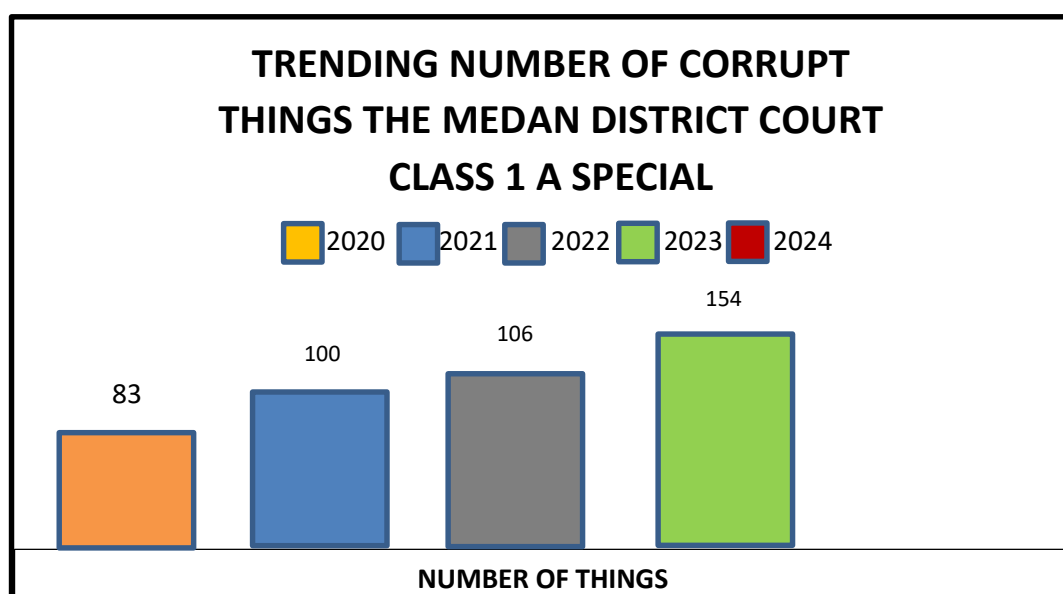
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corruption cases at the Corruption Court at the Medan District Court Class 1A specifically obtained through the Case Tracking Information System (SIPP) during the period 2020-2024. Data collection is done through documentation studies and literature studies. The Data obtained were then analyzed in a quantitative descriptive manner to identify trends in corruption cases and the characteristics of defendants based on gender and education level, which were then interpreted qualitatively.

3. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

Corruption Eradication as mandated by TAP MPR No. XI/MPR / 1998, in building a clean government from collusion, corruption and nepotism and described in Law No. 28 of 1999 on the implementation of a clean and Free State from corruption, collusion and nepotism, becomes a legal umbrella (umbrella act) efforts to eradicate corruption. In the legal perspective corruption is a crime (crime), corruptors are perpetrators of corruption equal to the meaning of criminals. The defendant will be sentenced to life imprisonment if found guilty. Corruption is an organized collection of people and/or wealth, whether they are legal entities or not . Corruption is not easily eradicated because corruption is so massive and systematic in all state institutions, namely the executive, legislative and judicial. In fact, almost everyone involved in corruption in Indonesia.

As a child of the nation, it is hoped that law enforcement will have a commitment and work professionally to eradicate corruption through litigation. The trend of corruption cases in the Corruption Court (Tipikor) at the Medan District Court Class 1A specifically in 2020 to 2024 has increased. The following are the number of corruption cases from 2020 to 2024 based on data from the Medan District Court case tracking information system (SIPP):



Graphic Image 1. Trends in the number of corruption cases in the Court of corruption in the Medan District Court Class 1 a special in 5 years

From the details of the number of cases mentioned above, the following are the separated data on the number of defendants by gender and education of the defendant in the corruption case at the Medan District Court Class 1 a special :⁷

Year	NUMBER OF THINGS	NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS	Education			male	Female
			S1	S2	S3		
2020	83	93	-	-	-	81	12
2021	100	105	40	18	2	86	19
2022	106	106	39	15	0	89	17
2023	154	154	75	18	2	140	14
2024	153	153	61	33	5	142	11

Chart 1. Corruption case in Medan District Court

Medan District Court Class 1A specifically as one of the district courts that have Corruption Courts in Indonesia. Established Corruption Court in Medan District Court in 2011 based on Law No. 30 of 2002 on the Corruption Eradication Commission, Article 53. Almost every day news about corruption cases can be read and seen in print and television, the public is faced with the fact that corruption is a massive problem.

Corruption cases at the Corruption Court (Tipikor) at the Medan District Court Class 1A specifically recorded throughout 2020 to 2024, which is 5 years experiencing an upward trend (graphic Figure 1). The number of corruption cases each year continues to grow, the number is 596 cases, the number of corruption defendants as many as 611 people consisting of men 539 people and women 73 people. Education of the defendants are: Bachelor (S1) totaling 215 people, master (S2) 84 people and doctoral (S3) 9 people. The detailed Data above are in accordance with Table 1, so in this discussion there are 2 important things to focus attention, first; that the level of Education of the defendants in corruption cases has an education that has reached the title of Bachelor. Second; the male sex is

⁷ http://sipp.pn-medankota.go.id/index.php/detil_perkara

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more as the perpetrators of corruption, tend to increase in number, while women tend to decrease in number. According to one of the judges of the Corruption Court of Medan District Court, there are fewer women accused than men because there are not many women who hold positions in government and private institutions. Corruption acts committed in corporate crimes, then in one case of corruption accused more than one person. Corruption culprit person who has high knowledge and extensive corruption is one of the white collar crime (white color crime).

The movement against corruption can be done one of them with an educational approach (education approach). In this approach, it is carried out to build and strengthen the anti-corruption attitude of individuals through education in various ways and forms.⁸ Directorate General of Higher Education Ministry of National Education in 2012 (Anti-corruption education for universities, Medan 11-12 April 2012), conducted Training of Trainer (ToT) anti-corruption education for universities in Medan. It has been more than 10 (ten) years of anti-corruption education to be one of the student courses in universities.

Internal factors are factors driving corruption from within, the behavior of someone who has a greedy/greedy nature. Having a great desire to enrich oneself comes from within oneself. Education and gender of the perpetrators of corruption from the data in the Medan District Court is evidence that it does not affect the nature of a person committing corruption. Philosophically, criminal penalties and sanctions applied by law against those who commit violations of the law, the purpose of which is to provide an impetus for refraining from activities clearly regulated by law.

One of the things that must be understood is that every criminal legislation has a social function in it to form and define certain types of behavior as something that must be avoided or carried out by the people who are subjected to it regardless of their wishes.⁹

Wofging Friedmann, said that the purpose of criminal law is to express formal social punishment of prohibited acts supported by calculated sanctions.¹⁰ The public has high hopes that the judiciary should be independent and free from the influence of intervention from any outside force. The judiciary must be able to act as Guardians of the freedom of society (in guarding the freedom of society), as Guardians of society (as custodians of society) and as implementers of law enforcement (judiciary as the upholder of the law).¹¹ The law must contain an integral aspect that

⁸ Suseno, S., & Putri, N. S. (Eds.). (2013). *Hukum pidana Indonesia: perkembangan dan pembaharuan*. PT Remaja Rosdakarya.

⁹ Hart, H. L. A. (2017). Positivism and the Separation of Law and Morals. In *Law and Morality* (pp. 63-99). Routledge.

¹⁰ Sarwoko, D. (2017). *Politik Hukum Pencegahan Dan Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Pendanaan Terorisme Di Indonesia* (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Gadjah Mada).

¹¹ Atmasasmita, R. (2004). *Sekitar Masalah Korupsi: Aspek nasional dan aspek internasional*. Mandar maju.

concerns moral and social provisions so that the law must have consideration for every act. Thus a sense of justice will be achieved when incorporating moral considerations kedalamnya.¹² The judiciary as a means of combating corruption, and a place where people seek answers to the justice process. Courts dealing with corruption cases must adhere to the following principles:

- a. Principles of Justice
- b. The principle of fair trial
- c. The principle of legal certainty

Legal certainty that is, the existence of general rules makes individuals know what actions can and what should not be done. Legal certainty is actually synonymous with Justice, Hans Kelsen argued that the essence of justice is in accordance with the norms that live and develop in society (Salim H.S, P 30).

4. CONCLUSION

Corruption cases the trend is increasing within 5 (five) years from the data on corruption cases in 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024 in the Corruption Court at the Medan Special Class 1A District Court. The total number of corruption cases was 596, the number of defendants was 611 people, male defendants were 529 people and female defendants were 73 people. Perpetrators / defendants of corruption on trial in court corruption in Medan District Court Class 1A special predicate level of education the defendants corruption Education Bachelor (S1) number 215 people, master (S2) as many as 84 people and doctoral (S3) 9 people in number.

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