


The Function of State Administrative Courts in Supporting Good Government Free From Corruption

Mabsuti¹, Muidatul Fithroh², Sofiatul Anfal³, Intan Tri Mulyani⁴, M. Farhan Aishwar Fasya⁵,
Ilman Ibrahim⁶

Faculty of Law, Primagraha University, Serang-Banten

Article Info	ABSTRACT
Keywords: Justice, State Administration, Government, Corruption.	The State Administrative Court (PTUN) holds a strategic role in promoting a transparent, accountable, and corruption-free government. As a judicial mechanism to review the legality of state administrative decisions (KTUN), PTUN serves as an essential instrument for ensuring transparency, accountability, and legal certainty—core pillars of good governance. Additionally, PTUN contributes to anti-corruption efforts by addressing abuses of power within bureaucratic decision-making. Despite its importance, PTUN's effectiveness is hampered by several challenges, including low public legal awareness, limited jurisdictional reach, and insufficient integration with national anti-corruption enforcement bodies. Strengthening PTUN's institutional capacity, reforming the administrative justice system, and enhancing inter-agency collaboration are necessary steps to empower PTUN as a more effective actor in the fight against corruption. This article explores the role of PTUN in supporting good governance, identifies key obstacles to its optimal performance, and offers strategic recommendations to strengthen its contribution to a clean, law-abiding government. Ultimately, PTUN should be positioned as a vital component of Indonesia's long-term governance reform agenda.
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INTRODUCTION

The State Administrative Court (PTUN) is very important to maintain justice and legality in state government operations. The PTUN is mostly tasked with examining decisions of state administrative officials that are considered detrimental to the rights of citizens or legal entities as a result of unlawful administrative actions. The PTUN is one of the strategic oversight institutions in good governance to ensure that government operations are carried out transparently, accountably, and free from corruption. To build a clean and integrated government, these principles are very important, especially in efforts to eradicate corruption, which is still a major problem in Indonesia (Asshiddiqie: 2014).

A number of previous studies may have discussed the role of the PTUN in enforcing administrative justice, but the focus is still limited to supporting a non-corrupt government. Most studies focus on the normative legal aspects but are not associated with better methods to overcome corruption or improve the quality of governance. This shows that there are still

gaps or deficiencies in the literature that encourage research that studies how PTUN resolution can improve the integrity of governance and suppress corrupt practices at the state administration level (Hamzah: 2015).

Corruption continues to be a major problem hindering progress and good governance effective in Indonesia. When government officials abuse their authority to make administrative decisions, it often causes injustice and damages public trust. The State Administrative Court (PTUN), as an institution that measures state administrative decisions, is very important in this context. PTUN has the legal authority to cancel decisions that are not in accordance with procedures and are detrimental to certain parties. Therefore, strengthening PTUN is considered an important part of efforts to realize good governance and free from corruption. This study aims to fill the PTUN course assignment by analyzing the function of PTUN as a guardian of the principles of good governance and as a control instrument in eradicating corruption, so that it is expected to provide theoretical and practical contributions in strengthening the state administrative justice system in Indonesia.

METODE

This study uses the Observation method combined with literature study, namely by reviewing various legal literature, laws and regulations, and court decisions to deeply understand the function of the State Administrative Court (PTUN) in supporting the principles of good governance and efforts to eradicate corruption. This approach was chosen because it is able to systematically and comprehensively describe how PTUN plays a role as an institution that controls government administrative actions so that they remain within the legal corridor, transparent, and accountable. By combining theoretical studies and analysis of legal practices, this study is expected to provide a complete picture of PTUN's contribution to creating a clean and responsible government.

RESULTS AND RESEARCH

This research was conducted through direct observation at the State Administrative Court (PTUN) Serang in April 2025. The research location is in the PTUN Serang office environment, Banten. In addition to observation, data was also obtained through literature studies of PTUN decisions and relevant legal literature.

Observed Aspects	Observation Results	Interpretation
Certainty and Legal Protection of PTUN	PTUN Serang accepts and processes lawsuits against KTUN which are detrimental to the public.	Demonstrates the important role of the PTUN in providing access to administrative justice.
Accountability of State Apparatus	Accountability of State Apparatus There is a PTUN decision that annuls an official's decision because it was proven to have violated administrative procedures.	PTUN encourages transparency and accountability of state officials.

Observed Aspects	Observation Results	Interpretation
Testing the Validity of KTUN	The PTUN actively tests the validity of the KTUN with the principles of legality and good governance.	The PTUN is a legal bulwark for the community against arbitrary administrative actions.
Obstacles to Public Understanding	The low number of cases received shows that the public still lacks understanding of the function of the PTUN.	The public has not optimally utilized the PTUN as a means of administrative legal protection.
Integration with Anti-Corruption System	The lack of coordination with the Corruption Eradication Committee (KPK) has resulted in a breakdown in the handling of administrative violations and criminal acts of corruption.	There is a need to strengthen institutional synergy to eradicate corruption comprehensively.

The Role of PTUN in Realizing Good Government

1. Realizing Legal Certainty and Protection

The State Administrative Court (PTUN) plays an important role in maintaining legal stability and protection. PTUN examines and decides state administrative disputes to provide justice and legal certainty. Thus, people can file lawsuits against state administrative decisions that are considered invalid or violate their rights. In addition, PTUN functions to protect the public and state administrative officials legally. Thus, PTUN has the ability to ensure that officials (Hakim: 2012), state administration act in accordance with the law and do not abuse their power. This can increase public trust in the government and state apparatus. PTUN not only guarantees legal certainty but also increases government transparency and accountability. Thus, PTUN can ensure that state administrative decisions are made in a clear and accountable manner (Marbun: 2018).

2. Encouraging State Apparatus Accountability

The PTUN helps improve the accountability of state apparatus by exercising legal control over state administrative officials. This allows the PTUN to ensure that state administrative officials act in accordance with the law and do not abuse their power (Atmosudirdjo: 2010). This can increase public trust in the government and state apparatus. By testing the legitimacy of unlawful decisions, the PTUN increases the accountability of state apparatus. This mechanism encourages public officials to follow bureaucratic ethics and laws (Amalia: 2021). In addition, the PTUN is tasked with increasing the legal awareness of state administrative officials. Thus, the PTUN can ensure that state administrative officials understand their rights and obligations in carrying out their ranks, which results in a higher level of state administrative accountability. The PTUN is also tasked with imposing sanctions on state administrative officials who abuse their power to encourage state apparatus accountability. Thus, the

PTUN can ensure that state administrative officials are responsible for their actions (Adji: 2016)

3. Testing the Validity of State Administrative Decisions

Testing the validity of State Administrative Decisions aims to ensure that the decisions of officials administration in accordance with the law and the principles of good governance. This process protects the rights of the community while ensuring accountability in the implementation of government (Rachmad: 2019). State administrative decisions can be tested by the PTUN because of its competence, so that the PTUN can ensure that the decision is in accordance with the law and does not violate the rights of the community (Wahyono: 2019). Testing the validity of state administrative decisions by the PTUN can help prevent abuse of power by state administrative officials.

In addition, the PTUN functions to provide legal certainty to the community and state administrative officials. Thus, the PTUN has the ability to ensure that state administrative decisions are in accordance with the law and do not violate the rights of the community (Manan: 2020). This can increase public trust in the government and state apparatus. The PTUN is also responsible for ensuring that state administrative decisions are made in the right manner and in accordance with the law, so that the PTUN can ensure that state administrative decisions are in accordance with the law and do not violate the rights of the community (Hamzah: 2022).

PTUN in the Perspective of Corruption Eradication

The State Administrative Court (PTUN) is a judicial institution that has the authority to examine, decide, and resolve disputes in the field of state administration, especially between citizens or legal entities and state administrative officials. Although the PTUN does not handle corruption cases directly like the KPK or corruption courts, the role it plays in eradicating corruption is very significant and structural. The PTUN functions as the last bastion in maintaining the integrity of the state administration process, with its authority to cancel administrative decisions that are contrary to the law. The PTUN contributes indirectly to the eradication of corruption by:

1. Canceling administrative decisions

The PTUN can annul administrative decisions involving bribery or nepotism. Important decisions such as employee recruitment, business permits, or partner appointments are often made in bureaucratic practices due to family relationships, personal closeness, or compensation. Such decisions violate the principle of meritocracy and undermine an effective system of government. Administrative decisions can be annulled by the PTUN in a lawsuit process if they are found to violate the law or procedures. Basically, this action prevents corruption in the bureaucratic system from becoming legal. To maintain justice and legal certainty and ensure that every administrative decision does not exceed the authority of state administrative officials (Nugroho: 2025), administrative decisions can be annulled by the aggrieved party if they are considered legally flawed or contrary to laws and regulations (Ministry of Home Affairs: 2024).

2. Prevent state losses

Strict budget oversight and law enforcement against irregularities allows the state to avoid financial losses. These steps are very important to ensure that state money is used efficiently and openly (Sari: 2023). The PTUN prevents state losses by canceling administrative decisions that are not in accordance with the law. Administrative decisions that violate regulations often cause the state to lose money or lose potential revenue. One example is granting a natural resource management permit to an unqualified party, or making a decision on the procurement of goods or services that violates the principles of openness and fair competition. If there is a formal or substantial legal defect, the PTUN can cancel the decision. In situations like this, the judicial role of the PTUN is very important to prevent the state from experiencing further losses and to provide a deterrent effect on officials who do not comply with the law (Sudarsono: 2022).

3. Check and balance system against unclean bureaucratic practices

PTUN is included in the system of checks and balances to overcome unclean bureaucratic practices. If only the legislature or internal supervisory institutions are responsible for supervising the executive, it is not enough in a democratic constitutional system. The judiciary must have a supervisory system that can assess the legality of administrative actions. The PTUN carries out this task by being a place for legal entities or the public to file objections to actions by state officials that violate their rights. The PTUN strengthens the principles of transparency and accountability in government by providing the public with access to the judicial process. It also ensures that every administrative decision can be tested legally (Suryadi: 2021).

PTUN not only has these functions, but also strengthens the supremacy of law in carrying out government administration. The PTUN not only resolves disputes between citizens and government officials, but also sets ethical and legal standards in administrative decision-making. Every PTUN decision that overturns an invalid administrative decision becomes an important precedent for improving governance. This creates an environment that encourages public officials to be smarter, more honest, and more accountable for their actions.

Therefore, PTUN plays an important role in improving the structure and practices government, although not at the forefront of corruption eradication like criminal law enforcement agencies. PTUN is an important part of the national integrity system to eradicate corruption because of its contribution in canceling decisions resulting from bribery and nepotism practices, preventing state losses, and improving the bureaucratic oversight system.

Obstacles and Challenges

1. Lack of Public Understanding of PTUN

Often, efforts to resolve disputes related to government administration are hampered by the low level of public understanding of the State Administrative Court (PTUN). In order for the public to optimize the function of this institution, they must understand their rights in the context of administration and procedures related to the PTUN. The public has not used the authority of the State Administrative Court (PTUN) to assess government policies. On the other hand, members of the public more often hold demonstrations to voice their aspirations. According to Irfan Mawardi, author of the

book Paradigma Baru PTUN: Respon Peradilan Administrasi terhadap Demokratisasi, the number of cases handled by the PTUN is still low when compared to other court institutions. The PTUN only handles two thousand cases each year. Irfan said that the large number of cases submitted to the PTUN is a challenge for the progress of democracy in Indonesia. This shows that the Indonesian people have not used the PTUN as well as possible to achieve their goals. The PTUN is intended to test government policies, accountability, and transparency, according to the law.

2. Limitation of Authority

The State Administrative Court makes broader efforts to create a clean and authoritarian government. In addition, all forms of power in society must be minimized. This is a problem that covers broad and fundamental aspects of government, and only court decisions cannot solve it. Political will is needed from all parties to resolve this problem because it is very fundamental and broad. In relation to the substance of the AP Law, the form of PTUN supervision has changed. There are three main elements discussed in supervision: authentication elements, positive fictitious decisions, and expansion of protection objects in cases where state administrative officials carry out authentication. The State Administrative Court (PTUN) does not have many permits to support good governance and free from corruption. PTUN can examine and decide on settlements related to state administrative decisions that are detrimental to the community, but PTUN does not have the authority to carry out corruption crimes directly. Law enforcement institutions that have more authority to handle corruption crimes. After being enacted, Law Number 30 of 2014 (also known as the State Administration Law) is a material law of the state administrative court system. This provides greater legal protection for the people against arbitrary actions or supervision of power by the government. Government officials and bodies, who carry out actions and make decisions, are protected by law and are under the supervision of judges.

3. Lack of Integration with the Corruption Eradication System

The effectiveness of eradicating corruption, especially in cases related to with state administration activities, influenced by the lack of integration between the State Court Administration (PTUN) and law enforcement agencies such as the KPK. However, PTUN has an important role in preparing state administration that can be related to corrupt practices. In handling cases ranging from administrative to criminal law, effective integration can help in handling cases comprehensively. Although the KPK tries to prevent, limiting action to significant cases causes public dissatisfaction. The UN Convention Against Corruption and the KPK Law state that the eradication of corruption must be carried out comprehensively, including prevention, action, and public participation; this also requires cross-agency cooperation, including PTUN.

Corruption is defined as a violation of the economic and social rights of citizens, which characterized by a reduction in the economic and social functions provided by the state or companies that play a role in it. Therefore, the goal of eradicating corruption must be to restore conditions damaged by corruption. The goal of rehabilitation and reconstruction can be achieved optimally by returning assets. In this case, returning assets is not included in the

category of punishment because it is a way to repair and reconstruct the economic and social functions that have been damaged by corruptors. When it comes to political corruption, the gaps that must be rehabilitated are clearly wider. Things like this have not been seen by the corruption eradication system in Indonesia.

CONCLUSION

The State Administrative Court (PTUN) has a significant strategic role in support clean, accountable, and corruption-free governance. PTUN oversees state administrative decisions that have the potential to violate the law or harm the public. PTUN is an important tool in the government bureaucratic control and balance system because its functions include testing the validity of government decisions, providing legal protection, and encouraging accountability of state officials. However, the PTUN has not been completely successful because it is faced with several obstacles. constraints. These include the lack of public understanding of the role of the PTUN, limited authority to handle corruption cases directly, and lack of institutional integration with anti-corruption institutions such as the KPK. Therefore, the PTUN needs strengthening in structure, authority, and cross-institutional collaboration in order to contribute optimally to governance.

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