



ACCELERATION OF ELECTRONIC JUSTICE IMPLEMENTATION IN NEW COURT WORK UNITS (Reflection on the Implementation of e-Court and e-Litigation at the Kuala Pembuang Religious Court)

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Naskah diterima: 7-5-2023, Naskah direvisi: 1-10-2023, Naskah disetujui: 22-10-2023

Abstract

The development of information technology has an impact on the world of law and justice, one of which is the implementation of electronic courts in the Supreme Court and the judicial bodies under it. The implementation of electronic justice is an obstacle for newly formed courts such as the Kuala Pembuang Religious Court. Therefore, this research aims to describe the implementation of electronic justice in the new court work unit of the Kuala Pembuang Religious Court and describe efforts to accelerate the implementation of electronic justice in the Kuala Pembuang Religious Court. This research is a qualitative legal research with a normative approach and uses a descriptive analysis method. The results showed: first, the Kuala Pembuang Religious Court as a new court work unit has implemented electronic justice through e-Court and e-Litigation well since 2019. Second, acceleration efforts have been maximized to improve the implementation of electronic justice at the Kuala Pembuang Religious Court with the result of a significant increase.

Keywords: *Acceleration; Electronic Courts; New Courts.*

Abstrak

Perkembangan teknologi informasi berdampak pada dunia hukum dan peradilan, salah satunya diterapkan peradilan elektronik di Mahkamah Agung dan badan peradilan di bawahnya. Penerapan peradilan elektronik tersebut menjadi kendala tersendiri bagi Pengadilan yang baru dibentuk seperti Pengadilan Agama Kuala Pembuang. Karena itu penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendiskripsikan implementasi peradilan elektronik di satuan kerja pengadilan baru Pengadilan Agama Kuala Pembuang dan mendeskripsikan upaya akselerasi peningkatan implementasi peradilan elektronik di Pengadilan Agama Kuala Pembuang. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian hukum kualitatif dengan pendekatan normatif dan menggunakan metode analisis deskriptif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan: *pertama*, Pengadilan Agama Kuala Pembuang sebagai satker pengadilan baru telah mengimplementasi peradilan elektronik melalui e-Court dan e-Litigation dengan baik sejak tahun 2019. *Kedua*, upaya akselerasi telah dilakukan dengan maksimal untuk meningkatkan implementasi peradilan elektronik di Pengadilan Agama Kuala Pembuang dengan hasil mengalami peningkatan yang signifikan.

Kata Kunci: *Akselerasi; Pengadilan Elektronik; Pengadilan Baru.*

Introduction

The development of information and communication technology is a necessity and has become an important part of human life, including as a means to solve problems in the world of law and justice. The demands of the times require easier and more practical case administration and trial services. Barriers to judicial arrogance must be broken down to create a practical, simpler litigation process and speed up the time in the trial process.

Based on the launch of e-Court application on 13 July 2018 in Balikpapan, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia has made a big leap in an effort to make administrative changes in the court to realize modern justice. The launch of e-Court application is expected to improve the results of ease of doing business survey on contract enforcement parameter in litigation process quality index which adds

case automation points from e-filing, e-payment and e-summons indicators.

The e-Court application then develops into an e-Litigation application that applies to civil, religious civil, military administrative and state administrative cases. The difference between e-Court and e-Litigation lies in the migration from partial to holistic, in e-Court the migration of the judiciary to the digital system is only limited to case administration which includes case registration, payment of fees and summons of parties, while in e-Litigation the migration is carried out thoroughly in the trial which includes the exchange of documents for answers, proof and delivery of decisions as well as expansion of the scope of subjects of judicial service users.¹

Some of the objectives of implementing e-Litigation in the form of case administration and electronic trials include providing solutions to the geographical constraints of Indonesia which is an archipelago, reducing the high cost of cases in court, limiting direct interaction between users of judicial services with judges and judicial apparatus which has the potential to cause violations of the code of ethics and violations of the law and most importantly to fulfill the principles of public service delivery to increase public trust in the judiciary.²

A new chapter of electronic justice by implementing the e-Litigation application in the four judicial circles of the first instance under the Supreme Court began on August 19, 2019 with the issuance of Supreme Court Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2019 concerning Electronic Case Administration and Trial in Court. Thus, the implementation of electronic justice through the e-Litigation application is carried out equally in all courts of first instance, both old court work units and newly inaugurated court work units.

On October 22, 2018 in Meloungane, Talaud Islands Regency, North Sulawesi Province, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia, Prof. Dr. H. M. Hatta Ali, S.H., M.H. has

¹ Deden Ridwan, *Pendekar Peradilan Taro Ada Taro Gau*, (Jakarta: Mahkamah Agung, 2020), p. 510.

² Pepy Nofriandi, "Ketua Mahkamah Agung: E-Litigasi, Redesain Praktik Peradilan Indonesia", [mahkamahagung.go.id](https://www.mahkamahagung.go.id/id/berita/3730/ketua-mahkamah-agung-e-litigasi-redesain-praktek-peradilan-indonesia). (19 Ags 2019), <https://www.mahkamahagung.go.id/id/berita/3730/ketua-mahkamah-agung-e-litigasi-redesain-praktek-peradilan-indonesia>, accessed 20 January 2023..

inaugurated the operation of 85 (eighty five) new courts throughout Indonesia based on Presidential Decree of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2016.³ One of the new Religious Court units inaugurated is the Kuala Pembuang Religious Court located in Seruyan Regency, Central Kalimantan Province. As a new Religious Court satker, of course the Kuala Pembuang Religious Court must first work hard in organizing the institutional system and infrastructure, so that it requires an acceleration effort (acceleration) to face various obstacles and challenges in implementing electronic justice through the e-Court and e-Litigation applications.

Based on the description above, the topic of interesting problems to be studied and discussed in this research is about efforts to accelerate the implementation of electronic justice through the e-Court and e-Litigation applications at the new court satker inaugurated in 2018, especially at the Kuala Pembuang Religious Court, with a research focus on the implementation of electronic justice through e-Court and e-Litigation at the Kuala Pembuang Religious Court which is a new court satker and efforts that can be made to accelerate the improvement of the implementation of electronic justice through the e-Court and e-Litigation applications at the Kuala Pembuang Religious Court.

Implementation of Electronic Justice through e-Court and e-Litigation at the Kuala Pembuang Religious Court

In the 2018 period, which was the initial year of establishment, the Kuala Pembuang Religious Court only received 8 cases, of which all incoming cases were registered conventionally, so that no cases were registered electronically through e-Court. This happened because during the initial period of inauguration and operation, the Kuala Pembuang Religious Court focused more on efforts to organize the

³ Pepy Nofriandi, "KMA Resmikan 85 Pengadilan Baru di Ujung Utara Indonesia", mahkamahagung.go.id. (22 Okt 2018), <https://www.mahkamahagung.go.id/id/berita/3248/kma-resmikan-85-pengadilan-baru-di-ujung-utara-indonesia#:~:text=Mahkamah%20Agung%20Republik%20Indonesia&text=Melonguane%20%E2%80%93Humas%20%3A%20Ketua%20Mahkamah%20Agung,pada%20Seni%2022%20Oktober%202018.,> accessed 20 January 2023..

institutional system and infrastructure as well as massively socializing the existence of the Religious Courts within the Regional Government and to the entire community in Seruyan Regency.

Entering the second period in 2019, the cases entered and received by the Kuala Pembuang Religious Court were 146 cases and the remaining cases of the previous year were 4 cases, so that the total case load in 2019 was 150 cases. Of the total 150 cases, 4 cases were registered electronically through e-Court or only 2.67% with details of 3 cases registered directly by the principal and 1 case registered by a Registered User (attorney/advocate). When viewed from the type of case, the cases registered by e-Court consisted of 3 cases of divorce and 1 case of contested divorce. However, of the four cases registered by e-Court, no case has been heard electronically through the e-Litigation application.

In its development, the Kuala Pembuang Religious Court in 2020 received 183 incoming cases, 9 cases were registered electronically through e-Court or 4.92% with details of 7 cases registered directly by the principal and 2 cases registered by Registered Users (attorneys/advocates). The cases registered by e-Court consisted of 5 cases of contested divorce, 2 cases of divorce, 1 case of application for determination of heirs and 1 case of application for dispensation of marriage. In this third year there began to be developments with the existence of cases that were heard electronically, from the 9 cases registered by e-Court, there were 2 cases that were heard electronically through the e-Litigation application, namely the gugat divorce case Number 0007/Pdt.G/2020/PA.Klp and the divorce divorce case Number 0059/Pdt.G/2020/PA.Klp, both of which were registered by Registered Users (attorneys/advocates).

The increase in the number of cases registered electronically through e-Court and e-Litigation proves that the Kuala Pembuang Religious Court has implemented electronic justice in the form of case administration and electronic trials. The next stage requires extra effort to further accelerate the increase in the number of cases registered and heard electronically.

The implementation of electronic justice in the form of case administration and electronic trials at the Kuala Pembuang Religious Court is supported and strengthened by the existence of strong and

complete regulations that serve as a legal umbrella for electronic justice. The birth of e-Court and e-Litigation applications is a form of response from the Supreme Court to present case administration services and trials that are more effective and efficient. The Supreme Court is committed to realizing reforms in the Indonesian judiciary (justice reform) that synergize the role of information technology with procedural law by issuing a legal umbrella in the form of Supreme Court Regulation Number 3 of 2018 concerning Electronic Court Administration, then revised and refined into Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2019 concerning Electronic Court Case Administration and Trial.

Both Supreme Court Regulations are very relevant to the geographical condition of Indonesia as a maritime country which has major issues in access to justice and is a milestone in the revolution of case administration towards modern justice. These Supreme Court Regulations are also the foundation of the implementation of electronic litigation in the Indonesian judiciary, so that the judiciary is authorized to accept case registration and receive payment of court fees electronically, electronic summons, send trial documents (answers, replications, duplicates, proofs, conclusions and delivery of decisions online).

Substantially, the Supreme Court Regulation does not delete or annul existing norms, but rather adds to or improves them. The Supreme Court Regulation is a new source of law in the renewal of civil procedural law which contains various innovations that prioritize the principles of speed, simplicity and low cost. The reform is related to administration and trial to overcome obstacles in the process of administering justice in line with the demands of the times that require case administration services and trials in court to be more effective and efficient.⁴

With the inclusion of Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2019 on Case Administration and Electronic Court Proceedings, as a new source of law in civil procedural law reform, judges are bound by the Supreme Court Regulation as civil procedural law and may not

⁴ Amran Suadi, *Pembaruan Hukum Acara Perdata Di Indonesia: Menakar Beracara di Pengadilan Secara Elektronik*, Edisi Kedua, (Jakarta: Kencana, 2019), p. 52-52.

freely interpret it, it is formal, official, strict, fixed, correct and certain, cannot be deviated from and is imperative.⁵

To complete the regulations at the level of technical implementation of electronic justice in the courts of first instance and also the technical implementation of electronic justice in legal remedies in the courts of appeal, cassation and judicial review, the Supreme Court issued Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number: 129/KMA/SK/VIII/2019 on Technical Guidelines for Case Administration and Trial in Courts Electronically and Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number: 271/KMA/SK/XII/2019 on Technical Guidelines for Case Administration and Trial in Courts of Appeal, Cassation and Judicial Review Electronically.

Furthermore, to establish implementing regulations and/or amendments to case administration provisions required in accordance with the characteristics of services and cases in the Religious Courts in accordance with the authority mandated in the provisions of Article 36 paragraph (2) of Supreme Court Regulation No. 1 of 2019 concerning Electronic Case Administration and Trial in Courts, the Directorate General of Religious Courts of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia has issued Decree of the Director General of Religious Courts of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia Number 056/DJA/HK.05/SK/I/2020 concerning the Implementation of Electronic Case Administration and Trial in Religious Courts.

The implementation of electronic justice in the form of case administration and electronic trials at the Kuala Pembuang Religious Court is also supported by infrastructure in the form of facilities and infrastructure used to support the implementation of case administration and trials in court electronically. The supporting infrastructure consists of the e-Court Desk, Court Information System and other supporting applications, the implementation of remote witness examinations carried out in courtrooms equipped with teleconferencing facilities, electronic signatures (Digital Signature) and Information Centers in the form of Kuala Pembuang Religious Court

⁵ Sudikno Mertokusumo, *Hukum Acara Perdata Indonesia*, (Yogyakarta: Liberty, 2006), p. 1.

telephone numbers, Whatsapp numbers, e-mail and other social media accounts, as well as providing electronic socialization media on the work unit website.

The obstacles and constraints experienced by the KualaPembuang Religious Court in implementing electronic justice through e-Court and e-Litigation include the limited human resources and service space at PTSP, so that the e-Court Desk Officer is still combined with the Case Registration Desk Officer. This, of course, has led to a lack of maximum electronic case registration services.

The unavailability of the Legal Aid Post (Posbakum) at the Kuala Pembuang Religious Court is also a trigger for the low implementation of electronic justice through e-Court and e-Litigation, until 2021 the Kuala Pembuang Religious Court has not received an allocation of Posbakum funds in DIPA 04 Religious Courts Agency. If Posbakum services are available, litigants can obtain sufficient information about e-Court and e-Litigation and can be directed by Posbakum officers to litigate electronically.

Geographical factors and population demographics in the Seruyan Regency area also become obstacles to the implementation of electronic justice through e-Court and e-Litigation at the Kuala Pembuang Religious Court. The jurisdiction of the Kuala Pembuang Religious Court covers the entire Seruyan Regency area consisting of 10 Sub-Districts, 105 Villages and 3 Villages, with an area of $\pm 16,404$ Km² or $\pm 1,670,040.76$ Ha, the northern boundary is bordered by Melawi Regency of West Kalimantan Province, the south is bordered by the Java Sea, the east is bordered by East Kotawaringin Regency and the west is bordered by Lamandau Regency. The majority of Seruyan Regency residents still live in rural areas, along the river and oil palm plantations, so the average education level is still low and access to information technology development is still low.

Accelerating the Improvement of Electronic Justice Implementation through e-Court and e-Litigation in Kuala Pembuang Religious Court

By looking at the dynamic development of the increase in the number of cases registered electronically through e-Court and e-

Litigation at the Kuala Pembuang Religious Court in the 2018-2020 period and reading the opportunities as well as the challenges and obstacles in implementing electronic justice, the author will present ideas about efforts that can be made to accelerate the increase in the number of cases registered and heard electronically as an implementation of realizing electronic justice at the Kuala Pembuang Religious Court.

E-Court and e-Litigation Cases as Priority Score in Performance Assessment

Since the third quarter of 2020, Badilag has revised the work unit performance assessment system. Badilag has issued Director General of Badilag Letter Number 3379/Dj.A/KP.02.1/10/2020 dated October 2, 2020 on Revised Assessment System for Promotion and Mutation of Technical Personnel within the Religious Courts. The performance assessment includes 3 (three) main points, namely Judicial Administration and Technical, Judicial Management and Integrity/Morality. One of the additions to the Judicial Administration and Technical assessment points was the e-Court assessment point with a 5% assessment weight.

Acceleration of the implementation of electronic justice in the form of case administration and electronic trials at the Kuala Pembuang Religious Court can be done by setting a priority target for the number of cases registered by e-Court. Each week a target number of e-Court cases is set that must be met, so that it will consistently increase the number of e-Court cases. The increase in e-Court cases will have a good impact on adding points to the assessment of work unit performance on e-Court points.

Increase Socialization and Appoint an e-Court Ambassador

Acceleration of the implementation of electronic justice in the form of electronic case administration and trial at the Kuala Pembuang Religious Court can be done by massively increasing the socialization of procedures and information about e-Court and e-Litigation in various electronic media such as websites, social media Facebook, Instagram and also by making brochures/leaflets placed in

the waiting room or at the e-Court desk so that they are easily accessible by the justice-seeking community.

Another effort that can be taken to socialize electronic lawyering through e-Court and e-Litigation applications is by organizing the election of e-Court Ambassadors from talented employees. The selected e-Court Ambassador is tasked with socializing the e-Court and e-Litigation applications to visitors as well as providing direct assistance at the Kuala Pembuang Religious Court office.

The more massive the socialization, the more it will provide the more massive the socialization, the more it will provide a comprehensive understanding to the justice-seeking community to be interested and choose to register cases and trials electronically because it is more cost and time efficient.⁶

Active Role of Judges

To support the acceleration of the implementation of electronic courts in the Kuala Pembuang Religious Court, the role of judges is also very important. implementation in the Kuala Pembuang Religious Court, the role of the Judge is also very necessary. Judges in the first hearing are expected to actively offer Plaintiffs/Petitioners who have registered cases electronically through e-Court to continue the trial process electronically through e-Litigation. The judge also has the duty and responsibility to offer and seek approval from the Defendant to proceed electronically at the first hearing and then set the electronic trial schedule (Court Calendar) for the submission of answers, replications, duplicates, evidence up to the reading of the decision.

In the HIR/RBg system, Judges are allowed to act actively from before the case process takes place until the case process ends. At the time before the case process takes place, starting when the applicant submits his application, the President of the Court is authorized to provide assistance to the applicant by providing advice and assistance related to the formalities or requirements of the application so that the application can be accepted and meet the formal requirements. The

⁶ Tria Prabawati, Noverman Duadji, & Ita Prihantika, "Efektivitas Penerapan Aplikasi E-Court dalam Upaya Peningkatan Kualitas Pelayanan Publik (Studi di Pengadilan Negeri Tanjung Karang Kelas 1A)", *Jurnal Administrativa*, Vol. 3, No. 1, (2021), pp. 37-52.

Judge actively seeks to reconcile the parties to the dispute. The judge may also order the parties to the dispute to submit evidence and the judge by virtue of his/her position may call the necessary witnesses. In essence, judges actively assist justice seekers and try to overcome all obstacles and obstacles to be able to achieve simple, fast and low cost justice.⁷

The judge examining a civil case in court is not like a referee in a match. The duties and responsibilities of civil judges are to preside over trials which must actively assist justice seekers to overcome all obstacles in the judicial process and realize simple, fast and low cost justice by helping justice seekers overcome all obstacles and obstacles in order to successfully obtain justice.⁸

With the active role of judges offering plaintiffs/applicants who have registered cases electronically through e-Court to continue the trial process electronically through e-Litigation, the chances and potential for cases to be examined electronically will be higher.

Equipping e-Court Supporting Infrastructure

The implementation of electronic justice in the Kuala Pembuang Religious Court can be accelerated by completing and providing special infrastructure used to support the implementation of case administration and trials in court electronically, especially presenting an e-Court Desk or e-Court Corner.

Completeness of infrastructure supporting the implementation of case administration and trials in court electronically ideally consists of:⁹ *first*, the e-Court desk which is part of the PTSP service should at least include computer equipment with specifications that support the e-Court application system, tables and chairs for officers and e-Court

⁷ Sunarto, *Peran Aktif Hakim dalam Perkara Perdata*, Edisi Tiga (Jakarta: Prenadamedia Group, 2014), p. 11-12.

⁸ A. Mukti Arto, *Penemuan Hukum Islam Demi Menwujudkan Keadilan: Membangun Sistem Peradilan Berbasis Perlindungan Hukum Dan Keadilan*, Buku Kesatu, (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2017), p. 12-13.

⁹ Vide Lampiran Keputusan Direktur Jenderal Badan Peradilan Agama Mahkamah Agung Republik Indonesia Nomor 056/DJA/HK.05/SK/I/2020 Tentang Pelaksanaan Administrasi Perkara dan Persidangan Di Pengadilan Agama Secara Elektronik.

desk users, printers, scanners, internet connection and brochures/leaflets/forms containing information and procedures for electronic case registration.

Second, the Court Information System and SIPP Supporting Applications. The Kuala Pembuang Religious Court must ensure that the Court Information System and SIPP Supporting Applications are installed and ready to be used to receive and process case registrations electronically. Each organizer must ensure that the Court Information System and SIPP Supporting Application are ready for use 15 minutes before service hours begin. The Court Information System that must be prepared by the Court includes the SIPP Application, e-Court Application and Decision Directory, as well as other supporting applications, including: SIMTALAK, e-Register Application, e-Case Financial Application, e-Reporting Application, Case Notification Application, Online Court Queue Application and KOMDANAS.

Third, supporting facilities and infrastructure which include: case database servers, computer equipment, laptops/tablets, TV Monitors, software (software) for processing data, anti-virus, Uninterruptible Power Supply/Backup Batteries, internet networks, telephone networks, switching/internet network sharing devices, printers, scanners, Access Points, modems, wireless cards, repeaters, special server rooms and user computers (Clients).

Fourth, remote witness examination is carried out in a courtroom equipped with teleconferencing facilities. *Fifth*, Electronic Signature (Digital Signature). *Sixth*, the Kuala Pembuang Religious Court Information Center must provide a telephone number that can be contacted to serve all information needs of court service users related to case services. In addition to telephone numbers, the Kuala Pembuang Religious Court can also provide other services in the form of Whatsapp numbers, e-mail and other social media accounts and appoint special officers as managers who are part of the information desk duties, as well as providing socialization media in the form of brochures/leaflets, electronic banners on the website of the work unit.

Improving the Performance Quality of e-Court Desk Officers

To support the acceleration of the implementation of electronic court implementation at the Kuala Pembuang Religious Court, it is

also necessary to improve the quality and professionalism of the e-Court Desk Officer's performance by conducting special e-Court training through DDTK. The e-Court Desk Officer must be professional in serving the justice-seeking community and of course must understand their duties and responsibilities.

With the increasing quality and professionalism of performance of the e-Court Desk Officers, it will increase the confidence and interest of justice seekers to choose to register cases and trials electronically. Justice seekers will get information and excellent service about electronic litigation procedures at the Kuala Pembuang Religious Court. procedures at the Kuala Pembuang Religious Court.

Conclusion

Based on the discussion that the author has described, the following conclusions can be drawn: *first*, the Kuala Pembuang Religious Court as a new court unit has implemented electronic justice through e-Court and e-Litigation well since 2019. *Second*, accelerated efforts have been made to improve the implementation of electronic justice through e-Court and e-Litigation applications in the Kuala Pembuang Religious Court. e-Litigation at the Kuala Pembuang Religious Court, among others, by: making priority targets for e-Court and e-Litigation cases as value-adding points in the Satker Performance Assessment, increasing socialization and appointing e-Court Ambassadors, the active role of Judges, completing e-Court supporting infrastructure and improving the quality of performance of e-Court Desk officers.

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