



Court ruling (In the State Aspect)

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Info Articles	Abstract
Article History Received : 2024-08-19 Revised: 2024-08-22 Published: 2024-09-30 Keywords: <i>Court ruling, State administration</i>	The birth of a court decision is the end result of a complex judicial process, reflecting the application of law and justice. This process begins from the filing of a lawsuit to the examination of evidence, with the judge as the party who plays a vital role in ensuring justice and objectivity. The background of this study is the need for a more efficient and flexible settlement mechanism in the Judicial Institutions in Indonesia. This study uses the Meta-Analysis Method, a method that synthesizes the results of various studies to determine the average impact of similar interventions across studies. Meta-analysis is a statistical analysis that combines the results of several scientific studies. Data were obtained through analysis of legal documents, court decisions, and interviews with legal practitioners and parties who understand court decisions. The results of the study show that the decision provides certainty and protection for the parties involved. Court costs and compensation mechanisms are also important aspects that affect the accessibility of justice.

I. INTRODUCTION

Court decisions represent the culmination of the judicial process, formed by judges after thoroughly evaluating the facts, evidence, and arguments put forth by the parties involved in a case (Kandou et al., 2023). Within any legal system, court decisions hold a crucial position as a method of dispute resolution that applies across both civil and criminal law. These decisions are not merely expressions of justice but also serve as legal precedents and guidelines that shape the application and interpretation of the law within society. Through court decisions, judicial institutions aim to balance individual rights with public interests, uphold justice, and establish legal certainty (Aditya, 2019).

In the context of Indonesia, court decisions bear a distinct responsibility to uphold the principles outlined in the nation's constitution and legal codes, ensuring that the judiciary acts as an impartial and independent branch of government. This is especially significant as Indonesia continues to develop a democratic legal framework rooted in Pancasila, the state philosophy, which emphasizes values such as justice, equality, and social welfare. Indonesian court decisions reflect these principles while addressing complex legal disputes that affect not only the involved parties but also the larger community, setting standards for justice and compliance (Nahak, 2023).

This journal seeks to explore various dimensions of court decisions, including their definition, types, and the decision-making process undertaken by judges. It will delve into the key stages of judicial reasoning, such as legal interpretation, evidence evaluation, and the consideration of social and cultural factors that may influence judicial outcomes. Additionally, the journal will examine the broader impact of court decisions on national and state life, highlighting how they contribute to the development of law, the protection of individual rights, and the reinforcement of public trust in the judicial system.

By gaining insight into the nature and implications of court decisions, readers can develop a deeper appreciation for the role of judicial institutions in promoting justice and maintaining social order. An understanding of court decisions is fundamental not only for legal practitioners but also for members of the public, as these decisions reflect and shape the values of society, contributing to the overall pursuit of justice and legal certainty in Indonesia. Through this journal, it is hoped that readers will be encouraged to view court decisions not merely as outcomes of legal disputes but as critical instruments that advance justice, accountability, and the rule of law in Indonesia.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses the method Meta-Analysis is method Which synthesizing the results of multiple studies to determine the average impact of similar interventions across studies. Meta-analysis is a statistical analysis that combines the results of multiple scientific studies (Muhaimin, 2020). Meta-analysis can be performed when there is a number of studies scientific Which discuss the same question, with each study reporting measurements that are expected to have a certain level of error. The goal is to use an approach from statistics to obtain estimates that collected closest to the unknown general truth based on how these errors are perceived.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Birth of Court Decisions

Court decisions are the result of a judicial process carried out by judicial institutions. This process begins with a lawsuit filed by a plaintiff who feels wronged, followed by the presentation and examination of evidence and arguments by both parties. A court decision is not only the outcome of the trial but also reflects the application of applicable law and the pursuit of justice. According to Sihombing (2020), a court decision must aim to provide balanced justice by recognizing the rights and obligations of each party (Medina et al., 2024).

In making decisions, judges play a crucial role and must carefully weigh various factors, including the facts revealed in court, relevant legal principles, and standards of fairness. Objectivity and impartiality are essential qualities for judges, ensuring that the decision will be accepted by both parties. Consistency in decision-making is equally vital, as it allows past decisions to serve as precedents that guide future cases, thus fostering trust in the judicial system. However, some court decisions may spark public debate or controversy if they are seen as unjust or disregarding social considerations. Harahap (2020) suggests that courts should consider social contexts to improve public acceptance of their rulings (Firmansyah et al., 2024).

The enforcement of court decisions is another critical phase, as a decision is only effective if it is properly implemented. The Indonesian Ministry of Law and Human Rights has emphasized the need for strong mechanisms for supervision and enforcement to uphold the essence of justice.

B. Types of Court Decisions

Court decisions can be categorized into several types based on their characteristics and context:

1. **Definitive Decision:** Concludes a case entirely, including any subsequent enforcement actions. It provides legal certainty and closure for the parties involved (Arifuddin Muda Harahap, 2020).
2. **Temporary or Interim Decision:** These are provisional rulings to maintain the current situation until a definitive decision can be made, often used to prevent further harm in urgent cases (Sholihin et al., 2022).
3. **Interlocutory Decision:** Relates to procedural matters during a trial, such as rulings on the admissibility of evidence. While these decisions do not conclude the case, they support a fair trial process (Harahap, 2020).
4. **Cassation Decision:** Issued by the Supreme Court, cassation decisions examine the legal aspects of a previous court decision, allowing parties to seek higher justice (Mawangi, 2023).
5. **Single-Judge and Panel-Judge Decisions:** Single-judge decisions typically handle simpler cases, while panel-judge decisions, which involve multiple judges, are reserved for more complex or potentially controversial cases (Ngape, 2018).

C. Structure of Court Decisions

The structure of court decisions generally includes the following sections:

1. **Introduction:** Provides basic information about the case, including the identities of the parties, lawsuit type, and case number. This section helps orient readers to the case.
2. **Legal Considerations:** Forms the core of the decision, detailing the judge's rationale based on trial facts, relevant legal norms, and arguments from both parties. Strong legal reasoning reflects the judge's analysis and the decision's legal foundation.
3. **Verdict:** States the judge's decision clearly, indicating whether the lawsuit is accepted or rejected. Clarity here is essential to avoid future disputes.
4. **Mandate:** Contains instructions or orders to the concerned parties, such as paying damages or ceasing certain actions. A clear mandate aids in enforcing the decision and realizing justice.
5. **Conclusion:** Concludes the decision document with the decision date and

judge's signature, providing formality and accountability to the ruling.

D. Systematics of Court Decisions

Systematic structuring in court decisions is essential to maintain public trust and understanding. A clear organization from the introduction to the conclusion aids readers in comprehending the decision and enhances transparency. Decisions may also include the judge's personal notes or opinions, offering further insights into specific aspects of the case. By presenting decisions consistently and transparently, courts contribute to the legitimacy of the judicial system (Mushthofa, 2016).

E. Legal Force of Court Decisions

The legal force of a court decision determines its binding power. Decisions with permanent legal force (in kracht van gewijsde) cannot typically be contested further, providing legal finality and certainty for the parties involved. Decisions are usually binding only on the case's parties, but certain cases may impact third parties, particularly in civil law. Binding decisions also carry executive power, enabling enforcement by law enforcement if necessary. Appeal mechanisms exist for first-instance court decisions, ensuring that the rights of the parties are safeguarded (Andriani, 2022).

F. Court Costs

Court costs cover all expenses incurred during the legal process, including registration fees, lawyer fees, witness fees, and administrative costs. Generally, the losing party is responsible for these costs, though courts may sometimes distribute costs proportionally. High legal costs can present barriers to justice, particularly for low-income individuals or groups, making legal aid crucial. According to Law No. 48 of 2009 on Judicial Power, court costs should be transparently established to provide certainty for those involved in the legal process (Purnomo, 2022). The main categories of court costs include:

1. **Registration Fees:** Fees paid to initiate a lawsuit.
2. **Trial Costs:** Administrative and logistical expenses for the trial process.
3. **Lawyer Fees:** Fees for legal representation.
4. **Witness Fees:** Cover witness transportation and honorariums.
5. **Document Preparation Fees:** Costs for preparing legal documents.

6. **Additional Costs:** Any extra fees during the process, like travel or document duplication.
7. **Execution Costs:** Expenses for enforcing the court decision, such as asset seizure fees.

G. Compensation and Rehabilitation in Court

1. **Compensation:** Compensation is awarded to restore the victim's condition prior to the harm, covering material and immaterial losses. Material damages compensate for financial losses, while immaterial damages address non-financial harms, like emotional distress. Punitive damages may be imposed to deter future wrongdoing, while recovery compensation aims to restore the victim to their original condition.
2. **Rehabilitation:** Rehabilitation supports individuals affected by court rulings, such as those reintegrating post-sentencing. It includes legal restoration of rights and social support to help former offenders reintegrate. Social acceptance is vital to successful rehabilitation, as it reduces stigma and aids reintegration into society.

By addressing compensation and rehabilitation, the justice system aims to deliver comprehensive justice and promote community welfare.

IV. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

The birth of a court decision is the result the end of a complex judicial process, reflecting the application of law and justice. This process begins from the filing of a lawsuit to the examination of evidence, with the judge playing a vital role in ensuring justice and objectivity. Various types of decisions, such as definitive, interim, and interim decisions, have their respective functions and characteristics, while the legal force of the decision provides certainty and protection for the parties involved.

B. Suggestion

It is recommended to increase the effectiveness and public trust in the justice system, it is recommended that the decision-making process in the courts be more responsive to the social context, and pay attention to the accessibility of court costs for the community. In addition, there is a need for increased transparency and legal education to ensure that all parties understand their rights and obligations in the judicial process.

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