

## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE E-COURT OF THE BANJAR CITY RELIGIOUS COURT IN THE ERA OF INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION 4.0

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### Abstract

The presence of the e-Court application will certainly change the paradigm of the judicial apparatus, especially in case administration, besides that it will also change the image of the court which is now increasingly sophisticated with the role of information technology. This application is a contribution of the Supreme Court to the Indonesian Judiciary. The process of case administration in the court becomes more concise, for example, the trial agenda will be more effective and efficient, because case files can be submitted online (summarizes several trial processes that only exchange documents). The e-Court application can be accessed from anywhere, by anyone (as long as they have an account / user) armed with an internet connection and a device that has a web browser. So that a simple, fast and low cost trial can be realized.

**Keywords:** Judicial administration, civil, E-Court, Banjar City Religious Court, Industry Revolution 4.0

### Abstrak

Konteks penelitian ini adalah guna menunjang peradilan yang kredibilitas dan akuntabilitas di seluruh Indonesia yang lebih baik dan lebih cepat dan Efisien. Mahkamah Agung dengan percaya diri menerbitkan Peraturan mahkamah agung Tahun 2019 No 1 tentang adminidtrasi perdata secara elektronik yang mana maksud di keluarkannya perma tersebut diharapkan dapat membantu bagi setiap orang yang ingin mencari keadilan di Pengadilan, dan tidak harus pergi setiap akan melakukan persidangan di pengadilan dengan tidak lagi off line melainkan persidangan dengan system online atau e-court di Pengadilan Agama Kota Banjar, sehingga di Era revolusi industri 4.0 seperti sekarang ini yang mayoritas masyarakat menggunakan elektronik, pemerintah dalam hal ini Mahkamah Agung berinisiatif menggunakan alat (e-Court) tersebut untuk dapat diakses dalam hal pengadministrasian perdata di pengadilan. Secara wilayah mungkin masih banyak kabupaten yang minim terkait akses elektronik ini. Akan tetapi tidak menutup kemungkinan setelah perma ini berjalan dalam hal ini pemerintah akan memenuhi kebutuhan masyarakat diantaranya adalah dengan adanya akses jaringan elektronik yang bisa dimanfaatkan dimana-dimana tidak hanya di wilayah kota Banjar, Provinsi Jawa Barat.

**Kata kunci :** Administrasi peradilan, perdata, *E-Court*, *Pengadilan Agama Kota Banjar*, *Era Revolusi Industri 4.0*

## INTRODUCTION

The practice in the implementation of justice that is expected in Indonesia, especially in the city of banjar, West Java Province, is an efficient judicial system with simple and fast principles and low cost. In this case, the Banjar City Religious Court is in an effort to implement justice by e-court which is a practice based on principles that are based on universal characteristics. The demand for implementation of the principle of justice which is carried out simply, quickly and in low cost is solely in order to create an efficient court administration system in the city of Banjar, especially in order to direct justice in good bureaucratic services. Research by (Burhanuddin et al., 2020) found that regarding the implementation of case services carried out electronically or e-court at the Religious Courts during the Covid-19 pandemic, it was not optimal. This is due to the lack of information and socialization as well as the party's obligation to come directly to the court to activate an account. Then in structure, substance and legal culture are the obstacle factors in electronic case services at the Religious Courts, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic, whose ending does not provide legal certainty to people who are or will be litigating. As for research by (Aidi, 2020) regarding e-court, that the regulations related to e-summons deviate from the provisions in the HIR and RBG regarding the summoning of the parties, but this condition is understandable considering that in the process of formation in the new civil procedural law requires a very long process, so an increase in the effectiveness and efficiency of the judiciary is needed immediately.

Other research by (Atikah, 2018) with the birth of the e-court application, it is inseparable from the Supreme Court Regulation Number 3 of 2018. The result of the e-court application is a manifestation of the implementation of the Supreme Court Regulation Number 3 of 2018 concerning Case Administration in Courts in Electronic. Thus the Supreme Court Regulation Number 03 of 2018 is a method that is highly innovative as well as a commitment to the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia in terms of realizing reform in the world of justice in Indonesia (Justice reform) in which the Supreme Court synergizes its role in information technology (IT) with procedural law (IT for Judiciary). It cannot be denied that the implementation of case administration in court electronically or e-court has a very direct impact on lawyers in Indonesia. Article 4 paragraph 3 of Perma No.3 of 2018 regulates the requirements for registering lawyers in cases through e-court. The Supreme Court also reserves the right to and or reject registration of registered users who cannot be verified by the Supreme Court.

Research launched by (Rozikin, 2019) found that Contempt of court is often the subject of unique and interesting conversations, one of which is in the national law development program in Indonesia, this is inseparable from the rampant phenomenon of actions that are deemed injurious to the authority of institutions in the environment. judiciary in Indonesia. The provisions contained in the Contempt of Court have indeed been contained in the explanation of Law No. 14 of 1985 concerning the Supreme Court in point 4 paragraph 4 is not in accordance with the expectations of the Indonesian people, this is because there is no follow-up and more concrete arrangements related to the Contempt of

Court. Even though the idea of forming a law on Contempt of court has become part of the legal policy in 2002 as mandated by Law of 2000 No. 25 on the National Law Development Program. We all know that the Indonesian criminal justice system is included in the Non Adversary Model system. This means that in this case a Judge has an explicit responsibility in carrying out the trial process in the justice arena in Indonesia. Regulations related to context of court are scattered both in the Criminal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, and several laws and regulations in Indonesia. In addition, in the work thesis (Rozikin, 2018) regarding the limitations in regulating Contempt of court in Indonesia, especially those based on the non-adversary model of criminal justice system by giving broad powers to judges in relation to the judicial process in order to maintain dignity and dignity within the judiciary. in Indonesia. As is the case with research by (Susanto et al., 2020) that the use of the E-court system in both state and religious courts in West Java, especially in the Greater Tangerang area in the present era, is so sophisticated that it seeks to create efficiency in the process of case administration services in deep courts. This has been able to show the level of satisfaction of the segmentation which is efficient at the time and costs to be incurred by justice seekers, in relation to this, namely the ease of payment of cases and the ability of the system to collect data can be used to help justice seekers in collecting files. This important case file is a real advantage for the justice system in Indonesia.

Based on the background explanation above, the researcher wants to reveal the problem of how to implement civil administration by e-court at the Banjar City Religious Court in the Industrial Revolution Era 4.0 and the

suitability of the case administration based on Perma No.1 of 2019?

## Metodologi

This research, when viewed from the location of the data source, is categorized as field research, as stated by Talizuduhu Ndraha, quoted by (Ahmad Tanzeh, 2009: 180). While the approach used is according to the type of data, this research is qualitative research. This can be seen from the procedures applied, where the resulting research procedures are from descriptive data, speech or writing and observed behavior of the people or research subjects themselves (Arif Fuchan, 1992: 21-23). The research location was conducted at the Religious Court of Banjar City, which is located at Jl. Peta, Balokang, Kec. Banjar, Banjar City, West Java, Indonesia Postal code 46312. The duration of the study was conducted from Tuesday, October 6, 2020 to Tuesday, October 13, 2020. Primary data sources that researchers obtained directly from the first source or people through interviews with the Chairperson PA Banjar City Mr. (Muhammad Iqbal, S.Hi, MA), and Mr. H. Achmad Fausi, SHI (Judge of the Banjar City Religious Court). In addition, interviews with (Clerk Drs. Ecep Hermawan) and Advocates at the Religious Court in Banjar City, Mrs. Lela Siti Nur Aladin, S.H. Meanwhile, Secondary Data Researchers obtained from official documents, books, research results in the form of reports, diaries, and various evidence related to research related to electronic civil administration in the religious court of Banjar City. Researchers used data collection techniques by conducting observations, interviews and documentation. Meanwhile, the researcher used inductive data analysis techniques. Namely departing from concrete facts and events,

then drawing generalizations of a general nature. Checking the validity of the data, researchers do with trust or credibility, where the data that is intended to prove the data obtained is collected in accordance with the actual, there are several techniques to achieve credibility, which include extending time and data triangulation.

## **RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **A. Application of Civil Administration by E-Court in the Religious Courts of Banjar City**

In this research, that is related to the application of Perma No. 1 of 2019 regarding civil administration carried out by E-court at the Banjar City Religious Court, the author conducted interviews with Judges, Registrars, Advocates or Lawyers, and litigants. As the interview that the researcher conducted with the Judge at the Banjar City Religious Court, namely Mr. H. Achmad Fausi, S.H.I. (Judge of the Banjar City Religious Court) on Tuesday, October 13, 2020. He explained that the manifestation of the implementation contained in Perma No.1 of 2019 concerning civil administration by E-court issued by the Supreme Court, the Banjar City Religious Court also uses civil administration by means of E-court which has been declared by the Supreme Court. The Banjar City Religious Court has opened an E-court civil administration process since the beginning of January 2019. The Supreme Court issued Perma No. 1 of 2019 is very good, the benefits are very much felt, especially people who want to file a lawsuit electronically, which is adjusted to the current era, making it easier for people who file cases not to flock to come directly to the Banjar City Religious Court office anymore, just from the houses the plaintiff can register his case "quoted from the results of an

interview with (Head of the Banjar City Religious Court, 2020). With the presence of Perma No. 1 of 2019 is to support the principle of simple fast justice, and also the low cost that the court has regulated the summoning fee in accordance with the radius that must be paid by the public who wants to file a lawsuit, with the intention that the Supreme Court calls for courts throughout Indonesia more advanced and innovative. However, by looking at the insufficient human resources, it creates obstacles in this good program so that it is not optimal in its implementation.

The Head of the Banjar City Religious Court (Iqbal 2020) explained that regarding the considerations with the issuance of this 2019 Perma, it is necessary to further deepen the main substances and important concepts of Perma No. 1 of 2019. The main substances of this Perma include legal basis or umbrella, not removing / annulling existing norms, but adding and enhancing, giving authority to courts to accept case registration and payment of down-payment of fees electronically, giving authority to bailiffs which is in the Banjar City religious court to convey summons electronically and regulate registered users who can register cases electronically.

Concepts that are no less important in Perma No. 1 of 2019, which discusses Case Administration in the Electronic Court, which was explained by the Head of the Banjar City Religious Court, including the court information system, registered users, electronic domicile and electronic case administration. In addition, the PA (religious court) Banjar City also explained the instructions for implementing Perma No. 1 of 2019 concerning the Administration of Cases in Courts Electronically as outlined in the Decree of the Director General of General Courts No. 271 / DJU / SK /

PS01 / 4/2018 concerning Guidelines for Implementing Perma No. 1 of 2019 concerning Electronic Case Administration in Courts. In this connection, presenting the points in the Decree of the Director General of General Courts Number: 271 / DJU / SK / PS01 / 4/2018 concerning Guidelines for Implementing Perma No. 1 of 2019 concerning Electronic Case Administration in Courts, namely the procedures for electronic court services in court and electronic case administration management.

The same thing as research by (Retnaningsih et al., 2020) in the process of solving cases at court which is not always carried out in a conventional way, namely that the parties directly come to the trial. In this case the e-court or electronic justice system was present on Friday, July 13 2018. With the presentation of the e-court application, the government, in this case the Supreme Court, has shown the principles of electronic justice which will fundamentally change the practice of court services. in the court. The e-court application is expected to bring improvements in terms of services whose function is to accept registration by means of online cases, so that the public will save time and money. In terms of online Judiciary conducted through the E Court application, it is in accordance with the implementation of good judicial principles, namely simple, fast, and low cost judicial principles. E-Court is an instrument of the Court as a form of service to the community in online case registration, online payment, sending trial documents (Replik, Duplicate, Conclusion, Answers) and online summons. The scope of this e-court application is based on Perma 2018 Number 3 concerning Case Administration in Courts which is carried out electronically including online case

registration or commonly known as e-filing, online payment of down-payment or e-SKUM, related documents trial, and also contains electronic summons or e-Summons.

E-Court application which is an implementation and translation of Perma No. 1 of 2019 concerning Electronic Case Administration in Courts. In this case the simple definition of e-Court as explained by the Head of the Banjar City Religious Court (Iqbal 2020) is online case registration, then getting e-SKUM online, online payment, confirming online payments and getting notifications or notifications via online. In this case the Banjar City Religious Court related to the application of Perma No.1 of 2019, since the beginning of the E-court administration, so far no one has registered through the e-court, thus in terms of quality and quantity the Banjar City Religious Court is qualified to accept cases by E-court. Since the beginning of the opening of the E-court, up to now, approximately 135 cases have been registered using the E-court. There are still 10 more cases, and even then the defendant has not agreed to continue the case conducted by the E-court.

One of the implementation of the simple, fast and low cost court principle, in this case using E-court, then the Banjar City Religious Court took the initiative to realize the principle of light justice by conducting supervision to avoid extortion and brokering perpetrators. quotation of fees outside the provisions applicable to people who are looking for justice. Regarding this simple and fast trial, the court has implemented it, because the court has followed the provisions of the law, both in proceedings and in circuit court cases in sub-districts in the city of Banjar, West Java. All of this is of course done so that the implementation of a simple, fast, and low cost judicial principle. Actually the

litigant parties must also help in the application of this principle because the application of the principle of justice is simple, fast, and low cost will experience obstacles that are realized if only the court tries to carry it out, so in this case there needs to be support from the litigant as well.

To fulfill a simple, fast and inexpensive judicial principle, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia launched the e-Court (electronic court) application on July 13 2018 after previously issuing Regulation Number 3 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of Electronic Cases in Courts. As the basis of the implementation law. This E-Court application aims to facilitate justice seekers in resolving civil cases in general courts through online, both within the scope of religious courts and state administrative courts. After a year, E-Court has now been refined into E-Litigation or commonly known as electronic litigation with the issuance of Supreme Court Regulation No. 1 of 2019 on August 8, 2019. Previously, E-Court only facilitated in three types based on electronics. Namely case services through e-filing and e-payment, as well as e-summon. Meanwhile, E-Litigation will allow the sending of answers and replies, as well as responses as well as evidence and assessments carried out electronically. The application of E-Litigation will not only significantly change the face of justice in Indonesia towards modern justice based on information technology, but also radically contradicts the provisions of civil procedural law regulated in HIR and RBg. In the new face of the practice of civil courts in Indonesia, in order to answer the demands of the 4.0 industrial revolution era, and at the same time the role of the Supreme Court in the formation of civil procedural law which

shows a similar tendency to courts in several countries that adopt the common law system.

In relation to the pandemic that hit the Banjar City of West Java, it is recommended that the use of e-court is also one of the solutions in implementing civil cases at the Banjar City Religious Court. It is stated by (Anggraeni, 2020) that the Covid-19 Pandemic in 2020 also affects the justice system in Indonesian courts. Usually the trial is carried out directly or manually off line by presenting the parties involved, but in current conditions (the Covid-19 pandemic) which requires social distancing, other alternatives are sought, namely electronic justice. This needs to be done, because if the trial is carried out in a face-to-face (off line) pattern as usual, the risk of contracting the Covid-19 virus will occur, whereas if the trial is postponed it will result in losses for the defendants where the status of the defendant in connection with the trial has not yet been decided. that's for sure from the judge.

### **Suitability of Case Administration at the Religious Courts of Banjar City Based on Perma No.1 of 2019 in Industry 4.0**

Regarding the suitability of case administration electronically carried out at the Banjar City Religious Court based on Regulation No.1 of 2019, in this case the Clerk of the Banjar City Religious Court (Hermawan 2020) provides information through interviews conducted by the author with the Registrar. The clerk explained that the efforts made by the Banjar City Religious Court in the context of implementing Perma No.1 / 201 have communicated with the ITE sector of the Banjar City Religious Court to analyze whether or not the facilities available at the Banjar City Religious Court use E-

court civil administration. Prior to that, the PA of Banjar City had disseminated information to the employees who handled cases electronically, both at table 1 and table 2 when someone later used the e-court. The clerk explained that in Perma No.1 of 2019, it is actually in the context of realizing simple, fast, and low cost judicial principles. Services in accordance with the applicable SOP at the Banjar City Religious Court. Then related to the down payment costs of the case that have been determined so far in accordance with the radius of the area of each citizen who wants to make a case, both the area where the Plaintiff lives and the area where the Defendant lives.

Furthermore, the clerk of the Banjar City Religious Court (Hermawan 2020) explained that the decision letter for determining this radius was issued by the chairman of the Banjar City Religious Court and in this Decree the minimum cost (light) has been determined. If the justice seekers are also unable to pay the court fee electronically, then in this case the Banjar City Religious Court directs the justice seeker to file a court case for free or (prodeo) proven by the incapacity certificate issued by the Head. Village or local village head.

Regarding the speed with which a case is resolved, it has been regulated in a circular issued by the Supreme Court, in the circular letter it is explained that the settlement of a case at the first stage has a period of no more than 5 months Whereas at the Banjar City Religious Court, the settlement of cases was mostly under the provisions of the Supreme Court Circular, however, there are still cases that last more than 5 months, because there are problems in the case.

Meanwhile, related to the suitability of case administration electronically carried out at the Banjar City Religious Court based on Perma

No.1 of 2019, in this case Advocates or Lawyers as the results of interviews conducted by researchers with (Aladin 2020) as advocates and lawyers explained that with the existence of Perma No.1 In 2019, it is very good for advocates, this makes it easier for advocates not to have to go to the Banjar city religious court office, besides this it saves time and is more efficient and also relates to faster handling in trials as well. If the community knows and understands the benefits of e-court administration, the benefits of which greatly facilitate the community concerned or people who seek justice at the Banjar City Religious Court, by coming directly to the religious court only a few times. The Banjar City Religious Court in terms of cases carried out using e-court has also implemented the principles of simple, fast and low cost justice properly and in accordance with existing laws and regulations, the benefits are also almost the same as the administration of justice by e-court, In this case, the employees in PA Banjar City, starting from judges and all related agencies in the Banjar City Religious Court, provide the maximum possible service, and are carried out in a very transparent manner, which is clear about the cost of civil cases against litigants. Even the Banjar City Religious Court itself should be used as a pilot material for other religious courts in the West Java region in particular, by providing good service, and with clear transparency regarding the costs of case examination, so that justice seekers do not feel reluctant to settle their case in court. The destination religion.

In this case (Santiadi, 2019) in his journal that the Indonesian Supreme Court (MA) has started a new initiative by applying modern technology to the justice system through e-court. This new step is the commencement of a response to the development of information

technology by the government in Indonesia and at the same time improving the quality of legal administration which has been considered complicated by justice seekers. Thus, problems related to the application of the e-court system and its implementation have an impact on the efficiency of the implementation of the legal process as well as increasing transparency in the justice-seeking process and encouraging the implementation of a professional, transparent, accountable, effective and efficient judiciary. So in terms of the effectiveness of using E-Court to eradicate corrupt judicial activities, this e-court application is needed.

Regarding actions or policies that are permitted by law, in this case the government needs to be reliable, so that there are laws in Indonesia that are permitted and some are not permitted. Corruption in the administrative field, for example, is closely related to the relationship between justice seekers and administration by individuals. Then in relation to E-Court Systematics in Suppressing Judicial Corruption in Management of Case Administration in Courts at JABODETABEK (Susanto, 2020) in his research discussing how to improve governance in judicial administration in the future. In order to describe the facts about the effectiveness of the E-Court System in the Corruption Eradication Sector, which focuses on the management of judicial administration and the factors faced so that in the end it can describe the concept of implementing a justice management system that is clean with technology and efforts to improve it in the future. The concept of service in the public must be well understood by the judiciary, because until now there are still many complaints about legal services that come from people who seek justice. The function of

the E-Court in the JABODETABEK area is not optimal because there are still many justice seekers who still do not know what is in this system, so the existence and use of the system is still minimal. It is hoped that the E-Court system can support the realization of the principles of a fast, simple and inexpensive judiciary in case administration management, as well as the Banjar City of West Java Religious Courts also need a deeper understanding.

Meanwhile, in the area of Banjar City, especially in the area of the Religious Court of the City of Banjar, it is still in the process of implementing it which has quite a lot of obstacles. (Kurniati, 2019) in this case discusses which in the last five years many judicial officers have had direct contact with legal issues. Ironically, the judicial apparatus who should uphold the law in our beloved Indonesia are actually playing games with the law. Most of the problem is that judicial officers accept bribes or commonly known as gratuities related to the settlement of cases, both civil and criminal. Therefore, it is not surprising that in the community, especially the young generation, the millennial era is anticipating legal processes in Indonesia with various moves from the government. The Supreme Court, as the highest state institution in Indonesia in the field of law, took very strategic steps to prevent this. In addition to taking action against related persons, the Supreme Court created a new system for solving cases in courts in Indonesia that uses the basis of information technology, the Supreme Court launched the E-Court service in June 2018. This was done to improve the image of the judiciary in society.

This is also a step by the Supreme Court in getting closer to the younger generation in the Republic of Indonesia. It is not only about legal knowledge, but

what is more important is related to its application where the Supreme Court has the principles of being fast, simple, and also low cost. This is where the PR of the Supreme Court plays a role in disseminating information regarding this e-court, which faces many challenges and by conveying information to the public in order to retract public trust in the highest judicial institution in Indonesia. So that the judicial process can run according to the vision and mission of the Supreme Court, one of which is to build a court that is noble and reliable and humanist.

The opinion (Jayani et al., 2020) in his research proves that the existence of this e-court system has many positive impacts in the process of resolving cases in courts in Indonesia, and is in accordance with the principles of administering judicial power, namely simple, fast and low cost. . By running an e-Court in the judiciary, it is hoped that it can advance and improve the justice system in Indonesia and provide justice for the people of Indonesia. Whereas the existence of an electronic court or (e-Court) can provide a principle of benefit to the parties including transparency of processes, costs, and time efficiency for justice seekers who are able to access IT (Information Technology) with their presence and dualism is still needed for the parties. justice seekers who are still in need in terms of conventionally proceeding this is due to limitations in accessing IT (Information Technology), which means that the main obstacle here is that IT often experiences disruption (Hidayat et al., 2020). Therefore, the presence of this e-court will change the paradigm of the judicial apparatus towards a new one, especially in case administration, besides that it will change the image or image of the court which is now increasingly sophisticated and developing with the role of information

technology present. This application is a contribution from the Supreme Court for the World of Justice in Indonesia. Meanwhile, the administrative process of cases in court becomes more concise, for example the trial agenda will be more effective and more efficient, because the case files can be submitted directly online or summarize several trial processes that are only document exchange in nature. The e-Court application can be accessed from anywhere, by anyone as long as they have a registered account armed with a connection from the internet and other devices that have a web browser that makes Justice in Indonesia very simple, fast and low cost can be realized properly.

#### **B. Constraints in the Application of Civil Administration by E-Court at the Banjar City Religious Courts in Industry 4.0**

Regarding the e-litigation process, mediation and verification efforts are still being carried out manually, not online, because the evidence for written evidence is matched with the original data so that there is no data falsification. In accordance with article 1888 KUHPedata which states that "The power of proof of written evidence is in the original deed". Apart from having written evidence there are witnesses, witnesses can be online. Perma No.1 of 2019 explains the agility and speed of the trial process through administration with the existence of this Supreme Court Regulation that can speed up the trial process. The application of E-court Civil Administration in the Religious Courts of Banjar City, although it is in accordance with the provisions of procedural law, however, in practice in the field there are still many obstacles. The obstacles faced in the Application of Civil Administration by E-Court in the

Religious Courts of Banjar City include Servers often having errors and also Human Resources (HR), not all people usually use technology. Constraints in using E-court in enforcing the principle of fast, simple, low cost in the Religious Court of Banjar City are in accordance with the procedure of Perma No.1 of 2019. To measure the success rate of e-litigation it can be supported by a database. But in its use it has not run optimally because in terms of Human Resources (HR) not everyone used to use technology and from the server often errors. Besides having the advantage of saving time, e-litigation also has the disadvantage of not being able to explore the information that must be conveyed by both the plaintiff, and the defendant, and the witnesses due to the limited time available at trial.

Application of Perma No.1 of 2019 at the Banjar City Religious Court, which is where registration of a lawsuit to be carried out by e-court can be done by visiting the website address [ecourt.mahkamahagung.go.id/](http://ecourt.mahkamahagung.go.id/).

Furthermore, in this case the user must be registered first and have registered and have been in court in all courts and get an account, after that it must go through the advocate validation mechanism by the high court where the relevant advocate is sworn in. The registered account must be active when registering a case, then the case registration file is sent electronically through the e-court application of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia, registered accounts automatically get an estimated down payment or (e-SKUM) and an advocate payment number or something like (virtual account) which can be paid through the available electronic channels, after the registrant has made a payment according to the estimated down payment, the court provides the case

number on working days and hours, then the e-court application will automatically notify that the case has been registered in court.

Furthermore, after the case has been registered, the court summons and notification of the verdict are submitted to the parties via electronic channels to the parties' email addresses and information on the summons can be seen on the e-court application. Regarding Civil Administration by E-court. It can be seen clearly, namely from the spontaneous and thorough process of resolving the case. This is also contained in the principles of simple, fast, and low cost which basically aims for the benefit of the community or the ummat. If the simple, fast, and costly principles can be implemented in the judicial process, it will be easier for people to seek justice without having to be burdened by expensive and time-consuming case fees. Barriers to implementing Perma No.1 / 2019 at the Banjar City Religious Court are lack of socialization with the existence of civil administration by e-court so that the public does not know about it. For example, in this era of the Industrial Revolution 4.0 as it is today (Pratiwi et al., 2020) explained in their research that the presence of e-Court is expected to be able to solve various problems in the judicial process in Indonesia, such as slow dispute resolution, unresponsive courts, and expensive judicial fees. Juridically, Law Number 48 Year 2009 contains judicial principles. As stipulated in the law, cases submitted to court must be resolved quickly, simply and at low cost. This means that the entire judicial process must be carried out by paying attention to effectiveness and efficiency in order to overcome obstacles in judicial administration. Thus, the presence of e-Court is expected to overcome various problems in the administration of justice

with technology-based services. These services include online case registrations, online court fee advances, online party calls, and electronic trials. Therefore, this paper intends to describe the problems and challenges of implementing e-Court in an effort to face the 4.0 industrial revolution in Indonesia.

Likewise the existing design on e-court in the continuous development of information and technology or (IT), demands adoption in courts around the world. Thus e-court in Indonesia began after the issuance of Supreme Court Regulation number 3 of 2018. Regarding the use of information technology, in an effort to improve its performance, and also related to the implications of accessing its application among justice seekers, it is a reformative initiative, through innovation and efficiency and structure. and systems. This progress will also assist judges in examining, evaluating, and declaring a case. Socially, this further helps those seeking justice to simplify costs effectively and speed up the process, therefore marking a new era (Djatkiko, 2019). Meanwhile (Herdiana et al. 2021) that the Superior LBH will be able to maximize its role and function as a facilitator by justice seekers quickly, economically and efficiently through the E-Court application apart from that paralegals who work at Superior LBH get additional knowledge in terms of the field. Information technology, especially in the field of law, uses E-Court applications and this is in accordance with the demands of the times. As for the views (Lamonti and Utami 2020) regarding the payable agreement in this case a civil case in the agreement made between the creditor as the debt lender and the debtor as the recipient of the debt loan where the object is money and includes a certain period in the agreement, and requires the debtor to return within the

specified time limit. Accounts payable agreement can be made orally, this can be a default between the parties who bind themselves in the agreement. In this case, the oral agreement is still valid and has legal force. However, if there is a dispute between the parties, the proof is difficult. Therefore, to avoid default of the parties, certainty is needed regarding the rights and obligations of each party.

As for the form of one of the innovations that have been carried out by the government, in this case the Supreme Court, to create a modern judiciary is to stipulate Supreme Court Regulation Number 3 of 2018 concerning Case Administration in Courts Electronically. In this case the obstacles faced by the Supreme Court Regulation in overcoming Electronic Courts, the benefit is that it makes it easier for the people of justice seekers to submit every case without having to come face to face to a certain court office. With the presence of an easy application in terms of electronic courts or E-Court, it has become a demand for the global community in Indonesia. E-Court or electronic court and its relationship with the principle of simple, fast and low cost, is something unique and something that is good to discuss and interesting. In judicial bodies in Indonesia, especially in relation to summons and the implementation of an E-Court or electronic court, it is related to the principle of simple, fast and low cost. So that related to the legality of the E-Court or electronic court in judicial bodies in Indonesia, especially in the case of court summons, which is valid and therefore the electronic trial summons are still carried out by the bailiff or substitute bailiffs according to the regulations that have been determined as persons or as an officer who has the authority to summon a certain trial, even though the summons for the hearing is carried out

electronically. The implementation of the E-Court or electronic court should be obliged by individuals who want to litigate so that the principles of simple, fast and low / low cost can be carried out well in Indonesia (Septiar & Harahap, 2019).

## CONCLUSION

Based on the explanation and data analysis that has been stated above, with the problem of "The application of civil administration by e-court in the Banjar City Religious Court in the Industrial Revolution Era 4.0 and the suitability of case administration in the Banjar City Religious Court based on Perma No.1 of 2019", it can be drawn some conclusions as described below:

1. One of the implementation of a simple, fast and low cost court principle, in this case using E-court, then the Banjar City Religious Court took the initiative to realize the principle of light justice by supervising the perpetrators of extortion and brokering. those who charge fees outside the provisions applicable to people who are seeking justice.
2. Regarding the suitability of case administration electronically carried out at the Banjar City Religious Court based on Perma No.1 of 2019, it can be said that it is appropriate, in this case the Banjar City Religious Court communicates with the ITE field of the Banjar City Religious Court and socializes it to employees who handle cases electronically, besides that any services related to e-court in PA Banjar City are adjusted to the SOP that applies in the Religious Court of Banjar City. Then related to the down payment costs of the case that have been determined so far in accordance with the radius of the area of each citizen who wants to make a case,

both the area where the Plaintiff lives and the area where the Defendant lives.

3. Constraints in using E-court in enforcing the principle of fast, simple, low cost at the Religious Court of Banjar City are in accordance with the procedures of Perma No.1 of 2019. To measure the success rate of e-litigation, it can be supported by a database. However, its usage is not optimal because from the aspect of Human Resources (HR) not everyone used to use technology and from Server Error. Apart from having the advantage of saving time, e-litigation also has the disadvantage of not being able to explore information that must be conveyed by both the plaintiff, defendant, and witnesses due to the limited time available in the trial.

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