



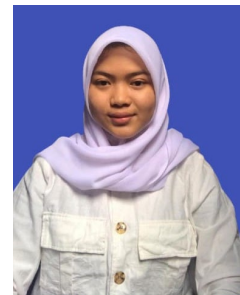
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Implementation of E-Court In The Examination of Civil Cases at The Source District Court

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Abstract:

Background. Formal civil law is based on several existing legal foundations. One of them is the principle of judicial trilogy, also known as the principle of easy, fast, and low cost. E-Court is a site for all registered account owners to register cases online and find out about online advances, online payments, calls made through electronic channels, and the implementation of hearings held through

electronic media (E-Litigation). Based on the explanation above, the problem to be known is how to apply the E-Court system as an application on the principle of easy, fast, and low cost in the Source District Court.

Aims. The study aims to measure the application of the E-Court system in the Source District Court.

Methods. The research method used is sociological legal research, which involves collecting primary and secondary materials. Primary data was obtained through interviews with the Sumber District Court officers, namely the Chief Justice, Judge, Chief Registrar, Junior Civil Registrar, and Lawyer at the Posbakum. Then, secondary data was obtained through a literature study, such as the Law, as well as literature books related to an E-Court system, to support this writing.

Result. The study's results show that the various features provided in E-Court have fulfilled the principle of easy, fast, and low cost.

Conclusion.

Implementation. However, in its implementation at the Sumber District Court, problems such as interference with the network and servers in the E-Court system were still found.

Keywords: E-Court, Implementation, Resource District Courts, Civil Cases

INTRODUCTION

Technology has become one of the main foundations in the advancement of modern society. The development of the times has resulted in changes in all aspects of life, including in the realm of technology, information, and communication. In Indonesia, progress in this field has brought drastic changes in all aspects of life, including society, economy, and culture. These changes also have implications for the legal field, indirectly affecting the implementation of legal processes in Indonesia.¹

Formal civil law recognizes two methods of examining and resolving cases in court: issues involving disputes between two or more people (lawsuits) and application cases.² In the digital era, the judicial system in Indonesia faces challenges adapting to advances in information technology. One breakthrough that has been made as a response to this problem is the construction of the E-Court. An e-court is a judicial instrument that provides a service to the public regarding online case registration, online payments, online summonses, and online justice. It is a form of implementation of E-Government in the legal field.

The legal basis for the electronic E-Court is determined through PERMA No. 7/2022 regarding amendments to Supreme Court Regulation No. 1 of 2019 concerning the

¹ Masyhudi and Sigid Suseno, "*Virtual Session: Idealime, Opportunities, Challenges, and Implementation.*" Jakarta: Kompas Media Nusantara, 2020, p. 1.

² Sophar Maru Hutagalung, *Civil Justice Practice, Bankruptcy, and Alternative Dispute Resolution*, Cet. 1, Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2019, p. 41.

processing of cases and online Court Trials.³ Since the implementation of the E-Court system for civil, criminal, religious, and state administrative courts, all registration processes regarding cases and financing in the courts are mandatory through the E-Court. Meanwhile, the trial, which was held electronically, was carried out based on the agreement between the plaintiff and the defendant after the mediation process failed.

Trials conducted online have not been carried out optimally like ordinary trials due to the constraints of an unstable internet connection to access the E-Court system. One of them can be found in the Sumber District Court, in the implementation of online civil hearings in some of the trials, there are still obstacles related to the unstable internet network system in carrying out trials quickly and on time. and the E-Court service system, which often experiences server disruptions.

The identification of problems in this writing is:

1. The application of the steps taken in the implementation of the examination of civil cases through the E-Court system at the Sumber District Court?
2. What challenges are faced in applying civil cases with E-Court in the Sumber District Court?
3. How can obstacles to the application of civil cases be overcome using E-Court at the Sumber District Court?

Regarding the purpose of this writing, it is:

1. Describe the application of the civil case process through E-Court at the Sumber District Court.
2. Identify the challenges faced in the civil case process using the E-Court at the Sumber District Court.
3. Explain the steps taken to overcome challenges in the civil case process by utilizing the E-Court at the Sumber District Court

METHOD

The method used in this writing is empirical juridical. The analysis was conducted by conducting research directly through interviews at the Sumber District Court.

1. Research Place

³ Rahmawati Dheya, Silalahi Kristian Adi, Fujiarti Setia Tri. "Law in the Digital Era: The Implementation of E-Court and E-Litigation as a Form of Efficiency in the Scope of Civil Justice," *Lex Generalis Law Journal* vol.5 NO.4 (2024). Thing. Sec. 2.

The research was carried out at the Sumber District Court, which is located on Jl. Sunan Drajat Number 4 Sumber Cirebon Regency.

2. Research Subject

The subjects studied in this study are Employees in the Source District Court and Lawyers or individuals who use E-Court.

3. Semple's Research Methods

This paper uses Purposive Sampling research, a sample determination technique sourced from specific assessments. The respondents are as follows:

1. Chief Justice of the District Court.
2. Judges and Judge Candidates at the Sumber District Court are 3 (three) people.
3. Chief Registrar at the Sumber District Court.
4. Junior Civil Clerk at the Sumber District Court.
5. Lawyers or advocates are two people.

Data Collection Procedure

1. Field analysis is carried out to obtain primary materials where materials obtained or collected directly in the field by researchers are carried out directly through direct dialogue with predetermined sources.
2. Literature research is obtained through secondary data by researching reading materials related to the E-Court application system to support accurate and factual information.

Data Analysis

The analysis technique is used qualitatively by describing the concept of E-Court and its influence in the civil justice system in the district court so that it can provide a constructive picture and answer the questions that are to be answered.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of civil case examination through E-Court at the Sumber District Court.

Implementation is a series of activities that aim to bring regulations to the community so the policy can have the expected impact.⁴ Regarding the use of E-Court, PERMA No.

⁴ Ishaq, Basics of Legal Science, Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2008, p. 244.

7/2022, which was amended into Supreme Court Regulation 1 of 2019 concerning Case Management and Trials in Online Courts, is enforced.

The principle of easy, fast, and low cost is the legal basis for all judicial processes, both at the appellate and Supreme Court levels.⁵ Following the provisions in Article 2, paragraph (4) of Law No. 48/2009 concerning Judicial Power, it is explained that "justice is carried out easily, quickly, and cheaply." Based on the explanation of Article 2, paragraph (4), the term is easily interpreted as implementing the examination and settlement of cases carried out appropriately and effectively. Meanwhile, although the term fast is not explicitly defined in the article's explanation, contextually it can be understood as the resolution of a case in a relatively short period, thus minimizing delays in the judicial process for the parties to the dispute. As an implementation of this principle, the Supreme Court has initiated the development of various applications in judicial information systems throughout Indonesia. One of the current strategic innovations launched is the E-Court system in 2018, an information technology-based service platform held by the Supreme Court to facilitate the administration and service of cases for justice fighters electronically. Light costs are defined as the costs that the community can access.

E-Court is a court system designed to provide services for the public related to online case registration, digital initial cost estimation, payment of initial fees via the Internet, online summons, and the implementation of online hearings by uploading documents or court files at the stages of Replica, Duplicate, Conclusion, and Answer.⁶

The E-Court system at the Sumber District Court has run optimally. However, there are still several E-Court users; in this case, the litigant does not understand the E-Court service technology. The implementation of E-Court in District Courts, especially in the settlement of civil cases, is more efficient, and the costs incurred are much lighter because the administrative process is carried out electronically through the E-Court system. Compared to before the E-Court, those with cases must always come to court. Although in its application, there are still some obstacles such as interference in the signal and server errors during the file upload process. Some other registered users still do not understand the deadline for uploading evidence files in the E-Court system. This causes the evidence file to be unable to be uploaded on the system. Meanwhile, for written proof, even though it has

⁵ Moh. Amir Hamzah, 2013, *Civil Procedure Law of the Court of Appeal*, Setara Press, Malang, p. 511.

⁶ Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia, *Guidebook of e-court of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia 2019* (Jakarta: Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia, 2019). 7.

been uploaded to the E-Court system, the litigant must still come to court to verify whether the evidence is genuine and the same.⁷

The settlement of civil cases through E-Court does not differ in the trial process compared to the manual settlement method. The procedure for the trial order still follows the same process as in a manual trial, which includes the reading of the lawsuit, answers from the defendant, replicas, duplicates, and proof up to the decision stage. The only difference is that, in this proceeding, the plaintiff and the defendant do not need to be physically present in court. However, during mediation, the parties must still be present in court.⁸

Through the interviews that have been carried out, the examination using E-Court still shows that there are some litigants who do not know how to use the E-Court service system due to a lack of knowledge about information technology. When the E-Court system was implemented, lawyers who were at the Legal Aid Post (POSBAKUM) of the Sumber District Court did not receive socialization and training; they conducted self-taught training and helped each other with fellow advocates if any of them did not understand the use of E-Court.⁹ The Sumber District Court employees received notices and socialization from both the Supreme Court and the Bandung District High Court several times for about one year. The Supreme Court's trials are carried out simultaneously in all Courts in Indonesia.

Obstacles regarding the procedure for examining Civil Cases Through E-Court.

Obstacles are obstacles that limit us in achieving goals, in the form of obstacles that must be faced.¹⁰ As we know, every application or website must face technical obstacles when using technology. This issue often arises, especially when uploading evidence and during the verification process.

Obstacles encountered in using E-Court by Judges and Clerks are usually related to technical issues, such as unstable networks or errors on the server. In addition, there are also challenges from users, especially those who are less familiar with technology, so they do not understand how E-Court works. The following are the obstacles encountered in the case examination stage through the E-Court service system at the Source District Court:

Human Resources (HR)

⁷ Kusyana, S.H., Deputy Civil Registrar of the Sumber District Court, interview, dated March 19, 2025.

⁸ Rudi Safari, S.H., M.H., Chief Clerk of the Sumber District Court, interview, March 19, 2025.

⁹ Source: Source District Court Post, interview, March 19, 2025.

¹⁰ Abdillah, Pius & Danu Prasetya. (2008). Complete Dictionary of Indonesian. Surabaya: Arkola.

The implementation of E-Court in the Sumber District Court related to its implementation is not an obstacle, because before the E-Court system was applied to the court, employees had been equipped with socialization and training for about one year by the Supreme Court and the District High Court. However, some registered users are not familiar with the E-Court system, which means they do not know how to use the E-Court service. This is due to the lack of knowledge and information about the E-Court service system applied in the civil case process. This issue may arise during a hearing scheduled for nine in the morning, but the evidence has not yet been uploaded.¹¹ Users are often unaware of the importance of the time frame in filing case files, which causes documents to not be uploaded to the E-Court system. This usually happens due to misunderstandings in communication, so it can affect cases that have a certain time.¹²

Human resources are crucial for the continuity of the E-Court service system, especially in the Court. Source Country. External socialization related to the E-Court service system needs to be carried out, especially in Cirebon Regency, which aims to introduce the benefits and how the E-Court system works to the general public.

Internet network

The Sumber District Court has been equipped with LAN (Local Area Network) internet network equipment and computer devices under specifications to support the optimal operation of the E-Court system. However, using LAN-based internet networks also has drawbacks, especially when experiencing interruptions, such as during bad weather or heavy rain that can cause trees to fall and damage the LAN cables of the internet service provider. If the E-Court service is disrupted, the only solution is to wait for the repair or replacement of the disconnected cable so that the service can return to normal. Natural events like this are difficult to predict, and unstable connection problems due to bad weather are often found.

E-Court server or service system

Using the E-Court system sometimes results in problems in the form of errors without a clear explanation of the cause. This can be caused by the application experiencing an outage or an unstable internet connection. These problems can be found when the necessary documents have been uploaded, and then proceed to making payments through the bank.

¹¹ Ibnu Wahid, S.H., Judge Candidate at the Sumber District Court, Interview, March 19, 2025.

¹² Nugroho Kurnianto, S.H., Candidate for Judge of the Sumber District Court, interview, on March 19, 2025.

Even though all data and numbers were filled in correctly during the payment process, the payment was rejected. This may be due to the disruption of the destination bank's services. However, when trying to make payments through other banks, the same problem also occurs. Meanwhile, the balance in the account has been deducted; however, without receiving a confirmation email regarding the status of the transaction, whether it was accepted or failed. In addition, the system sometimes logs out of the account by itself while it is in use. If this problem occurs, you must wait 2-5 minutes before you can return to the main page of the E-Court application.

a. Do not have an e-mail address yet.

Often, the parties involved in the dispute are not accompanied by an advocate and have to use the email address of a family member or other person, because they do not have a personal email address and do not know how to create one. The email address used does not belong to them, so any correspondence sent via email registered in the electronic court is not admissible to the relevant parties in the trial and cannot be accessed. As a result, the recipient of the email was unaware of important information and was not present at the Sumber District Court, resulting in the trial having to be postponed again. In addition, sometimes there are still lawyers who do not have an account, while the requirements to access the E-Court service system are that lawyers are required to have an account.¹³

b. Lack of E-Court Socialization

Socialization about E-Court still needs to be improved, especially for lawyers representing parties in the trial process. Currently, most of the advocates who understand the E-Court service are those who are already experienced. At the same time, many new lawyers do not yet know about the existence of this service. This certainly hinders the use of E-Court, considering that only advocates who have user accounts can access it. In addition, socialization also needs to reach the wider community, because there are still many parties who do not understand the course of the trial process, which can and cannot be completed through E-Court. Therefore, it is important to increase socialization efforts so that all parties can obtain adequate information.

Actions taken to overcome obstacles in the civil case process through using E-Court.

¹³ ST. IKO SUDJATMIKO, S.H., M.H., Chairman of the Sumber District Court, Interview, dated March 19, 2025.

Human resource empowerment can be carried out through socialization and legal counseling, especially in rural areas. This effort aims to help people better understand the law and realize its importance in their lives. In particular, the public must understand and realize the benefits of resolving cases through the E-Court. Thus, distance is no longer an obstacle in litigation, and the process of seeking justice can be carried out at a more efficient cost.

Education plays a crucial role in building a legal culture, so it must start from the beginning in society. People who get a good education will be more aware of the importance of law enforcement and the application of technology, such as using E-Courts, in resolving legal problems. For this reason, government officials need to improve the development of the school environment in each region so that education in Indonesia becomes more equitable.

However, some may show resistance to changes from traditional methods, such as physical mail, to more modern approaches, such as electronic delivery. Organizational culture or customs often make them more comfortable with old ways and less interested in trying new methods.

In addition, the tarnished image of law enforcement institutions in Indonesia has resulted in people lacking trust in law enforcement officials. Therefore, it is important to strengthen the integrity of law enforcement so that public trust in institutions and law enforcement officials can be rebuilt.

CONCLUSION

1. Based on the above explanation of the research results, it can be concluded that the implementation of the E-Court system in the Sumber District Court shows that although this system functions well and provides efficiency in handling civil cases, some problems still need to be solved, such as inconsistent internet connections or the E-Court system's occasional interruptions.
2. E-Court facilitates the administrative process so that the costs incurred are lighter. But in reality, many users do not understand technology, so they experience difficulties in using this E-Court service.
3. Obstacles to implementing the E-Court service system include unstable connections or networks, servers that sometimes experience errors, and a lack of socialization with the public.

One way to overcome this problem is to improve the quality of human resources through socialization about the E-Court system, evaluate and monitor E-Court services, and improve the technology infrastructure that supports E-Court.

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