E-Court : The Impact Of Technology And Information Development In Indonesian Laws And Regulations

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***Abstract*— The purpose of writing this paper is to look at the phenomenon of electronic courts (e-courts) that have been applied in procedural law in Indonesia. The rapid development of technology and information has led the state to transform public services in providing access to justice through the judiciary. The Supreme Court Judicial Institution that has been handling various kinds of cases that are very closely related to the community takes a fairly central role in the implementation of justice. From this analysis, it can be concluded that the transformation of procedural law from manual to electronic through electronic courts (e-courts) has brought benefits to the community in fighting for rights and justice at the judicial institution because it is considered effective and efficient. However, there is a need for a paradigm from the state to see that the implementation of the e-court is not only regulated through implementing regulations at the level of institutions that have duties and functions within the scope, but more broadly, namely national organic regulations at the level of the Law because it has implications for the Indonesian people who seek justice.**

***Keywords*— Electronic Court; Technology and Information Development; Laws And Regulations In Indonesia**

I. INTRODUCTION

The Indonesian state has a basic law or constitution, namely the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. As agreed in the constitution that as a state of law, Indonesia upholds the existence of law and protects the basic rights of citizens.. Not only that, the state also guarantees every citizen equal status in law and government must uphold the law against anyone without exception. In supporting the realization as a state of law, Indonesia already has legal instruments as advanced regulations at the level of laws (formel gezets) to follow up on the basic law, one of which is Law Number 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power.[1] Law No. 48 of 2009 on Judicial Power itself has replaced Law No. 35 of 1999 on the Amendment to Law No. 14 of 1970 which in Article 4 paragraph (2) states that the judiciary is a state institution that helps seekers of justice and tries to overcome all obstacles and obstacles to achieve a simple, fast and low cost trial. Article 4 paragraph (2) states that the principles of simplicity, speed and low cost in the examination and settlement of cases in court do not exclude thoroughness and accuracy in seeking truth and justice. So that even though the court seeks to resolve cases based on the principles of speed, simplicity and low cost, it does not result in judges making hasty decisions and not carefully considering the truth and justice contained in the trial. The International Consortium for Court Excellence (ICCE) also emphasized that an excellent court is one that runs effectively and efficiently, which is one of the parameters for an excellent court.[2]

Along with the times, the implementation of the administration of justice has shifted in practice, which was initially carried out through conventional means and then turned virtual.[3] This is strongly influenced by various factors, one of which is the means of supporting justice, namely information technology. Every year there is an

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increase in the number of cases or cases recorded in court because the human population continues to increase, so there are many problems that occur in the community. This condition makes the Court Institution begin to think that it should still accommodate the course of judicial practice to run effectively and efficiently.[4]

The development of the digital era is currently very helpful for the community to provide convenience in carrying out activities. Likewise in the judicial aspect, Indonesia itself is in the process of moving towards a modern court that implements or carries out case settlement in court, both regarding case administration, as well as trials carried out electronically (e-court).[5] Modern justice is a court that utilizes technological developments in the process of examining, adjudicating cases or legal problems that exist in society.[6] Modern judiciary is synonymous with the use of technology, information and communication and encourages human resources in it to adapt to the conditions of such technological developments. Currently, the Supreme Court has implemented a digital service to be able to create a simple, fast, and low-cost justice system, namely by creating an application called E-court.[7] The E-court system is a manifestation of reform in the Indonesian judicial world that synergizes the role of information technology. Conflicts among fishermen often arise from competition for fishing grounds, the use of destructive fishing gear, and unequal access to fish resources.[8] The competition between traditional fishermen and large fishing industries frequently leads to conflicts. Policies that fail to consider the interests of all parties can exacerbate this situation.

This is applied to the issuance of Supreme Court Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2018 concerning Case Administration in Court Electronically as the forerunner of the birth of the electronic court (e-court) policy as it has been replaced by Supreme Court Regulation (PERMA) No. 1 of 2019 concerning Case Administration and Trial in Court Electronically in order to fulfill the principles of justice which are simple, fast and also low cost. The emergence of services with the ecourt system as a tool provided to assist the public in the process of registering cases in court. With the enactment of Supreme Court Regulation No. 1 of 2019, this is the starting point for changes in case administration and the implementation of litigation in court.[9] The House of Representatives (DPR) and the President enacted Law Number 6 of 2023 on Job Creation, also known as the Job Creation Law. This law modifies several provisions of Law Number 31 of 2004 on Fisheries, as amended by Law Number 45 of 2009 (referred to as the Fisheries Law). These changes are aimed at facilitating business operators in obtaining business permits and simplifying investment in the marine and fisheries sector.

In its implementation, this electronic trial has many benefits, one of which is that the trial process becomes more effective and efficient.[10] Especially in the situation and conditions in Indonesia which has experienced the Covid-19 outbreak in 2019, electronic trial through the E-court system is a very good innovation and breakthrough because the parties in a case do not need to be present in person at the Court so as to break the chain of Covid-19 spread and transmission.[11] As stated in Circular Letter Number 1 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Tasks During the Prevention Period of the Spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) in the Environment of the Supreme Court and the Judicial Bodies Under It, justice seekers are encouraged to utilize e-litigation for the trial of civil, religious civil, and state administrative cases.

The presence of e-courts to date has had a positive impact on the community. Case processing can take place faster because documents can be accessed and filed electronically, reducing waiting time and lengthy administration, and increasing transparency in the judicial process by facilitating access to information for the general public.[12] This makes e-courts a breakthrough in the judicial system by combining the development of technology and information that can be used by the public to replace conventional judicial practices.[13] However, the problem arises when the Law in the hierarchy of national regulations in Indonesia governing procedural law has not adopted norms regarding electronic judicial practices and is only limited to being set out in an institutional-level regulation, namely the Supreme Court Regulation.[14] This of course requires further study focused on the urgency of norms that need to be regulated at the Law level regarding judicial practices that have shifted in the reality that has taken place in the community in order to have a stronger legal umbrella than regulations at the Institutional Level.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Developmental Law Theory

The construction law theory originated from the thought of Prof. Dr. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, SH, LL.M. in the early 1970s. This thought, later known as the UNPAD Mazhab, focuses on the question of the meaning of law and its function in society, law as a social rule, law and power, the law and social values, and the law as the means (tools) of social renewal.[15] According to this theory, the meaning and function of law in society can be restored to the understanding of the purpose of law itself. The primary purpose of the law is order. (order). Justice is a prerequisite for an orderly society. And in order to order in society, there is a need for legal certainty in human relations in society.

Furthermore, other than the law is the achievement of justice which varies in content and size according to the society and its times.[16] So, the meaning and function of the law in society is as a container for the realization of order, legal certainty and justice. Law as a social rule, in which the establishment of legal provisions can be enforced in an orderly manner. Forcing here is done to ensure the establishment of the provisions of the law itself is subject to certain rules, both as regards the form, the means, and the means of its implementation.[17] In this, the law is different from the other social principles, because the principles of religion, discipline, decency, customs, and other social norms cannot be enforced.

But the law, on the other hand, is the same as the other social norms, that is, as a moral guideline for mankind. Talk about law and power, according to Kusumatmadja, is an inseparable part. The law requires authority for its implementation, but the authority itself is bounded by the law. Therefore, according to Blaise Pascal, law without power is a fancy, and power without law is a vanity. Thus, power is an absolute element in a legal society, in the sense of a society governed by and based on the law, because of the functioning power of an organized society.[18]

The truth of power is the ability of one to impose his will on another. So that the authority may not be disregarded, it shall be subject to the law. Then it's about understanding the law and sociocultural values. The law as a social rule, is not apart from the values that apply in a society. Even the law is a reflection of the value that applies in society, because it is in accordance with the living law in society.[19] It's very much needed by a society in transition.

Under these circumstances, the development of the law is a development (non-physical) in the form of a change in the way of thinking and way of life of the people, that is, towards an open, dynamic, and advanced society. (modern).[20] As for the understanding of the law as a means of reforming a society, it includes the conditions of social development of a society that has been very much affected by the advances of technology and information, that the law must be able to help the process of change of society, because the function of law is to maintain and maintain order and order in a society which is evolving following the changes of the times. The law plays a role in bringing about changes in society that are carried out in an orderly way.[21] For that purpose, law can be linked to other aspects of life such as sociological, anthropological, and cultural aspects.

Those are the main points in the concept of developmental law theory. This concept is similar to the teaching of Pragmatic Legal Realism presented by Roscoe Pound in 1954, where "law as a tool of social engineering". The distinction, first, is that the theory of the law of hearing emphasizes more laws in the reform of law, while the teachings of Pragmatic Legal Realism emphasize more judgments of court.[22] Second, developmental theory uses a cultural philosophical approach and a policy approach, while pragmatic legal realism uses mechanistic applications that are not far different from the application of legism.

B. Theory of Rules-Laws

There are several theories of legislation that can explain its position in the process of legislative regulation. The most relevant theory is the "stufentheorie" proposed by Hans Kelsen, underpinned by Adolf Merkel, which argues that a legal norm always has two faces (das doppelte rechtsantlitz).[23] According to Adolf, a rule of law is the source of the rule above it and the basis of the lower rule, so that the law has a relative time (rechtskracht). Based on Adolf Merkel's theory, Hans Kelsen submitted the theory of the rule of law. (stufentheorie). According to Kelsen, the norms that regulate the creation of other norms are higher, norms created according to the so-called first norm are lower, the legal order is not a system of coordinated norms of the same position, but a hierarchy of legal norms with various forms.[24] According to Hans Kelsen, the legal system, as the personification of the state, is not a system of norms coordinated with each other, but a hierarchy of different levels. The unity of this norm is constituted by the fact that the creation of a lower norm, is determined by another higher norm.

Kelsen further stated that the norms of law are stratified and layered in a hierarchy, in the sense that a lower norm applies, originates and is based on a higher norm, higher norms apply to a higher standard and are based on an even higher standard, and so on to a norm that cannot be followed further and is hypothetical and fictitious, the basic norm (grundnorm). That a legal norm is always the source and the basis of a norm above it, in a system of norms, the highest norm becomes the place where the norm below it is dependent, so that when the base norm changes then the system of rules below it will be destroyed. Kelsen's linear theory sees law as a system consisting of a pyramid-shaped order of norms. A lower norm acquires its power from a higher norm. The higher a norm is, the more abstract it is, and the lower the position of a norm the more concrete it is. The highest norm that occupies the top of the pyramid is called by Kelsen as Grundnorm or Ursprungnorm. This theory was later developed by Hans Nawiasky, who, unlike Kelsen, focused his discussion only on legal norms. As a follower of the positive law, the law here is understood to be identical to the law. Nawiasky's theory is called the theory of legal norms. According to Nawiasky, the highest state norm which Kelsen referred to as the basic norm should not be called the state norm but the state fundamental norm. Furthermore, according to Naviasky the norms can be structured on [25]: (1) the state basic norm (staatsfundamentalnorm), (2) the state base rule (Staatsgrundgesetz), (3) the formal law (formell gesetz) and (4) autonomous regulations and regulations. (verordnung en autonome satzung).

Such groups of norms almost always exist in the legal order of the norms in each country even though they have different terms or the existence of different number of legal norms within each group.

III. METHOD

The legal issues to be examined in this article use normative legal research methods. The analysis used uses a conceptual approach and statutory approach.[26] The instruments of legal materials used in analysing are Law Number 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power and Supreme Court Regulations relating to Case Administration and Electronic Trials, namely Number 1 of 2019 and Number 4 of 2020, which will be discussed further in this study. Then the problem formulation that will be used in discussing legal issues here is: How E-court as an Alternative Judicial Practice that utilizes technological developments and how the Position of Electronic Courts (E-Court) in the Level of Legislation in Indonesia.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. E-court as an Alternative Court Practice in accordance with the Principles of Fast, Cheap, Light Costs

Supreme Court Regulation (PERMA) Number 1 of 2019 on Electronic Case Administration and Court Proceedings is a regulation made to fulfill the provisions of Article 2 paragraph (4) of Law Number 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power stating that justice is carried out simply, quickly and at low cost, so it is necessary to update administration and trials to overcome obstacles and obstacles in the process of administering justice. The demands of the times also require that case administration services and court proceedings be more effective and efficient.[27] Matters contained in the e-Court also create a transparent process of administering justice with the existence of e-Skum where the process of costs in litigating is clear and in accordance with applicable regulations.

In its implementation in the Indonesian judiciary, the principle of simplicity, which means clear, easy-to-understand and straightforward procedures, has always evolved.[28] The presence of e-Court has made litigation in court simpler, requiring only an internet connection and not too many face-to-face formalities, thus reducing the reluctance or fear of someone to litigate before the court.

The speedy principle that refers to the course of the trial is also found in the implementation of e-Court, namely every trial process from registration to the result of the decision, except in the case of evidence that requires the parties to meet in front of the court. The implementation of the trial can be carried out in minutes because the trial process in e-Court is in the form of files or documents uploaded into the website application or e-Court system so that a trial is difficult to experience delays for years because witnesses do not come.

Furthermore, the low cost which is intended to be affordable by the public when litigating is also implemented in e-Court plus transparency and clarity of costs in the e-Court process with the details of fees to be paid via bank transfer increase public confidence to submit cases to the court. The fulfillment of this principle guarantees legal benefits for the parties that are clear and able to keep up with the times.

Efforts to create simple, fast, and low-cost justice by carrying out various strategies including [29]:

1. Simplification of the Court Process
   Simplification of the litigation process has the purpose of increasing access to justice to the public, resolving cases quickly, reducing litigation costs to a minimum that must be incurred by the parties or the state, reducing the frequency of cases to the cassation level. Efforts are being made to simplify the litigation process by transforming the system of conducting cases quickly. The presence of E-Courts has benefits in simplifying the litigation process. Some of the advantages include:
   1) Reducing time and costs in the implementation of litigation.
   2) Payment of court costs can be made through several options without having to pay directly or conventionally.
   3) Documents can be managed properly without fear of damage and integrated through the internet network.
2. Improved Case Control Management
   This effort is implemented by maintaining the level of case control productivity through regular performance assessment mechanisms at all stages of case control by further improving the electronic case data collection system; applying performance integration mechanisms between work units. Management of various trial documents The e-Court application also supports the submission of trial documents in various agendas such as Answers, Replications, Duplicates and Conclusions electronically which can be accessed by the parties and the Panel of Judges. e-Summons In accordance with Supreme Court Regulation No. 3/2018, if summons is made by utilising e-Court, the summons to the Registered User is made electronically and sent to the registered user's electronic domicile address.

The initial summons for the Defendant is carried out manually, if the Defendant is present at the first hearing, an agreement will be requested whether the next summons is carried out electronically or manually, if agreed electronically, it will be adjusted to the electronic domicile of the Defendant. However, if they do not agree, they will be summoned manually.

3. Improvement of Case Register Recording
   Recording of case registers from manual to electronic is in line with the increasing management of case management. Users register an account through the E-court website at https://ecourt.mahkamahagung.go.id and then follow the instructions or commands in the account registration. The recording of case registers will provide benefits and efficiency in documenting trial documents, but this must also be given a legal umbrella of data protection to provide protection related to duplication of data misuse.
4. Case settlement control mechanism
   Improvement of public services related to case handling administration services has been mandated by Law No. 25/2009 on Public Services which includes elements of cost, time, and quality of service. Seeing the development and innovation applied in electronic courts has provided the value mandated by the national public service regulation. The court schedule is organised by the Chief Justice and some information is organised by the registrar to improve and manage the available facilities such as the courtroom and so on. Every development of cases examined by the court that can be accessed by the public and reported transparently is also being improved. Document management that supports accountability in the context of strengthening management to optimise the performance of case handling is further strengthened..

The existence of these principles in the implementation of the judicial process at the level of court hearings is certainly to ensure the three basic values that are the objectives of law, namely justice, benefit and legal certainty. In the context of law, these three objectives have an important role and are interrelated with each other. Benefit in law refers to the expected results or benefits obtained from a legal action or decision. The main purpose of applying law is to create benefits for society or individuals, such as the protection of basic rights and the maintenance of social order.[30] Legal decision-making that considers benefits can improve welfare and justice in society.

In line with what Roscoe Pound stated, namely law as a tool of social engineering, in the case of the entry of electronic judicial practices that have modernised conventional justice has affected the conditions of social development of the community and has provided values for the community itself. Social changes that are strongly influenced by advances in information technology have made the law itself adjust to the conditions of society, in this case contained in the National Institution Regulation, namely Supreme Court Regulation (PERMA) Number 1 of 2019 concerning Case Administration and Trial in Court Electronically which has been amended by PERMA Number 4 of 2020 concerning Administration and Trial of Criminal Cases in Court Electronically. This is in line with Mochtar Kusumaatmadja's view with his theory of legal development which states that law must be able to assist the process of changing society because the function of law is to maintain and maintain order and order in a society that is increasingly developing following the times, which of course is the main goal of providing benefits for the community itself.

B. The Position of Electronic Courts (E-Court) in the Level of Laws and Regulations in Indonesia

E-Court has a legal basis as stipulated in Supreme Court Regulation (PERMA) No. 3 of 2018 concerning Case Administration in Courts Electronically and later refined into (PERMA) No. 1 of 2019 concerning Case Administration and Trial in Courts Electronically and Supreme Court Chief Justice Decree (SK KMA) No. 122/KMA/SK/VII/2018 concerning Guidelines for Governance of the Use of Registered Court Information Systems. In these regulations, it is known that this application was formed with several considerations such as the background of Article 2 paragraph (4) of Law Number 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power (hereinafter referred to as the Judicial Power Law) which states that: "*Courts help seek justice and try to overcome all obstacles and obstacles in order to achieve a simple, fast and low-cost trial*."[31] This system is also very useful for the parties involved because to access it only through an application without having to have direct contact between the court and the justice seekers to register the case, indirectly with the existence of this system will reduce the level of spread of the coronavirus that occurs today.

Citing the idea of Kelsen with Stufenbautheorie about the formation of laws and regulations which is essentially an attempt to create a legal framework that can be used anywhere.[32] The next development is described by Hans Nawiasky with theorie von stufenfbau der rechtsordnung which outlines that in addition to the arrangement of norms in the state is layered and tiered from the highest to the lowest. The grouping of legal norms in the state includes the fundamental norm of the state (staatsfundementalnorm), the basic rules of the state

(staatsgrundgesetz), formal laws (formalle gesetz), and implementing regulations and autonomous regulations (verordnung en outonome satzung). These groups of norms are almost always present in the legal norm structure in every country although they have different terms or there are different numbers of legal norms in each group.

Within the legal system of the Republic of Indonesia, according to Maria Farida Indrati, the Pancasila is the state fundamental norm (staatsfundamentalnorm) which is the highest legal norm and then successively followed by the Body Strap of UUD 1945, the MPR Provisions as well as the unwritten basic law or conventions of nationality as the basic rule of the state (stategrundgesetz), the law as the formell gesettz, and the rules of enforcement and autonomous regulations (verordnung en autonome satzung) starting from the Government Regulations, the Presidential Regulations and the Regional Regulations.[33] According to the theory of reference to the rule of law, a regulation of a State institution such as the Supreme Court Rules as the rules of enforcement should be based on a higher law rule and should not contradict or deviate from the rules affirmed by that higher rule. It also helps ensure that the PERMA remains in a unified legal system.

Harmonization is an attempt to harmonize something, in this case the Rules of the Supreme Court as one of the kinds of legislative regulations that are systematically structured in a structure or basis of a hierarchical nature of legal regulation, so that the PERMA is integrally and clearly reflected in the way of thinking and understanding or understanding that the perimeter is an integral integral part of the whole system of regulations of legislation. Harmonisation is done to maintain the harmonization and unity of the idea of regulation of the legislation as a system so that regulations can function effectively.

Indonesia has regulations governing the process and mechanism of legislation, namely Law No. 12 of 2011 on the Creation of Legislative Regulations. According to article 7, paragraph (1) of the Act, the type and hierarchy of regulations of the laws consists of [34]:
(a) the Basic Law of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945;
(b) the Ordinance of the People's Assembly;
(c) the Act/Regulation of the Government which replaces the Law;
(d) the Government Regulations;
(e) the President's Regulation;
(f) the Provincial Regional Regulations, and
(g) the District/City Regulations.
However, according to article 8, paragraph (1), in addition to the regulation of such laws, it is still known that there are "...the rules established by the Popular Legislative Assemblies, the Council of People' s Representation, the Regional Council of Representatives, the Supreme Court, the Constitutional Courts, the Financial Inspectorate, the Judicial Commission, the Bank of Indonesia, the Ministers, bodies, commissions, or equivalent levels constituted by the Act or the Government on the order of the Law Council, the Provincial People's Representative, the Governor, the Municipal Council/Council of People, the Chief of the Municipality or the Mayor of a certain village."

Associated with the Kelsen Stufentheory, then the basic norm of Indonesian legislation is reflected in UUD 1945 as the highest norm in which there is the ideology of law (rechtsidee) that made the state of Indonesia established. These aspirations are intended to realize Indonesia as a country with a constitutional sense, i.e. reflected in the values of Pancasila is a will that is wanted to be realized for the entire Indonesian people, at the same time as a measure of validity of the material (material) of the legislative regulations when conducted judicial review through the authorized institutions for it. One level below the basic norms (staatsfundamentalnorm) in Kelsen's theory, there are general norms that originate in the constitution, which Hans Nawiasky called the Staatsgudngezets.

In the hierarchy of the Act No. 12 of 2011 is covering the body of the UUD of 1945 and the MPR Regulations. At the next level there is the Formelgesetz which can be translated into the Law No. 12, 2011 is to include: (a) the Act/Regulations of the Government Replacing the Law; (b) the Regulations of Government; (c) the Presidential Regulations; (d) the Provincial Regions; and (e) the District/City Regions. Whereas the Verordnung & Autonome Satzung in Nawiasky's theory is none other than covering the regulations of bodies or institutions outside that are contained in Article 7, but are summarized in Article 8 of the Undnag-Act No. 12 of 2011. Based on these descriptions, the implementation of Hans Kelsen norm theory as further described by Hans Nawiasky either during the period of UUD 1945 before the change, or KRIS 1949, UUDS 1950 and UUD 1945, after having undergone several changes, has been implemented in ways that adapt according to the needs that occurred at the time of the enforcement of the regulations of these laws. In other words, although the norm forms of each generation of the constitution in force differ in terms of nomenclature, there is a fundamental similarity: that the lower laws should be based on the higher laws, or that the regulations at the regional level are the implementation of the will of the norms contained in the laws of the central government. Thus, when there are lower laws in conflict with the higher rules, the general law base lex superior derogat legi imperial and in the horizontal relationship the norm base lex specialis derogat Legi generalis.[35]

Until now, conventional procedural law is still applied in Indonesia even though the application of electronic justice has occurred in the litigation process. In fact, if we look further, the regulation of electronic justice is still limited to being regulated in the regulations at the institutional level, which actually regulates the mobilisation or authority of the institution, while the practice of electronic justice is very tangent to the protection of people's rights when fighting for their justice. The Supreme Court Regulation on Electronic Courts in principle explains the procedures for online trials from registration to trial implementation.

As explained by Hans Kelsen and Hans Nawiasky in relation to the theory of legislation which was later refined by Maria Farida by looking at the conditions of Indonesia's national legal system, the essence of the law (formellgezets) itself is a set of rules that regulate the behaviour of individuals and organisations in society. Laws protect the rights of individuals and groups, including the basic rights to freedom, security, and so on. These national regulations then provide a legal framework for claiming these rights and protecting them from abuse. Laws cover various aspects of life, including the rights and obligations of citizens, as well as the procedures to be followed in various situations. They play an important role in shaping and maintaining the structure and functioning of society, ensuring justice, and protecting the rights and interests of citizens, which are very much at the heart of society itself.

V. CONCLUSION

The regulation of E-Court in the Legislation for Case Settlement in the Court in the future must be formulated in the type of regulation at the level of Law which is integrated with the provisions of conventional procedural law. The formulation of E-Court in the national legal provisions is contained in the material of case examination in court. If the regulation governing the e-court is regulated in the type of Law formed by the legislature and the executive, then the provision is imperative/enforcing, contains commands and prohibitions and is generally binding that must be carried out by every citizen, including litigants. Meanwhile, the establishment of the Supreme Court Regulation (PERMA) is intended to regulate the mobilization of the implementation of the duties and authority of the Supreme Court as the highest court which is internal in nature to avoid a regulatory vacuum even though electronic judicial activities have occurred involving the public as legal subjects litigating in court, so that the scope is not only internal within the institutional body of the Supreme Court but already at the national level involving the public. The seriousness of the Executive and Legislative to establish legal rules regarding E-Court in the Settlement of Cases in Courts that utilize the development and advancement of technology in the form of a Law that is integrated with the provisions of conventional procedural law becomes very crucial considering the practice of judicial implementation throughout Indonesia has used e-court as an obligation in litigation.

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