



Court Decision (In Constitutional Aspect)

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Info Articles	Abstract
Article History Received : 2024-11-01 Revised: 2024-11-15 Published: 2024-12-30 Keywords: <i>Judgment, court, 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

A court decision is the final result of a judicial process that reflects the search for justice in the legal system.(Rumadan, 2017). The existence of this decision is essential because it reflects how the law is applied in a concrete case, both in the civil and criminal realms. In the Indonesian legal system, court decisions not only function as a dispute resolution between the parties to the case, but also have a broader value as a form of implementation of the principles of justice and legal certainty(Hariyono, 2021). Every decision made by a judge must go through a series of mature considerations, based on the facts revealed in the trial, the evidence presented, and the legal arguments put forward by each party.(Rheka, 2022). Therefore, court decisions cannot be viewed merely as the final result of a litigation process, but also as a representation of how the law functions in society.

In the context of a state based on the rule of law like Indonesia, court decisions have a very strategic position in maintaining the balance between individual interests and state interests. Decisions made by judges are not only binding on the parties to the case, but can also become precedents in future legal practices. Therefore, the integrity and professionalism of judges in deciding cases are crucial factors in ensuring that the resulting decisions truly reflect the values of

justice and do not deviate from applicable legal principles. Judges as parties authorized to make decisions must be able to act independently and not be influenced by political, economic pressure, or the interests of certain parties. This principle of judicial independence is a guarantee for upholding the supremacy of law and protecting human rights.(Koswara & Megawati, 2023).

In practice, court decisions can be classified into several types, depending on their nature and impact on the parties to the case. In civil cases, decisions can be in the form of declarative decisions that determine a legal situation, constitutive decisions that change the legal status of the parties, and condemnatory decisions that order certain parties to fulfill certain obligations.(Fadhil, 2016). While in criminal cases, court decisions can be in the form of an acquittal, free from all legal charges, or a guilty verdict that results in criminal sanctions being imposed on the defendant. The difference in the types of decisions shows that the role of the judge is not only to provide legal solutions, but also to determine how the law should be implemented in various different situations.

The decision-making process by judges in trials is also an important aspect in the study of court decisions. Judges must consider various aspects ranging from legal elements, facts revealed in the trial, and legal doctrines relevant

to the case being examined. In addition, judges can also refer to previous decisions that have similarities with the case being handled. Thus, consistency in the application of the law can be maintained, which will ultimately increase public trust in the justice system. However, there are challenges in judicial practice, especially related to the possibility of intervention in the decision-making process, low transparency in some cases, and disparities in decisions that can cause legal uncertainty.

The impact of court decisions cannot be ignored in social and state life. As part of the legal system, court decisions have an influence on legal stability, certainty of citizens' rights and obligations, and protection of individual rights. Fair and consistent decisions will strengthen public trust in judicial institutions and the legal system as a whole. Conversely, decisions that are controversial or do not reflect the principles of justice can cause public distrust, and even potentially cause social instability. Therefore, the quality of court decisions must always be maintained in line with the principles of substantive and procedural justice.

By understanding the various aspects underlying court decisions, it is hoped that the public can better appreciate the role of the judiciary in realizing the supremacy of law. A good understanding of the judicial system and court decisions will help the public in assessing the justice upheld by the courts and encourage active participation in monitoring the course of the judicial process. In an academic context, a study of court decisions is also important for understanding the dynamics of the developing law and providing recommendations for improving the judicial system so that it is increasingly able to answer the challenges of justice in the future.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

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.(Suciati & Amran Hapsan, 2022). Meta-analysis can be done when there are several scientific studies that address the same question, with each study reporting measurements that are expected to have a certain degree of error. The goal is to use approaches from statistics to obtain a pooled estimate that is

closest to the unknown general truth based on how these errors are perceived.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Birth of Court Decision

A court decision is the final result of a judicial process carried out by a judicial institution.(Harahap, 2018). This process begins with the filing of a lawsuit by the plaintiff who feels aggrieved, followed by an examination of evidence and arguments from both parties. The decision is not only the result of the trial, but also reflects the application of applicable law, as well as justice in its resolution. According to Sihombing, the court's decision must be able to provide balanced justice between the rights and obligations of each party. Furthermore, in the decision-making process, the judge has a very vital role.(Sihombing, 2023).

Judges must consider various aspects, including the facts revealed during the trial, relevant legal norms, and principles of justice.(Rheka, 2022). This process requires judges to be objective and impartial, so that the resulting decision can be accepted by all parties. The independence of judges is one of the main requirements for producing fair and unbiased decisions.(Rheka, 2022). In many cases, court decisions often become important references in similar cases in the future. This is because the decision can be used as a precedent for other judges in making decisions. Precedents serve to maintain consistency in law enforcement, so that the public can understand that each case will be decided based on the same legal principles. This is in line with research by Pramono which shows that consistent decisions will increase public trust in the justice system.(Firmansyah et al., 2024).

On the other hand, it is not uncommon for court decisions to also trigger controversy in society. Some decisions are considered unfair or do not take into account relevant social aspects. For example, in cases involving indigenous peoples or environmental issues, decisions taken are sometimes considered to ignore the interests of certain groups. Harahap noted that it is important for courts to be more responsive to the social context when making decisions so that the resulting decisions can be widely accepted.

Finally, the process of enforcing court decisions is also an important part in ensuring that the decision is implemented properly. Without compliance with the decision, the essence of justice will be difficult to achieve. The Indonesian Ministry of Law and Human Rights

noted that the mechanism of supervision and law enforcement must be strengthened to ensure that every court decision can be implemented in accordance with applicable provisions. Thus, the birth of a court decision is not only the end point, but also the beginning of the implementation of justice in society.

B. Types of Decisions

Court decisions can be categorized into several types based on their characteristics and contexts, including; First, a definitive decision is a decision that ends a case completely, either in terms of a lawsuit or execution. This usually occurs after a complete trial process, where the judge gives a final decision that can be executed. This type of decision is important because it provides legal certainty to the parties involved. Second, there are temporary or interim decisions taken to maintain the state of a case until a definitive decision is issued.(Mutalip, 2022).

These decisions often include interim measures, such as prohibitions or orders not to do something, to prevent further harm. This is especially useful in urgent situations, where delaying a decision could have serious consequences for one of the parties. Third, interlocutory decisions are decisions issued by a judge regarding procedural matters during a trial.

For example, this decision can arise when there is a request regarding the eligibility of evidence or objections to certain legal actions. Interlocutory decisions do not end the case but help maintain the fairness of the trial process. Fourth, a cassation decision is a decision produced by the Supreme Court as the highest court after submitting a request to test the validity of a previous court decision.(Soeroso, 2014). Cassation often focuses on legal aspects and legal interpretation, giving the aggrieved party the opportunity to seek further justice. Finally, there is a single judge's decision and a panel of judges' decision.

Single judge decisions are usually issued in simpler cases or cases that do not require complex considerations, while panel decisions involve more than one judge and are often used for more serious or potentially controversial cases. These two types of decisions reflect different approaches to law enforcement.

C. Composition of the contents of the decision

1. The introduction includes basic information about the case, including the identities of the parties, the type of

lawsuit, and the case number. This section is important to provide the reader with initial context about the issues being discussed. According to Sihombing, the introduction helps direct the reader to the main focus of the decision.(Sihombing, 2023).

2. The legal consideration section is the core of the decision. Here, the judge explains in detail the reasons behind the decision taken, including an analysis of the facts presented during the trial, relevant legal norms, and arguments from both parties. Purnama noted that good legal considerations will reflect the judge's thought process and the legal basis underlying the decision, making it easier for the public to understand and accept.
3. The part of the decision that contains the final result of the trial process. In this section, the judge states the decision clearly, for example regarding the acceptance or rejection of the lawsuit, as well as the order to implement the decision. According to Pramono(Pramono, 2015)Firmness in stating a decision is very important so that it does not cause ambiguity later on and all parties know their rights and obligations.
4. The mandate section, which is an instruction or order that must be carried out by the parties concerned after the verdict is rendered. This can include an order to pay compensation, stop certain actions, or carry out other obligations. Harahap said that a clear mandate helps in enforcing court decisions and ensuring that justice can be achieved.
5. The closing section serves to conclude the verdict and provide additional notes if necessary. It can also include the date of the verdict and the judge's signature. The Indonesian Ministry of Law and Human Rights emphasizes that the closing is important to provide formality and validity to the verdict document, so that it can be legally accounted for.

D. Systematics of Court Decisions

The systematics of court decisions include several interrelated parts, starting from the introduction to the conclusion. The introductory part of the basic context provides information about the case being handled. Here, the judge provides important information about the

identities of the parties, the type of lawsuit, and the case number. This aims to help readers understand the background and main issues of the decision to be discussed. With a clear introduction, it is hoped that readers can focus more on the substance of the decision that will be described next. Furthermore, the legal considerations section is the core of the decision systematics. In this section, the judge explains in detail the reasons behind the decision taken. These legal considerations include an analysis of the facts revealed during the trial, relevant legal norms, and arguments from both parties.(Amalia et al., 2025).

A detailed explanation in this section is very important so that the decision can be understood and accepted by the community, and reflects the principles of justice that apply in the legal system. The decision section contains the final results of the trial process. Here, the judge clearly states the decision taken, whether regarding the acceptance or rejection of the lawsuit. The affirmation in delivering the decision is important to avoid ambiguity in the future, so that all parties know their rights and obligations. Ambiguity in this section can lead to further disputes between the parties involved. The mandate or instruction section is also an important part of the decision system. Here, the judge gives orders that must be carried out by the parties concerned after the decision is made. These instructions can relate to the payment of compensation, the cessation of certain actions, or the implementation of other obligations.(Hidayat, 2013).

Clarity in the mandate is essential to ensure that the decision can be enforced and justice can be realized in practice. The next section is the conclusion section, which summarizes the entire contents of the decision and provides additional notes if necessary. This section can also include the date of the decision and the judge's signature. This conclusion provides formality and validity to the decision document, accounted for so that it can be legally enforced. This formality is important to ensure that the decision is recognized and respected by all parties. In addition, some court decisions are also accompanied by additional notes or the judge's opinion. This provides space for the judge to convey his personal views on the case being handled, as well as provide further explanation on certain aspects of the decision.(Hidayat, 2013)

These additional notes can be a valuable reference for similar cases in the future. Finally, a well-structured court decision system plays an

important role in maintaining public trust in the justice system. With clarity in every part of the decision, it is hoped that the public can better understand and appreciate the decisions taken by the court. Transparency and consistency in the preparation of decisions are key to increasing the legitimacy of the applicable legal system.

E. Legal Force of Court Decisions

The legal force of a court decision refers to the power that a decision has to bind the parties involved in the case. A decision that has permanent legal force or in *kracht van gewijsde* can no longer be subject to further legal action, except in certain cases regulated by law. This reflects the principle of finality in law, which aims to provide legal certainty for the parties concerned. The legal force of a decision has an important function in the justice system.(Mulyana, 2019).

First, it serves to resolve disputes between the parties definitively. Second, a decision that has permanent legal force provides protection for the rights of the winning party, thus preventing prolonged conflict. It also supports the principles of justice and legal certainty in society. Court decisions must meet the requirements of legality in order to have valid legal force. This means that the decision must be based on applicable law and follow the correct judicial procedures. If there is a violation in the court process, the decision can be considered invalid and lose its legal force. Generally, court decisions are only binding on the parties involved in the case(Mulyana, 2019).

However, in some cases, decisions can have an impact on third parties, especially in the context of civil law. This occurs when the decision relates to the rights of third parties, so that they are also affected by the decision. A court decision that has permanent legal force has executory power, meaning it can be implemented.

This power requires the losing party to fulfill the contents of the decision. If the losing party does not implement the decision, the winning party can ask for assistance from law enforcement officers to implement the decision. Decisions made by the first-level court can be appealed to a higher-level court. However, during the appeal process, the decision remains legally binding, unless the appellate court decides otherwise. This ensures that the rights of the winning party are protected during the appeal process. The legal force of court decisions plays an important role in maintaining the integrity and public trust in the justice system. With a strong and clear decision,

the public will have more respect for the legal process and decisions made by the court. This creates a legal climate that is conducive to future dispute resolution.

F. Court Costs

Court costs refer to all costs incurred during the process of resolving a case in court. These costs include various elements, such as registration fees, advocate fees, witness fees, and other administrative costs. Understanding court costs is very important for the parties involved, so that they can prepare and manage the costs required during the legal process.(Mulyana, 2019).

The cost of the case consists of several components, including the cost of filing a lawsuit, trial costs, witness examination costs, and other costs related to court administration. Each of these cost components can vary depending on the type of case and the level of court. Understanding these cost components helps the parties anticipate the total costs that will be incurred. In general, the losing party in a case is required to pay the court costs, including the costs incurred by the winning party.(Sipayung & Prasetyo, 2023).

However, there are times when the court decides to divide the court costs proportionally. This policy aims to create fairness in the legal process and ensure that innocent parties are not burdened with unnecessary costs. High court costs are often a barrier for people to access justice. Many individuals and community groups, especially the less fortunate, have difficulty financing the legal process. Therefore, policies are needed to encourage the reduction of court costs, such as the provision of legal aid services for those in need. Regulations regarding court costs are regulated in various laws and regulations.

For example, Law No. 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power states that court costs must be determined clearly and transparently. This aims to provide legal certainty for the parties involved. The costs incurred in the court process can be divided into several categories, including:(Sipayung & Prasetyo, 2023)

1. Registration Fee: This is the fee that must be paid when filing a lawsuit in court. The amount of this fee varies depending on the type of case and the court to which it is filed.
2. Court Fees; These fees cover costs required for the trial process, such as administrative fees, fees for summoning

witnesses, and fees for summoning related parties.

3. Advocate's Honorarium; If the party concerned uses a lawyer or advocate, their honorarium is also part of the court costs. This fee can vary depending on the experience and reputation of the advocate.
4. Witness Costs; If there are witnesses present during the trial, the party calling the witness is usually responsible for paying the witness' transportation costs and honorarium.
5. Document Preparation Fee; This fee covers expenses for preparing legal documents, such as lawsuits, responses, and other supporting documents required in the court process.
6. Extra Costs; Additional costs that may arise during the legal process, such as fees for additional lawyers, document duplication fees, and travel costs.
7. Execution Costs; If the court decision requires execution measures, such as asset seizure, then the costs associated with the execution process must also be taken into account.

G. Compensation and Rehabilitation in Justice

1. Compensation in Court

Compensation is compensation given to a party who has been harmed by an unlawful act. In the context of the courts, compensation aims to restore the victim's condition to the state it was in before the loss occurred. This can include material compensation, such as medical expenses, and immaterial compensation, such as emotional losses. The legal basis for compensation is regulated in various laws, including the Civil Code (KUHPer) and civil procedure law. The party who feels harmed must be able to prove that there is a causal relationship between the detrimental action and the loss he/she has experienced.(Kaban et al., 2023).

Compensation claims are usually filed in the form of a lawsuit in court. Plaintiffs must include evidence to support their claims, including medical documents, payment receipts, and witnesses who can provide information regarding the losses experienced. Compensation in court can take several forms, depending on the context of the case and the losses experienced. First, material compensation, which includes compensation for losses that can be calculated financially, such as medical expenses, property

losses, and loss of income. This type is important to provide real compensation to the injured party.

Second, immaterial damages include compensation for losses that cannot be calculated financially, such as emotional suffering, loss of reputation, or psychological impacts due to harmful actions. This form of compensation is recognized in law to ensure that non-financial aspects of losses are also considered. Third, punitive damages, which aim to provide a deterrent effect to the perpetrator of the violation. This compensation is often higher than the losses suffered by the victim and is used as a measure to prevent similar actions from happening again in the future.(Kaban et al., 2023).

This reflects the legal system's efforts to uphold social justice. Fourth, compensation in the form of restoration, which aims to restore the victim to their original condition before the loss occurred. This can be in the form of physical recovery, such as rehabilitation, or reputational restoration in a legal context. This restoration effort reflects the commitment of the justice system to provide true justice to the victim. Fifth, preventive compensation functions to prevent further losses in the future. This can be in the form of a legal instruction that requires the guilty party to take certain actions so that the loss does not recur. This preventive action is important in the context of protecting society in general.

2. Rehabilitation in Justice

Rehabilitation in the judiciary serves as an effort to restore individuals who have been involved in violations of the law. This process begins with the identification of rights lost due to court decisions, such as the right to work or participate in social activities. In many cases, individuals who have served time face stigma that can prevent them from getting a job or reintegrating into society.(Ricky Randa Mappadang, 2021).

According to research, rehabilitation measures such as expungement and counseling go a long way in restoring an individual's important reputation and enabling them to contribute positively to society. In addition, rehabilitation also involves the social support necessary for an individual to reintegrate into the community. This support can come from a variety of sources, including government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and local communities. Research shows that rehabilitation programs that include social aspects, such as

counseling and skills training, can significantly reduce recidivism rates.(Grace, 2021).

By providing the right support, individuals can rebuild productive lives and avoid future criminal behavior. Finally, the effectiveness of rehabilitation is also influenced by the community's understanding of the process. When the community accepts individuals who have undergone rehabilitation, it creates an environment conducive to their reintegration. Increasing awareness and understanding of the importance of rehabilitation can help reduce the social stigma that ex-offenders often experience. Research shows that community education programs about rehabilitation and reintegration can help strengthen community trust in individuals who have undergone the rehabilitation process, thereby accelerating their legal and social recovery.

IV. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

The birth of a court decision is the final 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. 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 improve 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 needs to be increased transparency and legal education to ensure that all parties understand their rights and obligations in the judicial process.

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