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●●●

KUMPULAN JURNAL ADVOKAT KAI DPD. JAWA TENGAH

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KATA PENGANTAR

Puji syukur ke hadirat Tuhan Yang Maha Esa atas segala rahmat dan karunia-Nya sehingga buku Kumpulan Jurnal Hukum ini dapat tersusun dan diterbitkan dengan baik. Buku ini merupakan himpunan berbagai pemikiran, kajian, dan hasil penelitian di bidang hukum yang diharapkan dapat memberikan kontribusi akademik maupun praktis dalam pengembangan ilmu hukum di Indonesia.

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Surakarta, 29 Mei 2026

Dr. (C) Danny Trisno Susetyo, S.E., S.H., M.H.

Penasehat DPD KAI Jateng

DAFTAR ISI

KATA PENGANTAR.....	iv
DAFTAR ISI	vi
IMPLIKASI PUTUSAN KEPAILITAN TERHADAP PERJANJIAN KREDIT BANK DALAM GUGATAN WANPRESTASI	1
<i>Danny Trisno Susetyo, Aditya Fajri Kurnia Pradana</i>	<i>1</i>
Abstract	1
Abstrak	2
Pendahuluan	3
Metode	6
Hasil Dan Pembahasan	7
Kesimpulan.....	22
Daftar Pustaka.....	23
REINTEGRASI HUKUM KOMPREHENSIF DALAM PENCEGAHAN KEJAHATAN TEKNOLOGI DI ERA REVOLUSI INFORMASI.....	27
<i>Danny Trisno Susetyo, Aditya Fajri Kurnia Pradana</i>	<i>27</i>
Abstract	27
Abstrak	28
Pendahuluan	29
Metode	32
Hasil Dan Pembahasan	32
Kesimpulan.....	43
Daftar Pustaka.....	44
ANALISIS FRAUD BANK, PENEGAKAN HUKUM PERBANKAN, DAN PERAN OJK DALAM PENGAWASAN BPR.....	46
<i>Danny Trisno Susetyo, Aditya Fajri Kurnia Pradana</i>	<i>46</i>
Abstract	46
Abstrak	47
Pendahuluan	48
Metode	50
Hasil Dan Pembahasan	50
Kesimpulan.....	72

Daftar Pustaka.....	74
PERTANGGUNGJAWABAN HUKUM ATAS DUGAAN PENYIKSAAN OLEH ATASAN MILITER: ANALISIS KASUS KEMATIAN PRAJURIT DI PAPUA.....	76
<i>Danny Trisno Susetyo, Wiwin Dwi Ratna Febriyanti</i>	<i>76</i>
Abstract	76
Pendahuluan	77
Rumusan Masalah	81
Tinjauan Pustaka	82
Metode Penelitian.....	88
Pembahasan.....	89
Kesimpulan.....	95
Saran	96
Daftar Pustaka.....	97
PENINGKATAN KESADARAN HUKUM PEREMPUAN TERHADAP KEKERASAN DALAM RUMAH TANGGA DAN MASALAH SOSIAL MODERN MELALUI SOSIALISASI DI KELURAHAN NGRINGO, KABUPATEN KARANGANYAR.....	98
<i>Danny Trisno Susetyo, Aditya Fajri Kurnia Pradana, Asri Purwanti</i>	<i>98</i>
Abstract	98
Abstrak	99
Pendahuluan	100
Metode	103
Hasil Dan Pembahasan.....	104
Kesimpulan.....	110
Daftar Pustaka.....	111
ANALISIS YURIDIS LARANGAN POLIGAMI DALAM AWIG- AWIG DESA PENGLIPURAN DITINJAU DARI UNDANG- UNDANG PERKAWINAN DAN KOMPILASI HUKUM ISLAM	113
<i>Danny Trisno Susetyo, Aditya Fajri Kurnia Pradana, Herwin Sulistiyowati.....</i>	<i>113</i>
Abstract	113
Abstrak	114
Pendahuluan	115

Metode Penelitian.....	118
Hasil Pembahasan	119
Kesimpulan.....	128
Daftar Pustaka.....	130
LEGAL PROTECTION FOR LAND BUYERS AGAINST ABUSE OF AUTHORITY BY PPAT OFFICIALS.....	134
<i>Danny Trisno Susetyo, Aditya Fajri Kurnia Pradana, Candra Wibowo.....</i>	134
Abstract	134
Introduction.....	135
Research Methods.....	139
Research Results And Discussion	140
Conclusions	143
References	145
PEMBERDAYAAN KESADARAN HUKUM MASYARAKAT MELALUI SOSIALISASI POS BANTUAN HUKUM PENGADILAN NEGERI SURAKARTA.....	148
DI KELURAHAN KADIPIRO	148
<i>Aditya Fajri Kurnia Pradana, Danny Trisno Susetyo, Asri Purwanti, Puput Alvilia, Abigail Sitangsu Kapindho, Camella Setyawati, Fila Sofia Kumala Tyas, Nisa Angel Pertiwi, Viska Anggraita, Nur Fadhilah, Ica Farahapsari.....</i>	148
Abstract	148
Abstrak	149
Pendahuluan	150
Metode	154
Hasil Dan Pembahasan.....	154
Kesimpulan.....	160
Daftar Pustaka.....	162
ANALISIS RECIPROCAL TRUST DALAM HUBUNGAN ADVOKAT DAN KLIEN SEBAGAI BENTUK PERLINDUNGAN DALAM PERKARA HUKUM (STUDI KASUS PENIPUAN OLEH KLIEN DALAM JUAL BELI TANAH DI SOLO)	164
<i>Herwin Sulistyowati, Danny Trisno Susetyo</i>	164
Abstract	164

Abstrak	166
Latar Belakang	167
Metodologi Penelitian	171
Penutup	178
Daftar Pustaka	181
KETENTUAN KEMAMPUAN FINANSIAL SEBAGAI SALAH SATU SYARAT PERMOHONAN POLIGAMI PERSPEKTIF HAKIM PENGADILAN AGAMA SURAKARTA.....	182
<i>Aditya Fajri Kurnia Pradana, Luqmanul Hakim, Muhammad Kurniawan Budi Wibowo</i>	<i>182</i>
Abstract	182
Pendahuluan	183
Metode	187
Hasil Dan Pembahasan	188
Kesimpulan.....	197
Daftar Pustaka.....	199
REVITALISASI JUDICIAL PARDON DALAM PEMBARUAN HUKUM ACARA PIDANA DI INDONESIA	203
<i>Umar Wiyogo Sutrisno, Andrie Irawan, Aditya Fajri Kurnia Pradana</i>	<i>203</i>
Abstract	203
Pendahuluan	204
Metode Penelitian	208
Hasil Pembahasan	208
Kesimpulan.....	213
Daftar Pustaka.....	216
FAMILY RESILIENCE DI MASA PANDEMI COVID-19 (STUDI TENTANG PENURUAN EKONOMI BERDAMPAK PADA PERCERAIAN).....	219
<i>Nopiana Mozin, Danny Trisno Susetyo, Yunita Imelda Tampubolon</i>	<i>219</i>
Abstrak	219
Abstrak	220
Pendahuluan	221
Metode Penelitian	225

Hasil Dan Pembahasan.....	227
Kesimpulan.....	248
Daftar Pustaka.....	251
THE USE OF OATH EVIDENCE AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION (STUDY IN SURAKARTA RELIGIOUS COURT)	254
<i>Muhammad Kurniawan Budi Wibowo, Aditya Fajri Kurnia Pradana</i>	254
Abstract	254
Abstrak	255
Introduction.....	255
Method	259
Result And Discussion.....	260
Conclusion	270
Daftar Pustaka.....	272
EDUKASI HUKUM DAN KESADARAN PSIKOLOGIS KDRT MELALUI PENYULUHAN INTERAKTIF BAGI MASYARAKAT CAWAS KLATEN	274
<i>Muhammad Kurniawan Budi Wibowo, Aditya Fajri Kurnia Pradana, Muhammad Luthfi Dwi Pramukti.....</i>	274
Abstract	274
Abstrak	275
Pendahuluan	276
Metode	279
Hasil Dan Pembahasan.....	279
Simpulan.....	288
Saran	289
Ucapan Terima Kasih.....	290
Daftar Pustaka.....	291
PEMBERLAKUAN ASAS PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE TERHADAP PENINDAKAN TERORIS DI INDONESIA.....	293
<i>Muhammad Kurniawan Budi Wibowo, Aditya Fajri Kurnia Pradana, Luqmanul Hakim.....</i>	293
Abstract	293
Abstrak	294
Pendahuluan	294

Metode	297
Hasil Dan Pembahasan.....	298
Simpulan Dan Saran.....	308
Daftar Pustaka.....	309
ANALISIS UNDANG-UNDANG NOMOR 31 TAHUN 1999	
TENTANG KORUPSI DALAM PERSPEKTIF HUKUM ISLAM. 314	
<i>Muh. Kurniawan BW, Aditya Fajri Kurnia Pradana, Yahya Ibadu</i>	
<i>Rahman, Salman Alfarisi</i>	314
Abstract	314
Abstrak	315
Pendahuluan	316
Pembahasan.....	320
Kesimpulan.....	330
Daftar Pustaka.....	332
LEGAL PROTECTION FOR MUSLIM CONSUMERS	
REGARDING HALAL FOOD CERTIFICATION IN LAW	
NUMBER 33 OF 2014 (GAZETTED) 335	
<i>Muhammad Yunan Hidayat, Aditya Fajri Kurnia Pradana, Sugiyat,</i>	
<i>M. Zidny Nafi' Hasbi</i>	335
Abstract	335
Introduction.....	336
Method	340
Result.....	341
Closing	357
Acknowledgements.....	358
Bibliography	359
THE OPORTUNITAS PRINCIPLE IN CORRUPTION LAW	
ENFORCEMENT: A JURIDICAL STUDY ON THE AUTHORITY	
OF PROSECUTORS 366	
<i>Muhammad Kurniawan Budi Wibowo, Zaenal Mustofa, Aris</i>	
<i>Sunindyo, Agus Marzuki, Aditya Fajri Kurnia Pradana</i>	366
Abstract	366
Introduction.....	367
Research Method	372
Results And Discussion	372

Conclusion..... 379

References..... 381

IMPLIKASI PUTUSAN KEPAILITAN TERHADAP PERJANJIAN KREDIT BANK DALAM GUGATAN WANPRESTASI

Danny Trisno Susetyo, Aditya Fajri Kurnia Pradana

ABSTRACT

The establishment of apartments in Sleman, Yogyakarta, on the strategic location of Jalan Adisucipto KM.7, known as the business district, led to many conflicts after the developer faced a bankruptcy verdict. The developer started construction of two apartment towers behind the hotel, namely Tower Borobudur and Tower Prambanan. However, two apartment buyers filed a postponement of debt payment obligations (PKPU) and caused the developer to be declared bankrupt by the Semarang Commercial Court on 8 March 2021. The bank, which became a separatist creditor, refused to extend the PKPU, exacerbating the situation. In the legal process, consumers who had paid off the Apartment Ownership Credit (KPA) did not get the certificate to which they were entitled, giving rise to a default lawsuit. This research aims to analyse the feasibility of financing by banks to developers, the reasons for banks to support the bankruptcy of developers, and the responsibilities of banks in the KPA certificate issue. The research uses the normative-empirical method by examining legal norms and their empirical impact on society. The results showed that the bank did not comply with the prudential principle and faced serious legal risks as a result of its actions.

Keywords: Default; PKPU; Bankruptcy

ABSTRAK

Berdirinya apartemen di daerah Sleman, Yogyakarta, pada Lokasi strategis Jalan Adisucipto KM.7 yang dikenal sebagai kawasan bisnis, memunculkan banyak konflik setelah pengembang (developer) menghadapi putusan pailit. Pengembang memulai Pembangunan dua tower apartemen di belakang hotel, yaitu Tower Borobudur dan Tower Prambanan. Namun, dua pembeli apartemen mengajukan Penundaan Kewajiban Pembayaran Utang (PKPU) dan menyebabkan developer dinyatakan pailit oleh Pengadilan Niaga Semarang pada tanggal 8 Maret 2021. Bank yang menjadi kreditur separatis menolak perpanjangan PKPU, memperparah situasi. Dalam proses hukum tersebut, konsumen yang telah melunasi Kredit Pemilikan Apartemen (KPA) tidak mendapatkan sertifikat yang menjadi hak mereka, memunculkan gugatan wanprestasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis kelayakan pembiayaan oleh bank terhadap pengembang, alasan bank mendukung kepailitan pengembang, dan tanggung jawab bank dalam masalah sertifikat KPA. Penelitian menggunakan metode normatif-empiris dengan mengkaji norma hukum dan dampak empirisnya pada masyarakat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa bank tidak mematuhi prinsip kehati-hatian dan menghadapi risiko hukum yang serius akibat tindakannya.

Kata kunci: Wanprestasi; PKPU; Pailit

REINTEGRASI HUKUM KOMPREHENSIF DALAM PENCEGAHAN KEJAHATAN TEKNOLOGI DI ERA REVOLUSI INFORMASI

Danny Trisno Susetyo, Aditya Fajri Kurnia Pradana

ABSTRACT

New regulatory efforts and adjustments to various regulations in the Information Technology sector, aim to analyse the factual events shown and determine the legal issues or issues raised by these factual events, so that changes can be made to the Law in various sectors that use the basis of information technology or internet-based systems, in order to harmonise the various arrangements contained in various laws into 1 (one) law comprehensively, in connection with the influence of the rapid development of information technology, which inevitably, ready or not ready, we must face. In this paper, the author uses a normative legal research method, by analysing materials and data in a descriptive qualitative manner, which provides an explanation of subjective analysis by making observations in Law No. 1 of 2024 concerning the Second Amendment to Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions, whether it covers the risk of criminal acts against the use of human robots and the use of autonomous cars without a driver who can fly. It is inevitable that the rapid changes in internet-based technology require anticipatory steps in shaping the rule of law. The author concludes

that in the era of the information technology revolution, technological transformation in various industrial sectors, which can lead to cybercrime, must be quickly anticipated with clear legal rules.

Keywords: Cybercrime; Information Technology; ITE Law

ABSTRAK

Upaya pengaturan baru dan penyesuaian berbagai peraturan di sektor Teknologi Informasi, bertujuan untuk menganalisis kejadian faktual yang ditunjukkan serta menentukan isu hukum atau isu yang dimunculkan oleh kejadian faktual tersebut, agar dapat dilakukan perubahan Undang-Undang di berbagai sektor yang menggunakan basis teknologi informasi atau berbasis internet system, guna menyelaraskan berbagai pengaturan yang terdapat dalam berbagai undang-undang ke dalam 1 (satu) undang- undang secara komprehensif, sehubungan dengan adanya pengaruh perkembangan teknologi informasi yang sangat cepat, yang mau tidak mau, siap tidak siap harus kita hadapi. Dalam penulisan ini, penulis menggunakan metode penelitian hukum normatif, dengan menganalisa bahan dan data secara deskriptif kualitatif, yang memberikan penjelasan analisis yang bersifat subyektif dengan melakukan pengamatan (observasi) dalam Undang-Undang No. 1 Tahun 2024 Tentang Perubahan Kedua atas Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2008 tentang Informasi dan Transaksi Elektronik, apakah sudah mencakup timbulnya risiko tindak pidana terhadap penggunaan robot manusia maupun penggunaan mobil otonom tanpa sopir yang bisa terbang. Tidak bisa dielakkan bahwa perubahan teknologi berbasis internet yang begitu cepat sangat diperlukan langkah antisipatif dalam membentuk aturan hukum. Kesimpulan penulis, bahwa di era revolusi teknologi informasi,

ANALISIS FRAUD BANK, PENEGAKAN HUKUM PERBANKAN, DAN PERAN OJK DALAM PENGAWASAN BPR

Danny Trisno Susetyo, Aditya Fajri Kurnia Pradana

ABSTRACT

Banks serve as intermediaries between savers and borrowers, collecting funds from the public and providing credit. To maintain trust, banks must apply prudential banking principles in lending, including knowing who the prospective debtor is through the "know your customer" principle. However, despite there being no national economic turmoil or mass withdrawal of funds, many People's Economic Banks (BPRs) have closed over the past decade, with 233 closures. This is mainly because BPRs are mostly local or regional in nature and susceptible to fraud. Savings and loan cooperatives have also faced issues, leading to customer demonstrations. This study aims to assess the effectiveness of the OJK supervisory function in preventing fraud in BPR banks. The researchers examine the internal control system's role in fraud prevention and assess the effectiveness and significance of OJK supervision on BPR performance. The study reveals that weak internal control systems and ineffective OJK supervision are the main causes of BPR closures.

Keywords: BPR; OJK; Banking Fraud

ABSTRAK

Bank berperan sebagai perantara antara penabung dan peminjam, menghimpun dana dari masyarakat dan memberikan kredit. Untuk menjaga kepercayaan, bank harus menerapkan prinsip kehati-hatian dalam penyaluran kredit, termasuk mengetahui siapa calon debiturnya melalui prinsip “know your customer”. Namun, meskipun tidak ada gejolak ekonomi nasional atau penarikan dana secara besar-besaran, banyak Bank Perkreditan Rakyat (BPR) yang tutup dalam satu dekade terakhir, yaitu sebanyak 233 BPR. Hal ini terutama disebabkan oleh BPR yang sebagian besar bersifat lokal atau regional dan rentan terhadap penipuan. Koperasi simpan pinjam juga menghadapi masalah, yang berujung pada demonstrasi nasabah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menilai efektivitas fungsi pengawasan OJK dalam mencegah penipuan di bank BPR. Para peneliti menguji peran sistem pengendalian internal dalam pencegahan kecurangan dan menilai efektivitas dan signifikansi pengawasan OJK terhadap kinerja BPR. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa lemahnya sistem pengendalian internal dan tidak efektifnya pengawasan OJK menjadi penyebab utama penutupan BPR.

Kata kunci: BPR; OJK; Banking Fraud

PERTANGGUNGJAWABAN HUKUM ATAS DUGAAN PENYIKSAAN OLEH ATASAN MILITER: ANALISIS KASUS KEMATIAN PRAJURIT DI PAPUA

Danny Trisno Susetyo, Wiwin Dwi Ratna Febriyanti

ABSTRACT

The military criminal case concerning the death of Sergeant MBP involved two Army officers, Second Lieutenant (Inf) NS and Second Lieutenant (Inf) MSP, who were charged with committing joint assault resulting in death. At the first instance, the Jakarta Military Court II-08, through Decision Number 163-K/PM.II- 08/AD/VI/2022, imposed imprisonment and additional penalties on the defendants. This decision was subsequently appealed. The Jakarta High Military Court, in its ruling, partially upheld the judgment of the lower court while adding an additional penalty of dismissal from military service. The panel of judges considered that the defendants' actions not only caused the legal consequence of the victim's death but also had a serious impact on discipline, honor, and the image of the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI). Therefore, in addition to the principal sentence of seven (7) years' imprisonment, the court also imposed the supplementary punishment of dismissal from military service. This ruling reflects that the military court places equal emphasis on the enforcement of criminal law and the preservation of military discipline and morality as primary considerations. The case also

stands as an important precedent regarding the application of supplementary punishment in military criminal cases, as it directly affects the dignity of the institution and the sense of justice within society.

Keywords: Local authorities, Environment, government affairs

PENDAHULUAN

Dikutip dari Amnesty International USA, extra judicial killing atau unlawful killing adalah tindakan pembunuhan di luar hukum atau yang dilakukan atas perintah pemerintah atau pihak berkuasa lain. Dalam buku “Hukum Pidana Terorisme Teori dan Praktek” (Mahrus Ali) tertulis, tindakan extra judicial killing memiliki ciri-ciri sebagai berikut:

1. Melakukan tindakan yang menimbulkan kematian.
2. Dilakukan tanpa melalui proses hukum yang sah.
3. Pelakunya adalah aparat Negara.
4. Tindakan yang menimbulkan kematian tersebut tidak dilakukan dalam keadaan membela diri atau melaksanakan perintah undang-undang.

Peristiwa tewasnya seorang anggota TNI berpangkat Sertu yang diduga akibat penyiksaan yang dilakukan oleh dua orang seniornya yang berpangkat Letda dan Lettu berdasarkan ciri-cirinya merupakan kategori tindakan extra judicial killing sebuah bentuk pelanggaran HAM, oleh karenanya, ibu korban yang bernama SR seorang janda yang hanya bekerja sebagai administrator di sebuah Sekolah ingin melakukan upaya mencari keadilan atas kematian anaknya tersebut.

Bu SR yang seorang pegawai administrasi sekolah di daerah Jawa Timur hanya mempunyai 2(dua) orang anak, yang pertama bernama

PENINGKATAN KESADARAN HUKUM PEREMPUAN TERHADAP KEKERASAN DALAM RUMAH TANGGA DAN MASALAH SOSIAL MODERN MELALUI SOSIALISASI DI KELURAHAN NGRINGO, KABUPATEN KARANGANYAR

*Danny Trisno Susetyo, Aditya Fajri Kurnia Pradana,
Asri Purwanti*

ABSTRACT

This community service activity aims to increase women's legal understanding and social awareness of domestic violence (KDRT) and modern social challenges such as online loans and drug abuse. The targets of the activity were PKK mothers in Ngringo Village, Jaten District, Karanganyar Regency, who play an important role in maintaining family resilience and being the first protector for children. The implementation method used a participatory approach through legal socialisation, interactive discussions, and questions and answers with academic speakers and legal practitioners. Data was collected descriptively qualitatively through observation, documentation, and participants' responses during the activity. Results showed a significant increase in participants' understanding of the types of domestic violence (physical, psychological, economic), reporting procedures and legal protection, as well as awareness of the

dangers of illegal online loans. The discussion also revealed various real-life cases relevant to people's lives, such as economic neglect, spousal drug abuse, and marital property conflicts. Participants showed great enthusiasm and began to understand the role of the law in protecting family rights. This activity contributed to the strengthening of legal literacy, the courage to report, and the development of a more just and law-aware society. In conclusion, community-based legal socialisation is effective in encouraging social transformation towards families that are harmonious, safe, and protected from violence.

Keywords: community service; domestic violence; legal awareness

ABSTRAK

Kegiatan pengabdian kepada masyarakat ini bertujuan meningkatkan pemahaman hukum dan kesadaran sosial perempuan terhadap kekerasan dalam rumah tangga (KDRT) serta tantangan sosial modern seperti pinjaman online dan penyalahgunaan narkoba. Sasaran kegiatan adalah ibu-ibu PKK di Kelurahan Ngringo, Kecamatan Jaten, Kabupaten Karanganyar, yang berperan penting dalam menjaga ketahanan keluarga dan menjadi pelindung pertama bagi anak. Metode pelaksanaan menggunakan pendekatan partisipatif melalui sosialisasi hukum, diskusi interaktif, dan tanya jawab dengan narasumber akademisi dan praktisi hukum. Data dikumpulkan secara deskriptif kualitatif melalui observasi, dokumentasi, dan tanggapan peserta selama kegiatan. Hasil menunjukkan adanya peningkatan signifikan dalam pemahaman peserta mengenai jenis-jenis KDRT (fisik, psikis, ekonomi), prosedur pelaporan dan perlindungan hukum, serta kesadaran terhadap bahaya pinjaman online ilegal. Diskusi juga mengungkap berbagai

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ANALISIS YURIDIS LARANGAN POLIGAMI DALAM AWIG-AWIG DESA PENGLIPURAN DITINJAU DARI UNDANG-UNDANG PERKAWINAN DAN KOMPILASI HUKUM ISLAM

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ABSTRACT

This research discusses the analysis of the prohibition of polygamy in the awig-awig of Penglipuran Village in terms of the Marriage Law and the Compilation of Islamic Law. The purpose of this research is to identify the reasons behind the polygamy prohibition stated in the awig-awig of Penglipuran Village and to analyse its consistency with state law and Islamic teachings. The approach used in this research is normative empirical, by combining the study of existing laws and regulations and the reality of the application of customary norms in the field. The methods used included a literature study to analyse Law No. 1/1974 on Marriage, the Compilation of Islamic Law, and the text of the awig-awig of Penglipuran Village. In addition, field observations and interviews with traditional leaders and the local community were conducted to understand their perspectives on the prohibition of polygamy. The results show that the polygamy prohibition in the awig-awig of Penglipuran Village aims to maintain local social and cultural values that prioritise equality in marital

relationships. However, this contradicts the provisions of state law which allows polygamy under certain conditions and Islamic law which provides leeway. The implication of this research is the importance of harmonisation between customary law, state law and religious teachings to create harmony in the norms prevailing in society.

Keywords: polygamy, awig-awig, customary law

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini membahas analisis mengenai larangan poligami dalam awig-awig Desa Penglipuran ditinjau dari Undang-Undang Perkawinan dan Kompilasi Hukum Islam. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi alasan di balik larangan poligami yang tercantum dalam awig-awig Desa Penglipuran dan untuk menganalisis konsistensinya dengan hukum negara serta ajaran Islam. Pendekatan yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah normatif empiris, dengan memadukan kajian terhadap peraturan perundang-undangan yang ada dan realitas penerapan norma adat di lapangan. Metode yang digunakan meliputi studi kepustakaan untuk menganalisis Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 1974 tentang Perkawinan, Kompilasi Hukum Islam, serta teks awig-awig Desa Penglipuran. Selain itu, dilakukan observasi lapangan dan wawancara dengan tokoh adat serta masyarakat setempat untuk memahami perspektif mereka terhadap larangan poligami. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa larangan poligami dalam awig-awig Desa Penglipuran bertujuan untuk menjaga nilai-nilai sosial dan budaya setempat yang mengutamakan kesetaraan dalam hubungan perkawinan. Namun, hal ini bertentangan dengan ketentuan hukum negara yang memperbolehkan poligami dengan syarat tertentu dan

LEGAL PROTECTION FOR LAND BUYERS AGAINST ABUSE OF AUTHORITY BY PPAT OFFICIALS

Danny Trisno Susetyo, Aditya Fajri Kurnia Pradana

Candra Wibowo

ABSTRACT

Legal certainty in land transactions is a fundamental principle of civil law systems. However, in practice, the misuse of authority by Land Deed Officials often creates legal defects that place ordinary buyers who act in good faith as the disadvantaged party. This study examines the legal protection of good faith buyers in Indonesia, focusing on a land dispute adjudicated in Decision No. 100/Pdt.G/2021/PN.Skt, strengthened by subsequent appellate and cassation rulings. This research employs a normative legal method (doctrinal legal research) with a statute approach (analyzing the Civil Code, the Criminal Code, PP No. 24/1997 on Land Registration, and PP No. 37/1998 on PPAT), a case approach (reviewing judicial decisions), and a conceptual approach (using the theories of Dworkin, Hart, and Rawls). Primary sources include court decisions and legislation, while secondary data derive from academic journals and books. Findings indicate that the court's reasoning, which declared the sale and purchase null and void while categorizing the good faith buyer as committing an unlawful act, undermines substantive justice and erodes public trust in land registration. The novelty of this study lies in reframing the buyer not as a wrongdoer but as a legal

consumer deserving protection under the principles of justice and rule of law. The study concludes that stronger supervisory mechanisms over PPAT and land registration authorities are required to ensure legal certainty and protect bona fide purchasers.

KEYWORDS: legal protection; good faith purchaser; land deed official; tort law; land registration

INTRODUCTION

Legal certainty is the main foundation in every land sale and purchase transaction in Indonesia. Without legal certainty, the parties risk facing disputes, losing rights, or suffering economic losses. Land sale and purchase deeds drawn up by a PPAT are authentic evidence that has the highest legal force in court, making them the main instrument for protecting the rights of the parties. The process of creating deeds that meet formal and material requirements is very important to avoid legal defects that could lead to uncertainty and disputes in the future. A PPAT is a public official authorised by law to draw up authentic deeds relating to the transfer of land rights. The PPAT is obliged to ensure the validity of documents, the presence of the parties, and the fulfilment of all legal procedures in the preparation of land sale and purchase deeds. Deeds prepared by the PPAT form the basis for the registration of land rights at the land office, thereby ensuring legal certainty and protection for both buyers and sellers. If the PPAT is negligent or violates procedures, the deed may lose its validity and the PPAT may be subject to administrative, civil, or even criminal sanctions. Legal consumer protection in land sales is closely related to the role of PPAT. With the existence of authentic deeds made by PPAT, consumers (buyers and sellers) are guaranteed that transactions have been carried out in accordance

PEMBERDAYAAN KESADARAN HUKUM MASYARAKAT MELALUI SOSIALISASI POS BANTUAN HUKUM PENGADILAN NEGERI SURAKARTA DI KELURAHAN KADIPIRO

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Asri Purwanti, Puput Alvilia, Abigail Sitangsu Kapindho,
Camella Setyawati, Fila Sofia Kumala Tyas, Nisa Angel
Pertiwi, Viska Anggraita, Nur Fadhilah, Ica Farahapsari*

ABSTRACT

This community service aims to analyse the role of the Legal Aid Post (Posbakum) of the Surakarta District Court in increasing legal awareness and access to justice for the people of Kadipiro Village. The community service activities were carried out through a participatory approach in the form of legal counselling, explanations of free legal aid service procedures, interactive discussions, and direct consultations on residents' legal problems. Data was obtained through observation of activities, identification of community legal issues, and evaluation of participants' level of understanding before and after the outreach. The results of the activity showed that the community previously had limited understanding of access to legal aid and case resolution mechanisms, particularly in relation to family conflicts, domestic violence, and inheritance disputes. After the activities were carried out, there was an increase in understanding of

the functions of the Legal Aid Post, case procedures, and the right to obtain free legal aid. Thus, the Legal Aid Post socialisation proved to be effective as a strategy for community legal empowerment and an instrument for expanding access to justice for community groups facing limitations in information and legal resources.

Keywords - legal aid post, access to justice, legal awareness

ABSTRAK

Pengabdian kepada masyarakat ini bertujuan menganalisis peran sosialisasi Pos Bantuan Hukum (Posbakum) Pengadilan Negeri Surakarta dalam meningkatkan kesadaran hukum dan akses keadilan masyarakat Kelurahan Kadipiro. Kegiatan pengabdian dilaksanakan melalui pendekatan partisipatif berupa penyuluhan hukum, pemaparan prosedur layanan bantuan hukum gratis, diskusi interaktif, serta konsultasi langsung terhadap permasalahan hukum warga. Data diperoleh melalui observasi kegiatan, identifikasi persoalan hukum masyarakat, serta evaluasi tingkat pemahaman peserta sebelum dan sesudah sosialisasi. Hasil kegiatan menunjukkan bahwa masyarakat sebelumnya memiliki keterbatasan pemahaman mengenai akses bantuan hukum dan mekanisme penyelesaian perkara, khususnya terkait konflik keluarga, kekerasan dalam rumah tangga, dan sengketa warisan. Setelah pelaksanaan kegiatan, terjadi peningkatan pemahaman mengenai fungsi Posbakum, prosedur berperkara, serta hak memperoleh bantuan hukum tanpa biaya. Dengan demikian, sosialisasi Posbakum terbukti efektif sebagai strategi pemberdayaan hukum masyarakat dan instrumen perluasan akses terhadap keadilan bagi kelompok masyarakat yang menghadapi keterbatasan informasi dan sumber daya hukum.

Kata kunci - pos bantuan hukum, akses keadilan, kesadaran hukum

ANALISIS RECIPROCAL TRUST DALAM HUBUNGAN ADVOKAT DAN KLIEN SEBAGAI BENTUK PERLINDUNGAN DALAM PERKARA HUKUM (STUDI KASUS PENIPUAN OLEH KLIEN DALAM JUAL BELI TANAH DI SOLO)

Herwin Sulistyowati, Danny Trisno Susetyo

ABSTRACT

Various legal issues that require the help of advocates lead to harmonization in the relationship between lawyers and clients. There is a mutual trust (reciprocal trust) in which the client believes that the lawyer handles and protects his (client's) interests professionally and with expertise, provides correct advice, and will not do things that will harm his interests. On the other hand, advocates expect honesty from clients in explaining all the facts about the case they are facing to lawyers. Advocates also expect clients to believe that advocates handle and defend client interests professionally and with all the expertise they have. This type of research is empirical research, namely research with field data as the main data source, such as the results of interviews and observations of cases that occur. Primary data is in the form of data obtained directly in the field, namely cases of buying and selling land and interviews with lawyers who are proxies and clients as attorneys. Secondary data is in the form of

literature studies, namely the Criminal Code, the Civil Code, and Law Number 18 of 2003 concerning Advocates. The results of the research and discussion of cases of fraud and embezzlement are indeed the threat of a sentence of 4 (four) years, but based on the provisions of Article 21 paragraph 4 letter b of the Criminal Procedure Code, including cases where the perpetrators can be subject to detention by investigators, before the case is decided by the court. The case of embezzlement and fraud is also not a complaint offense, which can legally be revoked by the reporting party if there is an agreement with the reported party, but in practice cases of embezzlement and fraud can be resolved amicably if the reported case has not yet entered the investigation stage and/or Determination of the suspect. The relationship of trust between a client and an attorney after an agreement is established, is stated in the form of a power of attorney or power of attorney. The absence of a power of attorney to an advocate causes him to be unable to take legal remedies that are submitted to him. In civil law, an advocate is a representative for a client or person authorized by him to represent him in litigation in a civil court. Since the registration of the case to the clerk of the civil court, if a case is brought before an advocate, the clerk of the court will request a special power of attorney against him as proof that the case is actually authorized to him, as well as registered his proxy in the clerk's office. In a special power of attorney, the granting of power of attorney is carried out specifically, namely only regarding one or more interests. This form is the basis for granting power of attorney to act before the court representing the interests of the authorizing party as the principal.

Keywords: Legal Cases, Sale and Purchase of Land, Relationship between Advocates and Clients

KETENTUAN KEMAMPUAN FINANSIAL SEBAGAI SALAH SATU SYARAT PERMOHONAN POLIGAMI PERSPEKTIF HAKIM PENGADILAN AGAMA SURAKARTA

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Muhammad Kurniawan Budi Wibowo*

ABSTRACT

This study examines polygamy, a legal issue that frequently sparks debate in Indonesian society. Although it is permitted under Islamic law and regulated by the Marriage Law, the practice of polygamy requires fulfillment of certain conditions, one of which is the husband's financial capability. This research aims to analyze how judges at the Surakarta Religious Court interpret and establish financial requirements in polygamy applications. The research method used is qualitative, with a normative juridical and case study approach. Data were collected through interviews with judges and through an analysis of legal considerations in decisions related to polygamy applications. The findings show that judges take into account factors such as regular income, asset ownership, separation of assets with the first wife, and witness testimonies when assessing the financial capability of the applicant. The standard for financial capability is relative and adjusted to the family's economic conditions

and the applicant's local environment. This study found that there is no legal provision that sets a specific nominal threshold, thereby granting judges full discretion in determining the financial eligibility of the applicant. These findings are expected to clarify the application of polygamy requirements in Indonesia and serve as a practical reference for relevant parties in setting a proportional financial standard.

Keywords: Polygamy, Financial Capability, Religious Court Judges, Marriage Law, Normative Juridical.

PENDAHULUAN

Perkawinan dalam perspektif hukum Indonesia tidak hanya merupakan ikatan sosial, tetapi juga sebuah lembaga yang sarat dengan nilai-nilai religius yang luhur. Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 1974 tentang Perkawinan dalam Pasal 1 mendefinisikan perkawinan sebagai ikatan lahir batin antara seorang pria dan wanita sebagai suami istri dengan tujuan membentuk keluarga yang bahagia dan kekal berdasarkan Ketuhanan Yang Maha Esa (Pragholapati, 2020). Definisi ini memperlihatkan bahwa perkawinan dipandang sebagai upaya membangun kehidupan berkeluarga yang stabil, tidak hanya secara fisik tetapi juga spiritual (Wibowo et al., 2022).

Sejalan dengan pandangan tersebut, Agama Islam memandang pernikahan sebagai institusi yang menggabungkan pemenuhan kebutuhan biologis dengan pelaksanaan nilai-nilai keagamaan. Tujuan pernikahan dalam Islam adalah untuk menciptakan ketenteraman, cinta kasih, dan rahmat di antara pasangan, berdasarkan prinsip ketuhanan (Al-Hilal & Sigli, 2022). Pernikahan menjadi sarana pembentukan masyarakat yang harmonis, yang nilai-nilainya harus dijaga melalui komitmen kedua belah pihak dalam

REVITALISASI JUDICIAL PARDON DALAM PEMBARUAN HUKUM ACARA PIDANA DI INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine and analyse the relevance of revitalising judicial pardon in the field of criminal procedure law reform in Indonesia. In general, judicial pardon, or the original legal term judicial clemency, is one of the legal instruments that considers judges in giving punishment to convicts who are legally found guilty according to criminal procedure law in consideration of justice and humanity. In Indonesia, legal management in the field of judicial pardon is still less than optimal. This research is conducted in a normative juridical manner with a qualitative approach, by analysing primary and secondary legal materials and in-depth literature. Thus, the results of this research can conclude that the revitalisation of judicial pardon can make a positive contribution to a fairer and more humanist criminal justice system. This revitalisation includes strengthening the legal foundation, increasing the capacity of judges, and establishing a more transparent and accountable oversight mechanism. As a result of better implementation, judicial pardons can reduce injustice in the criminal justice system, overcrowding of correctional institutions, and support the rehabilitation and

reintegration of prisoners. Therefore, the reform of Indonesia's criminal procedure law could include judicial pardons as one of the necessary aspects to achieve closer protection of sub/iller justice.

Keywords: Judicial Pardon, Revitalisation, Criminal Law

PENDAHULUAN

Pembaharuan hukum pidana pada dasarnya merupakan upaya untuk melakukan reorientasi dan pembaharuan peraturan perundang-undangan pidana yang sesuai dengan perkembangan nilai-nilai sosial politik dan sosial budaya masyarakat Indonesia (Ariyanti, 2019). Perkembangan hukum pidana di luar KUHP juga menjadi pendorong pembaharuan hukum pidana, baik hukum pidana khusus maupun hukum pidana yang masuk dalam KUHP. Hal ini mengakibatkan adanya banyak sistem hukum pidana di dalam sistem hukum pidana Indonesia. Dalam hal-hal tertentu, terjadi pula pengulangan norma hukum pidana antara norma hukum pidana yang terdapat di dalam KUHP dengan norma hukum pidana yang terdapat di dalam peraturan perundang-undangan yang tidak termasuk dalam KUHP.

Pola pikir bahwa setiap orang yang bersalah harus dihukum dieksekusi dengan semangat balas dendam adalah disorientasi dalam hukum pidana Indonesia, maka yang terjadi adalah dendam yang tak berkesudahan. Hukum pidana seharusnya mengenal dan mengedepankan kasih sayang, serta belas kasihan, harus menjiwai setiap hukum pidana. Alam menyikapi perkembangan zaman yang semakin pesat dan permasalahan pidana yang semakin berkembang, Indonesia memunculkan konsep judicial pardon (pemaafan hakim) dalam Rancangan KUHP. Keberadaan konsep tersebut dinilai sejalan dan tepat jika nantinya diterapkan di negeri ini, karena sesuai dengan

FAMILY RESILIENCE DI MASA PANDEMI COVID-19 (STUDI TENTANG PENURUAN EKONOMI BERDAMPAK PADA PERCERAIAN)

*Nopiana Mozin, Danny Trisno Susetyo,
Yunita Imelda Tampubolon*

ABSTRAK

The COVID-19 pandemic has introduced unprecedented economic and social challenges, impacting family resilience, particularly through increased conflicts and financial pressures. This study aims to analyze how the pandemic has affected family dynamics and contributed to rising divorce rates. Employing a qualitative approach, the research collected data through in-depth interviews and case studies to explore the experiences of families facing economic stress during the pandemic. The data were analyzed using conflict theory and structural-functional theory to understand the interplay between economic decline and family resilience. The results indicate that economic strain, coupled with social isolation, has led to heightened domestic conflicts. Families with lower economic resilience experienced increased stress, often leading to divorce. Key factors included job loss, reduced income, and shifts in family roles due to home confinement. These findings suggest that the pandemic has exacerbated pre-existing vulnerabilities, highlighting the need for targeted interventions to support families in crisis and strengthen

resilience mechanisms.

Keywords: Family Resilience, Covid-19, Conflict, Economy, Divorce

ABSTRAK

Pandemi COVID-19 telah membawa tantangan ekonomi dan sosial yang belum pernah terjadi sebelumnya, memengaruhi ketahanan keluarga, terutama dengan meningkatnya konflik dan tekanan finansial. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis bagaimana pandemi memengaruhi dinamika keluarga dan berkontribusi pada peningkatan kasus perceraian. Menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif, penelitian ini mengumpulkan data melalui wawancara mendalam dan studi kasus untuk menggali pengalaman keluarga yang menghadapi stres ekonomi selama pandemi. Data dianalisis menggunakan teori konflik dan teori struktural fungsional untuk memahami interaksi antara penurunan ekonomi dan ketahanan keluarga. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tekanan ekonomi yang dipadukan dengan isolasi sosial menyebabkan konflik domestik yang semakin meningkat. Keluarga dengan ketahanan ekonomi yang lebih rendah mengalami peningkatan stres yang sering berujung pada perceraian. Faktor utama yang teridentifikasi adalah kehilangan pekerjaan, penurunan pendapatan, dan perubahan peran dalam keluarga akibat karantina rumah. Temuan ini menyarankan bahwa pandemi memperburuk kerentanan yang sudah ada sebelumnya, dan intervensi yang tepat diperlukan untuk mendukung keluarga dalam menghadapi krisis serta memperkuat mekanisme ketahanan keluarga.

Kata kunci: Family Resilience, Covid-19, Konflik, Ekonomi, Perceraian

THE USE OF OATH EVIDENCE AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION (STUDY IN SURAKARTA RELIGIOUS COURT)

*Muhammad Kurniawan Budi Wibowo,
Aditya Fajri Kurnia Pradana*

ABSTRACT

The evidence of the oath considering that the oath is directly related to God, then all the risks and consequences that arise will be felt alone to the reciter of the oath. What makes the most basic problem is that oath evidence is set at the end of various other evidence. The method of approach in this research is normative juridical, which is legal research conducted by examining library materials / secondary data as a basis for research by conducting a search for regulations related to the issues discussed. The results of research on oaths in Islamic law are the fulfilment of Allah's commandments that have a strong foundation. The oath by which one party binds the other party to the decision of a case, which is made orally in the presence of the opposing party and before the judge in the ongoing trial, is called the deciding oath/*dicissoir*.

Keywords: Religious Courts; Oath Evidence; Islamic Law.

ABSTRAK

KUHPerdata tidak dijelaskan mengenai alat bukti sumpah mengingat sumpah berhubungan langsung dengan Tuhan YME, maka segala resiko dan akibat yang timbul akan dirasakan sendiri kepada pelafal sumpah tersebut. Yang menjadikan suatu permasalahan yang paling mendasar adalah alat bukti sumpah ditetapkan pada urutan yang paling akhir berbagai alat bukti lainnya. Metode pendekatan dalam penelitian ini adalah yuridis normatif, yaitu penelitian hukum yang dilakukan dengan cara meneliti bahan pustaka/data sekunder sebagai bahan dasar untuk diteliti dengan mengadakan penelusuran terhadap peraturan yang terkait permasalahan yang dibahas. Hasil penelitian sumpah dalam hukum Islam adalah pemenuhan perintah Allah yang memiliki landasan yang kuat. Sumpah yang dengannya satu pihak mengikat pihak lain pada keputusan suatu perkara, yang dibuat secara lisan di hadapan pihak lawan dan di hadapan hakim dalam persidangan yang berlangsung, disebut sumpah pemutus/dicissoir. Sumpah yang diambil oleh hakim berdasarkan kedudukannya kepada salah satu pihak melampirkan bukti yang dianggapnya kurang meyakinkan disebut sumpah suppletioir/sumpah tambahan.

Kata Kunci: Peradilan Agama; Alat Bukti Sumpah; Hukum Islam.

INTRODUCTION

Technology serves to ease and address the needs of human life. Researchers and inventors in technology have diligently developed a range of technologies beneficial to society, spanning from steam engines, light bulbs, telephones, health devices, household appliances, to information and communication technology. Inventors of various forms of technology then protect their creations as part of

EDUKASI HUKUM DAN KESADARAN PSIKOLOGIS KDRT MELALUI PENYULUHAN INTERAKTIF BAGI MASYARAKAT CAWAS KLATEN

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the community's low legal awareness of domestic violence, especially in rural areas such as Cawas Village, which has led to minimal reporting and protection of victims. The purpose of this article is to improve the community's legal understanding of domestic violence and encourage active participation in efforts to prevent and report domestic violence. The method used is a participatory approach through interactive legal counselling and pro bono advocacy, with empirical studies based on direct observation in the field and interviews with residents. Shows that interactive counselling succeeded in increasing residents' legal literacy related to domestic violence, especially in understanding forms of violence and victims' rights. Participants showed positive responses, but challenges still arise in the form of fear of reporting and social stigma against victims. The involvement of community leaders proved important in creating safe spaces and supporting legal protection at the village level. Therefore, sustainable and community-based legal education is essential to build a just and gender-equitable legal culture

Keywords: Domestic Violence; Legal Education; Community Legal Awareness

ABSTRAK

Artikel ini membahas rendahnya kesadaran hukum masyarakat terhadap Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (KDRT), khususnya di wilayah perdesaan seperti Desa Cawas, yang menyebabkan minimnya pelaporan dan perlindungan terhadap korban. Tujuan artikel ini adalah untuk meningkatkan pemahaman hukum masyarakat mengenai KDRT serta mendorong partisipasi aktif dalam upaya pencegahan dan pelaporan kekerasan rumah tangga. Metode yang digunakan adalah pendekatan partisipatif melalui penyuluhan hukum secara interaktif dan advokasi pro bono, dengan kajian empiris berbasis pengamatan langsung di lapangan dan wawancara dengan warga. Menunjukkan bahwa penyuluhan interaktif berhasil meningkatkan literasi hukum warga terkait KDRT, terutama dalam memahami bentuk kekerasan dan hak korban. Peserta menunjukkan respons positif, namun tantangan masih muncul berupa ketakutan untuk melapor dan stigma sosial terhadap korban. Keterlibatan tokoh masyarakat terbukti penting dalam menciptakan ruang aman dan mendukung perlindungan hukum di tingkat desa. Oleh karena itu, edukasi hukum yang berkelanjutan dan berbasis komunitas sangat penting untuk membangun budaya hukum yang adil dan berkeadilan gender.

Kata kunci: Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga; Edukasi Hukum; Kesadaran Hukum Masyarakat

PEMBERLAKUAN ASAS PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE TERHADAP PENINDAKAN TERORIS DI INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the principle of the presumption of innocence which is a principle with the aim of ensuring the fulfillment of the rights of every individual to obtain justice and equality in the criminal justice process carried out by law enforcement officers in Indonesia. The research method used is normative juridical with a descriptive analytical approach. The results of the study indicate that the implementation of the principle of the presumption of innocence has not been fully implemented as evidenced by the frequent repressive actions of law enforcement officers, such as shootings on the spot, which have given rise to various legal and social polemics. In conclusion, there needs to be a stricter control mechanism to balance legal interests and human rights so that every individual who commits a crime, including perpetrators of terrorism, still gets equality before the law. Thus, Indonesia as a country of law can still maintain its integrity to uphold human rights and fight the threat of terrorism that threatens the safety of society.

Keywords: Presumption Of Innocence; Penindakan Teroris; Hukum Pidana Indonesia.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis asas presumption of innocence yang merupakan suatu prinsip dengan tujuan memastikan terpenuhinya hak bagi setiap individu untuk mendapatkan keadilan dan kesetaraan dalam proses peradilan pidana yang dilakukan oleh aparat penegak hukum di Indonesia. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah yuridis normatif dengan pendekatan analitis deskriptif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa implementasi asas praduga tak bersalah belum terlaksana sepenuhnya dibuktikan dengan sering kali terjadi tindakan represif dari aparat penegak hukum, seperti penembakan di tempat, yang menimbulkan berbagai polemik hukum dan sosial. Kesimpulannya, perlu adanya mekanisme kontrol yang lebih ketat untuk menyeimbangkan antara kepentingan hukum dan hak asasi manusia agar setiap individu yang melakukan tindak pidana, termasuk pelaku terorisme tetap mendapatkan kesetaraan di depan hukum. Dengan demikian Indonesia sebagai negara hukum tetap dapat menjaga integritasnya untuk menjunjung tinggi hak asasi manusia serta melawan ancaman terorisme yang mengancam keselamatan masyarakat.

Keywords: Asas Praduga Tak Bersalah; Penindakan Teroris; Hukum Pidana Indonesia

PENDAHULUAN

Negara Republik Indonesia adalah negara hukum berdasarkan Pancasila dan Undang-Undang Dasar 1945 yang menjunjung tinggi hak asasi manusia serta menjamin segala warga negara bersamaan kedudukannya di dalam hukum dan pemerintahan itu dengan tidak ada kecualinya (Fajarwati, 2024). Persoalan hukum sebelum dan pasca reformasi kini masih meninggalkan pekerjaan rumah cukup

ANALISIS UNDANG-UNDANG NOMOR 31 TAHUN 1999 TENTANG KORUPSI DALAM PERSPEKTIF HUKUM ISLAM

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ABSTRACT

Corruption can be defined as the behavior of individuals who use the authority and position for personal gain, and cause harm and the public interest. Real form of corrupt behavior can manifest fraud, bribery, financial and administrative data manipulation other similar actions. Corruption in Indonesia has become a chronic problem that is very sad. Such as disease, corruption has spread widely throughout the country with a number from year to year tend to increase as well as the various modes. The government then issued Law no. 20 of Law No. 2001 on the amendment. 31 of 1999. The law imposed criminal sanctions for perpetrators of acts of corruption. Threats of light with the heaviest penalty death penalty. Criminal death then caused polemics in various circles. Measuring corruption is not only seen in its social context, but also in the context of the self and the individual human being. Islam emphasizes that corruption is a kind of denial that such action should be eliminated from society. Islam also understand the corruption is not only seen from the legal aspects, but also of the socio-cultural aspects, psychological, and beliefs. From the Islamic point of view, a person arrested for corruption convicted. In addition, Islam also recognizes a concept called the ta'zir, it is the

authority given to a person or body to carry out the policy of criminalization to cases in which the Qur'an and Sunnah are not clearly set

Keywords: Corruption, Islamic law, analysis

ABSTRAK

Korupsi dapat didefinisikan sebagai perilaku individu yang menggunakan wewenang dan posisi untuk kepentingan pribadi, dan menyebabkan bahaya dan kepentingan umum. Bentuk nyata dari perilaku korup bisa mewujudkan penipuan, penyuapan, keuangan dan administrasi manipulasi data tindakan serupa lainnya. Korupsi di Indonesia telah menjadi masalah kronis yang sangat menyedihkan. Seperti penyakit, korupsi telah menyebar luas ke seluruh negeri dengan angka dari tahun ke tahun cenderung meningkat serta berbagai modus. Pemerintah kemudian mengeluarkan UU No. 20 dari Undang-undang Nomor 2001 tentang amandemen. 31 Tahun 1999. Hukum dikenakan sanksi pidana bagi pelaku tindak pidana korupsi. Ancaman cahaya dengan hukuman hukuman terberat mati. Kematian Pidana kemudian menyebabkan polemik di berbagai kalangan. Mengukur korupsi tidak hanya dilihat dalam konteks sosial, tetapi juga dalam konteks diri dan individu manusia. Islam menekankan bahwa korupsi adalah semacam penolakan bahwa tindakan tersebut harus dihilangkan dari masyarakat. Islam juga memahami korupsi tidak hanya dilihat dari aspek hukum, tetapi juga dari aspek sosial budaya, psychological, dan keyakinan. Dari sudut pandang Islam, seseorang ditangkap karena korupsi dihukum. Selain itu, Islam juga mengakui konsep yang disebut ta'zir, itu adalah kewenangan yang diberikan kepada seseorang atau badan untuk melaksanakan kebijakan kriminalisasi terhadap kasus-kasus di mana

LEGAL PROTECTION FOR MUSLIM CONSUMERS REGARDING HALAL FOOD CERTIFICATION IN LAW NUMBER 33 OF 2014 (GAZETTED)

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ABSTRACT

Purpose – The purpose of this study is to analyse the legal protection for Muslim consumers of halal certified products in Law Number 33 of 2014.

Method – This research uses a normative juridical approach, namely research that is focused on legal norms relating to legal protection for Muslim consumers against halal food certification in Law Number 33 of 2014.

Result – The existence of various laws and regulations relating to halal labelling on food shows that the regulation is still partial. However, the existence of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee provides more legal certainty. Business actors who are required to include halal labels on food are one of the moral responsibilities of business actors.

Implication – The JPH (Halal Product Guarantee's) Law provides several forms of legal protection for Muslim consumers. However, the implementation of the Halal Product Guarantee's Law still faces several obstacles. To improve legal protection for Muslim consumers,

several efforts need to be made, such as increasing socialisation of the Halal Product Guarantee's Law, strengthening BPJPH, and improving coordination between institutions.

Keywords: Muslim Consumers; Legal Protection; Halal; Food Certification

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country with a majority Muslim population. This makes the need for halal products a vital need for Muslims. Consumption of halal products is not only limited to physical needs, but also part of obedience to Allah SWT. Halal food certification is an important instrument in providing guarantees and legal certainty for Muslim consumers for the halalness of the products consumed. This is in line with the objectives of the Indonesian state to protect the entire nation and the entire homeland of Indonesia, and to realise social justice for all Indonesian people, as stated in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

The halal product process means a series of activities to ensure the halalness of the product including the provision of ingredients, processing, storage, packaging, distribution, sale and presentation of products. (Bhaskara & Purwanto, 2023) As a country with the largest Muslim majority population in the world, Indonesia is a potential base for the market share of halal products and services. With a total Muslim population of 232.5 million, Indonesia is not only a large market share but also a target for world competition, this is due to the high consumptive habits of the people.

However, ironically, as a country with a Muslim majority, Indonesia has not been able to compete as a producer of halal products and services on a global scale. This inability is due to

THE OPORTUNITAS PRINCIPLE IN CORRUPTION LAW ENFORCEMENT: A JURIDICAL STUDY ON THE AUTHORITY OF PROSECUTORS

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ABSTRACT

Corruption as an extraordinary crime demands strict, transparent and accountable law enforcement. However, the use of discretion by prosecutors in stopping corruption cases risks weakening public trust and opening up opportunities for abuse of authority. This research aims to juridically examine the position of the principle of opportunity in the Indonesian criminal law system and assess the prosecutor's authority in applying it in corruption cases. The research method used is normative juridical with statutory, conceptual, and comparative legal approaches. The results of the study show that there is a need for normative limits on the prosecutor's discretionary space, especially in corruption cases, as well as strengthening the external supervision mechanism. Comparative studies with countries such as the Netherlands and Japan show that the application of the principle of opportunity can be effective if supported by accountability and strict supervision. Therefore, legal policy reform in the form of codification of norms and transparency of law enforcement is an urgency in order to strengthen the integrity of the

prosecutorial institution and the effectiveness of corruption eradication.

Keywords: Principle of Opportunity; Prosecutor's Authority; Corruption Offences.

INTRODUCTION

Corruption is categorised as an extraordinary crime due to its devastating impact on government systems, the economy and public trust. Corruption in public administration reduces the efficiency of government, hinders national development, and reduces the quality of public services. In addition, corruption also results in huge financial losses for the state and society, and creates an unfair and non-transparent environment for public decision-making. The impact of corruption is wide-ranging, from the decline in public trust in government institutions to the disruption of the country's economic performance. Corruption lowers economic growth, reduces investment, and diverts resources from productive sectors to those that are vulnerable to corrupt practices. In addition, corruption also increases the cost of goods and services, undermines public policies, and worsens people's quality of life. Public trust in the government is greatly affected by the level of corruption; the higher the corruption, the lower the public trust in state institutions, which in turn threatens the legitimacy and stability of the government. Addressing corruption demands a progressive and responsive legal approach, given the complexity and multidimensionality of this problem. Eradicating corruption is not enough with conventional law enforcement, but also requires legal reform, strengthening the supervisory system, public education, and utilising modern technology to increase transparency and accountability.

KUMPULAN JURNAL ADVOKAT KAI DPD. JAWA TENGAH

Buku Kumpulan Jurnal Advokat KAI DPD Jawa Tengah menghadirkan beragam kajian hukum aktual yang disusun oleh para advokat, akademisi, dan praktisi hukum dalam merespons dinamika persoalan hukum di Indonesia. Berbagai tema penting dibahas secara komprehensif, mulai dari kepailitan dan perbankan, perlindungan konsumen, hukum keluarga, hukum pidana, korupsi, cybercrime, hingga persoalan sosial kemasyarakatan yang berkaitan dengan kesadaran hukum masyarakat. Melalui pendekatan normatif, empiris, dan studi kasus, buku ini tidak hanya menawarkan analisis teoritis, tetapi juga memberikan gambaran nyata mengenai penerapan hukum dalam praktik peradilan dan kehidupan masyarakat. Setiap jurnal disusun dengan bahasa akademik yang sistematis sehingga dapat menjadi referensi bagi mahasiswa, dosen, advokat, peneliti, maupun masyarakat umum yang memiliki perhatian terhadap perkembangan hukum kontemporer. Kehadiran buku ini diharapkan mampu memperkaya khazanah literasi hukum, memperkuat budaya ilmiah di kalangan advokat, serta menjadi kontribusi nyata dalam mendorong penegakan hukum yang berkeadilan, profesional, dan berorientasi pada perlindungan hak-hak masyarakat.



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