

IMPLEMENTASI *E-COURT* SEBAGAI UPAYA MENINGKATKAN EFEKTIVITAS PROSES PERADILAN DI PENGADILAN NEGERI TANJUNGPINANG

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ABSTRAK

Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 48 Tahun 2009 tentang Kekuasaan Kehakiman menyebutkan peradilan dilakukan dengan sederhana, cepat dan biaya ringan. Maka perlu dilakukan pembaharuan administrasi dan persidangan guna mengatasi kendala dan hambatan dalam proses penyelenggara peradilan. Bahwa tuntutan perkembangan zaman mengharuskan adanya pelayanan administrasi perkara dan persidangan di pengadilan yang lebih efektif dan efisien. Mahkamah Agung kemudian mengeluarkan Peraturan Mahkamah Agung Nomor 3 Tahun 2018 kemudian disempurnakan melalui peraturan Mahkamah Agung Nomor 1 tahun 2019 tentang Administrasi Perkara dan Persidangan di Pengadilan Secara Elektronik. Sistem persidangan elektronik merupakan jawaban terhadap tantangan kemajuan zaman, dan mewujudkan cita-cita Mahkamah Agung dalam menciptakan peradilan yang sederhana, cepat, dan biaya ringan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pelaksanaan *e-Court* di Pengadilan Negeri Tanjungpinang serta mengevaluasi keberhasilannya dalam meningkatkan efektivitas peradilan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode yuridis normatif dan empiris, dengan data primer diperoleh melalui wawancara terhadap hakim, panitera, dan pengguna *e-Court*, serta data sekunder berupa peraturan perundang-undangan dan literatur yang relevan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa implementasi *e-Court* telah memberikan kemudahan dalam pendaftaran perkara, pembayaran biaya perkara, dan pengiriman dokumen. Namun, pada tahap pembuktian, persidangan masih dilakukan secara konvensional karena kendala teknis dan kebutuhan pemeriksaan langsung terhadap alat bukti dan saksi. Kendala lain meliputi keterbatasan literasi digital masyarakat, infrastruktur teknologi, dan kesiapan SDM. Meskipun *e-Court* telah memberikan dampak positif terhadap efisiensi dan transparansi, penerapannya belum sepenuhnya optimal, terutama pada aspek pembuktian. Oleh karena itu, penulis menyarankan agar dilakukan peningkatan literasi hukum digital bagi masyarakat dan aparat penegak hukum, serta penguatan infrastruktur teknologi di lingkungan peradilan agar tujuan peradilan modern dapat terwujud secara menyeluruh.

**Kata kunci: Pembuktian, Hukum Acara Perdata, Persidangan
Elektronik**

IMPLEMENTATION OF E-COURT AS AN EFFORT TO IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE JUDICIAL PROCESS AT TANJUNGPINANG DISTRICT COURT

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ABSTRACT

Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power states that judicial proceedings shall be conducted in a simple, fast, and low-cost manner. Therefore, it is necessary to reform judicial administration and court proceedings to overcome various obstacles and challenges in the implementation of justice. The demands of the modern era require more effective and efficient case administration and court hearings. In response, the Supreme Court issued Supreme Court Regulation Number 3 of 2018, which was later refined through Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2019 concerning the Administration of Cases and Hearings in Court Electronically. The electronic court system (e-Court) is a response to the challenges posed by technological progress and a realization of the Supreme Court's aspiration to create a judicial process that is simple, fast, and low-cost. This study aims to analyze the implementation of e-Court at the Tanjungpinang District Court and to evaluate its success in improving judicial effectiveness. The research uses a normative and empirical juridical method, with primary data obtained through interviews with judges, clerks, and users of the e-Court system, as well as secondary data from legislation and relevant literature. The results show that the implementation of e-Court has provided convenience in case registration, payment of case fees, and submission of documents. However, in the evidentiary stage, trials are still conducted conventionally due to technical limitations and the need for direct examination of evidence and witnesses. Other obstacles include low digital literacy among the public, inadequate technological infrastructure, and limited readiness of human resources. Although e-Court has had a positive impact on efficiency and transparency, its implementation has not been fully optimal, particularly in the evidentiary aspect. Therefore, the author suggests improving digital legal literacy for the public and law enforcement officials, as well as strengthening technological infrastructure within the judiciary to fully achieve the goals of a modern justice system.

Keywords: Evidence, Civil Procedure Law, E-Court