



The Idea of Applying Artificial Intelligence in Synchronizing Constitutional Court Decisions from a Pancasila Perspective

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Abstract. The application of artificial intelligence (AI) in Indonesia's legal system, particularly to harmonise the decisions of the Constitutional Court (MK), is an important issue in this digital era. With the rapid development of technology, there is a need to ensure that every Constitutional Court decision is consistent, fair, and in accordance with the values of Pancasila as the basis of the state and the highest source of law in Indonesia. This research aims to examine the potential and challenges in the application of AI for the synchronisation of Constitutional Court decisions, as well as how AI can be integrated effectively without overriding the values of Pancasila. This research uses a normative legal method that includes three approaches: case approach, statutory approach, and comparative approach. The case approach is conducted by analysing existing Constitutional Court decisions, especially those that reflect the implementation of the Pancasila principles. The statutory approach was used to review the existing legal framework for the application of technology in the justice system, emphasising the importance of adaptive regulations to the development of AI. The results show that AI has the potential to improve consistency, efficiency and speed in the Court's decisions. However, the application of AI in the legal field requires great caution, especially in ethical, legal, and social aspects. AI must act as a tool, not as a substitute for judges, so that the resulting decisions remain in line with the principles of justice and humanity of Pancasila. Some specific challenges in integrating AI with Pancasila values include: (1) the complexity of adopting local wisdom values and national ethics into AI algorithms, (2) the potential for algorithmic bias that could affect substantive justice, and (3) the limitations of AI technology to understand the moral and humanitarian nuances inherent in the law. Therefore, the application of AI in Indonesian law must be designed to ensure justice, effectiveness, and humanity in accordance with the ideals of the nation.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Constitutional Court, Pancasila.

1 Introduction

The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia has a very crucial role in safeguarding the constitution and upholding the principles of democracy in Indonesian.[1] One of its main functions is to review laws against the 1945 Constitution and to resolve election disputes. In carrying out its duties, the Constitutional Court is not only required to be independent and impartial, but also to ensure that every decision produced is in line with the values of Pancasila, which is the basic ideology of the state. [2]. However, with the increasing complexity of legal issues that must be resolved and the high volume of cases that must be handled, the Constitutional Court faces great challenges in maintaining consistency and justice in each of its decisions [3].

One of the main challenges faced by the Court is the synchronization of its decisions. [4]. In various cases that often involve similar or even the same issues, the Court's decisions sometimes show differences in interpretation or judgment that can lead to legal uncertainty. This inconsistency can undermine public confidence in the judiciary and potentially lead to injustice for parties involved in legal disputes. In this context, there is an urgent need to find a solution that can assist the Constitutional Court in maintaining the consistency and harmony of its decisions [5].

Artificial intelligence (AI) has been recognized as one of the technologies that has great potential to revolutionize various fields, including law. In various countries, the application of AI in the justice system has begun to show significant results in improving the efficiency and accuracy of decision-making [6]. AI is capable of quickly analyzing large amounts of data, identifying patterns, and providing recommendations based on in-depth analysis of the data [7]. Therefore, the application of AI in the process of synchronizing the Court's decisions can be a strategic innovation to ensure that each decision produced is consistent with previous decisions and in line with the values of Pancasila [8].

However, the application of AI in a legal context, especially in decision-making that has constitutional implications, is not without its challenge [9]. One of the main issues is how to ensure that the AI used not only operates based on mathematical logic, but is also able to consider the human and moral values contained in Pancasila. Pancasila as the foundation of the state contains values that must be guided by every legal decision in Indonesia, such as social justice, fair and civilized humanity, and popular sovereignty [10]. Therefore, the integration of AI in the Court's decision-making process must be designed in such a way that it is able to accommodate and reflect these values in every analysis and recommendation.

On the other hand, the successful application of AI in synchronising Constitutional Court decisions is highly dependent on the regulations and policies that support it. Without clear regulations and strict supervision, the application of AI risks creating new problems, such as bias in decision-making or violations of constitutional rights. Therefore, it is important to develop a comprehensive and adaptive regulatory framework that not only regulates how AI can be used in the judicial context, but also ensures that its use remains grounded in the values of Pancasila.

Taking into account these various factors, a study of the application of AI in the synchronisation of Constitutional Court decisions from the perspective of Pancasila is highly relevant. This study not only aims to provide insights into the potential and challenges of the application of technology in the legal world, but also offers a framework that can be used to ensure that the application of AI does not compromise the fundamental values on which the Indonesian state is based.

The benefit of explicitly stating the research question or objective is that it provides a clear focus for the study and helps direct the analysis towards the goal. In this way, it is hoped that the Constitutional Court can perform its functions more effectively and fairly, while still upholding the principles of Pancasila.

2 Research Methods

The research method used in this study is normative legal research with a statutory approach [11]. Normative legal research aims to examine the applicable legal rules and concepts within the framework of a legal system based on normative values [12]. In this context, the statutory approach will be utilized to analyze the synchronization of Constitutional Court decisions with the principles of Pancasila through artificial intelligence. This approach involves an in-depth examination of various laws and regulations governing the authority of the Constitutional Court, the interpretation of its rulings, and how the fundamental values of Pancasila can serve as a basis for evaluating such synchronization. The comparative approach in this research does not focus on a particular country, but rather on the use of a wide range of relevant reference sources. The aim is to gain insight into the application of AI in the judicial process in general, without limiting it to the practices of any one country. The comparison involved a review of international literature and regulations that have examined the application of AI in the justice system, thus providing a broader perspective on the potential, benefits, and challenges faced. By analyzing existing regulations, this research will also explore how the application of artificial intelligence can contribute to creating consistency and alignment in Constitutional Court rulings with the values embedded in Pancasila, including maintaining justice, humanity, and order in the Indonesian rule of law. The legal sources used in this study include laws, court decisions, and related legal literature, which will be analyzed systematically and critically to provide a comprehensive overview of the application of artificial intelligence in the context of constitutional law based on the Pancasila ideology.

3 Discussion

In an era of rapid technological development, artificial intelligence (AI) offers many opportunities in various fields, including the justice system [13]. The Constitutional Court, as the guardian of the constitution and the last bastion of justice in Indonesia, is often faced with the challenge of maintaining consistency and synchronization in the decisions it produces [14]. Inconsistencies in decisions can lead to legal uncertainty and

reduce public trust in judicial institutions. Therefore, the idea of applying AI in the process of synchronizing Constitutional Court decisions is relevant, especially to improve legal harmonization and uniformity, which in turn will provide legal certainty and justice for all Indonesian people [15].

Experiences from various countries in the application of artificial intelligence (AI) in the courts can be a supporting argument for the application of AI in the synchronisation of Constitutional Court decisions from the perspective of Pancasila. In the United States, for example, the COMPAS system is used to help judges assess the risk of reoffending, despite ethical debates in the *State v. Loomis* case regarding potential bias [16]. Estonia has implemented ‘robot judges’ for small disputes, which can reduce the workload of the courts by speeding up the simple trial process [17]. Meanwhile, in China, an AI-based ‘Smart Court’ system assists judges in analysing e-commerce case data, resulting in a more efficient judicial process [18]. These experiences show that AI can be used to improve efficiency, consistency and transparency in court proceedings, while allowing judges to focus more on aspects that require moral judgement and discretion. Grounded in the values of Pancasila, Indonesia can adapt these technologies ethically and wisely, ensuring AI supports the role of judges in achieving justice and truth in accordance with the country's fundamental principles.

In its application, AI has the ability to analyze thousands of decisions that have been produced by the Constitutional Court. This technology can be used to detect patterns of inconsistency, identify potentially conflicting decisions, and provide data-driven recommendations to improve or synchronize these decisions [19]. However, the application of AI in the Indonesian legal context cannot be separated from the values contained in Pancasila as the foundation of the state. Pancasila, which prioritizes the values of humanity, justice, and morality, should be the main foundation in the development and use of AI in the Constitutional Court.

The application of AI in the synchronization of Constitutional Court decisions must also consider the fourth principle of Pancasila, namely “Democracy Led by Wisdom in Consultation/Representation.” Although AI can provide fast and data-driven analysis, the final decision must still be in the hands of humans, namely the constitutional judges. This is important to ensure that every decision is not only based on data and algorithms, but also considers aspects of wisdom, morality, and justice that only humans can understand and appreciate. In other words, AI should serve as a tool that strengthens the judge's ability to perform his or her duties, not as a substitute for the human role in the judicial process [20].

Furthermore, AI can also increase transparency and efficiency in managing decision data. With its analytic capabilities, AI can assist the Constitutional Court in managing decision data more systematically and accurately. This will not only facilitate access to information for judges and related parties, but also for the general public who need information about the decisions of the Constitutional Court. This increased

transparency is in line with the principle of openness mandated by Pancasila, which places the people as the highest sovereignty holder in the state [21].

However, in the application of AI in the Constitutional Court, there are challenges that must be faced. One of the biggest challenges is ensuring that the use of AI does not violate applicable principles of law and justice [22]. AI algorithms must be carefully designed to ensure that they are unbiased and do not override fundamental principles of justice. In addition, strict regulations are needed to ensure that AI is used ethically and not abused. The government, academics, and legal practitioners should work together in developing an appropriate regulatory framework for the application of AI in the justice system, including in the Constitutional Court.

Overall, the application of artificial intelligence in the synchronization of Constitutional Court decisions offers a significant opportunity to strengthen the judicial system in Indonesia. However, the implementation of this technology must be done with Pancasila values in mind, ensuring that AI serves as a tool that supports the fundamental principles of Indonesian law. With the right approach, AI can be a useful innovation in the effort to realize justice and legal certainty for all Indonesians.

4 Conclusion

The application of artificial intelligence (AI) in the synchronisation of Constitutional Court decisions has great potential to improve consistency, efficiency and transparency in the judicial process in Indonesia, while maintaining the integrity of the law in accordance with the values of Pancasila. While AI can offer in-depth, data-driven analyses, the final decision must still rest with humans to ensure true justice, based on wisdom and morality. With proper regulation and ethical application, AI can serve as a tool that strengthens the function of the Constitutional Court in providing justice and legal certainty to the people, without neglecting the basic principles mandated by Pancasila. As a recommendation, Indonesia can begin the implementation of AI in the judicial system with the following concrete steps: (1) develop a comprehensive regulatory framework that ensures AI supports, rather than replaces, the role of judges; (2) engage technology and legal experts to develop clear ethical standards for the use of AI to minimise potential bias and preserve the values of Pancasila; (3) apply AI to administrative aspects and data analysis in the early stages to support efficiency without directly intervening in legal decision-making; and (4) ensure periodic monitoring and evaluation of the use of AI to keep it in line with legal objectives and moral values.

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