

## Legal Analysis of the Authority of the Supervisory Board in Law Number 19 of 2019 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission


Ardi Hajuan<sup>1,\*</sup>, Nurul Aini<sup>2</sup>, Saifullah Fadel<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Law Study Program Master's Program, Khairun University, Ternate, Indonesia,

\* Corresponding author: [ardhihajuan@gmail.com](mailto:ardhihajuan@gmail.com)

**Received** : 21 Feb 2025  
**Revised** : 03 Mar 2025  
**Accepted** : 13 Mar 2025

**Citation** : Hajuan, A., Nurul Aini, & Saifullah Fadel. (2025). Legal Analysis of the Authority of the Supervisory Board in Law Number 19 of 2019 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission. *Journal of Legal Contemplation*, 1(1), 27-36.

 : [10.63288/jlc.v1i1.3](https://doi.org/10.63288/jlc.v1i1.3)

**Abstract:** *This study is to determine the Authority of the Supervisory Board in Law No. 19 of 2019 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission. Regarding the KPK Supervisory Board, with the authority to grant permission or not to grant permission for wiretapping, search and/or seizure, this shifts the concept of supervision to the concept of control in the implementation of the duties and authorities of the Corruption Eradication Commission. So that this is closely related to the independence of the Corruption Eradication Committee, which in carrying out its duties and authorities is independent and free from the influence of any power. The results of the study describe the juridical authority of the Supervisory Board in Law No. 19 of 2019 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission and the authority of the Supervisory Board in a sociological perspective. The Supervisory Board is not a law enforcer, but is only tasked with overseeing the implementation of the KPK's duties and authorities. With the existence of the KPK Supervisory Board within the KPK, it is feared that it will hamper efforts to eradicate corruption.*

**Keywords:** *Authority, Supervisory Board, Corruption*

### A. Introduction

Law is an instrument or means in realizing an ideal goal in the concept of state and social life. Associated with the conception of the rule of law, the law must be an effective instrument or means to achieve the goals of the rule of law.<sup>1</sup> Based on the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Article 1 paragraph (3) which reads "The State of Indonesia is a State of law".<sup>2</sup> This causes every implementation of state administration in Indonesia to be based on applicable laws or what is commonly referred to as the rule of law. Talking about law, of course, cannot be separated from state administration which discusses the structure, institutions or authorized government agencies. This is also a direction in the realization of a law-ordered, just, prosperous and prosperous Indonesian society, so an increase in prevention and supervision is considered an urgency.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Andika Adhyaksa, *Doktrin Hukum: Perspektif Belaka atau Menjadi Sumber Hukum yang Relevan*, De Jure: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Hukum, Volume 5 Nomor 1, 2024, Hlm. 2

<sup>2</sup> Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945

<sup>3</sup> Sulani, J., Malik, F., & Anshar, A. Analisis Pertimbangan Hukum Hakim Dalam Putusan Pengadilan Tindak Pidana Korupsi Pada Tingkatan Pengadilan Yang Berbeda (Studi Putusan Perkara Tipikor Dana Desa Tugu



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/).

Copyright © 2025 | [Journal of Legal Contemplation](https://doi.org/10.63288/jlc.v1i1.3)

Published by Candela Edutech Indonesia

One of the backgrounds of the formation of independent state institutions is that the existing state institutions are not able to work optimally. As a result, the functions of power of the executive, legislative, and judiciary are placed into the functions of separate or even independent organs. The development of independent state institutions also signifies the need to deconcentrate power from the hands of the bureaucracy or conventional organs of government, where power has previously been concentrated.<sup>4</sup> The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) is a state institution that carries out its duties and authorities independently and is free from the influence of any power.<sup>5</sup>

In Law Number 19 of 2019, the organizational structure of the KPK has the addition of new organs, as stated in Article 21 the Corruption Eradication Commission consists of: a. Supervisory Board of 5 (five) people; b. Leaders of the Corruption Eradication Commission consisting of 5 (five) members of the Corruption Eradication Commission; and Employees of the Corruption Eradication Commission.<sup>6</sup> One of the novelties in the newly enacted KPK Law is the establishment of the KPK Supervisory Board, which has caused much controversy in the community. The six tasks of the Dewas include supervision and oversight of KPK's duties and authorities. The first task is to establish a code of ethics for KPK leaders and staff; second, to receive reports if there are allegations that leaders or staff violate the code of ethics; third, to conduct trials against people suspected of violating the law or code of ethics; fourth, to approve or not wiretapping and search and seizure; and finally, to assess the overall performance of the KPK. For anti-corruption activists and the general public, the decision to approve wiretapping, search and seizure is the most important of the six tasks of the KPK Supervisory Board. Because of the many interests that will occur, the authority in question will only hamper the process of resolving corruption crimes that have been carried out by the KPK.

This was demonstrated by the OTT case conducted by the KPK against the Central KPU commissioners. In the course of the investigation, the KPK named several suspects and was about to conduct a search at the PDIP Head Office to prove that several parties were allegedly involved in the case. However, the intended search was hindered by the permission of the Supervisory Board; the Board could not give permission for the immediate search for various reasons. However, time is of the essence to reveal the case because if the search is not conducted promptly, innocent people might lose evidence that is crucial for the KPK to reveal and solve the case. For anti-corruption activists, the action of the Supervisory Board in preventing the search of the PDIP office is considered an obstruction of the investigation process, and the Supervisory Board is considered to have committed Obstruction of Justice.<sup>7</sup>

Mahfud M.D. supported the existence of the KPK Supervisory Board on the grounds that the KPK needs to be supervised because some KPK commissioners are sometimes unaware of actions. A different opinion was expressed by Kurnia Ramadhana, a researcher at

---

Kabupaten Halmahera Utara Tahun 2022). *Khairun Law Journal*, 7(2), 2024, 121-135. doi:<https://doi.org/10.33387/klj.v7i2.7609>

<sup>4</sup> Zainal Airifin Mochtar, *Independensi Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi Pasca Undang-Undang Nomor 19 Tahun 2019*, Jurnal Konstitusi, Volume 18 Nomor 2, 2021, Hlm. 325-326.

<sup>5</sup> M. Ali Imron, Agus Surono, Kewenangan Dewan Pengawas KPK Dalam memberi Izin Penyadapan. National Conference. Volume 2 Nomor 1. 2020. Hlm. 23

<sup>6</sup> Cris Septiani, *Dewan Pengawas dalam Undang-Undang Nomor 19 Tahun 2019 Tentang Perubahan Kedua Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 30 Tahun 2002*, Jurnal Juri-Diction, Volume 4 Nomor 2, 2021, Hlm. 600.

<sup>7</sup> Arman Tjoneng, Christin Septina Basani, Novalita Sidabutar, Jurnal Esensi Hukum, Menguji Kewenangan Dewan Pengawas Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi Dalam Pemberian Izin Pengeledahan Sebagai Tindakan Merintangi Proses Penyidikan (Obstruction of Justice), Volume 2 No. 2 Bulan Desember Tahun 2020 E-ISSN: 2761-2982 | P-ISSN: 2716 file:///C:/Users/Personal/Downloads/35-Article%20Text-238-1-10-20201231.pdf

Indonesian Corruption Watch (ICW), who considered the formation of the KPK board to be prone to conflicts of interest. The role of the board of directors is also dangerous because it establishes wiretapping orders, where information can be leaked to members of the House of Representatives and the Indonesian government. In this case, the reason is that the members of the KPK Supervisory Board are appointed by the President and in the next period the members are elected by the DPR, which are people chosen through a political process so that the elected Supervisory Board. Then the board of directors may establish an executive oversight body to support its duties and responsibilities in the implementation of Article 37C of the Second Amendment to Law Number 19 of 2019. 30 Year 2002 Corruption Eradication Commission.<sup>8</sup>

Law No. 19/2019 on the Corruption Eradication Commission was enacted, and there are many contradictions that have been debated with changes to the substance of the law. One of the changes to Law No. 19/2019 calls for the establishment of a supervisory board. The supervisory board was formed in order to carry out its function of overseeing the implementation of the KPK's duties and authorities as stated in Article 37A paragraph (1) of Law Number 19 of 2019. Article 38B of Law Number 19 details the duties of the supervisory board. The article indicates that the supervisory board regulates the implementation of actions taken by the KPK and has a Pro Justitia function.<sup>9</sup>

Furthermore, Law Number 30 of 2002 amended Law Number 19 of 2019 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission, but it turns out that after the enactment of the law there were many changes, such as the authority of the KPK leadership in the hands of the Supervisory Board. Previously, in Article 21 paragraphs (4) and (6) of the old KPK Law, the KPK leadership was the highest responsible person authorized to issue warrants for investigation, investigation, detention, prosecution, and arrest. However, in the new KPK Law, the authority of the leadership as the highest person in charge, investigator, and public prosecutor is removed. Under the new KPK Law, almost all of the KPK leadership's authority is taken over by the supervisory board.

The function of law as social control, which is the normative juridical aspect of community life, contradicts the sociological behavior of corruption. Law is considered to function as a means of social control and stipulates good and bad behavior or deviant behavior and its consequences, such as prohibitions, orders, punishment, and compensation.

One of the benefits of social control that can be obtained is that legal institutions work together with other institutions in carrying out social control, and legal institutions are passive, that is, they adjust to social conditions in society. Therefore, the function of law as a means of social control is strongly influenced by laws and law enforcement.

The sociology of law, especially the sociology of legislation or lawmaking, can help explain current laws and the impact they have on society. According to Podgorecki, a Polish sociologist, these limitations occur because lawmakers are reluctant to consult with social science experts. Good legislation should be based on practical studies conducted by experts

---

<sup>8</sup> Faruq, Dkk. *Kedudukan Dewan Pengawas KPK Terhadap Eksistensi KPK Dalam Pemberantasan Korupsi di Indonesia*, Jurnal Simbur Cahaya, Volume 29 Nomor 2, 2022, Hlm. 309

<sup>9</sup> Vania Dwi Zuhra, Jurnal Ilmiah, Analisis Kewenangan Dewan Pengawas Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (KPK) Dalam Penyidikan Tindak Pidana Korupsi Menurut Undang- Undang Nomor 19 Tahun 2019. Jurnal Universitas Mataram, 2021. [https://fh.unram.ac.id/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Vania-Dwi-Zuhra\\_D1A018279.pdf](https://fh.unram.ac.id/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Vania-Dwi-Zuhra_D1A018279.pdf)

in the social sciences and legal sociology, in particular.<sup>10</sup>

With Law Number 19 of 2019 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission, many people consider that there is a weakening of the KPK's authority which will have an impact on the KPK's performance later. Because Law Number 19 of 2019 has regulated greater authority given to the supervisory board, with this authority it can affect the performance of the KPK and has even hampered the KPK's performance in handling the eradication of corruption cases in Indonesia. Based on this, it is necessary to conduct research by raising the juridical and sociological analysis of the authority of the Supervisory Board in Law Number 19 of 2019 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission.

## **B. Methodology**

This type of research is empirical normative legal research, namely using empirical normative case studies in the form of legal behavior products. The approach in this study uses a Legislative approach by analyzing the substance of Law Number 19 of 2019 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 30 of 2002 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission. This study uses sources in the form of primary legal materials and secondary legal materials where primary legal materials are in the form of laws and regulations and decisions that are relevant to the researcher's study and secondary legal materials consisting of books, journals, and other legal documents related to the author's research. The legal materials used are obtained by data collection techniques in the form of documentation. After all legal materials are obtained, they are then analyzed using the data analysis technique obtained using the normative empirical analysis method, which is a way of interpreting and discussing the research results based on legal notions, legal norms, legal theories and doctrines related to the subject matter. The data collection method in this research is carried out by literature study, which is a way of collecting data by searching and reviewing library materials (literature, research results, scientific magazines, scientific bulletins, scientific journals).

## **C. Results and Discussion**

### **Juridical Authority of the Supervisory Board in Law Number 19 of 2019 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission.**

The system of power in Indonesia has been affected systemically, systemically and systemically by corruption. Distorted by corrupt practices, the exercise of power cannot fully serve the interests of the people. This is what makes it difficult to live a prosperous life in a country that is known to be rich in natural resources.

Indonesia is actually aware of this condition. As a result, the eradication of corruption has been a top priority since the reformation took place. In fact, almost all reform agendas, either directly or indirectly, aim to reduce the possibility of corruption. One example is the agenda to amend the 1945 Constitution, which aims to establish a system of checks and balances, or a system of mutual supervision and control, so that power is concentrated in one branch of power, which has the potential to cause corruption.<sup>11</sup>

Based on Law Number 30 of 2002 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission, together with Law Number 19 of 2019 concerning the Second Amendment to the Corruption

---

<sup>10</sup><file:///C:/Users/Personal/Downloads/PERUBAHAN%20UU%20KPK%20DALAM%20PERSPEKTIF%20SOSIOL%20HUKUM.pdf> , diakses tanggal 12 Januari 2025 Pukul 15.00 WIT.

<sup>11</sup> Ikhwani Fahroji, Hukum Acara Pidana Korupsi, Malang: Setara Press, Hlm. 1-2

Eradication Commission, the Corruption Eradication Commission is tasked with eradicating corruption in a professional, intensive and sustainable manner. KPK is a state institution that is independent and free from any power. After the revision of KPK Law No. 19/2019 was passed, a supervisory board was established. The supervisory board is responsible for investigations, searches, wiretaps, and seizures, as the name suggests.<sup>12</sup> The duties of the Supervisory Board of the Corruption Eradication Commission are regulated in article 37B of Law No. 19/2019 which states as follows:

1. The Supervisory Board is in charge of:
  - a. Supervise the implementation of the duties and authorities of the Corruption Eradication Commission;
  - b. to authorize or not authorize wiretapping, search and/or seizure;
  - c. to formulate and stipulate the code of ethics of the Chairman and Employees of the Corruption Eradication Commission;
  - d. receive and follow up reports from the public regarding alleged violations of the code of ethics by the Chairman and Employees of the Corruption Eradication Commission or violations of the provisions of this Law;
  - e. hold a hearing to examine any alleged violation of the code of ethics by the Chairman and Employees of the Corruption Eradication Commission; and
  - f. evaluate the performance of the Chairman and Employees of the Corruption Eradication Commission periodically 1 (one) time in 1 (one) year.
  - g. The Supervisory Board shall make a report on the implementation of its duties periodically 1 (one) time in 1 (one) year.
  - h. The report as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be submitted to the President of the Republic of Indonesia and the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia.<sup>13</sup>
2. KPK Supervisory Board's Authority Regarding Wiretapping Permission

After obtaining written permission from the supervisory board upon a written request from the KPK leadership, wiretapping can be carried out for a maximum of 24 (twenty-four) hours from the time the request is submitted. After obtaining written permission, wiretapping can be carried out for a maximum of 6 (six) months from the time the request is received, and the written permission can be extended once for each wiretapping. Reform and transparency in the justice system is an urgent need in an effort to increase public trust and realize accountable justice. The following is a broader discussion of the importance, challenges and strategies in justice system reform and transparency.

### 3. KPK Supervisory Board's Authority Regarding Search & Seizure Permission.

In the investigation process, investigators may conduct searches and seizures only with written permission from the supervisory board. The supervisory board may or may not grant written permission for the request for a maximum period of one time twenty-four hours (one time twenty-four hours). The KPK must at least make an official report of the search and seizure on the day of the search and seizure containing at least: The importance of reform in

---

<sup>12</sup> Vania Dwi Zuhra, Opcit

<sup>13</sup> Pasal 37B Undang- Undang Nomor 19 Tahun 2019 Tentang Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi.



the justice system aims to improve existing structures and processes to make them more effective, fair and responsive to the needs of society. There are several reasons why reform is important:

(1) Article 47

- a. In the process of investigation, investigators may conduct searches and seizures with the written permission of the Supervisory Board.
- b. The Supervisory Board may give written permission or not give written permission to the request for permission as referred to in paragraph (1) at the latest 1 x 24 (one time twenty four) hours since the request for permission is submitted.
- c. The search and seizure as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be required to make minutes of the search and seizure on the day of the search and seizure containing at least:
  - d. name, type, and quantity of goods or other valuable objects searched and seized;
  - e. information on the place, time, day, date, month, and year of the search and seizure;
  - f. information regarding the owner or the person in control of the goods or other valuable objects;
  - g. signature and identity of the investigator conducting the search and seizure; and
  - h. signature and identity of the owner or person in control of the goods.

- (2) A copy of the minutes of search and seizure as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be delivered to the suspect or his family.

Since the KPK Supervisory Board has the authority to grant permission or not for wiretapping, search, or seizure, the concept of supervision turns into control over the implementation of KPK's duties and authorities. As a result, this is closely related to the independence of the KPK, which performs its duties and authorities independently and is not influenced by other powers. Does the presence of the KPK Supervisory Board affect efforts to eradicate corruption? In addition, does the presence of the Supervisory Board affect court licenses for coercive measures such as wiretapping, search and seizure? While the Supervisory Board is not a law enforcer responsible only for overseeing the implementation of the KPK's duties and authorities, it is possible that their presence within the KPK will hinder efforts to eradicate corruption.

According to Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW), the KPK Supervisory Board is considered to slow down the KPK's performance in eradicating corruption even though it is filled with names who are competent in the field of law. This is because the problem is that the Supervisory Board has a considerable influence in decision-making, especially in terms of granting investigation licenses and wiretapping licenses, which are considered to slow down decision-making which will take time. So that even though it is filled with qualified names in the field of law, it still does not eliminate the problems arising from the revision of the KPK Law.

### The Authority of the KPK Supervisory Board in the Perspective of Legal Sociology

The crime of corruption is an extraordinary crime (extra ordinary crime) that requires eradication efforts in extraordinary ways (extra ordinary measure). Seeing the development of corruption models that are rampant in its development, it turns out that it cannot only be done in fairly old-fashioned ways. There needs to be preparation for eradication. The strategy of instilling and strengthening the character of society from an early age is a fairly effective way. Through value and moral education applied since school is a promising thing in strengthening people's understanding and awareness of the impact caused.<sup>14</sup> Constitutional law expert Denny Indrayana said that the spirit of anti-corruption was the basis for the birth of constitutional changes that brought reform. "So it is very clear that the spirit of anti-corruption colors our constitutional changes and therefore the spirit of anti-corruption is blown into the 1945 Constitution".<sup>15</sup>

According to Denny, one of the main principles of the KPK is independence. Regarding the KPK Supervisory Board and the revision of the KPK Law, one of the problems is how these things destroy the principle of independence. "The KPK is then incorporated into the executive organization, no longer as an independent organization. The Supervisory Board with all its authority, especially in licensing related to compelling law, wiretapping, searches, and others".<sup>16</sup>

M. Busyro Muqoddas, former KPK Chairman, said corruption eradication faces many challenges, especially after the KPK Law was enacted. "The legal politics of the establishment of the KPK was initiated by reform, which was expected to eradicate corruption, but it was also an answer that Indonesia was facing extraordinary crimes." Therefore, the eradication must be done in an unusual way. Ridwan gave an explanation from the perspective of administrative law: "A permit in the context of administrative law is a government organ based on laws and regulations that is required for an activity that requires special supervision."<sup>17</sup>

From the perspective of his knowledge, Ridwan said that the KPK is an institution established through law, which in its formation is attached with authority. To carry out the authority, functionaries are needed who will exercise authority in the position, including the KPK Supervisory Board. "The Supervisory Board and the KPK leadership are in one institution, both of which act for and on behalf of the KPK institution, which has a distinction regarding its function. The distinction is explicitly stated in the law," said Ridwan as an Expert for the Applicant in Case Number 70/PUU-XVII/2019.

With so many laws governing corruption, it is impossible to reduce the level of corruption in the country. Even tragically, the Anti-Corruption Agency, also known as the Corruption Eradication Commission, seems unable to withstand pressure from a number of parties. Therefore, a good law is useless if it is not enforced, which is part of the legal system.<sup>18</sup>

From a sociology of law perspective, the level of public trust in the law and its apparatus is ultimately affected by the inconsistent and non-transparent law enforcement process. Then the public believes that the law can no longer be trusted as a means of conflict resolution. As

---

<sup>14</sup> Faissal Malik, Dkk. *Pendidikan Karakter Anti Korupsi Bagi Kalangan Remaja dalam Upaya Dini Memberantas Tindak Pidana Korupsi*, Journal of Human and Education, Volume 4 Nomor 4, 2024, Hlm. 146.

<sup>15</sup> <https://www.mkri.id/index.php?page=web.Berita&id=16230&menu=2>

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.,

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.,

<sup>18</sup> <https://www.metrojambi.com/kolom/13521863/Balada-KPK-Dalam-Perspektif-Sosiologi-Hukum>, diakses tanggal 13 Januari 2025 Pukul 08.55 WIT

a result, there may be other parties who will take advantage of the inconsistency of law enforcement for their own interests and their groups.<sup>19</sup>

It requires extraordinary efforts to resolve because corruption is an extraordinary crime. However, according to Friedman, the substance, structure, and culture of a country's law greatly influence its enforcement.<sup>20</sup> The function of law as social control, which is a juridical-normative aspect of societal life, is sociologically opposed to corrupt behavior. The law is considered to function as a tool of social control and to establish good and bad behavior or deviant behavior and its consequences, such as prohibitions, commands, penalties, and compensation.

One of the benefits of social control that can be obtained is that legal institutions cooperate with other institutions in carrying out social control, and these legal institutions are passive, meaning they adapt to the social conditions in society. Therefore, the function of law as a tool of social control is greatly influenced by law enforcers and legal regulations.

Legal sociology, especially legislative sociology or law-making, can help explain current laws and their impact on society. According to Podgorecki, a sociologist from Poland, these limitations occur because lawmakers are reluctant to consult social science experts. A good piece of legislation should be based on practical studies conducted by social science experts and legal sociologists, in particular.<sup>21</sup>

As Jeremy Bentham also said, "the greatest happiness for the greatest number" is a goal that must be realized in the making of laws in order to achieve "the true good of the community." Bentham's study, according to Satjipto Rahardjo, regarding law-making has moved from legislative technicalities to discussions within the broader framework of social life, where the measures and formats used are not solely based on rationality and procedural logic but rather on sociological entries, which include:<sup>22</sup>

- 1) the social origins of the Law;
- 2) revealing the motives behind the creation of the Law;
- 3) seeing the making of laws as a sediment of conflicts of power and interests of its society;
- 4) the composition of the legislative body and its sociological implications;
- 5) discussing the relationship between the quality and quantity of laws made and the social environment in a certain period;
- 6) the target behavior that needs to be regulated and changed;
- 7) consequences, both intended and unintended.

#### D. Conclusion

Based on the above explanation, it can be concluded that Law Number 19 of 2019 supports the supervisory board because it is deemed necessary for legal reform so that the prevention and eradication of corruption can be carried out effectively. The establishment of this supervisory board is to oversee and control the implementation of the duties and authority

---

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.,

<sup>20</sup> <file:///C:/Users/Personal/Downloads/5127-13372-1-SM.pdf>, diakses tanggal 13 Januari 2025 Pukul 09.50 WIT

<sup>21</sup> <file:///C:/Users/Personal/Downloads/PERUBAHAN%20UU%20KPK%20DALAM%20PERSPEKTIF%20SOSIOL%20OGI%20HUKUM.pdf>, diakses tanggal 13 Januari 2025 Pukul 12.30 WIT

<sup>22</sup> Ibid.,



of the KPK, thereby reducing the potential for abuse of power. The existence of legal reforms in the laws regulating the KPK, which require actions taken by the KPK in combating corruption to be based on the approval of the supervisory board, makes it difficult to carry out its duties, thus raising questions about the KPK's independence. Furthermore, because the supervisory board also has significant authority and is part of the internal organizational structure of the KPK, its independence is also in question. The supervisory board is also being questioned. The supervisory board, which has significant authority, is also questioned regarding the institution that will oversee it later.

Law No. 19 of 2019 concerning the KPK, actually experiences interpretation in the field of law, especially in the field of constitutional law, because it will affect the performance of the KPK in carrying out its duties and functions, meaning that the independence of the KPK will actually be measured by the Supervisory Board. Apart from the Supervisory Board, when related to the study of legal sociology, there are people who carry out tasks but remain obedient and compliant to those in higher positions. The system of control over the implementation of KPK's duties is actually determined by the Supervisory Board, which holds a higher position compared to the KPK leadership.

## References

- Andika Adhyaksa. *Doktrin Hukum: Perspektif Belaka atau Menjadi Sumber Hukum yang Relevan*, De Jure : Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Hukum. Volume 5 Nomor 1. 2024.
- Arman Tjoneng, Christin Septina Basani, Novalita Sidabutar, Jurnal Esensi Hukum, Menguji Kewenangan Dewan Pengawas Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi Dalam Pemberian Izin Penggeledahan Sebagai Tindakan Merintang Proses Penyidikan. (Obstruction Of Justice). Volume 2 No. 2 Bulan Desember Tahun 2020 E-ISSN: 2761-2982 | P-ISSN: 2716 <file:///C:/Users/Personal/Downloads/35-Article%20Text-238-1-10-20201231>
- Cris Septiani. *Dewan Pengawas dalam Undang-Undang Nomor 19 Tahun 2019 Tentang Perubahan Kedua Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 30 Tahun 2002*. Jurnal Jurist-Diction. Volume 4 Nomor 2. 2021.
- Faissal Malik, Dkk. *Pendidikan Karakter Anti Korupsi Bagi Kalangan Remaja dalam Upaya Dini Memberantas Tindak Pidana Korupsi*. Journal of Human and Education. Volume 4 Nomor 4. 2024.
- Faruq, Dkk. *Kedudukan Dewan Pengawas KPK Terhadap Eksistensi KPK dalam Pemberantasan Korupsi di Indonesia*, Jurnal Simbur Cahaya. Volume 29 Nomor 2. 2022 <file:///C:/Users/Personal/Downloads/5127-13372-1-SM.pdf> , diakses tanggal 13 Januari 2025 Pukul 09.50 WIT
- <file:///C:/Users/Personal/Downloads/PERUBAHAN%20UU%20KPK%20DALAM%20PERSPEKTIF%20SOSIOLOGI%20HUKUM.pdf> diakses tanggal 12 Januari 2025 Pukul 15.00 WIT
- <file:///C:/Users/Personal/Downloads/PERUBAHAN%20UU%20KPK%20DALAM%20PERSPEKTIF%20SOSIOLOGI%20HUKUM.pdf>, diakses tanggal 13 Januari 2025 Pukul 12.30 WIT
- <https://www.metrojambi.com/kolom/13521863/Balada-KPK-Dalam-Perspektif-Sosiologi-Hukum>, diakses tanggal 13 Januari 2025 Pukul 08.55 WIT

Ikhwan Fahrojih. Hukum Acara Pidana Korupsi. Malang: Setara Press. 2016.

M. Ali Imron. Agus Surono, Kewenangan Dewan Pengawas KPK Dalam memberi Izin Penyadapan. National Conference on Law. Volume 2 Nomor 1. 2020.

Sulani, J., Malik, F., & Anshar, A. Analisis Pertimbangan Hukum Hakim Dalam Putusan Pengadilan Tindak Pidana Korupsi Pada Tingkatan Pengadilan Yang Berbeda (Studi Putusan Perkara Tipikor Dana Desa Tuguis Kabupaten Halmahera Utara Tahun 2022). *Khairun Law Journal*. Volume 7 Nomor 2. 2024. 121-135. doi:<https://doi.org/10.33387/klj.v7i2.7609>

Undang- Undang Nomor 19 Tahun 2019 Tentang Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi.

Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945

Vania Dwi Zuhra, Jurnal Ilmiah, Analisis Kewenangan Dewan Pengawas Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (KPK) Dalam Penyidikan Tindak Pidana Korupsi Menurut Undang- Undang Nomor 19 Tahun 2019. Jurnal Universitas Mataram. 2021. [https://fh.unram.ac.id/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Vania-Dwi-Zuhra\\_D1A018279.pdf](https://fh.unram.ac.id/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Vania-Dwi-Zuhra_D1A018279.pdf)

Zainal Arifin Mochtar. *Independensi Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi Pasca Undang-Undang Nomor 19 Tahun 2019*. Jurnal Konstitusi. Volume 18 Nomor 2. 2021.