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Supervisory Function on Judges: Prevent Corruption Context

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research was to determined the effectiveness of the supervision of the Supreme Court judges in Indonesia. Supervision the code of ethics and code of conduct of judges can be seen from the number of public complaints on judges are immoral and detention of judges by the Corruption Eradication Commission. The method used in this research was normative legal research/normative juridical, the data were analyzed descriptively qualitative. The research founded that The Supreme Court's role in the framework of the supervision of judges has not been effective. This research suggested that judges should have high integrity, visionary, and also understanding for law and social sciences, and also should have the intellectual character, thus judges feel protected by the presence of the Supreme Court.

Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui efektivitas Mahkamah Agung dalam pengawasan terhadap hakim di Indonesia. Pengawasan kode etik dan pedoman perilaku hakim terlihat dari jumlah pengaduan masyarakat atas hakim nakal yang tidak bermoral dan penahanan beberapa hakim oleh Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi. Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam tulisan ini adalah penelitian hukum normatif/yuridis normatif, data yang diperoleh dianalisis secara deskriptif kualitatif. Dari hasil penelitian ditemukan bahwa peran Mahkamah Agung dalam rangka pengawasan terhadap para hakim belum efektif. Penelitian ini menyarankan bahwa hakim harus memiliki integritas yang tinggi, visioner dan juga pemahaman ilmu hukum dan ilmu-ilmu sosial, serta juga harus memiliki karakter intelektual, sehingga bahwa orang merasa dilindungi oleh kehadiran Mahkamah Agung.

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Introduction

The Republic of Indonesia is a constitutional state based on Pancasila and the Constitution of 1945. Expressly stated in the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945 that the Fourth Amendment was ratified on August 10, 2002, Chapter I Article 1 (3): "Indonesia is a country of law". Indonesia as a state of law that upholds human rights and the guarantee of all the rights of citizens are equal before the law and government, and shall abide by the law and the government without any exception (Lindsey, 2004; Rukmini, 2007). So, it can be understood that all acts committed attitude or decided by means of the state and society should be based on the law or the law.

As a country of law, law enforcement is the implementation of ideas that comes from the base / the nation's philosophy, Pancasila and the Preamble of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945 and the theory of the state law. Law is essentially the protection of the interests of human beings which is a guideline man, about how people ought to act (Smith, 2014). But the law is not just a mere guideline, jewelry or decoration. The law must be obeyed, implemented, maintained and enforced (Tutik, 2006).

Corruption is a crime that is detrimental to the State, corruption as an act of bad, rotten, corrupt, venal love, the act of insulting or defamatory, deviating from the purity, and immoral (Robertson-Snape, 1999; King, 2000; Henderson and Kuncoro, 2004). Corruption is the offering and accepting of bribes (Sherlock, 2002). In addition, mean also "decay" that is rot/decay (Momčilović, Đurić and Kadarjan, 2011). Rotten/broken is the moral character actors who perform acts of corruption, moral perversion (Lopa, 1997).

In Article 1 (1) of Act No. 30 of 2002 on the Corruption Eradication Commission, said the Corruption is a crime referred to in the Act No. 31 of 1999 on Corruption Eradication, as amended by Act Number 20 of 2001 on the Amendment of Act No. 31 of 1999 on Corruption Eradication. Corruption is the act of a person who by or for committing a crime or offense (Marjit and Shi, 1998), to enrich themselves or another person or entity that directly or indirectly detrimental to the financial state or regional or harm of a body or the economy of a country or region or financial harm a body receive financial assistance from the state or county or other legal entity that uses capital and concessions from the state or society (Argandona, 2007).

Corruption in Indonesia legally qualified as extraordinary crimes (Butt, 2011; Alkostar, 2013). The role of society for the prevention of corruption is needed. Increasing the activity of corruption cases which are not controlled, not only will impact on national life, but also the life of the nation in general. Therefore, corruption can no longer be classified as an ordinary crime but has become a extraordinary crimes. The conventional method which has been used proved unable to resolve the problem of corruption in the society, then the handling also must use extraordinary counter measure. Such corruption can also be regarded as an organized crime.

Corruption has proven to weaken the system of government in which a hazardous condition and cause of the decay process in the performance of the government as well as the weakening of democracy (Dunleavy and Hood, 1994), making the eradication of corruption is hard fought in the bureaucratic system is also corrupt, for it requires a legal instrument that is remarkable for preventing and combating it. New problems that will arise is the corruption is no longer an internal matter of a country or a national problem, but has been a matter of interstate or relationship between two or more states, and require the active cooperation between the countries concerned or harmed because of corruption (Gupta, 1995).

The judge in the conduct of the necessary supervision of conduct governing the behavior inside or outside the court. To carry out supervisory duties of ethics, established Code of Conduct which is based on the Joint Decree between the Chairman of the Supreme Court by the Judicial Commission Chairman No. 047/ KMA/SKB/IV/2009 and No. 02/ SKB.P.KY/2009. The code of ethics of judicial conduct that applies worldwide is set in the bangalore principles of judicial conduct 2002 (Jayawickrama, 2002), The Bangalore Draft Code of Judicial Conduct 2001 adopted bay the Judicial Group Meeting of Chief Justices held at the Peace Palace, The Hague, November 25-26, 2002.

Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct contains six essential principles which became the code of ethics and conduct of judges in the world resulting in an international conference in Bangalore in 2001 (Jayawickrama, 2002). Later in the adoption by Indonesian Judge Association (IKAHI) be a Code of Ethics of Judges and ultimately refined into Ethics Code and Code of Judicial conduct (KEPPH) as outlined in the Joint Decree of the Chief Justice and Chairman of the Judicial Commission in 2009.

Judge is the main pillar and the last place for seeking justice in the judicial process (Mulcahy, 2011). As one element of judicial power to receive, examine, and deciding cases, judges are required to provide justice to litigants (Posner, 1993). Supervisory function stated in the Chapter VI Article 39 paragraph (1) of Law Number 48 of 2009 regarding Judicial Power, which states: Monitoring highs against the administration of justice in all judicial bodies under the Supreme Court under the authority of the judiciary carried out by the Supreme Court.

Internal supervision on judges by the competent institution that is the Supreme Court. One of the functions of the Supreme Court is monitoring functions. To perform optimally control the Supreme Court has completed the field of supervision under the Supervision Deputy Chief apparatus functional administration and supervision, so as to perform a quick response and highly responsive to all reports and complaints of abuse of authority by the courts (Witanto and Negara, 2013).

According to the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945, duties and authorities of the Supreme Court are (1) Authority to adjudicate on the appeal, examine the legislation under the Act, and have other powers granted by the Act. (2) To submit three (3) members of the Constitutional Court. (3) Giving consideration in the event the President grant clemency and rehabilitation. In the context of law enforcement and justice in Indonesia, Supreme Court justices have a noble duty as an internal watchdog of the judges in the court.

Article 24 paragraph (1) and (2) of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 is intended to protect the principle of independence of judiciary, independent and not influenced by anyone and in any form (Yunas, 1992). According to the laws in force, the supervision of judges conducted by the Supreme Court and the Judicial Commission of Indonesia. The Supreme Court is the judicial power executor that exercises oversight of the judges internally, while the Judicial Commission of Indonesia has an external supervisory authority referred to in the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945 section 24A and section 24B.

Look at the role of the Supreme Court and the tasks and responsibilities such, it can be said that the Supreme Court is the highest judicial institution in the efforts to enforce the law in Indonesia. Its role can be a force for all Indonesian citizens in need of justice in law enforcement. Supreme Court may review and may impose sanctions code of conduct for the judges who violate the code of conduct of judges, for example, for court proceedings indicated loaded with corruption, collusion and nepotism (Gultom, 2012).

Empirically almost no government of any country which does not claim that the administration of the country is always based on the law (written, not written). All forms of organization of government activities in a broad sense, including the activities of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government are based on the legislation in force in the country (positive law). State law is the view that states, that state laws interact directly with an emphasis on the importance of a guarantee over individual rights and restrictions on political power, as well as the view that regards the court can not be associated with any other institution. In this case, the judiciary becomes an independent level (Jeddawa, 2011).

Thought or the human conception of the state law was born and developed in line with the historical development of mankind. Therefore, although the concept of state law is considered as a universal concept (O'Keefe, 2004), but at the level of implementation was influenced by the characteristics of the country and the human variety. This can occur, in addition to the influence of the philosophy of the nation, the state ideology, and others, also because of the influence of human historical development.

Historically and practically, the concept of a state of law arise in a variety of models, such as the law of the country according to the Qur'an and Sunnah or Islamic nomocracy (Horowitz, 1994), the law states according to the Continental European concept called rechtsstaat, according to state law of Anglo Saxon concept (rule of law), socialist legality, and Pancasila state law concept (Lindsey, 2006).

The concepts of law country have a dynamic history of each. In ancient Greece, the idea of a state of law developed by the great philosophers of ancient Greece, such as Plato (429-347 BC) and Aristotle (384-322 BC). The idea of a state of law has been put forward by Plato and Aristotle, when he introduces the concept of Nomoi, as a third paper made in his old age. Meanwhile, in the first two posts, Politeia and Politicos, has not the term state law (Azhary, 1992). In Nomoi, Plato outlines the forms of government that may be running. Plato argued that good governance is based on regulation (law) is good. Basically, there are two types of government that can be held, the government that was formed through

the law, and the government is formed, not through the law (Kusumohamidjojo, 2004).

The concept of a constitutional state according to Aristotle is a country that stands above the law that guarantees justice to its citizens. Justice is a prerequisite for achieving happiness in life for its citizens, and as the basis of justice that needs to be taught to every human sense of decency that he become a good citizen. For Aristotle who ruled the state is not a real man, but a mind that is fair, while the ruler is actually only the holder of the legal and balance alone (Pies, Beckmann, and Hielscher, 2014; Timming, 2015).

Plato's notion of the state of law increasingly assertive when supported by his student, Aristotle, who wrote in the book Politica (Miller, Jr., 2015). Plato put forward the concept Nomoi which can be regarded as embryo thoughts on the state of law (Gagarin and Woodruff, 2015). Aristotle put forward the idea of a constitutional state linked with the country meaning that the formulation is related to the "polis" (Gagarin and Woodruff, 2015). For Aristotle, who ruled the state is not human, but a fair mind, and morality that determine the law (Long, 2015). People need to be educated as good citizens, who have good morals, which eventually will embody a just man (Brett, 2015). If such a state is realized, it creates a "state of law", as the country's goal is the perfection of its citizens based on justice (Gagarin and Woodruff, 2015). In a country like this, justice reigns and should incarnate in the state, and the law serves to give to each what he is actually entitled to receive.

The idea of a state of law, according to Aristotle, it looks very closely with "justice", even a country will be regarded as state law if a justice has been achieved. Construction like this leads to a form of state law in the sense of "ethical" and narrow, because the purpose of the state solely to achieve justice (Miller, Jr., 2015). The theories teach that called ethical theories, because according to this theory legal content should be determined solely by ethical awareness of what is fair and what is unfair.

According to Aristotle, a good country is a country ruled by the constitution and sovereign law. There are three elements of the constitutional government (Miller, Jr., 2015): first, the government was conducted in the public interest; second, the government was conducted according to the law which is based on the provisions of the general and not laws made arbitrarily that expressly conventions and the constitution; Third, constitutional government means that the government carried out the will of the people and not in the form of coercion-pressure held the government in power. In relation to the constitution, Aristotle argued that the constitution is the preparation of a position in a country and determine what is meant by government agencies and what the end of each society. Moreover, the constitution are the rules and rulers should rule the country according to the rules.

The concept of a state of law developed by Plato and Aristotle was born a few years before A.D. In the next development births law state concept after A.D based on a system of government in power at that time, as suggested by some experts. Thus, the problem of law state, has a philosophy, which means essentially a state of law is the basis for right thinking and be maintained.

From some experts expressed the opinion to justify a system of government that is absolute to be applied in the life of the state. Indeed, if explored further this view, we would see that the conception of them motivated by the bad situation in the country they live. So, for them, the state or powerful rulers needed to overcome the battle that occurred at that time.

Resistance to the absolute power of the king concretely implemented to fight for the constitutional system, the system of government based on the constitution. Government should not be done according to the will of the king alone, but must be based on constitutional law. Locke (1632-1704) points out, the king's power must be limited by a "leges fundamentalis" (Hidayat, 2015; Fischer, 2016).

In general, the victory is on the side of society, the absolute monarchy can not thrive, while parliament step by step of raising its influence. In the works of Locke appeared some legal principles that apply in the modern constitutional state, the principle that has to do with the organization of state law (Fischer, 2016).

In a further development, the experts consider that the notion of state sovereignty does not correspond to reality. At the end turn to the rule of law as the supreme sovereign. This flow more attention to reality by stating historical facts. Even more extreme we see the principle of the state and law put forward by Hans Kelsen (1881-1973) who said that the essence of the state is identical with the law, because the rule of law is no different to an orderly state (Vinx, 2015).

Kelsen's view of the most extreme among the followers understand the rule of law. Even assume that the state is solely a mere legal construction, because it Kelsen gets criticisms endlessly from other experts, especially from sociologists, because he considered

anti sociology. Kelsen considered to underestimate the role and benefits of sociology at the penelaahannya the country (Vinx, 2015). It is recognized that the state is not solely be the object itself or state law is not absolutely identical with the law as Kelsen opinion. But besides the science of law, there are still many other disciplines that make the country as the object of discussion. This can be seen in several disciplines, such as political science, government, sociology and other sciences.

Although the idea of a constitutional state has long expressed by the experts, but in terms of the use of the term "state of law", the term is just beginning to appear in the nineteenth century such as Dicey who developed the concept of state law as "Rule of Law" in Anglo-Saxon countries (Licht, Goldschmidt, and Schwartz, 2007), and Stahl with the concept of state law "Rectsstaats" in Continental European countries (Caldwell, 2005).

Kusumaatmadja (2006) in theory the law of development, stated that the Development Law theory to date is a legal theory that exist in Indonesia because it was created by the people of Indonesia to see the dimensions and culture of the society therefore with the benchmark. Development of Legal Theory are born, grow and develop in accordance with the conditions of Indonesia, its application in accordance with the conditions and the situation of a pluralistic Indonesian society.

In the dimension theory development of law wears a frame reference way of life community and the Indonesian nation based on the principles of Pancasila that is familial then the norms, principles, institutions and rules contained in the development of legal theory relative already a dimension that includes structure, culture, and substance (Kusumaatmadja, 2006). Basically the theory of Development Law provides the basic legal functions that law as tool social engineering and law as a system is needed for the nation of Indonesia as a developing country.

Legal theory of adopted development "law as tool of social engineering" created by Roscoe Pound (1870-1964). Rahardjo in legal theory Progressive states: laws in the context of social activities should serve the interests of people, not vice versa, because reality is constantly changing social life, then the law should follow the changes. The essence of the progressive law is the law for man and not vice versa (Atmasasmita, 2012). Thus, theory of the state law, to control theory "bridged" through the legal theory of development is an excellent medium.

In the context of the rule of law, surveillance is an essential ingredient in creating a clean government, so anyone state officials may not refuse to be supervised. Seeing no other supervision to conduct control aimed at preventing the absolutism of power, arbitrariness and abuse of authority (Usfunan, 2009).

The purpose of supervision is to determine whether the implementation in accordance with what has been established or not, and to identify any difficulties encountered by the executive order are then taken corrective measures (Sunindhia, 1996).

With the supervision of the implementation of the tasks it can be commuted because the implementers may not be able to see the possibilities of mistakes done in the daily bustle. Supervision is not to find fault but fix the error. So this surveillance, mengutif philosophical thinking, together with selective critical thinking, an integrative method to understand the problems in depth and reflect on the findings in choosing the real truth. Thus, the doubt (from monitoring) can be removed.

Research Methods

This is a descriptive study the research done to decipher the object of research, or research that aims to paint a picture of something in certain areas and at certain times, (Waluyo, 2002). This case is about how the forms of control by the Supreme Court on judges in the Indonesian judiciary. Any form of sanctions given by the supervisor of the Supreme Court when the judges in Indonesia are indicated to corruption, as well as what barriers experienced by supervisors Supreme Court for supervising judges for creating judges are clean and free of corruption, and how to overcome them. The method used in this research is by way of normative juridical approach, the research done by basing on literature data or secondary data related to the problem.

The data used in this research is secondary data and legal materials consisting of primary legal materials are materials that have the binding force of law. And also, secondary law is all the publicity about the law which is not an official document, and tertiary legal materials (Sunggono, 2001).

Obtaining secondary data used data collection techniques by way of studying the document and library research which is done by finding and studying the documents, books and literature, research, papers and legislation relating to the cases.

After legal materials were collected and have been held qualifying and then carried out qualitative analysis by means of interpretation known in the science

of criminal law, among others, the interpretation of authentic, systematic and forth to ingredients such laws in order to understand and find an explanation of the problem to be researched. With qualitative analysis of the data will be obtained a clear picture of the factors that affect the difficulty of combating corruption, as well as how to handle it and the criminal responsibility on law enforcement officials who engage in corruption in order to eradicate corruption.

In this study, the authors observe directly the object of study, either a court decision which held and the environment, facilities, infrastructure and others. Implementation of observation activities conducted in the office of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia

Results and Discussion

The purpose supervision is conducted to ascertain the fact that there are as input and consideration for the Supreme Court's leadership, and the leadership of the court or to determine the necessary policies and measures concerning the implementation of the duty of the court, the behavior of court officials, and the court of public service performance. As a follow, based of the Joint Supreme Court and the Judicial Commission, in 2013 has held the Assembly Honorary Judge on seven judges for the last 3 years.

To support the orderly administration of the complaints handling Control Board using web-based applications and technologies client server also database centralized, to facilitate the integration of data. System Administration Information on the Supervisory Board of the Supreme Court consisting of: Information systems correspondence/complaints; The information system tracking complaints (follow up complaints); Case information system; Disciplinary information systems; The information system Honorary Council of Judges; and Whistle blowing Information Systems.

Whistle blowing System/justice collaborator system is an application provided by the Reporting Control Board for an apparatus of the Supreme Court and judicial bodies underneath that have information and want to report an act violations indicated in the Supreme Court and judicial bodies underneath.

In charging applications whistle blowing/justice collaborator system known term 4W + 1H consisting of:

What : Acts indicated violation of known
Where : Where offenses are committed
When : When was, the violation was committed
Who : Anyone who is involved in the offense
How : How do infringement (the mode, manner, etc.).

Whistle blowing system application reporting will keep personal identity as whistle blower because the Supervisory Board of the Supreme Court only focus on the information reported. Supervisory Board of the Supreme Court in cooperation with the Centre for Legal Studies and Policies has held court user satisfaction surveys. This survey is intended to monitor the extent of implementation of the Decree of the Chairman of the Supreme Court Decree No. KMA 026 / KMA / SK / II / 2012 on Standards of Judicial Service. This partnership reflects the commitment of the Supreme Court in improving public services in the courts, in line with Law Number 25 of 2009 on Public Service and Judicial Reforms, as stipulated in Presidential Regulation No. 81 of 2010 on Grand Design Reforms 2010-2025,

This survey is also part of the strategy of monitoring and evaluation of public services, as well as to map the situation of public service court and provide recommendations for improvement. In practice, the approach chosen in this survey is to measure the satisfaction level of users of the service court.

Satisfaction survey was conducted in four types of court services, including court Administrative Services, Legal Aid Services, Information Services, and Ticketed Services Assembly. Service aspects in the survey consists of experience, expectation and satisfaction. Assessment of bureaucratic reform in 2013 performed a self-assessment that is based on:

a. Ministerial regulation of State Minister for the Empowerment of State Apparatus and Bureaucratic Reform No. 1 of 2012 on Guidelines for Self-Assessment Implementation of Reforms.

b. Ministerial regulation of State Minister for the Empowerment of State Apparatus and Bureaucratic Reform No. 31 of 2012 on Technical Guidelines for Self-Assessment Implementation of Reforms Online.

c. Decree of the Chairman of the Supreme Court RIR.I No. 43 / KMA / SK / III / 2013 dated March 8, 2013 on Self-Assessment Coordinator Appointment of Assessors of the Supreme Court Reforms Implementation RIR.I.

Self-Assessment Implementation of Reforms carried out with the purpose of facilitating provide information on the development of bureaucratic reform and improvement efforts that need to be done.

Self-Assessment Implementation of Reforms of the Supreme Court is done through the following phases:

a. Formation of the organizational structure.

b. Socialization, coordination, and training as well as training activities at each office unit Echelon I to the assessor and his team, and to the Structural and Functional as Team.

c. Commitment Self-Assessment Implementation of Reforms agenda of the Supreme Court involving the entire unit Echelon I and Team Self-Assessment Implementation of Reforms.

d. Perception of each assessor in unit Echelon I.

e. Submission of accounts and passwords to the assessor unit Echelon I, as well as coordination with the Ministry for the Empowerment of State Apparatus and Bureaucratic Reform for the preparation of accounts and passwords to an internal survey respondents.

The scoring system is divided into two major groups, which is:

a. Enablers. All aspects of the internal organization of government agencies that perform a variety of management efforts to realize output and outcome for people who use services, human resources and its apparatus for the local community, national, and international, and to realize the performance of which it is intended. Components lever in the model Self-Assessment Implementation of Reforms consists from five criteria: Leadership, Strategic Planning, Human Resources Reform and Partnership Resources and Processes.

b. Results. These components are resulting from output or outcome. Component of the Self-Assessment Implementation of Reforms models divided four criteria, which is: (i) Results of the people who use our services, (ii) Results of the apparatuses, (iii) results of the Local Community, National and International, as well as (iv) Key Performance Results.

Rate Component Enablers be supported by an internal survey conducted by:

a. Coordination with the Secretary of Echelon I unit of the Supreme Court to determine the number of respondents by the employee population of the Supreme Court.

b. Respondents were drawn from employees of each unit Echelon I calculated proportionally based on the number of employees (number of respondents satker First Echelon Supreme Court 311 respondents).

c. Filling the questionnaire by respondents was conducted online using the application system Self-Assessment Implementation of Reforms at the place and time specified by the Ministry for the Empowerment of State Apparatus and Bureaucratic Reform

d. The division accounts and passwords were randomized in a questionnaire, as well as mentoring done by the assessors, each unit Echelon I.

External survey on stakeholders of the Supreme Court:

a. Using the results of the Commission survey on the integrity of the public sector in 2011 and 2012. The Supreme Court received index value 3rd highest integrity.

b. Using the survey results Soegeng Sarjadi Syndicate 2012. The Supreme Court got the No. 2 from 15 government institutions free of corruption

Self-Assessment Implementation of Reforms is based on the PDCA cycle (Plan-Do-Check-Action) supported by relevant evidence. The stronger the evidence, the greater the Self-Assessment Implementation of Reforms Sub assessment criteria concerned or conversely the weaker the evidence of smaller assessment. Some things to note in the collection of evidence are:

a. Evidence: minutes of meetings, news / publications, reports, video recordings, photographs, sound recordings, and other regulatory documents.

b. Evidence must be factual, authentic, representative, sufficient, and current.

c. Paper work must be used as primary evidence, so that assessors can see the process of assessing the work unit following its synthesis.

d. Need to be agreed by the assessor where evidence is uploaded to the unit level and which are uploaded at agency level.

One important aspect that is done in the Self-Assessment Implementation of Reforms is preparing synthesis, which is a description of the current objective conditions on the relevant work units with sub-criteria are being assessed. Synthesis is very

useful to see the alignment between the organization's internal conditions, with evidence of relevant use and value given. If each is equipped with a self assessment of the synthesis, it will be known developments from year to year.

Things that need to be considered in preparing the synthesis is as follows:

a. Decomposition of synthesis is done by taking into account sub-criteria and guiding questions which are the inseparable unity.

b. In terms of guiding questions have not been fully decipher what was intended by the sub-criteria, the assessor can describe in synthesis.

c. Synthesis arranged in simple terms, can be either pointers, but can describe the objective conditions of the moment.

Self-Assessment Implementation Coordination of Reforms for all assessors against the unit work Inspectorate carried out in this case is the Supreme Court Supervisory Board. Assessor Coordinator task is:

a. Monitoring the progress of an independent assessment conducted by the assessor for each work unit. Inspectorate, through the online system can view the progress of labor per unit in conducting a self assessment.

b. Establish a schedule Panel 1, Panel 2 and Panel 3.

c. Leading regular meetings to discuss the problems faced or exchange of experience.

d. Leading Panel 1 for verification and completeness of assessment.

e. Leading Panel 2 to calculate and make ratings agencies.

f. Panel 3 lead to the finalization of the assessment results.

Technical measures of assessment can be described as follows:

a. Assessing the leverage component.

b. Assessing the yield component.

c. Conducting Internal Survey.

d. Doing Surveys External.

e. Assessing Compliance Target Sub criteria External Indicators.

f. Providing sub-criteria assessment target fulfillment of internal indicators (9 micro bureaucratic reform program).

g. Designing an improvement plan and follow up the work unit.

Internal indicators Self-Assessment Implementation of Reforms in 2013 using a 9 Program Micro Reforms, Reforms in 2012 while using the 8 area. There is one additional programs: Monitoring and Evaluation.

The Supreme Court has put the value on the Self-Assessment Implementation of Reforms Self-Assessment Implementation of Reforms website Online Ministry for the Empowerment of State Apparatus and Bureaucratic Reform on March 27, 2013.

Efforts Supreme Court in the Future

a. Increasing the capacity of the courts, especially the ability of personnel to court officials participating in a program for judicial reform that is based on technology and mainstreaming paradigm excellent service user-oriented services.

b. The boost to court to get certified Service Standards Organization (ISO), issued by external agencies and monitoring on an ongoing basis in order to improve the quality of public service court.

c. Supervise closed (mysterious shoppers) by the Supervisory Board of the Supreme Court to improve public services in court

d. Encourage the establishment of Reforms in the Four Courts.

e. Making a satisfaction survey as an ongoing program to implement the bureaucratic reform program evaluation in court.

f. Improving the quality of financial statements of the Supreme Court and all courts.

g. External Monitoring follow up the findings.

h. Optimize handling Whistle blower/Justice Collaborator.

Conclusion

The Supreme Court as the highest state courts from all jurisdictions thereunder, as well as the main overseer on judiciary in general courts, religious courts, military courts, and administrative courts has not optimal state, proved still there are unscrupulous judge guilty of corruption. The Supreme Court con-

duct internal supervision and external supervision of the Judicial Commission.

Supervision of the code of ethics and code of conduct of judges, the Supreme Court, has not been effective in reality there are judges who are not adhering to the code of ethics and code of conduct of judges, such as the number of public complaints on unscrupulous rogue judges and the detention of several judges by the Corruption Eradication Commission.

The Supreme Court as the highest supervisor on general courts, religious courts, military courts, and administrative courts state, required judges not only have high integrity, visionary, understanding the science of law and social sciences, should also be has an intellectual character, so that people feel protected by the presence of the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court needs to increase its cooperation with the Judicial Commission of Indonesia, as well as the whole society as oversight of the judges in order to prevent corruption to manifest the great trials and continuous internal evaluation and opening up to the public.

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