Dynamics of Legal Politics of Judicial Power in Responding to the Industrial Revolution 4.0

Boy Nurdin[1], Ahmad Redi[2]
[1,2]Universitas Borobudur, Jakarta, Indonesia
Email: drboynurdin_ppslaw@yahoo.com; ahmad_redi@brorbudur.ac.id

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze how the justice system and judicial power in Indonesia adapt to technological developments in the Industrial Revolution 4.0 era. This study uses a qualitative method with a normative legal approach that examines laws and regulations, legal doctrines, and judicial practices related to the application of technology in the law enforcement process. The main focus of this study is to identify the challenges and opportunities that arise for the judiciary in the digital era, such as changes in decision-making, the use of technology for judicial transparency, and the protection of human rights amidst legal automation. The results of the study indicate that digitalization and the application of technology in the Indonesian judicial system are very important to improve the efficiency, transparency, and accessibility of justice. Structural changes due to the amendments to the 1945 Constitution resulted in the decentralization of judicial power with three independent institutions: the Supreme Court, the Constitutional Court, and the Judicial Commission. Initiatives such as e-court and e-litigation implemented by the Supreme Court facilitate the legal administration process, while the Constitutional Court introduces a transparent judicial system through an informative website and mobile application. The Judicial Commission also utilizes digital platforms to maintain independence and accountability. However, challenges include the digitalization of the judicial process, demands for transparency, the influence of artificial intelligence, and increasing legal literacy. Courts need to adapt to technology to increase efficiency while protecting personal data and upholding human rights principles

A. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country based on law, as stated in Article 1 Paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution, the third amendment, which states that "Indonesia is a country based on law." This statement, which is placed at the beginning of the constitution, shows a strong commitment to the direction of reform to make law the main foundation in the administration of the state (Simamora, 2014). Thus, all government

actions must be based on clear and fair legal rules, making legal principles the main guideline in maintaining justice, order, and protecting citizens' rights. This commitment emphasizes the importance of the supremacy of law in creating a transparent, accountable and democratic government system (Muslih, 2017).

The concept of a state based on the rule of law is based on the principle of the supremacy of law, where law is the main guide for the state and citizens in carrying out all their activities. The main objective is to ensure legal certainty, so that every individual, group, and state institution is subject to the established rules (Idayanti et al., 2020). This concept is in line with the views of 18th-century philosophers, especially Immanuel Kant, who emphasized the importance of law as a foundation for an orderly and rational social life. In Kant's view, law provides a framework for individual freedom and ensures a just order, in which everyone's rights are respected (Usman, 2015). In the Indonesian context, the affirmation that the state is a state of law shows a commitment to making law the main reference in every state action and policy, with the hope of realizing order, justice and certainty for all citizens (Asnawi, 2013).

One of the logical consequences of the implementation of the rule of law is the existence of an independent and independent judicial institution. This is emphasized in Article 24 Paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution as amended by the third amendment, which states that the judicial power is a free and independent power to administer justice with the aim of upholding law and justice (Rahmi, 2018). This independence means that the judicial power must not be influenced by the executive or legislative powers, but must stand alone as an institution that maintains the supremacy of law and ensures that every decision taken is based on the principle of objective justice (Enggarani, 2019). Judicial independence is key to ensuring that the law is enforced without intervention or pressure from any party, so that the judiciary can work honestly and fairly (Djafar, 2016).

The legal policy of judicial power in Indonesia emphasizes that judicial power is one of the important pillars in the organization of an independent state, with the main objective of upholding law and justice based on the values of Pancasila (Borman, 2017). This means that judicial power must be free from intervention by the executive and legislative powers, so that it is able to carry out its functions independently in providing justice for the community. This principle is in line with the concept of a state of law that makes law the main foundation in every judicial process (Supraptiningsih, 2007). With the existence of an independent judicial power, the community is expected to be able to feel true justice, where the law is not only enforced formally, but also in the spirit of social and humanitarian justice (Tasidjawa, 2015).

The implementation of judicial power in Indonesia is carried out through several judicial institutions, namely the Supreme Court as the highest institution and various judicial bodies under it. This judicial structure includes the general judicial environment, religious courts, military courts, and state administrative courts, each of which has its own role and function in handling various types of cases. In addition to the Supreme Court (Faqih, 2020). The Constitutional Court is also an important part of the judicial system in Indonesia, which has the authority to test laws against the 1945 Constitution, decide disputes between state institutions, and handle election result disputes (Margi & Khazanah, 2019). The existence of these various judicial institutions shows how important judicial differentiation is in handling various legal problems, so that justice can be guaranteed in various areas of community life (Isnawan, 2018) .

This independent judicial power aims to ensure that law and justice can be upheld without interference from parties with political or economic interests (Fahmiron, 2016). In carrying out its duties, the judicial institution must always adhere to the constitution and Pancasila as the highest moral and legal guidelines in Indonesia. This is important to maintain the credibility of the judiciary as an institution that can be trusted by the public (Sutatiek, 2013). By prioritizing the values of Pancasila, the judicial power not only aims to uphold written legal rules, but also to ensure that social justice, humanity, and diversity that are characteristic of the Indonesian nation are reflected in every decision taken (Efendy et al., 2023). Through the independence and integrity of the judicial institution, the ideals of a state of law that guarantees justice for all Indonesian people can be realized in real terms.

In the era of the Industrial Revolution 4.0, the judiciary is faced with new, complex challenges, especially related to rapid technological advances. Digitalization and automation bring significant changes in various aspects of life, including the legal and judicial fields (Adhani, 2021). In this context, the judiciary is required to be able to adapt to digital technology in carrying out its duties. Technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), big data, and blockchain open up opportunities to accelerate the judicial process, increase efficiency, and transparency in handling legal cases (Multazam & Widiarto, 2023). For example, the implementation of e-courts and virtual trials have become effective solutions in responding to the need for judicial modernization, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, on the other hand, the integration of technology in the judicial process also raises challenges related to data security, information confidentiality, and algorithmic fairness in the decision-making system.

The judicial power in the era of the Industrial Revolution 4.0 must also pay attention to the development of new legal issues that arise due to the use of advanced technology. Cases related to cybercrime, personal data protection, digital transactions, and misuse of artificial intelligence are increasingly being faced by judicial institutions (Suryadi, 2020). Therefore, the judicial institution needs to improve its capacity and competence in understanding technology and its legal implications. In addition, the ethics of using technology in the judicial process must be considered so that the application of technology does not ignore the principles of justice, especially in terms of maintaining the independence of judges and ensuring that decisions taken are still based on fair and humane considerations (Putri et al., 2020). In this era, the judicial power is not only required to keep up with the times, but also to be the last bastion that ensures that law and justice remain upheld amidst rapid global change.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the dynamics of the legal politics of judicial power in responding to changes caused by the Industrial Revolution 4.0, with a focus on the adaptation and challenges faced by judicial institutions in maintaining their independence and enforcing law and justice in the digital era. The benefits of this study are to provide insight for policy makers, academics, and legal practitioners on the importance of integrating technology ethically and efficiently in the justice system, as well as providing strategic recommendations to maintain a balance between technological advances and basic principles of justice in order to strengthen the rule of law in the era of the Industrial Revolution 4.0.

B. METHODS

The approach that will be used in this study is a normative legal approach, which aims to understand and analyze how the dynamics of the legal politics of judicial power in responding to the Industrial Revolution 4.0 based on the existing legal framework. To achieve the research objectives, the method used is a literature study. This literature study was conducted by reviewing in depth primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials relevant to the research topic (Soekanto, 2007). The primary legal materials reviewed include laws and regulations related to judicial power and technology in the digital era, such as laws on judicial power, regulations related to cybersecurity, and regulations on the use of technology in the judicial system. In addition, secondary legal materials to be analyzed include books, academic journals, book chapters, expert opinions, and official reports that provide theoretical and practical insights into the impact of the Industrial Revolution 4.0 on the legal and judicial systems. Tertiary legal materials such as legal dictionaries and encyclopedias will also be used to clarify key concepts in this study.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Legal Politics Judicial Power in the Era of the Industrial Revolution 4.0

The world is now in the midst of a digitalization era that has brought significant changes to almost all aspects of life, including in Indonesia. The Industrial Revolution 4.0, which is marked by the development of advanced technologies such as the Internet of Things (IoT), artificial intelligence (AI), big data, and automation, has opened up great opportunities for Indonesia to transform into a more advanced and competitive country in the global arena (Handayani, 2020). The government and private sector continue to encourage digitalization in various sectors, such as industry, trade, public services, education, and health. One of the main indicators is the increasing use of the internet and digital technology in supporting productivity and efficiency, both on a national and local scale. This digitalization also brings significant changes in the way people communicate, work, and access information, which ultimately accelerates the transformation process towards a technology-based industrial era (Lutfia, 2021).

Indonesia has been actively welcoming the Industrial Revolution 4.0 era with various initiatives and policies that support the development of digital ecosystems in various fields. Internet use is now not only limited to personal activities, but has expanded to the economic, government and public service sectors. The government, through programs such as "Making Indonesia 4.0," is trying to encourage the adoption of technology in the manufacturing industry, agriculture, and public services to strengthen national competitiveness (Purwatmini, 2019). In addition, the growth of technology startups, e-commerce, and digital payment systems shows how economic sectors in Indonesia are increasingly integrated with digital technology. Amidst these efforts, challenges such as the gap in technology access, data protection, and infrastructure readiness are also important concerns to ensure that all levels of society can participate and benefit from this technological advancement (Wibowo, 2023).

The third and fourth amendments to the 1945 Constitution that occurred in 2001 and 2002 had a significant impact on the structure and authority of the judiciary in Indonesia. Before the amendments, the judiciary was only centered on the Supreme Court as the only highest judicial institution in the country. However, the amendments divided the judicial power into a more decentralized one by creating three independent institutions that have an important role in maintaining the supremacy of law and a just judicial system. The three bodies are the Supreme Court, the Constitutional Court, and the Judicial Commission, each of which has different but complementary functions and authorities (Siregar, 2023).

The Supreme Court remains the highest institution that oversees the judicial bodies below it, tasked with handling cassation, judicial review, and ensuring consistency in law enforcement. The Constitutional Court, as a new institution established based on the amendment to the 1945 Constitution, is given a special mandate to test laws against the constitution, resolve disputes over the authority of state institutions, dissolve political parties, and decide on disputes over election results. The presence of the Constitutional Court strengthens the system of checks and balances in the Indonesian state system by providing a special mechanism to ensure that legal products are in accordance with the constitution. On the other hand , the Judicial Commission was established to oversee the behavior of judges, provide recommendations for the appointment of supreme court justices, and maintain the integrity and accountability of judges in carrying out their duties. The Judicial Commission plays an important role in maintaining the credibility of the judicial institution through supervision of the ethics and morals of judges (Aryanto, 2012).

This amendment not only expands the institutional structure of the judicial power, but also strengthens the principle of judicial independence. With the division of authority between the Supreme Court, the Constitutional Court, and the Judicial Commission, the judicial system in Indonesia becomes more open, transparent, and oriented towards upholding the supremacy of law (Nurohman, 2014). Each institution carries out its functions with its own autonomy, but remains within a mutually supportive framework to realize a better judicial system. This also reflects Indonesia's commitment to building a strong legal state, where each institution has a strategic role in maintaining justice and constitutional stability in the post-reform era (.

1. Supreme Court

Entering the era of Industry 4.0, where digitalization and technological innovation are the backbone of various sectors, institutions that are unwilling to change and adapt will be left behind. The Industrial Revolution 4.0 has brought about major changes in the way people work and live, especially through automation, artificial intelligence (AI), and internet networks that enable faster and more efficient global connections. Facing the challenges and demands of this era, the Supreme Court as the institution holding the highest judicial power in Indonesia did not remain silent. The Supreme Court responded to this era of digitalization by launching the Supreme Court Blueprint in 2003 as an initial step in transformation. This step was then continued with a more comprehensive update through the 2010-2035 Judicial Reform Blueprint, which aims to build a more modern, effective, and adaptive judicial system to technological change.

Transformation in the legal field in the context of the digital era 4.0 is an urgent need. The use of digital technology in the judicial system is not only intended to improve operational efficiency, but also to strengthen access to justice. The Supreme Court, through the Judicial Reform Blueprint, emphasizes the importance of technological modernization as part of judicial reform. This transformation covers various aspects, from the digitalization of the judicial administration process, the implementation of e-courts and online trials, to the use of information systems to facilitate public access to court decisions. With the adoption of this technology, the judicial process is expected to be more transparent, faster, and accountable. In addition, the digital system allows the public to monitor the trial process online, file lawsuits electronically, and minimize corrupt practices through information transparency.

Amidst the development of the Industrial Revolution 4.0, the technological shifts that are occurring are part of the unavoidable demands of the times. Almost all activities, including in the justice sector, now involve the use of internet networks and digital technology. With the rapid growth of technology, judicial institutions must be able to adapt to ensure the legal system remains relevant and responsive to the needs of modern society. The use of technologies such as e-courts and digital justice applications enables easier access to justice for all levels of society, even in remote areas. This is in line with the principle of accessibility held by the Supreme Court, namely making justice accessible to anyone, at any time, without being limited by geographical barriers and complicated bureaucracy.

The Supreme Court has responded to technological developments in the era of the industrial revolution 4.0 by issuing various regulations that accommodate the use of the internet in the justice system. One significant step was the issuance of the Regulation of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia (Perma) Number 3 of 2018 concerning Electronic Case Administration in Courts, known as the Supreme Court Regulation e-Court. This regulation allows for electronic case management, from case registration to payment of court fees. This innovation was later updated with Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2019, which strengthened the electronic case administration mechanism and was finally amended again through Supreme Court Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2022 to further adapt to the needs of modern technology-based trials, known as the Supreme Court Regulation e-Litigation. This e-Litigation system is a major leap in the digitalization of the justice system in Indonesia, including the development of online case registration (e-filing), online payment of court fees (e-payment), to summoning related parties via the internet (e-summon).

Not only that, this innovation also allows notification of verdicts and case

determinations to be carried out online, and the reading of verdicts can be accessed via electronic platforms. In fact, witness examinations can now be carried out using a teleconference mechanism, which of course makes the trial process easier, especially amidst the challenges of a global pandemic that limits physical interaction. The implementation of this e-Litigation system is real evidence that technology can accelerate the legal process, reduce operational costs, and facilitate public access to justice. All stages of case administration that used to be carried out conventionally can now be carried out through an electronic system, so that transparency and efficiency in the justice sector have increased significantly.

In addition to civil cases, the Supreme Court Regulation on e-Litigation has also expanded to criminal cases. In 2020, the Supreme Court issued Supreme Court Regulation Number 4 of 2020 concerning Electronic Administration and Trial of Court Cases, which specifically regulates criminal cases. With this Supreme Court Regulation, criminal trials that usually involve many parties and complicated processes can be simplified through electronic mechanisms. Criminal trials, including the management of electronic files and evidence, witness summons, and sentencing can be carried out more efficiently through a digital platform. This policy emphasizes that the use of technology in the legal field is not only limited to civil cases, but also accommodates the demands of the times to simplify the criminal justice process in Indonesia.

In addition to the positive impacts felt by justice seekers, the development of information and communication technology also provides great benefits for the internal judicial institutions, especially in supporting the performance of judges and their staff. One of the most noticeable aspects is the improvement in institutional management. Before the era of digitalization, institutional management in the judicial environment was often faced with the challenges of slow bureaucracy, inefficient data management, and limited access to information. However, with the presence of information technology, the managerial process at the Supreme Court and the courts below it has become more effective. A digital-based management system makes it easier to archive documents, manage cases, and coordinate between agencies, so that decision-making can be done faster and more accurately.

With the development of a modern digital-based justice system that is transparent and accountable, achieving the vision of a fast, simple, low-cost, and efficient justice system becomes more realistic. The implementation of technology in the management of justice, such as e-court and e-litigation, has provided a significant breakthrough in the legal administration process. Parties can now register cases online, pay court fees through e-payment, and attend trials remotely via video conference. This not only saves time, but also reduces the costs incurred by

the parties to the case. In addition, this digitalization system encourages better transparency as all case-related information can be accessed in real-time by interested parties, reducing the possibility of data manipulation and increasing judicial accountability. With this innovation, classic problems such as protracted trials or slow access to copies of decisions can be minimized.

In addition to accelerating the judicial process, the modernization of the digital-based judicial system also has a major impact on increasing the professionalism of the judicial apparatus, including judges. Before the digitalization era, the quality of human resources was often an obstacle to carrying out judicial duties effectively. However, with technology, judges and administrative staff have easier access to up-to-date legal information, online training, and cross-agency collaboration. Technology-based systems also allow for more objective and measurable performance evaluations, encouraging each apparatus to work better and more professionally. Thus, the quality of public services in the legal field can be improved, in line with the public's expectations for faster, more efficient, and fairer justice. This transformation, ultimately, makes the Indonesian judiciary better prepared to face challenges in the digital era and the industrial revolution 4.0.

2. Constitutional Court

Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 24 of 2003 Article 2 states that the Constitutional Court (MK) is a state institution that exercises judicial power independently to uphold law and justice. As a new institution formed after the amendment to the 1945 Constitution, the MK was officially established on August 13, 2003. However, until now, the existence and role of the Constitutional Court are not yet fully known by the wider community in Indonesia. Therefore, intensive socialization efforts need to be carried out so that people throughout the country can understand the function and role of the Constitutional Court, as well as how this institution protects the constitutional rights of citizens. This socialization effort is in line with the dissemination of understanding about the changes to the 1945 Constitution resulting from the amendment, especially regarding the regulation of constitutional rights that are clearer and more detailed. By understanding these changes, the public can know their rights and how to obtain protection for those rights through the Constitutional Court, which in turn will increase legal awareness and participation in democratic and legal life in Indonesia.

One of the steps taken by the Constitutional Court (MK) to improve public understanding of the amendments to the 1945 Constitution and introduce the authority of the Constitutional Court is to create a justice system that is easily accessible and transparent. To achieve this mission, the Constitutional Court has launched various innovations through programs that utilize information and

communication technology (ICT), such as official portals and mobile applications that provide information related to the judicial process, legal consultation services, and online access to important documents. This initiative not only accelerates the flow of information, but also makes it easier for the public to submit applications, track the progress of cases, and understand their rights in the justice system. By utilizing ICT, the Constitutional Court seeks to build an image as a modern and trusted judicial institution, so that the public can participate more actively in the legal process and realize the importance of the constitutional protection they have.

The Constitutional Court (MK) of Indonesia as one of the holders of judicial power in the era of the industrial revolution 4.0 has implemented various innovations to maintain the constitution, uphold justice, and foster constitutional awareness. These innovations include:

a. Constitutional Court Website

The Constitutional Court (MK) website has developed into a very useful source of information for the public and justice seekers, not only containing profiles of judges and trial minutes. With a user-friendly design, this website offers various features that facilitate access to information about the legal process and judicial activities. One of the main advantages of the MK website is its ability to display trial schedules, allowing the public to know when and where the trial will take place. In addition, this website also provides trial minutes that provide details about the trial process, as well as the decisions produced by the MK. Information on various laws and regulations is also available, which is useful for those who want to understand the applicable legal framework. In the digital era, the MK has also adopted technology by providing video streaming services, so that the public can watch the trial process live without having to be present at the court location.

Not only that, the Constitutional Court website offers an online application feature that makes it easier for justice seekers to submit applications efficiently. A case management system and case tracking system are also implemented to ensure that each case can be managed and accessed properly. In addition, the case retrieval system allows users to easily search for information related to a particular case. Information on good governance and bureaucratic reform is also presented on this website, demonstrating the Constitutional Court's commitment to maintaining transparency and accountability. The annual report published on this website provides a comprehensive overview of the performance and achievements of the Constitutional Court during one year, so that the public can see how this institution strives to improve legal and justice services in Indonesia. With all these features, the Constitutional Court website functions as an effective communication bridge between the judiciary and the public, and supports legal education efforts for the

public.

b. Electronic signature and electronic certification

The Constitutional Court (MK) has collaborated with the National Cyber and Crypto Agency (BSSN) to implement an electronic signature and certification system for all documents managed by the Secretariat General and the Court Registry. This collaboration is a strategic step to strengthen the security and integrity of official documents produced by the Constitutional Court, as well as to increase efficiency in the management of judicial administration. By using electronic signatures, documents can be signed digitally, which not only speeds up the validation process but also reduces paper use, in line with efforts to move towards a more environmentally friendly judicial system.

The implementation of electronic certification also provides assurance that documents issued by the Constitutional Court have guaranteed validity and authenticity, thus preventing the possibility of forgery and manipulation. In addition, this innovation allows easier and faster access for interested parties, such as justice seekers, lawyers, and the general public, to obtain the necessary documents without having to go through a manual process that is often time-consuming. Thus, the collaboration between the Constitutional Court and BSSN not only improves the security and reliability of the administrative system, but also creates better transparency in the judicial process, as well as strengthens public trust in judicial institutions in Indonesia.

c. The Constitutional Court Media

The Constitutional Court (MK) utilizes various media to disseminate information related to the functions and activities of the institution, with the aim of increasing public understanding and awareness of the role and authority of the Constitutional Court. Through platforms such as the official website, social media, and other communication channels, the Constitutional Court provides easy and fast access for the public to obtain the latest information on decisions, policies, and programs implemented. This not only allows the public to follow developments at the Constitutional Court, but also encourages public participation in the process of monitoring the implementation of judicial power.

In addition, the Constitutional Court also actively documents every activity carried out, from trials to seminars and socialization. This documentation not only serves as an archive, but also as a valuable source of information for researchers, academics, and the general public. By managing data systematically and transparently, the Constitutional Court provides easy access for the public to see the institution's track record in carrying out its duties. This effort aims to create transparency and accountability, so that public trust in legal institutions increases.

Through effective use of media, the Constitutional Court seeks to establish good communication with the public and strengthen relations between the judiciary and citizens.

d. Implementation of Video Conference in Trials

The procurement of a video conference system by the Constitutional Court (MK) is an innovative step to improve the accessibility of judicial services, especially for people who face difficulties in traveling to Jakarta to attend trials. By using this technology, the Constitutional Court is committed to overcoming geographical barriers that often become barriers for residents in remote areas or those with physical disabilities. The video conference system allows the parties to the case to be present virtually, so that there is no longer any reason for the community to feel marginalized from the legal process. This is a strategic step in creating more inclusive and equitable justice throughout Indonesia.

More than just facilitating virtual presence, video conferencing also provides an opportunity for the Constitutional Court to educate the public about the legal process and their rights. Through this medium, the public can not only file cases, but also interact directly with judges and lawyers, making the legal process more transparent and accountable. This initiative reflects the spirit of the Constitutional Court as a guardian of the constitution and human rights, which seeks to ensure that every citizen, without exception, has an equal opportunity to obtain justice. Thus, the provision of video conferencing is not only a technological breakthrough, but also an important step in strengthening public trust in the judicial institutions and legal system in Indonesia.

e. Digital use of archives

The Constitutional Court (MK) has taken a significant step in managing case archives by switching to a digital format. This digitalization process includes all related documents, from application files, responses from the parties to the case, evidence, to trial minutes and the Constitutional Court's decisions. All of these archives are uploaded to the official website of the Constitutional Court, making them more accessible to the public and interested parties. With a digital system, searching and managing archives becomes more efficient and faster, reducing the time required to find important documents that may be needed in the future.

Furthermore, once the digitization process is complete, the physical files will also be sent to the national archives, ensuring that all important documents are stored safely and orderly. This approach not only facilitates accessibility for users, but also supports the government's efforts in creating a transparent and accountable administration. The digitization of these archives is also part of the Constitutional Court's commitment to optimizing information technology in public services, as

well as to maintaining the integrity and security of legal data. With this step, the Constitutional Court seeks to ensure that information related to cases can be better accessed, while preserving legal archives for the benefit of future generations.

3. Judicial Commission

In the legal politics of the judicial power, the Judicial Commission is now also known, namely a state institution of a supporting nature with the authority to propose the appointment of supreme court judges and other authorities in order to maintain and uphold the honor, dignity, and behavior of judges. In order to realize the ideal of an independent judicial power, Article 24 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution states that the judicial power is an independent power to carry out trials in order to uphold law and justice. In essence, the ideal of creating an independent and autonomous judicial power is a universal ideal.

The Judicial Commission (KY) is a state institution that has an important role in the Indonesian judicial system, equivalent to the Constitutional Court and the Supreme Court. Its presence is regulated in Article 24B paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution, which emphasizes the independent nature of the Judicial Commission. As a constitutionally recognized institution, the KY functions to maintain and supervise the behavior of judges and ensure integrity and professionalism in the implementation of judicial power. Through Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 2004, the KY is given a strong legal basis to carry out its duties and authorities, including supervision of the performance of judges in all courts in Indonesia.

In this context, Article 2 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 2004 emphasizes that the Judicial Commission operates independently and is free from the influence or interference of other powers. This is important to ensure that the judicial process takes place fairly and is not influenced by external factors that can damage the independence of judges. With the established structure and mechanisms, the Judicial Commission strives to create a clean and transparent judiciary, which in turn will increase public trust in the legal system in Indonesia. The independence of the Judicial Commission is the foundation for ensuring justice that is not only written in law, but also reflected in daily practices in the field.

In the digital era like today, the KY as a state institution responsible for maintaining and upholding the honor, dignity and behavior of judges, also faces challenges. Where on the one hand, digital provides an opportunity for KY to improve transparency and accountability of the judiciary in Indonesia through various existing social media platforms. However, on the other hand, digitalization also poses various new risks and challenges, such as the spread of false information, cyber attacks and also the misuse of social media as a medium for spreading hoax

news that can damage the honor, dignity and integrity of judges.

Before the advent of the digital era, the Judicial Commission (KY) faced significant challenges in terms of supervising the behavior of judges and upholding their honor and dignity. At that time, information regarding Acts Degrading the Honor of Judges (PMKH) was often difficult to access, making it difficult for the KY to carry out its supervisory duties effectively. However, with the development of social media, issues surrounding PMKH can now be quickly and widely reached by the public. This allows the public to more actively participate in monitoring the behavior of judges. KY, as a state institution tasked with maintaining and upholding the honor and dignity of judges, now has better access to information related to violations of the code of ethics and the behavior of judges. With the digital platform, KY can be more responsive in responding to reports and complaints from the public, as well as increasing transparency in the process of enforcing the code of ethics for judges.

The ease of accessing information related to Acts Degrading the Honor of Judges does not automatically make the Judicial Commission more effective in carrying out its duties. The presence of information technology and social media has changed the way society interacts and communicates, which has an impact on the dynamics of supervision of the behavior of judges. Digitalization, which should facilitate the delivery of information and resolution of cases related to Acts Degrading the Honor of Judges, actually opens up opportunities for the emergence of actions that degrade the dignity of the judges themselves. In this context, the impact of such behavior is not only felt by individual judges, but also affects the integrity and public trust in the judicial system in Indonesia. Shaken public trust can lead to a decline in judicial legitimacy, making it important for the Judicial Commission to develop adaptive strategies in facing challenges in this digital era, in order to maintain the honor of judges and strengthen the judicial system as a whole.

With the presence of various social media platforms, the public now has easy access to convey negative comments, baseless criticism, and even spread false information about judges. Such actions not only have the potential to damage a judge's personal reputation, but can also undermine the authority and prestige of the judicial institution as a whole. The main challenge faced by the Judicial Commission in following up on Acts Degrading the Honor of Judges on social media is the large number of anonymous attacks. The unclear identity of the perpetrator often makes it difficult for the Judicial Commission to take appropriate legal action.

This challenge is serious for the Judicial Commission in maintaining the honor and dignity of judges. Therefore, this institution has a crucial role in facing

the challenges that arise due to the development of information technology. Amidst rapid technological advances, the Judicial Commission is required to be able to adapt to these new dynamics and develop effective oversight mechanisms to ensure protection for judges. One step that can be taken is to increase digital literacy among judges, so that they can be wiser in using social media and dealing with threats that may arise.

In addition, strengthening the reporting system for handling cases of Derogatory Acts on Judicial Dignity on social media is also a crucial step. The Judicial Commission needs to work with various parties, including the wider community, to create a safer digital environment and raise awareness of the importance of respecting the integrity of judicial institutions in Indonesia. Through this collaboration, it is hoped that the public can better understand their responsibilities in interacting in cyberspace and play a role in maintaining the dignity of judges and the judicial system as a whole.

Challenges of Judicial Power in the Era of Industrial Revolution 4.0

The challenges of judicial power in the era of the Industrial Revolution 4.0 are increasingly complex, especially with rapid technological advances and dynamic social changes. Here are some of the challenges faced by the judicial power in the future:

1. Digitalization of the Judicial Process

Digitalization of the judicial process is a crucial step in increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the judicial system in the era of the Industrial Revolution 4.0. Courts must transform by utilizing information technology to facilitate access and delivery of legal information. One concrete example of this digitalization is the introduction of the e-filing system, which allows parties to file case files online without having to come to court. This not only saves time and money, but also reduces the buildup of queues in court, so that the judicial process becomes faster and more responsive to the needs of the community.

However, this digitalization process is not free from challenges that must be faced. Adequate technological infrastructure is a primary prerequisite for running this system properly. Courts need to ensure that all hardware and software used is of good quality and kept up to date. In addition, training for judges and court staff is essential so that they can operate the digital system properly. Without the support of skilled human resources and adequate infrastructure, digitalization efforts can experience significant obstacles, hampering the goal of improving justice services.

Moreover, digitalization also has the potential to increase transparency in the judicial process. With an integrated information system, the public can access

information on case status, trial schedules, and decisions that have been made in real time. This gives the public the opportunity to be more involved in the judicial process, as well as increasing the accountability of judicial institutions. However, it is important to remember that in building transparency, there must be protection for personal data and sensitive information. Therefore, courts need to enforce clear policies regarding data management and privacy, so that digitalization can provide maximum benefits without compromising individual security.

2. Social Change and Community Behavior

The development of technology, especially through social media, has significantly changed the way people interact and communicate. Information can now be spread very quickly, allowing everyone to share their opinions and views on various issues, including the decisions and behavior of judges and judicial institutions. However, the speed of information dissemination is often accompanied by the risk of inaccurate information, fake news, or even slander. This poses serious challenges to the authority and credibility of judges and the justice system as a whole. When the public receives incorrect or misleading information, their perception of the judiciary can be distorted, leading to a loss of trust and respect for the law.

The negative impact of communication on social media not only affects individual judges, but also creates a broader perception of the judicial institution. When negative opinions and unwarranted criticism spread, it can trigger public dissatisfaction with the legal decisions taken by judges. This situation could result in the delegitimization of judicial institutions, where the public feels that the legal system is no longer functioning fairly and objectively. If this is left without proper handling, public trust in the justice system could continue to decline, resulting in increased legal uncertainty and potential social unrest.

To address these challenges, the judiciary needs to take proactive steps to improve transparency and public communication. One approach that can be taken is to utilize digital platforms to convey clear and accurate information about the legal process and decisions taken. Public education about the justice system, legal mechanisms, and the role of judges in maintaining justice must be carried out continuously. In addition, the judiciary also needs to establish better relations with the media to ensure that the information conveyed to the public is accurate and not misleading. In this way, it is hoped that public perception of the judiciary can be improved, and the authority of judges can be maintained even in this fast-paced information era .

3. Demands for Transparency and Accountability

In today's information age, public demand for transparency and

accountability in the justice system is increasing. The public is aware of the importance of access to an open justice process, where they can understand and monitor how justice is upheld. This transparency is not only about providing information to the public, but also creating an effective communication channel between the justice system and the public. By providing a better understanding of legal procedures and the decisions taken, judicial institutions can build public trust, so that people feel more involved and have a stake in the legal system.

However, while transparency is essential, the judiciary must also maintain the confidentiality of sensitive information. Certain cases may involve personal data or information that could affect the security of individuals and the integrity of the legal process. Therefore, courts need to develop clear policies regarding which information is publicly available and which should be kept confidential. With this approach, courts can ensure that the judicial process remains open without compromising the privacy and rights of individuals involved in legal cases.

In addition, courts must utilize information technology to increase transparency and accountability. The implementation of an efficient and publicly accessible case management information system can help the public to follow the development of cases and decisions taken by judges. With a digital platform that allows the public to access information in real time, it is expected to minimize misunderstandings and negative speculations regarding the judicial process. Thus, the court not only meets the demands of transparency, but also contributes to the formation of a positive image of the judicial institution in the eyes of the public, which ultimately supports the creation of better justice .

4. The Impact of Artificial Intelligence

The use of artificial intelligence (AI) in the judicial context offers the potential to increase efficiency and accuracy in data analysis, case outcome prediction, and legal decision-making. However, along with the advancement of this technology, various ethical and legal challenges arise that need to be addressed. One of the main issues is the question of who is responsible for the decisions made by AI systems. If an adverse legal decision is produced by an algorithm, does the responsibility lie with the technology developer, the user of the system, or with the judicial institution itself? This ambiguity can create confusion and doubt among the public regarding the fairness of the legal system.

In addition, the application of AI in the justice system could potentially eliminate the human element in decision-making. While algorithms can be programmed to consider a variety of relevant factors and data, they lack the empathy or contextual understanding often required in legal decisions. There is a risk that the use of this technology could result in decisions that are too rigid and do

not take into account the nuances of a particular case, potentially undermining fairness. Therefore, it is important to develop clear ethical guidelines regarding the use of AI in the judiciary, which emphasize the importance of maintaining human values and justice in every legal process.

Another challenge is the potential for bias in the data used to train AI algorithms. If the data used contains pre-existing biases, the algorithm could reproduce and reinforce these inequities in legal decisions. This could create serious issues of equality before the law, where certain groups may be treated unfairly based on the predictions made by the system. It is therefore important for the judiciary to actively monitor and evaluate the AI systems used, ensuring that they are carefully designed to avoid reproducing bias and ensuring that any decisions made remain fair and equitable .

5. Legal Education and Literacy

With the increasing complexity of law in the modern era, a good understanding of legal rights and the judicial process has become increasingly important for society. Many individuals are unaware of their rights or do not understand how to access justice when facing legal problems. In this context, the judiciary plays a crucial role in increasing legal literacy among the community. Through effective education programs, outreach, and information campaigns, the judiciary can provide the knowledge necessary to make the community more aware of their rights, as well as the mechanisms available to enforce those rights.

The judiciary can use various methods to achieve this goal, including organizing seminars, workshops and workshops designed to explain legal issues in a simple and easy-to-understand manner. In addition, the use of social media and digital platforms can also be utilized to reach a wider audience. By providing better access to legal information and the judicial process, the public can be involved in broader discussions about the law, and be more courageous in seeking justice when needed. This not only increases legal knowledge, but also builds public trust in the judicial institution.

Furthermore, improving legal literacy among the public will help create a better legal culture, where individuals understand the importance of law in everyday life. With a strong understanding of their rights and how to enforce them, the public can become more active in the judicial process, as well as better able to participate in efforts to maintain justice and the integrity of the legal system. Thus, efforts to improve legal literacy are not only the responsibility of the judicial institution, but also an investment for a better future, where justice can be accessed by all levels of society.

6. Changes in Laws and Regulations

The digital era has had a significant impact on various aspects of life, including in the fields of law and justice. With the emergence of new technologies such as artificial intelligence, blockchain and big data, existing legal systems are often inadequate to address the challenges and complexities these innovations pose. Therefore, there is a need for relevant legal and regulatory updates to accommodate these changes. This includes reviewing existing laws as well as developing new regulations capable of governing the use of technology in legal and judicial contexts.

The judiciary must take a proactive role in addressing these changes by providing clear guidance on the application of new laws. For example, there needs to be guidelines on how technology can be used in the judicial process without compromising the principles of justice and human rights. This also includes critical thinking about legal responsibilities in the use of technology, especially in the context of automated decision-making that can affect the lives of individuals. By having a clear and comprehensive legal framework, the judiciary can ensure that technological advances bring benefits to society, without neglecting justice and accountability.

In addition, regulatory updates should also include aspects of education and training for judges and legal practitioners. With a better understanding of new technologies and their impact on the legal process, stakeholders in the justice system will be better prepared to face emerging challenges. This includes increasing digital literacy among judges, lawyers, and law enforcement officers, so that they can use technology effectively and ethically in their practice. Thus, relevant legal and regulatory updates will help create a justice system that is more adaptive, responsive, and able to meet the demands of the digital era.

D. CONCLUSION

Digitalization and the application of technology in the justice system in Indonesia are essential to increase efficiency, transparency, and accessibility of justice. With the structural changes brought about by the amendments to the 1945 Constitution, the judiciary is now more decentralized and has three independent, complementary institutions, namely the Supreme Court, the Constitutional Court, and the Judicial Commission. Through initiatives such as e-court and e-litigation, the Supreme Court has adapted to the demands of the times, simplified the legal administration process, and increased the professionalism of the judicial apparatus. Meanwhile, the Constitutional Court (MK) and the Judicial Commission (KY), both institutions have implemented various innovations based on information and communication technology (ICT). The MK introduced a transparent and easily accessible judicial system through an informative website, mobile applications,

electronic signatures, and video conferencing in trials, so that the public can actively participate and obtain information quickly. On the other hand , the Constitutional Court, as a supervisor of the behavior of judges, functions to maintain the independence of the judicial power by utilizing digital platforms to increase transparency and accountability.

The challenges of judicial power in the Industrial Revolution 4.0 era involve the digitalization of the judicial process, social changes and community behavior, demands for transparency and accountability, the influence of artificial intelligence, legal education and literacy, and changes in laws and regulations. Courts must adapt by utilizing information technology to increase efficiency and transparency, while ensuring the protection of personal data and accountability. Amid the rapid flow of information and increasing legal complexity, increasing legal literacy in the community is essential to foster awareness of legal rights and the judicial process. In addition, there needs to be a proactive regulatory update to regulate the use of technology in the judicial system so that it adheres to the principles of justice and human rights. Thus, through a holistic and sustainable approach, judicial institutions can maintain public trust and create better justice in society.

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