



## THE REVITALIZING INDONESIA'S RELIGIOUS COURTS SYSTEM: THE MODERNIZATION IMPACTS AND POTENTIALS OF E-COURT

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### ARTICLE INFO

**Keywords:**

*Court; Modernization;  
Religious; System*

**DOI :**

*10.26532/jh.v40i1.32279*

### ABSTRACT

*The electronic court (E-Court) system implemented in this study utilizes online technology to facilitate the legal process. This system is based on the principles of fast, simple, and low-cost, and it is designed to address the challenges of traditional court procedures. The objective of this research is to evaluate the effectiveness of E-Court implementation in the Kendal and Semarang Religious Courts in accordance with the Supreme Court Regulation No. 1 of 2019, No. 3 of 2022 and No. 7 of 2022 as well as the Directorate General of Religious Courts Agency No 5374/DJA/HM.01/X/2019, in achieving the principles of fast, simple, and low-cost. This study employs a juridical-empirical approach, using data gathered through interviews, observations, and literature review. The findings indicate that the online justice system, implemented with the aim of expediting the legal process, has been well received by the community, and has proven to be highly efficient in the Kendal and Semarang Religious Courts. Overall, this research highlights the importance of E-Court implementation in delivering fast, simple, and low-cost for the community, while acknowledging the need for continued efforts to enhance the system's accessibility and inclusivity.*

### 1. Introduction

The globalization is marked by the acceleration of social change supported by scientific and technological breakthroughs such as the use of information

technology. In the modern justice system, law enforcement must respond to the development of information technology<sup>1</sup>. The Supreme Court or MA responds to technological advances by creating an E-Court system through the Supreme Court Regulation which is commonly abbreviated as PERMA, including PERMA No. 1 of 2019<sup>2</sup>, PERMA No. 3 of 2022 and PERMA No. 7 of 2022 at the same time to realize the principle of fast, simple and low-cost. However, in practice, cases that are resolved take a long time and do not meet the expectations of the disputing parties<sup>3</sup> while the parties want the application of the principle of fast, simple and low-cost.<sup>4</sup> SEMA Number 2 of 2014 concerning Settlement of Cases at the Court of First Level and Appeal Level in Four Judicial Environments states that settlement of cases at the first level is a maximum of five months (*das sollen*) Empirical facts (*das sein*): The number of cases resolved in more than 5 months at the Semarang City Religious Courts is 224 (in 2019)<sup>5</sup>, 221 (in 2020)<sup>6</sup>, 122 (in 2021)<sup>7</sup>, 33 (in 2022)<sup>8</sup>.

The judicial apparatus as the judicial administration and also justice seekers are given legality in running the online justice system, through the issuance of PERMA No. 3 of 2018 concerning the Administration of Cases in Courts Electronically in addition, the development of the justice system in Indonesia can be integrated in the realm of judicial bodies under the Supreme Court (integrated judiciary)<sup>9</sup>, this is an innovation in the use of information technology to assist judicial performance, the information system in question is the Supreme Court Information System (SIMARI). This means that users of the benefits of judicial technology are not only focused on the party who is the

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- 1 PTUN Yogyakarta, E-Court Dan Masa Depan Sistem Peradilan Modern Di Indonesia, *PTUN Yogyakarta*, Vol.5, 2019.
  - 2 Ahmad Habib Al Fikry, Muhammad Riyan Afandi, and Dian Latifiani., National Law Development through Civil Procedure Law Reform as a Manifestation of State Goals during the Covid-19 Pandemic, *Lex Scientia Law Review*, Vol.5 No.2, 2021; Vania Shafira Yuniar, Jihan Syahida Sulistyanti, and Dian Latifiani., The Court Role in Providing E-Court System Education to Community: Post-Enactment of Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2019, *Unifikasi: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, Vol.8 No.1, 2021
  - 3 Dian Latifiani and Mitha Ratnasari., The Small Claim Court To Realize the Fast and Simple Principle in Civil Disputes Resolution, *South East Asia Journal of Contemporary Business, Economics and Law*, Vol.18 No.4, 2019
  - 4 Susanto, Muhamad Iqbal, and Wawan Supriyatna., Implementasi E-Court Pada Pendaftaran Gugatan Dan Permohonan Di Pengadilan Agama Tigaraksa Dalam Rangka Mewujudkan Peradilan Cepat, Sederhana Dan Biaya Ringan Dengan Didukung Teknologi, *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Humanis*, Vol.1 No.1, 2019
  - 5 Pengadilan Agama Semarang., *Laporan Kegiatan PA Semarang Tahun 2019*, Semarang, 2019.
  - 6 Pengadilan Agama Semarang., *Laporan Pelaksanaan Kegiatan Tahun 2020*, Semarang, 2020.
  - 7 Pengadilan Agama Semarang., Laporan Pelaksanaan Kegiatan Tahun 2021, *Dialog*, Vol.44 No.1, 2021, page.470.
  - 8 Pengadilan Agama Semarang., *Laporan Kegiatan Pengadilan Agama Semarang Tahun 2022*, Semarang, 2022.
  - 9 Hary Djatmiko., Implementasi Peradilan Elektronik (E-Court) Pasca Diundangkannya Perma Nomor 3 Tahun 2018 Tentang Administrasi Perkara Di Pengadilan Secara Elektronik, *Legalita* Vol.1 No.1, 2019, page.24–25; Latifiani and Ratnasari, The Small Claim Court To Realize the Fast and Simple Principle in Civil Disputes Resolution, *South East Asia Journal of Contemporary Business, Economics and Law*, Vol.18 No.4, 2019

applicant in order to submit an application online, but also involves all parties and other relevant litigation institutions. Explicitly PERMA No. 3 of 2018 and PERMA No. 1 of 2019 also regulates the authority of the Supreme Court regarding registered users which include: electronic domicile, data collection consisting of verification of registration data and changes to data of registered users and other users<sup>10</sup> This means that users of the benefits of judicial technology are not only focused on the party who is the applicant in order to submit an application online,<sup>11</sup> but also involves all parties and other related institutions in litigation. Explicitly PERMA No. 3 of 2018 and PERMA No. 1 of 2019 also regulates the authority of the Supreme Court regarding registered users which includes: electronic domicile, data collection consisting of verification of registration data and changes to registered user data and other users,<sup>12</sup> and termination (suspension/ banned) which includes: suspension of access rights, revocation of access rights of registered users and other users, refusing registration of registered users that cannot be verified and taking action against all forms of violations committed by registered users<sup>13</sup> and other users who violate the terms and conditions of use of the E-Court Application. And also, payment of case fees can be made electronically, substantially it does not remove or annul prevailing norms but rather adds or perfects them. In addition to regulating electronic proceedings in PERMA No. 3 of 2018.<sup>14</sup> The birth of the E-Court, not without problems, the implementation of the E-Court also encountered obstacles that arose, namely about E-Court which had not been accommodated in the procedural law of the court itself.<sup>15</sup>

After the issuance of the letter from the Directorate General of the Religious Courts Agency No. 5374/DJA/HM.01/X/2019,<sup>16</sup> the Religious Courts can provide a choice of handling cases via electronic or E-Court including e-litigation from both the First Level Court and the Appellate Level, in its application The number of religious civil cases at the Central Java Religious Courts received in 2019 was recorded at 95,560 cases, while the number of civil cases in the district courts was 12,979 cases. So the author is more interested in the object of his study in the religious courts to reveal the reality of the use of E-Court in Central Java which is only 42.13%. The emergence of E-Courts should be an alternative to

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10 Hary Djatmiko., Implementasi Peradilan Elektronik (E-Court) Pasca Diundangkannya Perma Nomor 3 Tahun 2018 Tentang Administrasi Perkara Di Pengadilan Secara Elektronik, *Legalita* Vol.1 No.1, 2019, page.24–25;

11 Latifiani and Ratnasari, The Small Claim Court To Realize the Fast and Simple Principle in Civil Disputes Resolution, *South East Asia Journal of Contemporary Business, Economics and Law*, Vol.18 No.4, 2019

12 Dian Latifiani., Human Attitude And Technology: Analyzing a Legal Culture On Electronic Court System In Indonesia (Case of Religious Court), *Journal of Indonesian Legal Studies*, Vol.6 No.1, 2021.

13 Dian Latifiani et al., Advocate as Law Enforcer in the Implementation of E-Court, *International Journal of Innovation, Creativity and Change*, No. 4, 2020;

14 Dian Latifiani et al., The Future Challenges and Opportunity for Electronic Court on Sharia Banking Disputes Resolution, *AIP Conference Proceedings* 2573, No. September, 2022

15 Rinrin Warisni., Dinamika Eksistensi Peradilan Agama Di Indonesia., *Jurnal At-Tadbir: Media Hukum Dan Pendidikan*, Vol.31 No.2, July 2021, page.153–60

16 Piousty Hasna Arifany., Analisis Implementasi Pelaksanaan E-Court Di Pengadilan Agama, *Jurnal Riset Hukum Keluarga Islam*, Vol.1 No.1, 2021.

online litigation at home and avoiding crowds. But in reality there are still many people who come in droves and queue offline.

## **2. Research Methods**

In this legal research, a qualitative approach was utilized along with a juridical-empirical approach that incorporated interviews, observations, and literature studies.<sup>17</sup> The data analysis process involved content analysis and analysis stages, including data reduction, presentation, and conclusions.<sup>18</sup> The objective of the study was to evaluate the implementation of E-Court in the Kendal Religious Court and the Semarang Religious Court, while identifying the factors that impede the successful adoption of E-Court technology. The findings of the study revealed the effectiveness of E-Court in expediting the legal process in these courts.<sup>19</sup> However, there were certain inhibiting factors, such as the lack of technological infrastructure and adequate training for court personnel, that require further attention in order to fully maximize the benefits of E-Court technology. Overall, the study highlights the importance of modernizing the Indonesian justice system through the adoption of E-Court technology in order to improve accessibility and efficiency in the delivery of justice.

## **3. Results and Discussion**

### **3.1. The Embodiment of Fast, Simple, and Low-Cost of Judicial Principles in Modern Courts through E-Court**

In realizing the New Era of Information Technology-Based Modern Judiciary, the Supreme Court has a superior innovation, namely by realizing Electronic Court (E-Court).<sup>20</sup> E-Court is a flagship innovation of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia in realizing electronic case administration. E-Court is a Court instrument that is integrated with the Case Search Information System (SIPP)<sup>21</sup> which is a form of the Supreme Court's commitment in realizing judicial transparency as mandated by the Law on Public Information Disclosure and SK-KMA Number 1-144/KMA/SK/I/2011 concerning Guidelines for Information Services in Courts.<sup>22</sup>

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17 Setiawan., *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, Cet., Jejak, 2018

18 Irwansyah, Irwansyah., *Penelitian Hukum: Pilihan Metode & Praktik Penulisan Artikel*, Yogyakarta, Mirra Buana Media, 2020

19 Rijali, Ahmad., Analisis Data Kualitatif, *Alhadharah: Jurnal Ilmu Dakwah*, Vol.17 No.33, 2019

20 Charlotte Backerra and Peter Edwards., Introduction: Rank and Ritual in the Early Modern Court, *Court Historian*, 2021; Latifiani, Human Attitude And Technology: Analyzing a Legal Culture On Electronic Court System In Indonesia (Case of Religious Court), *Journal of Indonesian Legal Studies*, Vol.6 No.1, 2021

21 Raden Raffi Septiar and Sholahuddin Harahap, Implementasi Pengadilan Elektronik (E-Court) Pada Badan Peradilan Di Indonesia Dihubungkan Dengan Asas Sederhana Cepat Dan Biaya Ringan, *Prosiding Ilmu Hukum*, Vol.0 No.0, 2019

22 Ridwan Mansyur., Keterbukaan Informasi Di Peradilan Dalam Rangka Implementasi Integritas Dan Kepastian Hukum, *Jurnal Hukum Dan Peradilan*, Vol.4 No.1, 2015; M. Faried Dzirkullah, Sinkronisasi Peraturan Perundang-Undangan Keterbukaan Informasi Publik Dalam Sistem Informasi Administrasi Perkara Pengadilan Agama, *Negara Dan Keadilan*, Vol.10 No. 2, 2021

Various innovative breakthroughs to realize excellent judicial services continue to be carried out, including the "One Stop Integrated Service Innovation Program" (*PTSP*)<sup>23</sup> which is carried out in every work unit within the judiciary. In addition, the development of the judicial process by implementing a system based on information technology has been proven to be successful in minimizing the accumulation of cases and the acquisition of no arrears.<sup>24</sup>

Electronic Court as an E-Court application is always based on the applicable procedural law.<sup>25</sup> Electronic Court only utilizes advances in information technology to support the task of the judiciary in upholding law and justice which is also in line with the principles of simple, fast and low-cost justice.<sup>26</sup> The stages of lawsuit registration, trial and post-trial case administration still refer to the applicable procedural law, which incidentally is the same as a conventional trial. Regarding the concept of "trial open to the public", it must be seen the intent of the provision that requires the trial to be conducted openly to the public, namely as a form of court accountability and as a form of public control over the Court.<sup>27</sup> In Electronic Court, the provision of 'trials open to the public' can be implemented optimally, because the public can know the course of the trial. In fact, if conventional courts are only open and attended by people who come at certain times, with Electronic Court, everyone around the world can follow them, not only in court and the trial data is stored safely for review at any time.

The presence of Electronic Court (E-Court) is expected to reduce or even eliminate the main complaints of the community over judicial services so far, such as the slow and long-winded litigation process in court that causes high costs, difficult public access to justice and the integrity of the judicial apparatus.<sup>28</sup> Low due to wide open opportunities for mala-administration by the judicial apparatus.<sup>29</sup> E-Court is intended to limit direct interaction between users

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23 Oleh J Desi Indah et al., Urgensi Pembentukan E-Court Sebagai Wujud Peradilan Yang Berkembang, *Lontar Merah*, Vol.3 No.1, 2020

24 Septiar and Harahap., Implementasi Pengadilan Elektronik (E-Court) Pada Badan Peradilan Di Indonesia Dihubungkan Dengan Asas Sederhana Cepat Dan Biaya Ringan, *Prosiding Ilmu Hukum*, Vol.0 No.0, 2019; Al Fikry, Afandi, and Latifiani, National Law Development through Civil Procedure Law Reform as a Manifestation of State Goals during the Covid-19 Pandemic, *Lex Scientia Law Review*, Vol.5 No.2, 2021

25 Tria Prabawati, Noverman Duadji, and Ita Prihantika., Efektifitas Penerapan Aplikasi E-Court Dalam Upaya Peningkatan Kualitas Pelayanan Publik (Studi Di Pengadilan Negeri Tanjung Karang Kelas 1A, *Administrativa*, Vol.3, No.1, 2021.

26 Angreani Triana and Taun., Efektivitas Implementasi E-Court Sebagai Perwujudan Peradilan Cepat, Sederhana Dan Biaya Ringan Di Pengadilan Negeri Karawang, *Jurnal Kertha Semaya* Vol.9 No.7, 2021.

27 Muhamad Edo Khoirul Majid, Naura Hafiza Ainayyah, and Naila Amrina, Optimalisasi Sistem Layanan Pengadilan Berbasis Elektronik Guna Menjamin Keterbukaan Informasi Menuju Peradilan Yang Modern, *Legislatif*, Vol.3 No.1, 2019

28 Clarissa Yudhanetta and Nandang Sambas., Implementasi Peraturan Mahkamah Agung Nomor 4 Tahun 2020 Tentang Administrasi Dan Persidangan Perkara Pidana Secara Elektronik Terhadap Asas Peradilan Cepat, Sederhana, Dan Biaya Ringan, *Bandung Conference Series: Law Studies*, Vol.2 No.1, 2022

29 Backerra and Edwards, Introduction: Rank and Ritual in the Early Modern Court, *Court Historian*, Vol.26 No.1, 2021.

of judicial services and judges and judicial apparatus by reducing the arrival of service users to court so as to minimize the possibility of ethical deviations and violations of the law.<sup>30</sup>

### **3.2. Enhancing Modern Justice: Evaluating the Success of E-Court Implementation on Religious Courts in Indonesia**

The concept of modern justice and its implementation in the Indonesian legal system have been the subject of much scholarly debate in recent years. In his research article, Dedi Putra explores the characteristics of modern justice and its significance for achieving greater efficiency, effectiveness, and accessibility in the legal system. Putra argues that modern justice is a critical element of a fair and effective legal system that serves the needs of all members of society. One key aspect of modern justice in Indonesia is the development of online court systems, alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, and specialized courts. These innovations have the potential to expedite legal processes, reduce costs, and improve access to justice. However, as Putra notes, there are challenges associated with the implementation of modern justice. These include the need for technological infrastructure, adequate training for judges and court staff, and ensuring the rights of all parties in the legal process.

The importance of modernizing the justice system to improve access to justice for all members of society. This requires a comprehensive approach that includes investment in technological infrastructure, training for judges and court staff, and the promotion of transparency and accountability in the legal system. By embracing the principles of modern justice, Indonesia can create a more efficient and effective legal system that better serves the needs of its citizens. Main valuabel of modern justice for achieving greater efficiency, effectiveness, and accessibility in the Indonesian legal system.<sup>31</sup> The development of online court systems, alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, and specialized courts are critical components of modern justice, but these innovations must be accompanied by investment in technological infrastructure, training for judges and court staff, and efforts to protect the rights of all parties in the legal process. Ultimately, modernizing the justice system is essential for promoting fairness, equality, and justice for all members of society.

The implementation of modern justice in Indonesia has been seen in the development of online court systems, alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, and the establishment of specialized courts. The article highlights the challenges that arise from the implementation of modern justice, including the need for technological infrastructure, adequate training for judges and court staff, and ensuring the rights of all parties in the legal process. Overall, the article emphasizes the importance of modernizing the justice system in order to

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30 Septiar and Harahap., Implementasi Pengadilan Elektronik (E-Court) Pada Badan Peradilan Di Indonesia Dihubungkan Dengan Asas Sederhana Cepat Dan Biaya Ringan, *Prosiding Ilmu Hukum*, Vol.0 No.0, 2019;

31 Amran Suadi., Court Decision Publication and Judicial Reform Based on Electronic Court and Its Implication to Public Trust in Indonesia, *The Journal of Social Sciences Research*, No. 64 2020; Ika Atikah., Implementasi E-Court Dan Dampaknya Terhadap Advokat Dalam Proses Penyelesaian Perkara Di Indonesia, *Jurnal Uin Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin*, 2018.

improve access to justice for all members of society, and suggests various recommendations for policymakers to improve the implementation of modern justice in Indonesia.

This paper presents a field study conducted in two locations, namely the Kendal Religious Court and the Semarang Religious Court. The reason for selecting these two locations is due to their position as the religious courts with the highest number of E-Court cases in Central Java province. The study aims to provide insights into the implementation of E-Court technology in the Indonesian justice system, particularly in religious courts, and to identify the benefits and challenges associated with this technology. By focusing on these two locations, the research provides a comprehensive analysis of the effectiveness of E-Court technology in the Indonesian legal system, which can inform future efforts to modernize the justice system and ensure equitable access to justice for all. According to Mrs. Nur Laela, the court clerk of Kendal Religious Court, the implementation of E-Court has been in place since August 2018, on her statement:

*"The number that registered cases using E-Courts in 2019 was 122 cases. While in 2020 it will be 555. While in 2021 it will be 263". Furthermore, the requirements for registering an E-Court for registered users are: (1) Advocates must after registering and get an account, must go through an advocate validation mechanism by the High Court where the advocate is sworn in, (2) Individuals/legal entities to get an account must come to the court office and has been verified and validated by the court admin, (3) a letter of approval using the E-Court channel from the party represented for an advocate".*

**The following is the number of cases at the Kendal Religious Court**  
**Table 1. Number of Cases in Kendal Religious Court**

<b>Years</b>	<b>Number of non-E-Court cases accepted</b>	<b>Number of E-Court</b>	<b>The amount of e-litigation</b>
<b>2019</b>	3,254	122	5
<b>2020</b>	2,684	555	2
<b>2021</b>	962	263	2

Sources: Authors, 2023 (edited)

The E-Court system is a modern judicial instrument that defines modern justice as the use of technology. According to Judge of Kendal Religion Court, the judiciary must adopt information technology to keep up with technological progress. While the community's response to E-Court is positive, that the usage of E-Court is limited to people who are familiar with technology and those represented by legal representatives who understand information technology. This may be due to factors such as education, social strata, and habits. Though the Kendal Religious Court has made efforts to educate justice seekers through socialization, brochures, social media, and websites, there is still a need for further socialization through information and social media. The majority of cases in the Religious Courts are not purely material matters but matters of

conscience. Overall, while E-Court has been positively received, efforts must be made to improve access to justice for all members of society.

In the same time in The Semarang Religious Court applies PERMA No. 1 of 2019 as the legal basis for the implementation of modern justice, namely the E-Court system. The number of cases that use E-Court is less than the usual (conventional).

**The following is the number of cases at the Semarang Religious Court**  
**Table 2. Number of Cases in Semarang Religious Court**

Years	Number of E-Court cases	The amount of e-litigation
2019-2023	3,003	11

Sources: [https://ecourt.mahkamahagung.go.id/mapecourt\\_agama](https://ecourt.mahkamahagung.go.id/mapecourt_agama), 2023

In modern justice, the number of e-litigation cases is significantly low, with only eleven cases recorded between from 2019 until 2023. Judge of Semarang Religion Court has stated that this is due to the need for the opposing party's approval and the requirement for IT knowledge and skills. On the other hand, and also his believes that the minimal number of litigations is caused by the novelty of the E-Court system, lack of socialization, and limited understanding of technology among ordinary people.<sup>32</sup>

Although the E-Court system is available, it faces various challenges due to educational and habitual factors. Ordinary people with low education levels are less likely to understand the technology used in E-Court, while individuals with higher education often struggle with legal language. Additionally, many justice seekers are accustomed to the traditional court system and follow the standard procedure until the case is finished.<sup>33</sup> Mastery of technological literacy in the use of E-Court litigation greatly influences the success of E-Court e-litigation. Traditional cultural values, namely the tendency to use administration and hold meetings manually, are still rooted and embedded, especially for the community (non-advocates)<sup>34</sup>.

However, the regulation was deemed incomplete and required further improvement to better accommodate the needs of litigants. Therefore, the Supreme Court issued the PERMA No. 7 of 2022 concerning Amendments to the Supreme Court Regulation No. 1 of 2019 concerning Administration of Cases and Proceedings in Electronic Court. Through this amendment, the Supreme Court encourages the use of E-Courts in Indonesia's judiciary system. The litigants can now conduct electronic proceedings at the first level, which not

32 Riyan Ramdani and Dewi Mayaningsih., Urgensi Persidangan Secara Elektronik (E-Litigasi) Dalam Perspektif Hukum Acara Peradilan Agama Di Era Digitalisasi, *Al-Ahwal Al-Syakhsiyah: Jurnal Hukum Keluarga Dan Peradilan Islam*, Vol.2 No.2, 2021

33 Dadan Herdiana et al., Pelatihan Penggunaan Aplikasi E-Court Untuk Paralegal Di Lembaga Bantuan Hukum 'Unggul', *Abdi Laksana: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, Vol.2 No.1, 2021

34 Dian et al Latifiani., Reconstruction Of E-Court Legal Culture In Civil Law Enforcement, *Jiis (Journal of Indonesian Legal Studies)*, Vol.8 No.2, 2022, page.409–48.



only saves time and costs but also promotes accessibility to justice. Moreover, the regulation adds to and perfects the prevailing norms, rather than removing or annulling them. Therefore, the implementation of E-Courts in Indonesia can be expected to improve significantly and accommodate the needs of litigants better. in Article 4 PERMA No. 7 of 2022 said :

*"Electronic Proceedings in this Supreme Court Regulation apply to the proceedings with the submission of claims/ petitions/ objections/ denials/ interventions and their amendments, responses, replications, rejoinders, evidences, conclusions, pronouncement of verdicts/decisions and appeal proceedings."*

Also on Article 20 of the Supreme Court Regulation No. 7 of 2022 concerning Amendments to the Supreme Court Regulation No. 1 of 2019 concerning Administration of Cases and Proceedings in Electronic Court stipulates that in the event that the defendant has been duly and properly summoned but fails to appear, the electronic proceedings will continue and a default judgment will be rendered. This aims to ensure that electronic proceedings run smoothly and encourage E-Court users to comply with the established procedures.

To address these issues, the the Semarang Religious Court has made efforts to educate the community seeking justice. These include limited socialization through websites, banners, and practical assistance, inviting advocates for socialization, and preparing specialized E-Court officers. However, despite these efforts, the number of cases that use E-Court remains low.

Therefore, more educational efforts are needed to reconstruct the legal habits and culture of justice seekers in modern courts. This can be achieved by creating video tutorials on the use of E-Court and providing E-Court ambassadors to guide justice seekers through the process.<sup>35</sup> With such initiatives, the hope is that more justice seekers will embrace the modern E-Court system, leading to more efficient and effective justice delivery.

#### **4. Conclusion**

E-Court is a modern concept of justice in Indonesia that utilizes digital technology to facilitate court proceedings. It is part of the broader effort to modernize the justice system in the country and make it more efficient and accessible. It aims to address various challenges faced by the traditional justice system, such as lengthy procedures, excessive paperwork, and limited access to justice for marginalized groups. By utilizing technology, E-Court allows for remote hearings, online case management, and electronic filing of documents, among other features. The implementation of E-Court in Indonesia is an important step towards modernizing the justice system and improving access to justice for all. However, there are still challenges that need to be addressed, such as ensuring equal access to technology and addressing concerns regarding data privacy and security. The implementation of the E-Court at the Kendal and Semarang Religious Courts is in accordance with PERMA No. 1 of 2019, where

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35 Atikah., Implementasi E-Court Dan Dampaknya Terhadap Advokat Dalam Proses Penyelesaian Perkara Di Indonesia, *Jurnal Uin Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin*, 2018.

the Kendal Religious Court registered 122 cases with E-Courts in 2019 and 555 cases in 2020, and in 2021 a total of 263 cases. Meanwhile, the Semarang Religious Court registered 526 cases with E-Court in 2021. The existence of E-Court makes it easier for justice seekers to carry out trials in a practical way and the response from the community is very positive. The small number of e-litigation cases is due to the limitations of both parties in understanding technology. The factors that hinder the effectiveness of E-Courts are : a) Public literacy on E-Courts is still very low; b) most people want something easy by coming directly to the Religious Courts; c) The difficulty for advocates in formulating the legal language; d) the education factor of the people who do not understand the problem of E-Court. The efforts made by the Kendal and Semarang Religious Courts were through socialization with banners, websites, social media, preparing special E-Court officers, and inviting advocates for E-Court socialization.

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