

EFFECTIVENESS OF E-SUMMON IN CONTACTING ABSENT PARTIES AT TULANG BAWANG RELIGIOUS COURT

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Abstract

This research uses a field research method with a legal and descriptive-analytical approach, with primary data obtained from interviews and secondary data from legal documents and legislation. The summoning of parties in cases at the Religious Court is an important process in the settlement of cases, including absent cases such as divorce with parties whose whereabouts are unknown. In this context, the application of e-summon technology (electronic summoning) is expected to increase the effectiveness of summoning. This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the application of e-summons in absentia cases in the Tulang Bawang Religious Court using Campbell's (1970) theory of effectiveness, which includes four indicators: time efficiency, cost efficiency, accuracy of targets, and quality of service outcomes. This study uses a field research method with a juridical and descriptive-analytical approach, with primary data derived from interviews and secondary data from legal documents and legislation. The research results show that e-summons via website is more efficient in terms of time and cost compared to conventional methods, although there are still constraints on access to information by the defendant, which impacts the full realization of procedural justice.

Keywords: Effectiveness, E-summon, Absence Cases, Religious Court

Abstrak

Pemanggilan para pihak dalam perkara di Pengadilan Agama merupakan proses penting dalam penyelesaian perkara, termasuk perkara ghaib seperti perceraian dengan pihak yang tidak diketahui keberadaannya. Dalam konteks ini, penerapan teknologi e-summon (pemanggilan elektronik) diharapkan dapat meningkatkan efektivitas pemanggilan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi efektivitas penerapan e-summon dalam perkara ghaib di Pengadilan Agama Tulang Bawang dengan menggunakan teori efektivitas dari Campbell (1970) yang mencakup empat indikator: efisiensi waktu, efisiensi biaya, ketepatan sasaran, dan kualitas hasil layanan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode field research dengan pendekatan yuridis dan deskriptif-analitis, dengan data primer berasal dari wawancara dan data sekunder dari dokumen hukum serta peraturan perundang-undangan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa e-summon melalui website lebih efisien dari sisi waktu dan biaya dibandingkan metode konvensional, meskipun masih terdapat kendala akses informasi oleh pihak tergugat yang berdampak pada terpenuhinya keadilan prosedural secara menyeluruh.

Kata Kunci: Efektivitas, E-summon, Perkara Ghaib, Pengadilan Agama

A. INTRODUCTION

In the modern day, advancements in information technology have had a significant impact on various aspects of life, including the calling of cases in court. The presence of the parties involved in the case is highly anticipated at the trial. To ensure the parties involved in the case attend the trial, the Bailiff prepares a summons report. With the summons report, the parties know the time, date, and day they will attend the trial¹. Requirements to be made in making a call. First, it is officially made, meaning that the call is delivered by the letter signed by the calling officer. Second, it is worth calling for the parties to be received three days before the trial is started and excluding holidays.

The trial call is the next step in the court proceedings, as the plaintiff and the defendant cannot attend the court without an official and appropriate call. Therefore, the lawsuit contains an identity, the address of both parties must be clear and complete in order to facilitate the Jurusita in carrying out its duties². the aim of improving efficiency, transparency, and accountability of legal proceedings³. E-court is an electronic platform administered by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia to facilitate various court services digitally, such as case registration, case fee payment, and the calling of the parties .⁴ E-court is divided into the first four parts, e-filing, which is an online case registration. Second, e-payment is the payment of the charge of the case electronically Third, e-summon is the electronic hearing call. Question, e-litigation is electronic trial⁵

¹ Dewi Wahyuni Mustafa, Aprilia, and Winda, "Analisis Hukum Tentang Pelaksanaan Relas Panggilan Pada Perkara Gaib Yang Dilakukan Oleh Pengadilan Agama Sengkang," *Legal Journal of Law* 2, no. 1 (2023): 34–42.

² Dwi Utami Hudaya Nur, Fatri Sagita, and Rizqi Annisah, "Efektivitas Pemanggilan Melalui Media Massa Terhadap Tergugat Yang Tidak Diketahui Keberadaannya (Ghaib) Di Pengadilan Agama," *QISTHOSIA : Jurnal Syariah Dan Hukum* 3, no. 2 (December 16, 2022): 139–48, <https://doi.org/10.46870/jhki.v3i2.391>.

³ Annisa Dita Setiawan, Artaji, and Sherly Ayuna Putri, "Implementasi Sistem E-Court Dalam Penegakan Hukum Di Pengadilan Negeri," *Jurnal Poros Hukum Padjadjaran* 2, no. 2 (May 31, 2021): 198–217, <https://doi.org/10.23920/jphp.v2i2.352>.

⁴ Muhamad Ghofir Makturidi, Hisam Ahyani, and Muharir Muharir, "Inovasi Administrasi Perkara Perdata Secara E-Court Di Era 4.0," *Eksaminasi: Jurnal Hukum* 3, no. 2 (June 3, 2024): 105–17, <https://doi.org/10.37729/eksaminasi.v3i2.1192>.

⁵ Mahkamah Agung RI, "Aplikasi E-Court," 2018.

Electronic Calls are based on the Supreme Court Regulation (PERMA) No. 7 of 2022 About the Administration of the Court of Justice and the Conference in Electronically Court, which governs the utilization of information technology as a moderation of judicial services⁶. PERMA No. 7 of 2022 is an update of PERMA No. 1 of 2019. The calling of parties to the e-court system is conducted electronically through the delivery of registered user electronic domicile address, while the first call to the defendant is done manually⁷. If the defendant is present at the time of the first hearing, the judge will request his approval regarding the next call will be conducted electronically based on the electronic domicile submitted by the defendant. However, if the defendant does not give consent, then the next call will still be made manually as ordinary procedures⁸.

The delivery of the unseen case call through the media of the time determined by the Religious Court. The Bone Bawang Religious Court was chosen as a research site because it is one of the courts with a wide geographical area, the number of unseen cases that tend to increase every year, and has adopted local innovations in the form of utilization of the court's official website as the main medium of unseen cases calling. This innovation becomes a special attraction to be studied in the context of e-summon effectiveness. The process of unseen things takes longer than the usual⁹. At the Bone Onion Religious Court, take a look at the unseen case call at the first call is delivered via the website. However, at the first hearing, the defendant was not present and at the next

⁶ Nur Ainun Sakinah, "Analysis The Effectiveness of E-Court System at The Religious Court of Bangil Based on Simple Principles Quickly and Low Cost," *Indonesia Law Reform Journal* 3, no. 2 (October 18, 2023): 184–95, <https://doi.org/10.22219/ilrej.v3i2.25524>.

⁷ Keysha Salma Naylla, Efa Laela Fakhrian, and Artaji, "Implementasi Peraturan Mahkamah Agung No.7 Tahun 2022 Tentang Administrasi Perkara Dan Persidangan Di Pengadilan Secara Elektronik Dalam Hal E-Summons Di Pengadilan Agama Kota Bandung," *COMSERVA Jurnal Penelitian Dan Pengabdian Masyarakat* 3, no. 4 (2023): 1523–37, <https://doi.org/10.59141/comserva.v3i4.918>.

⁸ Akhmad Shodikin, Asep Saepullah, and Imas Indah Lestari, "Efektivitas Penerapan Sistem E-Court Pengadilan Agama Dalam Perkara Perceraian," *Jurnal Mediasas: Media Ilmu Syari'ah Dan Ahwal Al-Syakhsyiyah* 4, no. 2 (December 24, 2021): 135, <https://doi.org/10.58824/mediasas.v4i2.290>.

⁹ Sofia Hardani, Asmiwati Asmiwati, and Dewi Nofrita, "Perkara Mafqud Di Pengadilan Agama Di Provinsi Riau Dalam Perspektif Keadilan Gender," *Marwah: Jurnal Perempuan, Agama Dan Jender* 17, no. 2 (January 2019): 135, <https://doi.org/10.24014/marwah.v17i2.4810>.

hearing, the call was delivered via the website again. However, until the case is over, the defendant never attended, so the *verstek* was finally taken.

In 2022, 18 cases of the unseen were handled, while in 2023, the number increased to 43 cases.¹⁰ These matters were generally decided by default due to the defendant's absence from the trial proceedings. This raises questions about the effectiveness of summoning the defendant thru the website. If the defendant did not know or hear the announcement, can this method of summons be considered effective in ensuring justice and legal certainty? The purpose of this study is to examine the method of summoning absent parties to ensure the defendant's presence in court.

The summoning of absent parties has not received much attention in previous research. One study was conducted by Aldy Darmawan and Nurul Izzati, titled *"Implementation of Absentee Divorce Case Summons at the Pariaman Religious Court Class 1B,"* which discusses the implementation of absentee case summons via radio and website. Another study by Nur Alfadhilah Ruslan and Abdul Halim titled *"The Effectiveness of Electronic Litigation in Resolving Divorce Cases at the Parepare Religious Court"* assessed the effectiveness of e-court from the aspects of speed, low cost, and simplicity, although there were still technical obstacles. Neither of these studies specifically examined the effectiveness of e-summon in the context of summoning absent parties. Therefore, this study focuses on evaluating the effectiveness of e-summon in summoning absent parties at the Religious Court of Tulang Bawang, as a new contribution filling the gap in research on this topic.

The type of research applied was field research, which refers to research involving the direct collection of data from the research location. The approach used is legal and descriptive-analytical. The legal approach is a method that focuses on analyzing legal rules, legal principles, and legal doctrines relevant to e-summons, as explained by Soerjono Soekanto (1986). The descriptive-

¹⁰ "Pengadilan Agama Tulang Bawang," n.d., <https://www.patulangbawang.go.id/transparansi/transparansi-pengadilan/transparansi-perkara/103-layanan-publik/laporan/466-dasar-hukum.html>.

analytical approach, on the other hand, is a method that aims to systematically describe legal facts in society and then analyze them based on relevant theories or concepts. Primary data was obtained from interviews with bailiffs, substitute bailiffs, judges, and PTSP officers of the Tulang Bawang Religious Court. Secondary data was obtained from court decisions, previous reports, the internet, and laws and regulations. Data collection techniques include interviews and documentation.

B. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

1. Implementation of E-Summon at the Religious Court of Tulang Bawang

The e-summon process begins with the judge declaring the defendant "absent" if their address is unknown or they cannot be brought before the court. The first summons will still be served manually in accordance with the rules of procedure, and if the defendant does not appear, subsequent summons will be served electronically thru the website. A successful example of this application can be seen in case number 178/Pdt.G/2023/PA.Tlb, where the summons was issued thru e-summon and resulted in a default judgment because the defendant did not appear despite being legally announced thru electronic media.

The development of digital technology has undergone many changes over time¹¹. It makes it less difficult for the public or institutions to obtain various information, one of which is that the summons for absent cases have undergone significant changes. Previously, summons for absent cases were delivered via radio, but now they have shifted to online media such as the official website of the religious court. The revolution in the delivery of calls for unseen matters occurred with the technological shift and the way of calling for unseen matters became easier and more efficient, benefiting all parties, both the

¹¹ Vidya Pebriyanti, Achmad Syarifudin, and Selvia Assoburu, "Pemanfaatan Media Informasi Dalam Perkara Cerai Ghoib Di Pengadilan Agama Palembang," *Indonesian Culture and Religion Issues* 1, no. 3 (August 15, 2024): 10, <https://doi.org/10.47134/diksima.v1i3.95>.

community and institutions¹². Table 1 shows the official website of the religious court, which makes it easier for the public to obtain various information.

Table. 1
Forms of online media calls/notifications

	
Figure. 1	Figure. 2
	
Figure. 3	Figure. 4

Online media summons (e-summons) have become a revolutionary convenience in today's world of communication. Using this method, calls or notifications allow people to communicate regardless of geographical location and provide significant time flexibility. However, there are challenges such as unstable internet connections¹³. With this technology, filing court cases is faster and more cost-effective. Additionally, using online media allows for the participation of people in remote areas or with limited mobility, making access to justice more equitable¹⁴.

E-summons in absence cannot compel the defendant or respondent to appear in court. This is because the party did not hear the announcement made

¹² Apifah Delisa, Fuad Rahman, and Siti Marlina, "Tantangan Hukum Dalam Menyikapi Perceraian Tanpa Sidang Di Era Digital," *Rayah Al-Islam: Jurnal Ilmu Islam* 9, no. 2 (2025): 190–208, <https://doi.org/10.37274/rais.v9i2.1443>.

¹³ Mela Saputri and Jumiati Jumiati, "Efektivitas Pelaksanaan Layanan Publik Dengan Aplikasi E-Court Di Pengadilan Negeri Lubuk Sikaping," *Jurnal Manajemen Dan Ilmu Administrasi Publik (JMIAP)* 5, no. 1 (March 1, 2023): 34–39, <https://doi.org/10.24036/jmiap.v5i1.595>.

¹⁴ Setiawan, Artaji, and Sherly Ayuna Putri, "Implementasi Sistem E-Court Dalam Penegakan Hukum Di Pengadilan Negeri."

by the court. However, the trial process will continue according to procedure. Other obstacles, such as internet connectivity, also affect public access to court websites. The implementation of online media calls aims to ensure that the principle of audi alteram partem is still met. Nevertheless, this development is a positive step toward the modernization of the religious justice system in Indonesia.

Summoning a missing party in the Religious Court is done to replace the direct method of summoning the defendant whose whereabouts are unknown. This is based on the provisions of PERMA Number 7 of 2022 concerning Case Administration and Electronic Hearings in Courts. Based on legal provisions, the court is required to issue an official announcement, including thru a website announcement. This procedure involves designating the defendant as an absent party, followed by the clear publication of case information on a website accessible to the public so that the defendant is aware of everything the court is doing¹⁵.

The background behind the process of summoning thru the media for absent parties is based on legal principles. Law Number 4 of 2004 Concerning Judicial Power, which emphasizes that courts have a role in assisting justice seekers by overcoming various obstacles to achieve efficient and affordable justice¹⁶. The using of website media for summoning absent parties was chosen because it was considered a simple and economical method. Therefore, to realize the principles of simplicity, speed, and cost efficiency, the process of summoning thru mass media was implemented in the Religious Courts¹⁷.

¹⁵ Sherly Ayuna Putri and Achmad Syauqi Nugraha, "Upaya Hukum Banding Terhadap Putusan Verstek Yang Diajukan Oleh Pihak Tergugat Dikaitkan Dengan Asas Kepastian Hukum Dalam Tinjauan HIR/RBG," *ADHAPER: Jurnal Hukum Acara Perdata*, 2020, <https://doi.org/10.36913/jhaper.v6i1.105>.

¹⁶ Muhammad Ridha, "Redesain Legal Standing Peninjauan Kembali Olehjaksa Penuntut Umum Demi Mewujudkan Keadilan Hukum," *Syntax Idea* 3, no. 5 (2021): 1141–58, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.46799/syntax-idea.v3i5.1192>.

¹⁷ Burhanuddin Hamnach et al., "Implementasi Layanan Perkara Secara Elektronik (E-Court) Saat Pandemi Covid-19 Hubungannya Dengan Asas Kepastian Hukum," *Al-Ahwal Al-Syakhsyiyah: Jurnal Hukum Keluarga Dan Peradilan Islam* 3, no. 1 (March 31, 2022): 49–66, <https://doi.org/10.15575/as.v3i1.17518>.

The legal summons procedure begins with a bailiff appointed by the Religious Court. Article 122 of the HIR stipulates a minimum of three working days between the summons and the hearing. The provisions for summons and notification by registered mail must be accompanied by proof of receipt and acknowledgment¹⁸. Registered mail is sent by the Court thru the registered mail delivery service designated by the Supreme Court. If the party's address is not found, or the party has passed away, a statement from the local village head or village chief¹⁹.

The e-summon process begins with the judge declaring the defendant "*absent*" if their address is unknown or they cannot be brought before the court. The first summons will still be served manually in accordance with the rules of procedure, and if the defendant does not appear, subsequent summons will be served electronically thru the website. A successful example of this application can be seen in case number 178/Pdt.G/2023/PA.Tlb, where the summons was issued thru e-summon and resulted in a default judgment because the defendant did not appear despite being legally announced thru electronic media.

2. The Impact of E-Summons on Case Administration at the Tulang Bawang Religious Court

The implementation of e-summon has a significant impact on the efficiency of case administration at the Tulang Bawang Religious Court. Statistics show that the number of absent cases increased from 18 in 2022 to 43 in 2023²⁰. Although the increase in the number of cases does not directly represent the effectiveness of e-summon, the use of online media accelerates administrative stages and reduces operational costs.

¹⁸ Aldy Darmawan and Nurul Izzati, "Implementasi Pemanggilan Perkara Cerai Ghaib Di Pengadilan Agama Pariaman Kelas IB," *Sakena: Jurnal Hukum Keluarga* 7, no. 2 (2022), <https://journals.fasya.uinib.org/index.php/sakena/article/view/191>.

¹⁹ Mahkamah Agung Republik Indonesia, "PERMA_01_2019.Pdf," *Peraturan Mahkamah Agung Nomor 1 Tahun 2019*, 2019, https://ecourt.mahkamahagung.go.id/PERMA_01_2019.pdf.

²⁰ Pengadilan Agama Tulang Bawang, "Laporan Statistik Perkara Tahun 2022-2023. Tulang Bawang: Pengadilan Agama Tulang Bawang," n.d., <https://pa-tulangbawang.go.id/103-layanan-publik/laporan/805-laporan-informasi-2023.html>.

In an increasingly advanced digital era, the Religious Courts have taken an innovative step by publishing the *relaas* of absent case summons thru their website. This step not only improves public access to information but also proves to be more cost-effective than using radio²¹. Using a website allows for significant savings in production and information dissemination costs, as it doesn't require expensive broadcast time and is widely accessible to all members of society without geographical limitations. Delivering information thru the web is more practical and economical in supporting transparency and efficiency in legal processes.

The research results indicated that using the official website of the Tulang Bawang Religious Court for summoning absent parties is considered more cost-efficient compared to conventional methods such as radio. One of the bailiffs stated that:

"Before the e-court application, summons were announced via radio located in Unit 2 Tulang Bawang and on the notice board in front of the courtroom." Now the report is delivered thru the official court website, as it doesn't require any additional cost; everything is included in the deposit fee."²²

A similar point was made by the substitute bailiff, who emphasized that:

"The report of the summons for the absent party via radio is less effective because it is rarely heard by the public. As technology advances, delivery via website has become the primary option, and the cost is already included in the case deposit."²³

PTSP officers also explained the mechanism for refunding excess down payment:

"The advance payment for the case is Rp655,000, and any remaining amount will be returned to the plaintiff."

From the judge's perspective, the effectiveness of using the website is recognized, but there is an important note:

"Announcements via website are indeed more efficient than radio, but not everyone opens the court website unless they have a specific interest."

²¹ Muhammad Syarifuddin, *Transformasi Digital Persidangan Di Era New Normal: Melayani Pencari Keadilan Di Masa Pandemi Covid-19*, PT. Imaji Cipta Karya, 2020.

²² Masdi, "Wawancara Dengan Jurusita" (Lampung, 2024).

²³ Aroyan Ridwan, "Wawancara Dengan Jurusita Pengganti" (lampung, 2024).

These quotes showed that from the court's internal perspective, using a website-based e-summon is seen as reducing operational and administrative costs while speeding up the summons process. However, accessibility challenges for the public remain a major concern. Before the summons for absent parties was posted on the official website of the Religious Court, the summons for absent parties were announced on the radio located in Unit 2, Tulang Bawang, which would incur additional costs such as communication fees, travel accommodation fees, and transportation fees. Now it's no longer necessary; just using the internet network is enough to announce the case schedule for absent parties thru the official website of the religious court. Thus, the existence of an official website will reduce the costs incurred, and bailiffs will not need to travel outside to deliver the summons. E-court-based case administration is more efficient with the input of the necessary data²⁴.

Justice seekers receive justice without paying extra fees; parties only need to pay the amount listed on the virtual account number to make case fee payments.

The presence of the court website will reduce first, transportation and accommodation costs, with the court website no longer need to issue the cost of the uploading enough in place then the notification of the unseen case has been uploaded on the court website. Both e-summon use, using this system will reduce the need for printing (ATK) and physical document delivery, can save cost. All three efficient time and cost, the online delivery process tends to be faster and efficient, and reduce the time spent such as lost work time, travel accommodation costs, transportation costs.²⁵

²⁴ Gracia, Majolica Fae Ocarina, and Ronaldo Sanjaya, "Eksistensi E-Court Untuk Mewujudkan Efisiensi Dan Efektivitas Pada Sistem Peradilan Indonesia Di Tengah Covid-19," *Jurnal Syntax Transformation*, 2021, <https://doi.org/10.46799/jst.v2i4.253>.

²⁵ Sahira Jati Pratiwi, Steven Steven, and Adinda Destaloka Putri Permatasari, "The Application of E-Court as an Effort to Modernize the Justice Administration in Indonesia: Challenges & Problems," *Indonesian Journal of Advocacy and Legal Services* 2, no. 1 (March 31, 2020): 39–56, <https://doi.org/10.15294/ijals.v2i1.37718>.

By employing the court's web services, summons for absent parties can be served efficiently and economically, and the summons procedure continues smoothly without high costs²⁶. Administratively, the use of e-summons brings significant efficiency in handling absentee cases, from cost and time savings to the ease of digital documentation.²⁷ However, the role of e-summons in ensuring the defendant's substantive presence still needs strengthening in terms of information accessibility for the public.

3. A simple accessibility and openness of information

Throughout the development of technology, there have been many changes, such as the ease of accessing and obtaining all desired information²⁸. This is very beneficial for both the community and the institution. The Religious Court provides information thru the official website of the religious court, including notifications of summons for absent cases. With this announcement made thru this website, hopefully the party whose whereabouts are unknown can see or hear this notification thru others. Thus, the defendant can come to court to attend the trial proceedings.

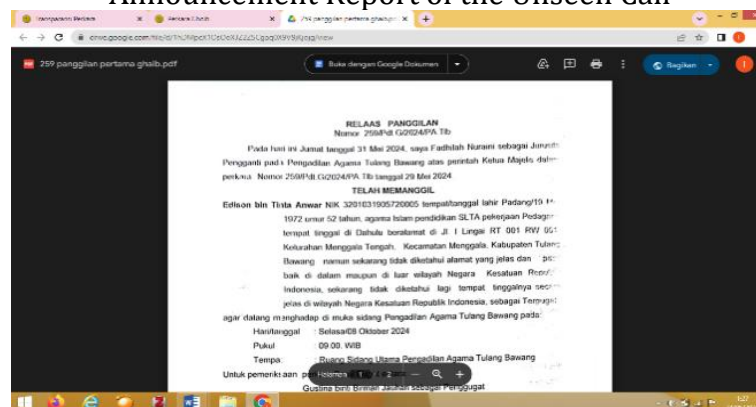
The existence of this website makes it easier to provide convenience for people who want to participate in court proceedings. As seen in Figure 5, Tables 4 and 5 provide evidence that the web offers ease of access and openness of information.

²⁶ Dewantoro, "Efektivitas Pemanggilan Surat Tercatat Dalam Menciptakan Peradilan Yang Sederhana, Cepat, Dan Biaya Ringan (Pasca Peraturan Mahkamah Agung Nomor 7 Tahun 2022)," *Jurnal Hukum Caraka Justitia* 3, no. 2 (2023): 110, <https://doi.org/10.30588/jhcj.v3i2.1684>.

²⁷ Saputri and Jumiati, "Efektivitas Pelaksanaan Layanan Publik Dengan Aplikasi E-Court Di Pengadilan Negeri Lubuk Sikaping."

²⁸ Muhammad Nurulloh Jarmoko, Dominikus Rato, and Bayu Dwi Anggono, "Pembaharuan Hukum Acara Peradilan Secara Elektronik Melalui Aplikasi E-Court Berdasarkan Aliran Filsafat Utilitarianisme," *Jurnal Yustisiabel* 8, no. 2 (October 28, 2024): 167–76, <https://doi.org/10.32529/yustisiabel.v8i2.2982>.

Figure. 5
Announcement Report of the Unseen Call



The use of the official website of the Tulang Bawang Religious Court as a means of summoning absent parties is also considered to bring ease of access and increase information transparency. One of the judges stated:

"With this website, calling cases remotely provides easy access, and the absence of the parties does not hinder the progress of the trial." The decision can be accessed thru e-court. However, using the website has not fully been able to bring the defendant to court²⁹."

PTSP officers also conveyed similar information regarding accessibility:

"The relevant parties can access the Tulang Bawang Religious Court website to find information. All announcements are made publicly thru the court's website"³⁰.

Meanwhile, a respondent from the community shared their general experience regarding changes in access to information:

Now, all information can be acquired from anywhere, not just through specific media. Back then, we used newspapers, but now a gadget is sufficient. This gadget is now a primary need"³¹.

From those quotes, it's apparent that the application of digital media has a real impact on transparency and access to legal information. The court not only provides public case announcements but also establishes digital mechanisms that make it easier for the public to independently access the progress of their cases.

²⁹ Hilmi, "Wawancara Dengan Hakim."

³⁰ Bambang, "Wawancara Petugas PTSP" (Lampung, 2024).

³¹ Royhatul, "Wawancara Masyarakat" (Lampung, 2024).

Table 4.
Openness of access to unseen cases

Year	Case Number	Decision		The common problem
		Granted	Rejected	
2023	132/Pdt.G/2023/PA.Tlb	✓		The applicant and respondent's marital relationship has been disharmonious since early July 2016 due to economic factors. The respondent has made many demands regarding the household economy and does not respect the applicant as the head of the family. The respondent frequently expresses a desire to work abroad.
2023	162/Pdt.G/2023/PA.Tlb	✓		A dispute occurred between the plaintiff and the defendant since mid-2017 because the defendant was lazy to work, causing the plaintiff to rely on gifts from the plaintiff's parents to meet daily needs. The defendant frequently drinks alcoholic beverages, and the defendant is dishonest about their income with the plaintiff.
2023	178/Pdt.G/2023/PA.Tlb	✓		On July 29, 2017, a dispute arose in the household of the plaintiff and the defendant. The defendant went out at nite to watch the organ, got drunk again. The defendant left the plaintiff without a clear reason. The defendant's whereabouts are unknown and they have not returned today.
2023	346/Pdt.G/2023/PA.Tlb	✓		An argument started in November 2009; the defendant was lazy, got angry when advised, and lacked economic responsibility for the

				household.
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Table 4.

Number of absent cases at the Religious Court of Tulang Bawang

Year	Case Received
2022	18
2023	43

The Religious Court has officially announced the summons for absent cases, which can be accessed thru the court's website as shown in Figure 5. This announcement provides important information regarding the parties' identities, hearing schedules, and numbers. Open access and ease of information make it easier for the public to obtain the necessary information without having to visit the Religious Court offices directly, as described in Table 2. This digital access is designed to facilitate transparency and efficiency in the law, as seen in Table 3, which illustrates open access to decisions that have been handed down by the Religious Court. With information shared transparently, parties can monitor case progress, accuracy, and fairness, making the legal system more effective and hopefully allowing all parties to follow case developments more easily and regularly.

The simplicity of accessibility and openness of information have a significant impact on the effectiveness of the legal system. By utilizing information technology, Religious Courts can provide information accurately and efficiently³². There are several ways to influence the effectiveness of case summons: first, transparency, with transparency, all parties can access and monitor case developments. Second, accessibility, with this website, the religious court ensures that the available information makes it easier for parties and lawyers to seek justice, so that the legal process can run smoothly and efficiently. Third, justice, with the openness of information, parties are given the

³² Izzatun Tiyas Rohmatin, "Penerapan Asas Sederhana, Cepat, Dan Biaya Ringan Terhadap Perkara Gugatan Sederhana Dalam Sengketa Ekonomi Syariah," *Jurnal Justisia Ekonomika: Magister Hukum Ekonomi Syariah*, 2018, <https://doi.org/10.30651/justeko.v2i2.2981>.

opportunity to obtain and receive the necessary information³³. thereby, simplicity of access and information openness benefit all parties, both institutions and the public, allowing the public to monitor the judicial process, ensuring that legal proceedings can be conducted fairly.

4. Analysis of E-Summon Implementation in Absence Cases Based on Campbell's Effectiveness Theory Indicators.

Campbell's (1970) theory of effectiveness states that effectiveness can be measured by several key indicators, namely time efficiency, cost efficiency, goal accuracy, and the quality of service outcomes. Based on these indicators, the analysis of the implementation of e-summon in absence cases is as follows:

- a. Time Efficiency: The summoning process, which previously done thru print media or radio, can now be done simply by uploading the announcement to the court's website. The time required for the release is shorter because there is no need for a manual distribution process.³⁴
- b. Cost Efficiency: Based on interviews with bailiffs and PTSP officers, all e-summon costs are included in the case deposit, without additional broadcasting or transportation fees. This reduces the burden of operational and litigation costs.
- c. Target Accuracy: In the context of the unnoticed, target accuracy remains a challenge. Because the defendant's whereabouts are unknown, e-summons still have limitations in actually reaching the summoned party.
- d. Quality of Service Results: The quality of service from an administrative perspective has improved. The documentation process is neater, more transparent, and publicly accessible. However, in terms of the defendant's presence, the results are still unsatisfactory.

³³ Afiful Huda and Mohamad Saifudin, "Transformasi Peran Perempuan Dalam Hukum Keluarga Islam Di Indonesia," *JAS MERAH: Jurnal Hukum Dan Ahwal Al-Syakhsyiah* 4, no. November (2024): 127–45.

³⁴ Nur Alfadhilah Ruslan and Abdul Halim Talli, "Efektivitas Beracara Secara Elektronik Dalam Penyelesaian Perkara Perceraian Di Pengadilan Agama Parepare," *Qadauna: Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Hukum Keluarga Islam* 2, no. 3 (October 4, 2021): 450–64, <https://doi.org/10.24252/qadauna.v2i3.21488>.

If analyzed based on Campbell's theory of effectiveness, the implementation of e-summon at the Religious Court of Tulang Bawang shows high effectiveness in terms of time and cost efficiency, as well as the quality of administrative services. However, the targeting accuracy indicators still need to be improved so that this system is not only procedurally valid, but also substantively effective in ensuring the presence of the parties.

The simplicity of access and openness of information have proven to have a significant impact on the effectiveness of the legal system, particularly in the context of summoning cases in absence. The use of information technology by the Religious Courts thru e-summon allows information to be delivered quickly, accurately, and efficiently, which supports the principle of simple, fast, and low-cost justice as stated in Article 2 paragraph (4) of Law Number 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power.

Thus, the digital implementation of e-summon is a step forward toward modernizing the religious court system, but its effectiveness for absence cases is still relative. There needs to be increased socialization, strengthening of digital infrastructure, and alternative approaches such as integration with social media or collaboration with local agencies (villages/urban villages) to effectively expand the reach of calls.

C. CONCLUSION

The implementation of e-summon in absence cases at the Religious Court of Tulang Bawang has brought positive impacts on the case administration system, particularly in improving time efficiency, reducing costs, and strengthening service accountability. This implementation is supported by PERMA Regulation Number 7 of 2022 and is being implemented gradually according to applicable mechanisms. Statistics show an increase in the number of cases handled digitally, although the effectiveness of bringing defendants to trial remains low. Based on Campbell's theory of effectiveness, e-summon is very effective from an administrative perspective, but has not yet reached its

full potential in terms of targeting accuracy. Therefore, in the future, a strategy is needed to broaden the reach of information to the public, so that procedural justice can be balanced with the actual presence of the parties in court.

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