



The ambiguity of the prosecutor's position in the prosecution process as part of the executive branch

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Abstract

The proposal for aspiration funds is regulated in Article 3 of the House of Representatives Regulation Number 4 of 2015 concerning Procedures for Proposing Electoral District Development Programs (P2DP), namely: "Aspiration funds can be proposed by individual members of the DPR or jointly proposed by being integrated into the national development program in the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget. However, the distribution of aspiration funds was not in accordance with the Aceh Government Working Meeting (RKPA) proposal which was passed into the Aceh Revenue and Expenditure Qanun (APBA), so that further supervision is needed on the management of the aspiration funds. This study aims to explain how the form of accountability in the management of the aspirations of the Aceh people's representative council. The method used in this study is empirical juridical, by determining the research population, including the Budget Agency of the Aceh People's Legislative Assembly, the Aceh Government Budget Team, and Non-Governmental Organizations. The results of the study show that the management of aspiration funds by the Aceh People's Representative Council (DPRA) demonstrates the importance of accountability in securing the use of public budgets. DPRA is responsible for proposing and ensuring the use of aspiration funds that are effective and in accordance with community aspirations. Even though there are steps to increase accountability, such as transparency, responsibility, and community participation, there are still challenges in maintaining the transparency and efficiency of the management of these funds. Suggestions put forward to improve the effectiveness of managing the DPRA's aspiration funds, a number of actions can be taken. First, concrete steps are needed to ensure information disclosure regarding the use of aspiration funds. The DPRA needs to develop a mechanism that makes it easier for the public to access information and oversee the management of these funds. Second, the responsibilities of related parties must be emphasized.

Keywords: ambiguity, executive, prosecutor's office

Introduction

The Prosecutor's Office is a state institution that plays a crucial role in upholding the law and providing legal protection to the public. As part of the judicial power, its presence is vital in ensuring that governance is conducted in accordance with the established legal framework. The function of the Prosecutor's Office in nurturing and delivering a sense of justice to the public is of utmost importance, especially in maintaining security, order, and legal certainty in society. In carrying out its duties, the Prosecutor's Office must maintain a high level of independence and integrity to effectively handle various complex and diverse legal cases. Collaboration with other institutions, both within and outside the executive branch, is also necessary to enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement and corruption eradication.

Therefore, the presence of the Prosecutor's Office as part of the judicial power is crucial in ensuring that Indonesia functions as a rule-of-law state that provides justice and legal protection to its entire population. The preservation of the rule of law is ensured by the presence of an independent judiciary. Improvements in the nation's situation, which has changed for the better, must be encouraged. Individuals who work diligently, can be trusted, and prioritize the common good are essential for the leadership of this nation.

The professionalism of law enforcement officers who are willing to work hard, be honest, and act without self-interest is the solution to the proliferation of crime. This principle also applies in international courts in response to the

development of global crimes. Public trust in international justice is currently quite low, as evidenced by the prevalence of protests in courtrooms, vigilantism, and the numerous complaints submitted to the oversight bodies of relevant legal institutions^[1].

This phenomenon is a result of the malfunctioning of the judicial system caused by the system and its users. Legal enforcement independence will prevent the abuse of how justice and law enforcement are utilized by a specific government to hold power. The performance and behavior of the prosecution, particularly the performance and behavior of the prosecution, often become a matter of public interest.^[2]

All judicial institutions around the world, whether in the East or the West, did not exist in isolation at the time of their establishment. This indicates that a prosecutor assigned a case at that time could not escape the influence of the authorities in their vicinity, especially the king or other rulers who delegated the case. In other words, it is generally recognized that the judiciary was originally understood within the jurisdiction of the king's authority (the executive)^[3].

The Indonesian Attorney General's Office (Kejaksaan R.I.) is a state institution that exercises state authority, particularly in the area of prosecution. The Attorney General's Office is led by the Attorney General, who is selected by and accountable to the President, and it is an authorized body in law enforcement and justice. State authority includes the positions of the Attorney General's

Office, High Prosecutors, and District Prosecutors, especially in the field of prosecution, all of which function as an inseparable unit^[4].

As stipulated in Law Number 11 of 2021 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2021 concerning the Republic of Indonesia Prosecutor's Office, Article 1 describes the role of the Prosecutor's Office as "an institution whose functions are related to judicial power organized by the state, in the field of disclosure and other authorities based on the law." Furthermore, in Article 2, paragraph (1), it states, "The Prosecutor's Office, in carrying out its functions related to judicial power, is conducted independently."

The Republic of Indonesia's Attorney General's Office exists as a body related to judicial power and is tasked with prosecuting cases (*dominus litis*) within the framework of Indonesia's constitution. The Attorney General, who is selected by and accountable to the President, is the institutional head of the prosecution, and it operates under the executive authority. It is clear that the role of the Attorney General's Office in the Indonesian State Administration System, particularly in the state's law enforcement system, is problematic considering the state's judicial power^[5].

The issue that often arises in practice is the ambiguity of the position of the Republic of Indonesia's Attorney General's Office (*Kejaksaan Agung*) in the prosecution process as part of the executive authority. However, this institution should ideally be under the jurisdiction of the judiciary, as stipulated in Article 24, paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution, which states that judicial power is an independent authority. This condition raises questions about the extent of the independence of the Attorney General's Office in carrying out its role as an objective and neutral law enforcement institution.

Furthermore, the Republic of Indonesia's Attorney General's Office is a strategically important institution in law enforcement in Indonesia, particularly in the prosecution of criminal offenders. In addition to prosecution, the Attorney General's Office also has a responsibility to provide legal advice to the government to avoid legal violations. Nevertheless, the ambiguity of its position raises concerns about potential executive pressure in the prosecution process, which could threaten the institution's independence in performing its duties.

Therefore, concrete and systematic efforts are needed to address the issue of ambiguity in the position of the Republic of Indonesia's Attorney General's Office in the prosecution process as part of the executive authority. Clear and consistent understanding of the role and function of the Attorney General's Office as part of the judiciary, as well as adequate protection of its independence, is required to enable it to carry out its tasks and functions effectively and efficiently while maintaining the credibility and integrity of the institution.

The Attorney General's Office not only exists but also performs its duties and functions as the State Attorney alongside its crucial role in the prosecution process (*dominus litis*). The Prosecutor's Office Law establishes that the responsibilities and authorities of the State Attorney General generally include acting as the representative of the state or federal government both inside and outside the courts in civil and administrative state affairs. State attorneys have the same legal service capabilities as

professional lawyers, including the ability to provide legal assistance to their clients, whether the state or government, in other legal areas. As Public Prosecutors, the Attorney General has internal and external responsibilities. Law enforcement responsibilities, the provision of legal services, legal advice, and other legal actions are examples of external functions. Internal functions are managerial tasks aimed at ensuring that the responsibilities and authority of *Jamdatun*, Deputy Attorney General for Civil and State Administration Affairs, are carried out as effectively as possible.

The role of the prosecution as the State Attorney clearly interferes with its authority to carry out tasks related to judicial power, especially in the prosecution of cases. The prosecution acts as a government component that can be one of the factors that led the government to boldly include the prosecution in the executive branch. To maintain the independence of the dualistic position of the Attorney General's Office in Indonesia, the position of the prosecution itself may be challenging. The possibility of ambiguity in the prosecution's position may increase with complex conditions and changes in the judicial work environment, including the complexity and changes in rules and technology^[6].

The word "ambiguous" is defined as having "more than one, sometimes causing doubt, ambiguity, ambiguity, and so on, or having a dual meaning" in the Indonesian Dictionary^[7]. This word also has the same definition in Dutch and French, which is confusing, even though it has an ambiguous phrase for Latin terminology. In simple terms, something confusing and imprecise is often referred to using the word "ambiguous." From the perspective of cause-and-effect variables, ambiguous sentences encompass three components, namely syntactic, morphological, and structural^[8].

Ambiguity can make it less clear that the data obtained through disclosure is accurate and consistent. Additionally, ambiguity leads to stress and decreased job satisfaction. Therefore, it can be concluded that ambiguity in this situation can also make internal auditors less concerned about prosecutorial independence^[9].

In practical terms, the role of the Attorney General's Office in law enforcement related to case handling is seen as an instrument of the ruling authority, rather than as an executor of state power, to prosecute residents or the public. Martin Basiang claims that tight public oversight is not entirely justified given the legal status of the Attorney General's Office as an executive branch office that conducts prosecutions^[10].

The executive branch indeed oversees the Attorney General's Office, which should be kept distinct. This can hinder law enforcement prosecution strategies. The executive and judicial branches of government are no longer separate. In the end, there is mutual interaction between the institutions that results in a confusing categorization, even beyond the realms of the judiciary and executive.

Based on the above explanation, it is deemed necessary to conduct research on the legal foundation in a thesis titled "Ambiguity in the Position of the Prosecutor's Office in the Prosecution Process as Part of the Executive Authority."

Research Method

This research employs a qualitative research method. Qualitative research is an objective study aimed at

understanding events in social conditions, prioritizing in-depth communication processes between researchers and the observed events. The research approach in this study uses a normative juridical approach, which focuses on what is written in legal regulations (law in books) or law conceptualized as a standard of human behavior deemed appropriate.^[11]

Discussion

The Prosecutor's Office Becomes Part of the Executive

This research uses a qualitative research method. Qualitative research is an objective study aimed at understanding events in social conditions, prioritizing in-depth communication processes between researchers and the observed events. The research approach in this study uses a normative juridical approach, which focuses on what is written in legal regulations (law in books) or law conceptualized as a standard of human behavior deemed appropriate.

Ambiguity or lack of clarity in this context can arise because the Indonesian Attorney General's Office has different functions compared to other executive departments. The Attorney General's Office has a more independent role in carrying out its duties as a law enforcement agency, which not only serves as a public prosecutor but also as legal counsel for the government and other state institutions. The Attorney General's Office also has a role in safeguarding the interests of the state and the public in the implementation of the law, as well as in combating corruption and transnational crimes.

However, the Attorney General's Office is still under the authority and responsibility of the President as the head of state and government. The Attorney General's Office must carry out its duties and authority in accordance with the policies and directions of the President.

It is important to note that in carrying out its duties, the Attorney General's Office must be independent and neutral. The Attorney General's Office must ensure that the policies and actions taken are in accordance with the law and not influenced by political interests or the interests of specific groups. The Attorney General's Office must also guarantee the protection of human rights in every legal action taken.

In practice, the Indonesian Attorney General's Office has demonstrated its ability to carry out its duties independently and professionally. The Attorney General's Office has successfully prosecuted and convicted many criminal offenders, including officials involved in corruption. This demonstrates that the Attorney General's Office can stand above political interests and perform its role as a law enforcement agency effectively.

Furthermore, the Indonesian Attorney General's Office also has internal and external oversight mechanisms to ensure that its duties and authorities are carried out professionally and independently. Internal mechanisms include oversight by the Attorney General and his subordinates over all activities under their purview, while external mechanisms include oversight by the Attorney General Commission and the Judicial Commission.

The Attorney General Commission has the task of providing recommendations to the President regarding the appointment of the Attorney General and Prosecutors and providing oversight of the performance of the Indonesian Attorney General's Office. Meanwhile, the Judicial Commission is responsible for overseeing the ethics and

behavior of prosecutors and ensuring the independence of the Attorney General's Office in carrying out its duties.

Additionally, the Indonesian Attorney General's Office must adhere to the principles of good governance and transparency in carrying out its duties. The Attorney General's Office must provide sufficient access to information to the public about its legal actions and provide clear accountability for the policies and actions taken.

In summary, although the Indonesian Attorney General's Office is part of the executive branch, it has an independent and neutral role in carrying out its duties as a law enforcement agency. The Attorney General's Office must ensure that its duties and authorities are carried out in accordance with the law and are not influenced by political interests or the interests of specific groups. The Attorney General's Office must also maintain independence and transparency in carrying out its duties and adhere to the principles of good governance and internal and external oversight.

As part of the state authority, the Attorney General's Office must have a clear position in the government structure. Therefore, in the Indonesian governance system, the Attorney General's Office is regulated as an executive institution.

This stems from the principle of the separation of powers (trias politica) adopted by Indonesia. In this principle, state authority is divided into three branches: the legislative, executive, and judicial branches, each of which functions separately but oversees and balances each other.

The principle of the separation of powers, or trias politica, is one of the fundamental principles of democratic governance adopted by Indonesia. In this system, the legislative branch has the function of making laws, the executive branch is responsible for implementing state policies, and the judicial branch plays a role in administering justice. Each branch has clear and separate duties but must still oversee and balance each other to create a balance in the governance system. This principle also aims to prevent the abuse of power and arbitrary actions by one branch of government against another.

In the context of the Attorney General's Office, its placement as part of the executive branch should not affect its independence in carrying out its duties and authorities as a law enforcement agency. Instead, the existence of the Attorney General's Office as part of the executive branch must still adhere to the principles of the separation of powers and independence in carrying out its duties to prevent the abuse of power or interference from other branches of government.

The role of the Attorney General's Office as part of the executive branch must always consider the principle of the separation of powers or trias politica. Therefore, the Attorney General's Office must maintain its independence in carrying out its duties and authorities as a law enforcement institution and should not be influenced by the policies or pressures from the executive branch. Despite its position as part of the executive branch, the Attorney General's Office still has an important role as a law enforcement institution responsible for upholding justice and legal certainty in the country. Therefore, the Attorney General's Office must carry out its duties and authorities professionally and independently, without any intervention from other authorities, including the executive branch. In this regard, the role of the Attorney General's Office as part of the

executive branch must still be under the appropriate supervision and control of the judicial branch to ensure that the Attorney General's Office can carry out its duties independently and in accordance with the applicable law.

The Indonesian Attorney General's Office is regulated as part of the executive branch because of its primary functions related to law enforcement and the implementation of government policies in the field of law. In addition, the Attorney General's Office must cooperate with other institutions within the executive.

In addition, the Attorney General's Office also has the authority to provide legal considerations to the government regarding legal policies to be implemented. This is important for maintaining legal certainty and ensuring that government policies comply with the applicable law.

However, the existence of the Attorney General's Office as part of the executive branch also raises the potential for conflicts of interest. Therefore, the Attorney General's Office must maintain its independence and avoid interference from any party, whether from the executive branch or other institutions.

In order to safeguard the independence of the Attorney General's Office, the Commission on Prosecution Oversight has been established in Indonesia. It is responsible for supervising and ensuring that the institution operates professionally and independently. Additionally, the Attorney General's Office must work transparently and be accountable in carrying out its duties, making its actions subject to scrutiny.

The theory that can serve as the basis for the inclusion of the Attorney General's Office in the executive branch is the theory of the separation of powers (*trias politica*) as articulated by Montesquieu. According to this theory, the state's power should be divided into three distinct branches: the legislative, executive, and judicial branches, each with different functions and authorities.

The legislative branch is responsible for making laws, the executive branch is responsible for implementing the laws and formulating state policies, while the judicial branch is responsible for upholding the law and resolving legal disputes.

In the context of the Attorney General's Office, its inclusion in the executive branch is based on its functions related to law enforcement and the implementation of government policies in the field of law. The Attorney General's Office must collaborate with other institutions within the executive to resolve legal cases and provide legal considerations on policies to be implemented by the government.

However, it is important for the Attorney General's Office to maintain its independence in order to work professionally and objectively in carrying out its duties. Therefore, the Attorney General's Office must continue to adhere to the principles of justice, transparency, accountability, and independence in performing its role as part of the executive.

My opinion regarding the Attorney General's Office being part of the executive is that it can create ambiguity in its position within the prosecution process. As we know, the Attorney General's Office plays a crucial role in law enforcement and providing legal protection to the public. However, as part of the executive, the Attorney General's Office is also dependent on the executive authority, which has the power to appoint prosecutors and determine prosecution priorities.

This can lead to the potential for political interference in the prosecution process that should be carried out independently by the Attorney General's Office. Furthermore, the Attorney General's Office, as part of the executive, may face challenges in carrying out its duties effectively and independently due to political interests and government pressures.

In this regard, I believe that ideally, the Attorney General's Office should have an independent position separate from the executive and have sufficient authority to carry out its prosecution processes. This way, the Attorney General's Office can be more effective in upholding the law and providing legal protection to the public.

However, this viewpoint is not entirely accurate because, in practice, the Attorney General's Office is not merely a part of the executive. Although structurally, the Attorney General's Office is under the authority and responsibility of the President, its primary function is in law enforcement, which falls under the domain of the judicial branch.

As a public prosecutor, the Attorney General's Office has the authority and obligation to prosecute criminal offenders in court. This authority is granted based on Law Number 11 of 2021 concerning the Attorney General's Office of the Republic of Indonesia. Therefore, the Attorney General's Office must work independently and not be bound by the interests or influences of others, including political interests. In carrying out its duties, the Attorney General's Office must strike a balance between the interests of the state and the rights of individuals. This is not an easy task, as conflicts often arise between the interests of the state and the interests of individuals, which must be carefully considered. Therefore, in-depth knowledge of the law and professional ethics, as well as a high level of integrity, is required in carrying out its responsibilities.

In this context, the Attorney General's Office should be viewed as an independent institution responsible for carrying out its duties. Regardless of its position as part of the executive, the Attorney General's Office must fulfill its obligations as a judicial institution standing alongside the judiciary. Therefore, it is essential to maintain the independence of the Attorney General's Office and prevent interference from other parties, allowing the institution to carry out its duties with professionalism and high integrity.

1. The Effectiveness of the Functions of the Republic of Indonesia's Prosecutor's Office as Part of the Executive Authority

In general, the presence of the Attorney General's Office as part of the executive branch in Indonesia has proven to be quite effective in performing its role as a law enforcement institution. The Republic of Indonesia's Attorney General's Office has successfully handled numerous criminal cases and convicted offenders, including public officials involved in corruption. This demonstrates that the Attorney General's Office possesses a strong capability in executing its duties as a law enforcement agency.

However, on the other hand, the presence of the Attorney General's Office as part of the executive has also sparked some criticism and debate. Some critics argue that the Attorney General's inclusion in the executive structure may compromise its independence and neutrality as a law enforcement entity. For instance, political influence or government interests can impact the decisions and actions of

the Attorney General's Office, particularly in cases involving public officials or national interests.

Furthermore, the Attorney General's Office's dependence on the government and the political policies it adopts can affect its performance and independence. This is especially noticeable in the context of changes in political policies and changes in government leadership that can influence the direction and policies of the Attorney General's Office.

Nonetheless, the Republic of Indonesia's Attorney General's Office has demonstrated its ability to maintain independence while performing its role as a law enforcement agency. The Attorney General's Office has established internal and external oversight mechanisms to ensure that its responsibilities and authorities are carried out professionally and independently. The Attorney General's Office also must adhere to principles of good governance and transparency in carrying out its duties.

Therefore, despite some criticism and debate regarding the Attorney General's Office's inclusion in the executive branch, overall, the institution is considered reasonably effective in performing its role as a law enforcement entity and safeguarding the interests of the state and the public. The effectiveness of the functions of the Republic of Indonesia's Attorney General's Office as part of the executive can be seen from various aspects, such as

1. Effective Law Enforcement

The Attorney General's Office plays a crucial role in upholding the law and combating crime in Indonesia. Through strong collaboration with the police and the judiciary, the Attorney General's Office can ensure that criminals are prosecuted in accordance with the law, providing citizens with a sense of protection by the state. Effective law enforcement is one of the essential functions of the Republic of Indonesia's Attorney General's Office as part of the executive branch. In this regard, the Attorney General's Office plays a pivotal role in providing legal protection to the public and enforcing the law fairly and impartially.

2. Anti-Corruption

Efforts Corruption is a serious issue in Indonesia, and the Attorney General's Office plays a vital role in combating corrupt practices. In these efforts, the Attorney General's Office must cooperate with the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) and other relevant agencies to ensure that corruption cases are thoroughly pursued, and stringent penalties are imposed. Currently, the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures in Indonesia remains a complex issue. Despite numerous anti-corruption efforts, corruption cases continue to be prevalent and challenging to address.

3. Protection of Public Interests

The Attorney General's Office also bears the responsibility of safeguarding public interests, such as protecting consumers from harmful or detrimental products and providing legal protection to workers who may suffer harm from employers. As a law enforcement institution, the Republic of Indonesia's Attorney General's Office plays a significant role in safeguarding political interests, particularly in terms of ensuring justice and upholding the law in political cases. Nevertheless, the effectiveness of the Attorney General's Office in protecting political interests remains a subject of debate in society.

Some measures that can be taken by the Attorney General's Office to enhance its effectiveness in protecting political interests include:

- a. Applying the principles of independence and neutrality. The Attorney General's Office must act independently and neutrally when handling political cases to ensure justice in law enforcement.
- b. Improving the quality of human resources within the Attorney General's Office. Qualified and well-trained personnel can professionally and objectively handle political cases.
- c. Establishing effective cooperation with other law enforcement agencies. Collaborating with other law enforcement agencies like the police and the judiciary can expedite case handling and ensure justice in law enforcement.
- d. Maintaining good relations with the public. The Attorney General's Office should be open to public feedback and criticism regarding the handling of political cases to ensure fairness and transparency in law enforcement.
- e. Applying information technology in law enforcement. Information technology can assist the Attorney General's Office in data collection and processing, facilitating the handling of political cases.

By implementing these measures, it is expected that the Attorney General's Office can enhance its effectiveness in protecting political interests and ensuring justice in law enforcement.

Empowering the Public

The Attorney General's Office must provide legal education to the public about the law and their rights, ensuring that citizens have easy and affordable access to justice. As an executive institution, the Republic of Indonesia's Attorney General's Office plays a role in empowering the public, particularly in terms of providing legal protection and educating the public about the law. However, regular evaluations of the effectiveness of the Attorney General's Office in empowering the public are still necessary.

Collaboration with Other Institutions

The Attorney General's Office must collaborate with other executive branch agencies such as the police, KPK, and other relevant bodies, as well as with institutions outside the executive branch like the judiciary, NGOs, and the general public. Cooperation between the Republic of Indonesia's Attorney General's Office and other institutions, both within and outside the executive branch, is crucial for enhancing the effectiveness of law enforcement and corruption prevention.

In carrying out its duties, the Attorney General's Office must build synergy and cooperation with other institutions in identifying, handling, and resolving legal cases. Effective collaboration with the police and other relevant agencies can help the Attorney General's Office in obtaining the necessary evidence and information to handle legal cases. Meanwhile, cooperation with the KPK and the judiciary can expedite the resolution of legal cases and provide legal certainty to the public.

Furthermore, cooperation with NGOs and the general public is vital for receiving feedback and information related to legal cases and strengthening public participation in anti-

corruption efforts. Through effective collaboration with various stakeholders, the Attorney General's Office can improve its effectiveness in providing legal protection and public services.

To ensure the effectiveness of the Attorney General's Office as part of the executive branch, efforts should be made to enhance the quality of human resources, improve work systems, and increase transparency and accountability in the execution of duties. This can be achieved through training and professional development, performance monitoring and evaluation, and the implementation of information technology in reporting and monitoring systems

Conclusion

The Attorney General's Office of the Republic of Indonesia is regulated by Law Number 11 of 2021, which also establishes the legal framework for the attorney general's role as an executive body. The Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia is defined in this law as a state institution responsible to and accountable to the President. In this regard, the Attorney General's Office of the Republic of Indonesia is considered an executive institution due to the direct authority of the President. The executive branch includes the office of the attorney general. This framework stems from Indonesia's adherence to the theory of the separation of powers (trias politica) concerning the processing of power. The legislative, executive, and judicial branches, each carrying out separate tasks while regulating and balancing each other, are the three branches in which the authority of the state is divided in this context. Given its primary duties in upholding the law and implementing the government's objectives in legal matters, the Attorney General's Office is structured as an executive component. To address legal matters, the Attorney General's Office also needs to cooperate with other executive bodies such as the police and the judiciary.

The Attorney General's Office plays a crucial role in upholding the law and providing legal protection to the public as part of the executive branch. It strives to enhance its effectiveness in carrying out its responsibilities through reforms and capacity building. One of the Attorney General's Office's vital roles is in the fight against corruption. The Attorney General's Office collaborates with other institutions such as the police, the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), and other relevant agencies, as well as with institutions outside the executive branch like the judiciary, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the general public to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement. The Attorney General's Office also plays a role in protecting political interests and empowering the public as part of its executive functions. Although various challenges exist, the Attorney General's Office continues to work towards gaining public trust in the institution through efforts like providing high-quality, transparent, and accountable legal case handling. In carrying out its duties, the Attorney General's Office must collaborate with other institutions both within and outside the executive branch to enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement and corruption prevention.

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