

DIGITALIZATION OF THE COURT AS AN EFFORT TO REALIZE THE PRINCIPLES OF SIMPLE, FAST, AND LOW-COST COURT PROCEDURES

Dahlan,¹ Dian Mustika Intan,² Ayu Efritadewi,³ Taruna Prakarsa⁴

¹ Raja Ali Haji Maritime University, dahlan@umrah.ac.id

² Raja Ali Haji Maritime University, dianmustikaintan@umrah.ac.id

³ Raja Ali Haji Maritime University, ayuefritadewi@umrah.ac.id

⁴ Raja Ali Haji Maritime University, tarunaprakarsa@umrah.ac.id

Abstract

The development of information technology has driven a transformation in the Indonesian justice system through the implementation of digitalization of judicial services. This study aims to analyze the extent of digitalization of the judiciary, particularly through the implementation of digitalization.e-Court And e-Litigation, capable of realizing the principles of simple, fast, and low-cost justice as mandated by Law Number 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power. The research uses a normative juridical method with a statutory, conceptual, and analytical approach. Data were obtained from laws and regulations, court decisions, and relevant scientific literature. The results of the study indicate that the digitalization of justice has made a significant contribution to the efficiency of case administration, acceleration of trial processes, reduction of transportation and administrative costs, and increased public access to judicial services. However, its implementation still faces various obstacles, including the digital infrastructure gap, low technological literacy among some members of the public, and challenges related to security and personal data protection. Therefore, strengthening regulations, increasing human resource capacity, and equalizing technological infrastructure are needed to support the realization of an effective, inclusive, and equitable digital justice system.

Keywords: Digitalization of Justice, E-Court, E-Litigation, Principles of Justice, Access to Justice.

I. INTRODUCTION

The principle of simple, fast, and low-cost justice is one of the fundamental principles in the implementation of judicial power in Indonesia. This principle is emphasized in Article 2 paragraph (4) of Law Number 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power, which states that justice is carried out simply, quickly, and at low cost. This principle aims to guarantee public access to justice (*access to justice*) without being burdened by complicated procedures, long case resolution times, or high costs.¹

¹ Zulfadin Syarif. "Asas Peradilan Sederhana, Cepat, dan Biaya Ringan Dalam Ketentuan Persidangan Hybrid Perkara Perdata." *Collegium Studiosum Journal* 7.1 (2024): 193-203.

In practice, the conventional justice system still faces various problems, such as case backlogs, slow administrative processes, high transportation costs for the parties, and limited access for people in remote areas.² These conditions have the potential to hinder the realization of effective and just justice. The development of information technology then encouraged the Supreme Court to carry out a digital transformation through the implementation of a *systeme-Court And e-Litigation*. Through Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2019 concerning Electronic Administration of Cases and Trials in Court, various stages of litigation, starting from case registration, payment of court fees, summons of parties, to the trial, can be conducted electronically.

The digitalization of justice has become increasingly relevant since the Covid-19 pandemic, which has required restrictions on physical interaction.³ In this situation, electronic justice services not only serve as an emergency solution but also become part of long-term judicial reform. However, the implementation of digital justice still faces several challenges, such as disparities in internet access, unequal technological capabilities, and issues of security and personal data protection. Based on the description, this study examines two main problems: (1) how the implementation of digitalization of justice in Indonesia can realize the principles of simple, fast, and low-cost justice; and (2) what are the obstacles and efforts needed to optimize the implementation of digital justice in Indonesia.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses the normative legal research method (*normative legal research*) or normative juridical which focuses on the study of positive legal norms regarding the digitalization of justice in Indonesia.⁴ This study aims to analyze the suitability of legal regulations with the implementation of digitalization of justice in realizing the principles of simple, fast, and low-cost justice. The data used are secondary data obtained through library research, including primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials. Primary legal materials consist of laws and regulations governing the implementation of judicial power and electronic judicial administration, particularly Law Number 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power and Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2019 concerning Electronic Administration of Cases and Trials in Court. Secondary legal materials are obtained from books, scientific articles, research results, and expert doctrines, while tertiary legal materials include legal dictionaries, encyclopedias, and other supporting references.

This research uses three approaches, namely the legislative approach (*statute approach*), conceptual approach (*conceptual approach*), and analytical approach (*analytical approach*). The legislative approach is used to examine the legal provisions that form the basis for the digitalization of justice, the conceptual approach to analyze the concept of digitalization of justice, *access to justice*, the principles of simple, fast and

² Siti Fatimah. "Telaah Komparatif Antara Peradilan Konvensional dan E-Court dalam Penyelesaian Sengketa." *YUDHISTIRA: Jurnal Yurisprudensi, Hukum dan Peradilan* 2.1 (2024): 20-28.

³ Anggita Doramia Lumbanraja. "Perkembangan Regulasi Dan Pelaksanaan Persidangan online di indonesia dan amerika serikat selama pandemi covid-19." *Crepido* 2.1 (2020): 46-58.

⁴ Muhammad Zainuddin, and Aisyah Dinda Karina. "Penggunaan metode yuridis normatif dalam membuktikan kebenaran pada penelitian hukum." *Smart Law Journal* 2.2 (2023): 114-123.

low-cost justice, and the theory of legal effectiveness, while the analytical approach is used to evaluate the effectiveness of implementation *e-Court* and *e-Litigation* along with the constraints and prospects for its development.

III. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

A. Implementation *E-Court* And *E-Litigation* in the Indonesian Justice System

Digital transformation has become a crucial part of bureaucratic reform in various public service sectors, including the judiciary. Developments in information technology are driving a paradigm shift in the administration of justice from a conventional system to a more efficient, transparent, and accountable electronic-based system.⁵ In Indonesia, this transformation is being realized through the development of a system *e-Court* And *e-Litigation* by the Supreme Court as an implementation of the judicial modernization policy oriented towards improving the quality of service to the public. The main legal basis for the implementation of electronic justice is Law Number 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power, which emphasizes that justice must be carried out simply, quickly, and at low cost. This mandate was then implemented through Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2019 concerning Electronic Administration of Cases and Trials in Courts, which was further refined through Supreme Court Regulation Number 7 of 2022. This regulation provides a legal basis for the implementation of electronic case administration and trials within the judicial bodies under the Supreme Court.

The *e-Court* system is an electronic-based case administration service platform that integrates various court services into one digital system. Through this system, parties can register cases (*e-Filing*), electronic down payment of court costs (*e-Payment*), summoning the parties via electronic media (*e-Summons*), and obtain information about case developments online. The presence of this service changes the case administration mechanism, which was previously carried out manually, to become more practical and efficient.⁶ The next development is *e-Litigation*, namely an electronic trial system that allows the process of exchanging trial documents, submitting answers, replies, duplicates, conclusions, and reading out verdicts electronically in accordance with applicable procedural law. *e-Litigation* is an important innovation because it not only digitizes the administrative aspects of cases, but also accommodates the electronic case examination process while still guaranteeing the rights of the parties and the principle of fair trial (*fair trial*).

The implementation of *e-Court* and *e-Litigation* represents a fundamental shift in the governance of judicial administration. Before the electronic system was implemented, justice seekers had to come directly to the court to register their case, pay a deposit, receive a court summons, submit court documents, and obtain a copy of the decision.⁷

⁵ Ahmadi Ahmadi, et al. "Transformasi Digital Dalam Administrasi Perkara Di Pengadilan Tinggi Agama Mataram." *Jurnal Pengabdian Kolaborasi dan Inovasi IPTEKS* 3.6 (2025): 1562-1568.

⁶ Erie Hariyanto, and Sundusiyah Sundusiyah. "Implementasi Peraturan Mahkamah Agung Tentang *E-Court* Untuk Mewujudkan Asas Sederhana, Cepat Dan Biaya Ringan Di Pengadilan Agama Pamekasan." *Arena Hukum* 15.3 (2022): 471-498.

⁷ Khotib Iqbal Hidayat, Aris Priyadi, and Elly Kristiani Purwendah. "Kajian Kritis Terhadap Dualisme Pengadilan Elektronik (*E-Court*) dan Konvensional." *Batulis Civil Law Review* 1.1 (2020): 14-23.

This mechanism often gave rise to various obstacles, such as long service queues, high transportation costs, time constraints, and slow administrative processes. With digitalization, most of these stages can be carried out online, thereby increasing service efficiency and reducing the administrative burden on both the court and the public. From a good governance perspective, digitalization of the judiciary also strengthens the principles of transparency and accountability.⁸ All stages of case administration are recorded electronically, facilitating oversight of the case handling process. Furthermore, electronic systems minimize direct interaction between court officials and the parties, potentially reducing administrative irregularities and increasing public trust in the judiciary.

When analyzed using Soerjono Soekanto's theory of legal effectiveness, the implementation of e-Court and e-Litigation demonstrates a strengthening of facilities and infrastructure as a crucial element in successful law enforcement. The use of information technology has provided an infrastructure that supports faster and more efficient judicial services. However, the effectiveness of digitalization is not only determined by the availability of technology, but is also influenced by the quality of regulations, the competence of judicial officials, the readiness of human resources, and the legal culture of the community in utilizing digital services.⁹ Meanwhile, based on the theory of access to justice, the digitalization of justice has made a significant contribution to expanding public access to legal services.¹⁰ People who previously faced geographical or time constraints now have the opportunity to access case administration services without having to physically appear in court. This situation is very helpful for justice seekers who live far from district or city capitals, business people with high mobility, and advocates who handle cases in various jurisdictions simultaneously.

However, the implementation of e-Court and e-Litigation has not been fully optimized. Various studies indicate that several obstacles remain, including limited information technology infrastructure in some regions, uneven internet network quality, low digital literacy among some communities, and the need to improve the competence of court officials in operating electronic systems. Furthermore, cybersecurity and personal data protection are crucial concerns, given that all case administration is stored and processed in a digital system that must guarantee data confidentiality, integrity, and availability.

Thus, the implementation of e-Court and e-Litigation can be seen as an important milestone in the modernization of Indonesia's justice system. This policy is not only a technological innovation, but also part of institutional reform aimed at improving the quality of public services, expanding access to justice, and realizing a more effective,

⁸ Viny Elvia, M. Fachri Adnan, and Afriva Khaidir. "Peran Teknologi dalam Mewujudkan Good Governance: Perspektif Teori Administrasi Publik." *Journal of Practice Learning and Educational Development* 5.1 (2025): 199-206.

⁹ Fadila Hilma Mawaddah, and Abdul Haris. "Implementasi layanan peradilan bagi penyandang disabilitas perspektif teori efektivitas hukum Soerjono Soekanto." *Sakina: Journal of Family Studies* 6.2 (2022).

¹⁰ Shalsya Malika Yunus, and Ana Riana. "Transformasi Digital Layanan Publik: Studi Sosiologis Implementasi E-Litigasi dalam Perkara Perceraian di Pengadilan Agama Klaten." *Journal of Social Movements* 2.1 (2025): 63-76.

transparent, and accountable judicial administration.¹¹ However, the success of judicial digitalization still requires adaptive regulatory support, equitable technological infrastructure development, increased human resource capacity, and strengthened information security systems so that the objectives of judicial reform can be optimally achieved.

B. Effectiveness E-Court And E-Litigationin Realizing the Principles of Simple, Fast, and Low-Cost Justice

The principle of simple, fast and low-cost justice is one of the fundamental principles in the implementation of judicial power in Indonesia as stated in Article 2 paragraph (4) of Law Number 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power. This principle requires that the case resolution process be carried out through procedures that are easy to understand, not complicated, completed within a reasonable time, and do not burden justice seekers with disproportionate costs. Therefore, the success of the digitalization of justice through the implementation e-Court And e-Litigationcan be measured from the extent to which the two systems are able to realize the three basic elements in judicial practice.

In terms of procedural simplicity, the digitalization of justice has brought significant changes to the case administration mechanism.¹² Before the implementation of e-Court, the case registration process was carried out manually, requiring parties or their attorneys to come directly to the court, fill out various administrative forms, submit physical documents, and make payments through conventional mechanisms. This process often took a considerable amount of time and had the potential to lead to administrative errors due to the use of printed documents.

Through the e-Court system, all stages of case administration, from case registration (*e-Filing*), payment of court fees (*e-Payment*), summons of parties (*e-Summons*), to monitoring of case progress, can be conducted electronically through a single, integrated platform. This simplified procedure provides convenience for justice seekers, as all services can be accessed without having to appear in person in court. In addition to reducing administrative burdens, the electronic system also minimizes the possibility of lost documents, recording errors, and administrative delays. From the perspective of speeding up case resolution, digitalization of the judiciary has significantly contributed to the efficiency of the legal process. In conventional systems, delays often occur due to the process of summoning parties, distributing trial documents, and scheduling hearings, which depend on the physical presence of the parties. This often leads to repeated trial postponements, thus extending the time it takes to resolve cases.

¹¹ Simanungkalit, Irfandy H., and Debora Debora. "Implementasi E-Court Sebagai Upaya Modernisasi Administrasi Peradilan Di Indonesia." *PALAR (Pakuan Law review)* 10.4 (2024): 176-190.

¹² Niswan Harefa, Bertrand Silverius Sitohang, and Mancur Sinaga. "Analisis Dampak Digitalisasi Peradilan Terhadap Akses Keadilan Dan Prinsip Peradilan Yang Adil Bagi Pencari Keadilan." *Jurnal Hukum Justice* (2026): 212-220.

The implementation of e-Litigation allows various stages of the trial, such as the submission of responses, rebuttals, duplications, conclusions, and the delivery of the verdict, to be conducted electronically according to a schedule determined by the panel of judges. This mechanism not only expedites the administrative process but also reduces the possibility of trial delays due to difficulties with the parties' attendance. This allows for more efficient case resolution without compromising the parties' rights to a fair hearing. The low cost aspect is also a key indicator in measuring the effectiveness of digital justice. Before the advent of electronic services, justice seekers had to incur transportation, accommodation, document duplication, and other operational costs for each stage of the trial. This burden was exacerbated if the parties lived far from the court or had to attend multiple hearings.

Through the implementation of e-Court and e-Litigation, these various expenses can be minimized because most administrative and trial processes are conducted online. The use of electronic documents also reduces the need for large-scale document printing, thereby lowering operational costs for the parties. This cost efficiency provides tangible benefits, especially for individuals with limited financial resources and businesses requiring fast and efficient dispute resolution. When analyzed using the Access to Justice theory proposed by Mauro Cappelletti and Bryant Garth¹³, the digitalization of justice has expanded public access to legal services. Information technology can reduce geographical, administrative, and economic barriers that have long been obstacles to obtaining justice. People living outside the jurisdiction where the court is located can now access various judicial services electronically without having to travel, which requires significant time and expense. Thus, the digitalization of justice not only increases service efficiency but also strengthens the fulfillment of the public's constitutional right to access justice.

Furthermore, when examined using Soerjono Soekanto's theory of legal effectiveness¹⁴, the successful implementation of e-Court and e-Litigation indicates an increase in effectiveness in terms of facilities and infrastructure. The use of information technology has supported the implementation of judicial functions more efficiently. However, this effectiveness is not yet fully optimal because it is still influenced by other factors, such as the quality of regulations, the competence of judicial officials, the level of digital literacy of the community, and a legal culture that is still oriented towards conventional services. From the perspective of Lawrence M. Friedman's legal system theory¹⁵, the success of judicial digitalization must also be seen through three main elements of the legal system, namely legal structure, legal substance, and legal culture. From the legal structure aspect, the Supreme Court has built a technology infrastructure and information system that supports the implementation of electronic justice. From the legal substance aspect, various regulations have provided an

¹³ Yulianti, Nanda Dwi, and Winda Sari Pratiwi Panjaitan. "Peran Advokat Dalam Mewujudkan Access To Justice Melalui Pendekatan Restorative Justice (Studi Pada Ambarastha Lawfirm & Attorney)." *Jurnal Media Akademik (JMA)* 4.6 (2026).

¹⁴ Suryanto, M. H., F. T. Arresti, and A. Makky. "No Viral No Justice Perspektif Teori Efektivitas Hukum Soerjono Soekanto." *Widya Yuridika* 7.3 (2024): 513-522.

¹⁵ Femilya, Erfaniah Zuhriah Herviani, and Raden Cecep Lukman Yasin. "Pertimbangan hakim dalam pemberian dispensasi nikah perspektif teori sistem hukum Lawrence M. Friedman di Pengadilan Agama Malang." *Jurnal Intelektualita: Keislaman, Sosial Dan Sains* 11.1 (2022): 117-127.

adequate legal basis for the implementation of e-Court and e-Litigation. However, from the legal culture aspect, there are still challenges in the form of low digital literacy among some members of the public and resistance to the change from a conventional system to an electronic-based system. Therefore, the success of judicial digitalization depends not only on technology, but also on the readiness of all elements of the legal system to accept and implement these changes.

However, the effectiveness of judicial digitization has not been fully felt evenly across Indonesia. Courts in urban areas generally have better technological infrastructure than those in remote areas. Furthermore, some communities still experience difficulties accessing electronic services due to limited internet access, technological devices, and the ability to use digital applications. This situation indicates that judicial digitization still faces challenges in achieving equal access to justice. Based on the above description, it can be concluded that the implementation of e-Court and e-Litigation has made a significant contribution to realizing the principles of a simple, fast, and low-cost justice system. Simplification of administrative procedures, acceleration of trial processes, and reduction in litigation costs demonstrate that digitalization of the judiciary is a crucial instrument in reforming Indonesia's justice system. However, its effectiveness still requires strengthening through improvements in the quality of digital infrastructure, regulatory refinements, human resource capacity building, and strengthening public digital literacy so that the benefits of digital transformation can be felt equally by all justice seekers.

C. Obstacles and Efforts to Optimize the Implementation of Digital Justice in Indonesia

Digital transformation through the implementation of e-Court and e-Litigation has brought significant changes to the administration of justice in Indonesia. However, its implementation still faces various challenges that could potentially impact the effectiveness of achieving the principles of simple, fast, and low-cost justice. These obstacles stem not only from technological aspects but also relate to regulations, human resources, legal culture, and social conditions.¹⁶

Therefore, the success of digitalization of justice requires a comprehensive approach involving all elements of the legal system. The first obstacle is the gap in information technology infrastructure. Unequal internet access, particularly in remote, frontier, and outermost (3T) regions, means that electronic justice services cannot be optimally accessed by all.¹⁷ In some areas, poor internet network quality still hampers the process of registering cases, uploading electronic documents, and conducting online trials. This situation creates unequal access to judicial services and has the potential to reduce the effectiveness of the implementation of the digital justice system. The second obstacle relates to the public's digital literacy. Not all justice seekers have adequate skills in utilizing information technology. Elderly communities, those with low levels of education, and those residing in areas with limited access to technology still experience difficulties using electronic services. As a result, some justice seekers

¹⁶ Hasanuddin, Hasanuddin, and Summa Summa. "Transformasi Digital Peradilan Agama melalui e-Court Analisis Efisiensi dan Tantangan Implementasi." *At-Tasyrih: jurnal pendidikan dan hukum Islam* 11.2 (2025): 516-521.

¹⁷ Dahlan, Ninik Ayuhandika. "Analisis Yuridis Terhadap Peran Ahli Dalam Perkara Perdata di Pengadilan Indonesia." *Riau Law Journal* 9.2 (2025): 132-142.

continue to rely on conventional service mechanisms or assistance from third parties to access the e-Court system.

In addition to the community, human resource capacity within the judiciary is also a determining factor in the success of digital transformation. Court officials are required to possess the competency to operate judicial information systems, manage electronic documents, and provide technology-based services to the public. The disparity in technical capabilities across court units demonstrates that capacity building through ongoing education and training remains an urgent need. The next challenge is cybersecurity and personal data protection. The digitalization of justice has resulted in an increase in the volume of electronic data managed by judicial institutions, including case documents, party identities, electronic evidence, and court decisions. This data carries a high level of confidentiality and must be protected from the risk of leaks, hacking, data manipulation, and other cyberattacks. Therefore, implementing a reliable information security system, including the use of encryption, multi-layered authentication, and data backup mechanisms, is an integral part of the implementation of digital justice.

From a regulatory perspective, although the Supreme Court has issued various regulations regarding case administration and electronic trials, several aspects still require improvement. For example, regulations regarding electronic evidence, information system security standards, inter-agency interoperability, and mechanisms for resolving technical issues in electronic trials need to be continuously adjusted to reflect developments in information technology and the needs of judicial practice. Adaptive regulations will provide legal certainty while strengthening public trust in the digital justice system.¹⁸

When analyzed using Lawrence M. Friedman's legal system theory, these various obstacles demonstrate that the success of digitalizing justice is determined not only by technological aspects, but also by the integration between legal structure, legal substance, and legal culture. Legal structure requires adequate technological infrastructure support and competent officials, legal substance requires regulations that are responsive to technological developments, while legal culture demands the readiness of the public and officials to accept changes towards a digital-based service system. An imbalance in any of these elements will impact the effectiveness of digital justice implementation.

To overcome these various obstacles, several strategic steps are needed. First, the government, together with the Supreme Court, needs to accelerate the distribution of information technology infrastructure, particularly in areas with limited internet access. Improving the quality of telecommunications networks and providing supporting infrastructure are key prerequisites for ensuring equitable access to e-court services for all citizens. Second, improving digital literacy must be a priority. The Supreme Court, along with courts across Indonesia, needs to develop educational, outreach, and mentoring programs for the public on how to use e-Court and e-

¹⁸ Satrio Abdillah, and Hamanda Hadi Saputra. "Urgensi Regulasi Cyber Notary Dalam Mendukung Kepastian Hukum Di Era Digital." *Lex Stricta: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 4.1 (2025): 1-12.

Litigation. Furthermore, establishing a help desk in each court will assist those experiencing difficulties accessing electronic services.

Third, human resource capacity building is necessary through ongoing education and training for judges, court clerks, judicial officials, and other technical personnel. Mastery of information technology must be a core competency for judicial officials to ensure professional, effective, and accountable electronic services. Fourth, strengthening cybersecurity and data protection must be a priority in the development of a digital justice system. Implementing information security standards, regular system audits, managing cyber risks, and complying with personal data protection provisions are essential steps to maintain the integrity, confidentiality, and availability of case data. These efforts will also increase public trust in the use of technology in the administration of justice.

Fifth, continuous evaluation and refinement of regulations are needed to accommodate the rapid development of information technology. Adaptive regulations will provide legal certainty for justice seekers, judicial officials, and other stakeholders, while also supporting the creation of a modern, responsive, and public service-oriented digital justice system. Based on this description, it is clear that the digitalization of justice is not simply a change in the use of technology, but rather an institutional transformation process that requires synergy between regulations, infrastructure, human resources, legal culture, and public support. If these various obstacles can be overcome through integrated and sustainable policies, the digitalization of justice will increasingly be able to create an effective, transparent, and inclusive justice system, while ensuring the fulfillment of the principles of simple, speedy, and low-cost justice.

IV. CONCLUSION

The digitalization of justice through the implementation of e-Court and e-Litigation is one form of judicial system reform carried out by the Supreme Court to realize the principle of simple, fast, and low-cost justice as mandated in Article 2 paragraph (4) of Law Number 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power. This digital transformation has changed the mechanism of case administration and trial processes from a conventional system to an electronic-based system that is more efficient, transparent, and accountable. The research results show that the implementation of e-Court and e-Litigation has significantly contributed to improving the quality of judicial services. Digitizing case administration simplifies litigation procedures, accelerates the resolution process through electronic services, and reduces costs for justice seekers. Furthermore, the implementation of electronic systems also expands public access to judicial services, particularly for those with distance and time constraints, thus supporting the realization of the principle of access to justice.

However, the effectiveness of judicial digitalization is not yet fully optimal. This study found that various obstacles remain, including the uneven distribution of information technology infrastructure, low digital literacy among some members of the public, limited human resource competency in the judicial system, and challenges in maintaining cybersecurity and protecting personal data. From the perspective of legal effectiveness theory and legal systems theory, these conditions indicate that the

success of judicial digitalization is determined not only by the availability of technology but also depends on adaptive regulatory support, the readiness of the judicial apparatus, the availability of facilities and infrastructure, and a legal culture that is adaptable to digital transformation. Thus, digitalization of the judiciary is a strategic instrument in the modernization of judicial institutions and plays a crucial role in increasing the efficiency, transparency, and accessibility of legal services. However, realizing an effective, inclusive, and equitable digital justice system requires continuous strengthening of regulatory aspects, infrastructure, human resources, and information technology governance.

REFERENCES

- Ahmadi Ahmadi, et al. "Transformasi Digital Dalam Administrasi Perkara Di Pengadilan Tinggi Agama Mataram." *Jurnal Pengabdian Kolaborasi dan Inovasi IPTEKS* 3.6 (2025).
- Anggita Doramia Lumbanraja. "Perkembangan Regulasi Dan Pelaksanaan Persidangan online di indonesia dan amerika serikat selama pandemi covid-19." *Crepido* 2.1 (2020).
- Erie Hariyanto, and Sundusiyah Sundusiyah. "Implementasi Peraturan Mahkamah Agung Tentang E-Court Untuk Mewujudkan Asas Sederhana, Cepat Dan Biaya Ringan Di Pengadilan Agama Pamekasan." *Arena Hukum* 15.3 (2022).
- Fadila Hilma Mawaddah, and Abdul Haris. "Implementasi layanan peradilan bagi penyandang disabilitas perspektif teori efektivitas hukum Soerjono Soekanto." *Sakina: Journal of Family Studies* 6.2 (2022).
- Femilya, Erfaniah Zuhriah Herviani, and Raden Cecep Lukman Yasin. "Pertimbangan hakim dalam pemberian dispensasi nikah perspektif teori sistem hukum Lawrence M. Friedman di Pengadilan Agama Malang." *Jurnal Intelektualita: Keislaman, Sosial Dan Sains* 11.1 (2022).
- Hasanuddin, Hasanuddin, and Summa Summa. "Transformasi Digital Peradilan Agama melalui e-Court Analisis Efisiensi dan Tantangan Implementasi." *At-Tasyrih: jurnal pendidikan dan hukum Islam* 11.2 (2025).
- Khotib Iqbal Hidayat, Aris Priyadi, and Elly Kristiani Purwendah. "Kajian Kritis Terhadap Dualisme Pengadilan Elektronik (E-Court) dan Konvensional." *Batulis Civil Law Review* 1.1 (2020).
- Muhammad Zainuddin, and Aisyah Dinda Karina. "Penggunaan metode yuridis normatif dalam membuktikan kebenaran pada penelitian hukum." *Smart Law Journal* 2.2 (2023).

- Niswan Harefa, Bertrand Silverius Sitohang, and Mancur Sinaga. "Analisis Dampak Digitalisasi Peradilan Terhadap Akses Keadilan Dan Prinsip Peradilan Yang Adil Bagi Pencari Keadilan." *Jurnal Hukum Justice* (2026).
- Dahlan, Ninik Ayuhandika. "Analisis Yuridis Terhadap Peran Ahli Dalam Perkara Perdata di Pengadilan Indonesia." *Riau Law Journal* 9.2 (2025)
- Satrio Abdillah, and Hamanda Hadi Saputra. "Urgensi Regulasi Cyber Notary Dalam Mendukung Kepastian Hukum Di Era Digital." *Lex Stricta: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 4.1 (2025).
- Shalsya Malika Yunus, and Ana Riana. "Transformasi Digital Layanan Publik: Studi Sosiologis Implementasi E-Litigasi dalam Perkara Perceraian di Pengadilan Agama Klaten." *Journal of Social Movements* 2.1 (2025).
- Simanungkalit, Irfandy H., and Debora Debora. "Implementasi E-Court Sebagai Upaya Modernisasi Administrasi Peradilan Di Indonesia." *PALAR (Pakuan Law review)* 10.4 (2024).
- Siti Fatimah. "Telaah Komparatif Antara Peradilan Konvensional dan E-Court dalam Penyelesaian Sengketa." *YUDHISTIRA: Jurnal Yurisprudensi, Hukum dan Peradilan* 2.1 (2024).
- Suryanto, M. H., F. T. Arresti, and A. Makky. "No Viral No Justice Perspektif Teori Efektivitas Hukum Soerjono Soekanto." *Widya Yuridika* 7.3 (2024).
- Viny Elvia, M. Fachri Adnan, and Afriva Khaidir. "Peran Teknologi dalam Mewujudkan Good Governance: Perspektif Teori Administrasi Publik." *Journal of Practice Learning and Educational Development* 5.1 (2025).
- Yulianti, Nanda Dwi, and Winda Sari Pratiwi Panjaitan. "Peran Advokat Dalam Mewujudkan Access To Justice Melalui Pendekatan Restorative Justice (Studi Pada Ambarastha Lawfirm &Attorney)." *Jurnal Media Akademik (JMA)* 4.6 (2026).
- Zulfadin Syarif. "Asas Peradilan Sederhana, Cepat, Dan Biaya Ringan Dalam Ketentuan Persidangan Hybrid Perkara Perdata." *Collegium Studiosum Journal* 7.1 (2024).