

Digital Literacy Model for Indonesian Judges to Accelerate Modern Justice

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ABSTRACT

In the context of modern justice, digital literacy is essential for judges in a judicial process. This paper is compiled to address the issue of how to improve digital literacy for judges in Indonesia in preparing a reliable judge in the era of information technology, as well as the use of education and training tailored to the needs of the world of justice. Methods. data analysis was performed using legal theory and related legislation, with doctrinal research, concept, and statutory approach. Results The Digital Literacy Model for Judges can be developed from the ASN Digital Literation Model with adjustments there in accordance with the needs of the judicial institutions in particular the need of judges.

Keywords: Digital Literacy, Modern Justice, Indonesian Judges.

I. Introduction

The development of communications information technology (ICT) has spread to many aspects of life, including the justice system. The world of justice has implemented information technology into the system of justice, as the realization and implementation of the blue print of the 2010-2035 justice update. According to the President of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia M Syarifuddin, “Every time, we are always hunting for innovation and technology to be developed and applied in the judicial institutions to facilitate service to the public, the presence of applications is proof that the spirit of change and modernization in the body of the High Court, which is structured with the approach of the Framework of Court Excellence, continues to kindle and give birth to progressive ideas” all in order to realize the Vision of the Court of Justice of Indonesia is: the realization of the Body of Supreme Justice. The Supreme Court, as the highest judiciary in Indonesia, has been constantly creating innovations for public service in its 78th anniversary on 19 August 2023 The High Court has launched 5 (five) applications, namely: Smart Majelis Applications¹, Court Live Streaming Apps², Integrated Court

¹ The Smart Assembly app is an AI-based robotics app to elect judges automatically, using a variety of factors, among others: experience, competence, and the burden of the judges. The application also takes into account the type of case to be tried, so that the judges elected have the expertise appropriate to the kind of case they are dealing with.

² The Court Live Streaming app is an application that allows the public to watch the bitter reading of cassation judgments and the review live. This Court Live streaming app is accessible to the general public through a website or via a smartphone, so that the public can watch the Bitter Reading of the cassation rulings and the re-review live.

Performance Monitoring System (SATU JARI)³, Integrated Service Application version 2.0 (LENTERA⁴ version 2.0) and Electronic Integrated Planning System (E-IPLANS) applications⁵. Even the SMART MAJELIS app itself is the first artificial intelligence-based application or Artificial Intelligence (AI) used by the High Court. The five new applications launched on the occasion of the 78th anniversary of the Supreme Court are expected to make it easier for the public to access information and services and to increase the integrity of the judiciary⁶, as a fulfilment of the four missions of the High Court of the Republic of Indonesia, namely: preserving the independence of the general judicial body, Increasing the support of fair legal services for the prosecutors of justice, Improving the quality of the leadership of the General Judiciary and Increase the credibility and transparency of the Tribunal. In a judicial context, digital literacy encompasses an understanding of technology used in the conduct of justice, the use of digital tools for legal analysis, digital collaboration, and an ethical understanding in the utilization of technology. Digital literacy here refers to the ability to understand, use, and interact with digital technology effectively and ethically.

Such modern justice concepts relate not only to knowledge of law, but also to the ability to integrate technology into legal processes. Amidst the ongoing digital revolution, it is important for Indonesian judges to have a strong digital literacy to support the acceleration of modern justice. The National Cyber and Password Agency (BSSN) offers five (five) digital literacy competences consisting of: information management, communication and collaboration, content creation, digital security, as well as participation and action. While the Ministry of Communications and Informatics, offers four (four) areas of competence comprising Digital Skill, Digital Ethics, Digital Safety and Digital Culture.

According to the results of a survey conducted by the Ministry of Communications and Informatics (Kemenkominfo) in 2021⁷, Indonesia's Digital Literacy Index was included in the middle category with an index score of 3.49. While the Communication and Information Technology Ministry (Kominfo) as the leading sector of government agencies responsible for communications in Indonesia when conducting a survey related to Digital Literature, it turned out that officials of ASN Kominfo have digital behavior still belongs to low levels.⁸

³ The Integrated Court Performance Monitoring System (ONE FINGER) application is an application in the General Directorate of the General Court Agency that functions to perform integrated and real-time monitoring of court performance. The application can also be used to perform analysis of the performance of courts throughout Indonesia

⁴ The Integrated Services Application version 2.0 (LENTERA) is an application that serves to manage the process of promotion and mutation of judges and technical personnel in the general justice environment. The application was developed to improve transparency and accountability, in the promotion and Mutation process of judge as well as technical personnel at the Directorate-General of the General Justice Body

⁵ Electronic Integrated Planning System (E-Iplans) Applications are applications used to carry out budget planning, grant management, and organizational management carried out in parallel from first-level satker, appeal level, eselon level I, and institutional level in the Supreme Court environment.

⁶<https://www.hukumonline.com/berita/a/hut-ma-ke-78--ketua-ma--titik-balik-kebangkitan-lembaga-peradilan-lt64e24d78ca7e0/>

⁷ This digital literacy survey was conducted from October 4th to October 24th 2021 in 34 provinces and covered 514 cities and districts in Indonesia.

⁸ Vience Mutiara Rumata and Dimas Aditya Nugraha, "Rendahnya Tingkat Perilaku Digital ASN Kementerian Kominfo: Survei Literasi Digital Pada Instansi Pemerintah," *Jurnal Studi Komunikasi (Indonesian Journal of Communications Studies)* 4, no. 2 (2020): 467.

The Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia, as its supreme judiciary, has never conducted a survey of digital literacy in the Supreme court and the lower courts. A researcher, Marcella Elwina Simandjuntak⁹, conducted a study related to the administration of courts to conduct online trials. The results of the study conclude that there is a difference in literacy or understanding and the ability of each court administrator to conduct online hearings. The ability to manage e-litigation in Jakarta or the big cities cannot be immediately considered equivalent to the courts in the area, especially the remote cities and districts. The research carried out by Marcella Elwina Simandjuntak is although not specifically conducting research measurement of digital literacy activity but can make small portraits in the ability of Digital Literacy observable by comparing conventional conference systems. This research only looks at the online trial process, which is part of the application of digital literacy in the courts.

This issue of digital literacy has become a crucial issue for the Supreme Court in order to realize its vision of the Judiciary as a modern, majestic justice based on Information Technology. On the one hand, the Supreme Court and the judiciary underneath it are launching a series of innovative services to help the process of justice, but on the other hand, a concept of Digital Literacy for the judicial system in particular for judges seems to need to be formulated and developed. The digital literacy model for the justice system has a peculiarity that other institutions do not possess. All conceptual models must be measured so that it can be seen whether something proposed corresponds to the purpose of its creation. Based on the above, then what is the problem in this writing is how the construction of a digital literacy model for judges to support the acceleration of the realization of modern justice?

Research Methods

This research is normative research. Data analysis was performed using legal theory and related legislation, with doctrinal research, concept, and statutory approach methods.

Discussion

a. Digital Literacy and Modern Justice

Nowadays there has been a lot of progress in various fields, one of which is in the field of technology. As time passed, many of the latest inventions in the field of technology could help all human activities. With such progress, man is required to be able to adapt to the conditions in order to compete with others. We are now in the era of the Industrial Revolution 5.0 (known as the Society 5.0) with the main characteristic of mankind and information technology going side by side.

If the era of Industry Revolution 4.0 automation in various aspects of industry is characterized by the Internet of Things (IoT) and Artificial Intelligence, then the Industrial Revolution 5.0 is more focused on integrating such advanced technologies with human expertise. Maximize the use of communication and information technology to the highest possible efficiency and generate a new kind of digital-based business¹⁰.

The development of information technology communications abroad related to the world of justice is incredibly fast, for example, in 2016, the British daily "The Guardian" news that "Artificial Intelligence

⁹ Simandjuntak, Marcella Elwina. Sidang Pengadilan On-Line : Masa Pandemi Covid-19, n.d.

¹⁰ Helmy Citra Ramadhani P and et all, "Peran Literasi Digital Dalam Upaya Peningkatan Sumber Daya Manusia Pada Era Revolusi Industri 4.0 Helmy," *Jurnal Implementasi* 1, no. 2 (2021): 139–145.

Judges" developed by University College London managed to make an assessment of 584 cases of the European Court of Human Rights. Of that, 79 percent equals the final judgment of the human court.¹¹

At the end of 2016, the Beijing Supreme People's Court also launched the "Judge Rui", a special function of providing accurate information to judges such as case handling specifications and legal analysis. International Business Machines (IBM) designs a robot lawyer named ROSS, Ross hired by a well-known law firm in the United States to deal with related legal issues. This machine can read the Law, gather evidence, make conclusions and give accurate answers based on the evidence available.¹² The Chinese nation is also not missing their own Artificial Intelligence (AI) legal consultants named Fa Gougou and Fa Xiatao.

In an online legal article entitled "Artificial Intelligence in the Law Industry, Driving the Future of a Law World Without Judges and Lawyers?", outlining about the future of artificial intelligence in the legal industry, Seng Siew Lim, a lawyer from OTP Law Corporation from Singapore who was one of the speakers stated, that such a future will also be faced by the judges. With big data technology capable of analyzing the complexity of information, Artificial Intelligent (AI) is also predicted to be able to replace the judge's role in deciding a case. The opinion contested by Dory Reiling¹³, a former Dutch judge and information technology expert, emphasizes that artificial intelligence can help individuals, parties in a dispute, help judges in regulating information, but can not replace a judge, because the truth is that Artificial intelligence (IA) only helps in giving advice and advice.

The system of the judiciary is centered on the primary functions of receiving, examining, judging, settling, and settling cases. Of these functions, the administration of justice includes two supporting aspects, namely judicial administration and general administration. (general administration). The Court's core business administration covers all the administrative activities of the case from the registration of a case to its termination, including the enforcement of a judgment through an executive mechanism. This administration also covers everything related to the reporting of cases, the management of trials, the handling of complaints on charity services, and other case handling activities. Meanwhile, the general administration as a supporting unit covers all activities intended to support the court's core business, both general administration, finance, civil service, and the use of information technology.¹⁴

The Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia responded quickly by taking part in the realization of a great justice and a fast and professional service, one by making digital technology and the development of information technology to facilitate in the service of justice seeking society, for example with the electronic justice system or E-Court which has been in place since 2018, with the e-Courts system of the public provided with the presence of online registration of cases, virtual hearings, examination of witnesses and so on online and etc.

To be able to use such applications, a certain skill or competence is required. Competence in using the Internet and Digital Media is generally called Digital Literacy. The basic literacy concept used by Kemdikbud in the national literacy movement divides six types of literacy; literacy reading writing,

¹¹ Read Article Ilmuwan Inggris Kembangkan 'Hakim Kecerdasan Buatan', sumber <https://techno.okezone.com/read/2016/10/24/56/1523150/ilmuwan-inggris-kembangkan-hakim-kecerdasan-buatan>,

¹² Read <https://futurism.com/artificially-intelligent-lawyer-ross-hired-first-official-law-firm>

¹³ Dory Reiling, *Technology for Justice: How Information Technology Can Support Judicial Reform*, Amsterdam: Leiden University Press, 2009

¹⁴ *Teknologi Dan Pengadilan: Pemanfaatan Teknologi Dalam Mendukung Fungsionalitas Pengadilan*, M. NATSIR ASNAWI, S.H.I., M.H. Hakim Pengadilan Agama Gedong Tataan

literacy numeration, literation of science, financial literature, digital literacy, cultural literacy and citizenship¹⁵. Literacy itself has become a very important thing, so the government through the Ministry of Education and Culture has created a special movement related to literacy. For those who focus on education, the National Literacy Movement is no stranger.

According to the Indonesian Dictionary of Languages (KBBI), literacy has three meanings: First, literacy is the ability to read and write. Second, literature means knowledge or skill in a particular field or activity. Third, the ability of an individual to process information and knowledge for life competence. From the meaning of literacy, it can be seen that literacy is not just about reading. This is reinforced by UNESCO's explanation of literacy. UNESCO explains that literacy is a set of real skills, cognitive skills in reading and writing, regardless of the context in which the skills are acquired, from whom they are acknowledged and how to acquire them. According to UNESCO, one's understanding of this literacy will be influenced by academic competence, national context, institutions, cultural values and experience. Martin (2006:155) formulates the definition of digital literacy as follows. Digital literacy is the awareness, attitude and ability of individuals to appropriately use digital tools and facilities to identify, access, manage, integrate, evaluate, analyse and synthesize digital resources, construct new knowledge, create media expressions, and communicate with others, in the context of specific life situations, in order to enable constructive social action; and to reflect upon this process.

But in reality, the judges, as the civil apparatus of the state, have a high level of digital behavior. According to the results of a survey conducted by the Ministry of Communications and Informatics (Kemenkominfo) in 2021, the Mapping of digital competence of the people in Indonesia was carried out by conducting a survey of the status of digital literacy and measuring it as the Digital Literacy Index of Indonesia. 13, can be concluded at the measurement of the Digital literacy index in 2021. The survey took into account four (four) related assessment points: Digital Skill, Digital Ethics, Digital Safety and Digital Culture.

There hasn't been a Digital Literacy Survey conducted against judges, but the Digital Literation Survey was conducted on the State Civil Appliance (ASN) in the Ministry of Communications and Informatics. (Kominfo). A total of 752 Kominfo employees participated in the online survey conducted on August 9-12, 2019¹⁶. The results of the research can be concluded that the average ASN Kominfo employee has digital behavior still belongs to low. The portrait of the survey results is very worrying where the institutions whose core business is related to Technology and Information are very low in digital literacy. Justice modernization is often referred to as Modern justice. Etymologically and denotatively, modern justice consists of two phrases, namely "justice" and "modern" and then forms a single concept of "modern justice". Modern justice is identical to the use of advanced and cutting-edge Information and Communication Technology (ICT). But on the other hand, modern justice also drives the human resources within it to act, think, and act forward and forward. Modern justice is a court that not only applies ICT in the implementation of business processes of examination, trial and settlement of cases, as well as in support of judicial administration and general administration, but also all judges and supporting staff have advanced and advanced mindset and culturset.

¹⁵ Sources <https://gln.kemdikbud.go.id/glnsite>

¹⁶ Vience Mutiara Rumata and Dimas Aditya Nugraha, "Rendahnya Tingkat Perilaku Digital ASN Kementerian Kominfo: Survei Literasi Digital Pada Instansi Pemerintah," *Jurnal Studi Komunikasi (Indonesian Journal of Communications Studies)* 4, no. 2 (2020): 467.

In this context, the MA continues to encourage the optimization of the use of Information Technology, to support service, transparency and accountability. Often with the advancement of information technology, the choice of improving the ways and methods of providing services is virtually no longer limited but creativity and innovation are the keywords to overcome the barriers, including the regulatory barriers that are often behind the dynamics of society. The use of real information technology is only a tool that can help solve the three universal problems that occur in the judiciary, namely: long delay, lack of access to justice, and corruption. (court corruption).¹⁷

b. Factors supporting the construction of a digital literacy model for judges

Based on Presidential Instruction No. 7 of 2019 on Accelerating Enterprise Facility, BKPM was appointed as the coordinator of the Ministry/Agency to carry out assignments on 10 Indicators of Ease of Doing Businesses, the last two years, 2019 and 2020, Indonesia ranked 73 out of 190 countries.

According to the results of a survey conducted by the Ministry of Investment/Capital Plantation Coordination Agency (BKPM) on the ease of efforts related to indicators of contract enforcement through simple litigation and settlement of insolvency cases in 34 provinces. In addition, the results of the survey also showed in 24 provinces, there are still courts asking the parties to submit files of cases in printed form and proof of transfer of payment of costs of matters registered electronically. Meanwhile, the President has instructed to take upward steps so that Indonesia's Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) ranking can be below 40 by 2024.

Related to the RI Supreme Court which obtained a mandate for indicators enforcing contracts and resolving insolvency settlement cases of bankruptcy. In order to strengthen the Employment Facilitation Programme through the e-court and e-litigation policy implementation in the courts. One of the reasons for the low rate of EoDB in the world of justice is that the time frame for settlement of cases with the category of simple claims is very variable, while in accordance with the Supreme Court Regulation No. 2 of 2015 as amended by the Regulation of the High Court No. 4 of 2019, settling of cases for such a simple claim must be completed within 25 working days from the first hearing. In addition to the simple litigation in the E Court's own execution at the initial stage there were obstacles when the parties registered cases electronically, the parties should not have to come to the court to submit the manual file of cases and proof of the transfer of costs of cases. There are three main problems in the judiciary, namely delayed handling of cases, difficulty in accessing the courts for a particular group of people, corrupt behaviour of the judicial apparatus. (corruption)¹⁸.

That to address the challenges faced by the massive use of information technology and communications can be done in real time without borderless and timeless, the Supreme Court has issued a number of policies in order to ensure that seekers of justice and good service. It is a concrete proof that the Supreme Court supports the principle of openness of information, as follows.

- The website of the Supreme Court, which provides information to the public about the procedure of filing of lawsuits, trial procedures, the size of the costs of the case, and all matters related to the court. In order to ensure that the court website works properly, every jury conducts audits and evaluations on a regular basis so that the public gets the most up-to-date information.
 - The Supreme Court has implemented the Case Search Information System (SIPP) through SK KMA No. 71/KMA/SK/IV/2019.
 - The High Court has issued Regulations of the High Court No. 1 of 2019

¹⁷ Construction Materials Construction Deputy Chief of the Supreme Court of RI Judicial Field, Banjarmasin 28 August 2023

¹⁸ Dory Reiling, *Technology for Justice: How Information Technology Can Support Judicial Reform*, Amsterdam: Leiden University Press, 2009, hlm. 257

on the Electronic Administration of Matters and Trials in the Court as a completion of the Regulation of the Supreme Tribunal No. 3 of 2018 (e-court). - One-door Integrated Service (PTSP), which is a program designed to enable the parties in the dispute and the non-participants to interact only with the courts in the frontline to obtain the desired service and prevent the occurrence of interactions that can handle matters of a corrupt nature.

- Access to services for the unable community has also been realized in the form of service exemption. This service has existed since the publication of Perma No. 1 of 2014 on the Guidelines for the Provision of Legal Services to Non-Judicial Persons.

Many of the applications available aimed at facilitating the execution of a task or job in the world of justice are both web-based and android/gaway, of course this is something to be proud of and indicates that the use of technology in the justice world can be seen clearly. One of the latest examples of a newly launched Supreme Court application is the SMART App of the Assembly, an artificial intelligence-based application (AI) launched at the same time as the 78th Anniversary of the High Court. With this application, the system will automatically determine the judges' assembly that will examine a case based on a database of data: experience, competence, and the burden of work of the judge. It also takes into account the type of case to be tried, so that the elected judges have the expertise appropriate to the kind of case they are dealing with. With this application there will be no more or at least will reduce the subjective element of leadership in dividing a thing. This application is only being used in the Supreme Court (the Court of Cassation level) but in the future all the courts under the High Court are gradually being able to use it.

c. Digital Literacy Development Model in Government Instances

Related models or studies related to the level of digital technology capabilities or competences in the State Civil Appliance (ASN) have not existed. In accordance with the Regulations of the Minister of State Apparatus Disclosure and Bureaucratic Reform (Permenpan-RB) No. 38 of 2017 on the Standards of Competence of the Department of ASN, the competence of the ASN office consists of technical, managerial, and socio-cultural competences. This ministerial regulation is still general and does not describe digital capabilities. The definition of technical competence in this regulation refers only to specific technical skills related to the assignment undertaken.¹⁹

There are five levels of mastery of the competence of the official in this regulation. The five levels are as follows:²⁰

1. Level 1 is the level of understanding or being developed which generally covers the ability and basic understanding in performing technical tasks or tasks without special training;
2. Level 2 is the basic level that generally encompasses the ability to perform technical activities and tasks that require basic level training, and can work both independently and in a team;
3. Level 3 is the intermediate level, generally covering the capacity to perform more specific technical duties but still have limitations in analyzing information and methods of its performance;
4. Level 4 is the advance level, in general, which includes ability to develop concepts or theory and practice, produce improvements and technical improvements, solve technical problems that arise in employment;

¹⁹ Rumata and Nugraha, "Rendahnya Tingkat Perilaku Digital ASN Kementerian Kominfo: Survei Literasi Digital Pada Instansi Pemerintah."

²⁰ ibid

5. Level 5 is the expert level, usually covering ability to produce original and tested creative work, as well as develop and be able to implement and implement multi-disciplinary approaches and technical innovations.

Based on the literature of digital literacy developed by various organizations in the world, and referring to the Regulation of the Minister of State Appliances Disclosure and Bureaucratic Reforms (Permenpan-RB) No. 38 of 2017 on the Standards of Competence of the Department of ASN, the definition of the ASN digital literacy is formulated as follows: “The ability to use digital technologies responsibly and wisely to support work activities, improve the efficiency and efficiency of work, as well as generate policy and program innovation”.

Thus, since judges are included in the ASN²¹ in accordance with the Law 5 Year 2014 on Civil State Appliances (ASN) Number then the provisions of the Department's Standards of Competence in Permenpan-RB No. 38 Year 2017 must also apply to judges.

d. Digital Literacy Model in the Judicial Environment

The European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice (CEPEJ) has conducted a survey categorizing the use of information technology in the courts according to the purposes of its use, namely: 1. providing direct support to judges and court staff; 2. providing support to the administration of justice; 3. providing support for the interaction of the court with the parties.

The use of Information and Communications Technology is in line with the Vision and the Supreme Court to make a modern Supreme Judicial Body based on Information Technology, as Blue Print MA. The Judges and State Civil Apparatus (ASN) are now not only required to be able to apply science in the field of law, but also must be capable of using the means of information technology, because most of the legal services provided by the judiciary have used the use of technology, as the essence of the modern justice system that we are fighting today, said Prof. Syarifuddin. “Human Resources of the judicial institutions, especially the judges and state civil apparatus are required to continuously improve and expand their insights as well as their skills to create enhanced capacity in the profession, which will encourage the improvement of the quality of legal maintenance and service to the public”²²

If associated with the Blue Print of the Supreme Court, it is attempted to give a definition of Digital Literacy in the judiciary, namely: The ability of the Judicial Apparatus in using digital technology responsibly and wisely to support the work activity, improve the efficiency and efficiency of work, towards greater justice.

The definition covers three components of digital competence: insights, skills, and behavior. Thus, if we can give a definition as follows: Digital Insight of the Court Apparatus which means the knowledge and

²¹ The Act No. 8 of 1974 on the Trees of Public Service, has undergone two changes, the Act no. 43 of 1999 is the first change, and the Law No. 5 of 2014 is the second amendment. Although this Act No.4 of 1999 has explicitly mentioned that the judge is the State Office, but the status of the PNS of such judges is still inherent, because in article 11 paragraph 3 it is stated that the State official who becomes a particular State office does not need to be dismissed from its organic office. In the explanation it is mentioned that what is meant by a certain State office, among others, is the President, the Vice-President, the Young Chairman of the MA, the Chairperson, the Deputy President and the Judge of all the judicial bodies, so that PNS who is subsequently appointed to be a Judge whose status as a State official, then his status is still attached, in other words, that the Judges must be from PNS, unless the Supreme Judge.

²²<https://mahkamahagung.go.id/id/berita/5741/ketua-ma-sumber-daya-manusia-aparat-peradilan-yang-kompeten-berintegritas-dan-profesional-salah-satu-ciri-dari-pewujudan-visi-ma>

understanding of the court apparatus about the digital technology, including the implications and consequences for its tasks and functions.

The Digital Literacy Competence Framework formula consists of the dimension of the competence component and the dimensions of the indicator of competence, so that the competency component can be tested and measured. Nevertheless, the formula of the Digital Literacy Competence framework of the Tribunal does not all interfere in the training carried out by the Litbang Diklat Law and Court of the Supreme Court of RI which titles Digital Literature Training in the Court of 2021 followed by the Judges, Judges Adhoc and ASN in the court, where the training module is more to the expansion of Digital Insight, where 3 Materials Tree taught are related:

1. Safeguard, which includes awareness and understanding of the safety and convenience of Internet users, such as: personal data protection, online security and individual privacy, with encryption technology services, including personal risks, like: cyberbully, cyber stalking, Cyber harassment and cyber fraud.
2. Rights, which include Internet users' rights, for protected freedom of expression as well as intellectual property rights, copyright and use of the Creative Commons (CC) license model, assembly & association rights in the cyberspace, social activism, including: social criticism through advocacy in social media, through multimedia works (meme, video, cartoon, video), publication of public information while publishing ethnic journalism, publicity and publicity, etc.
3. Empowerment. Which includes citizen journalism, entrepreneurship, information ethics on hoax, disinformation and hate speech in the way wise while online, think before posting

All of this material is from the Indonesian digital literacy framework book published by Kominfo. Digital litigation in the courts in this training is defined as the ability of judges and ASN in courts using information and communication technology (ICT), to find, evaluate, utilize, create and communicate content/information, with cognitive and technical competence.

Based on the ASN Digital Literacy Competence Indicator, the author tried to create a competence component and a dimension of an indicator of competence.

Competence / Components Indicator

1. Digital Insight Digital Appliances Courts

- Know the hardware and software commonly used to support work activities
- Know the basic terms in the use of digital technology
- Be able to search for relevant data and information and understand the challenges of searching through the Internet
- Be capable of conducting global insights on the development of digital technologies
- Have insights into the national plans and targets in the field of Digital technology and their relevance to the tasks and functions of the work unit or institution

2. Digital skills Court appliances

- Be able to operate applications and equipment Courts make use of the common features used for communication through digital technology in order to promote work activities
- Be capable to conduct relevant data search and information activities as well as understand the challenge of search through the internet
- Be able to identify relevant and reliable data and relevant information and to be used as a reference
- Being able to trace the relevance of digital technological developments to the duties and function of the working unit or institutions

- Being capable of adapting digital technology to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of digital work units or be capable of exploiting the impact of digital decision-making technologies
- 3. Being in a position to determine the quality of digital services,**
- have a digital capacity to understand the risks and functioning of the public work unit and institutions and
 - be capable to understand and bring about the consequences of information and innovation through the institutions.
 - The measurement results with each of the weighing on such indicators can be categorized as follows:

Competence / Explanation

1. Very few

Individuals who have a need for digital use but do not have the expertise and knowledge about digital use so requires guidance or training of digital literacy

2. Few

Individuals with the knowledge related to digital is still a little, but have a awareness of the importance of digital expertise. This individual also needs the presence of the guidance and training of the digital literature

3. Good

Individuals that have the knowledge relating to the digital use, but are less skilled or expeditious in operationalizing the digital tools. This person also requires guiding and training digital literacy

4. Both

Individuals have knowledge and skilled in the use of digital for their daily needs, but still there are some errors in its application

5. Very good

Individuals having confidence in the digital usage as well as skilled so that no training or guidance is required of the Digital literature.

Once the standards of competence and measurement are established then the next step is the organizational effort in the development of Human Resources. This human resource development effort is divided into several stages namely: training, education, promotion, counselling and conference.

The key to all this is related to the development of human resource competence. In the blueprint on the vision and mission of the judiciary, it is stated that one of the criteria of the great Indonesian judicial body is when the judicial body has been able to manage and build a competent SDM with objective criteria, thus creating a judge and judicial apparatus that is integrated and professional.²³

The Supreme Court has a specialized body named the Agency for Research and Development and Education and Legal and Judicial Training of the Supreme court of R.I. The task of this body is to “Assist the Secretary of the High Court of RI in carrying out research and development in the field of Law and Justice, Inter-agency cooperation in domestic and foreign fields of law and justice, education and training of technical forces and judicial administration in the environment of the supreme court and the courts”²⁴

In accordance with the provisions of Article 304, in the performance of the tasks referred to in Article 303, Research and development and education agency and legal and judicial training organizes the functions:

²³ Blue Pint Court 2010-2035, 2010. P. 48

²⁴ According to the decision of the Secretary of the Supreme Court Number: MA/SEK/07/SK/III/2006

- Preparation of policy formulation in the area of research and Development in the areas of the law and the judiciary, cooperation between institutions in the country and abroad, as well as Education and Training of technical and administrative forces of the Judiciary in the surroundings of the high court and courts in all environments of the court;
- Implementation of the policy in the research-and-development fields in Law and justice education and education and the training and technical administrative force of the justice make the High court of Justice and the environmental management of the Court of Justice in all areas of law;
- Implementation of the Administration of the Agency.

There are three divisions within the agency: the Centre for Research and Development of Law and Justice, the Center for Education and Technical Training in Justice and the Centre of Education and Training in Management and Leadership. The latest development of the Agency for Research and Development and Education and Training Law and Justice makes the concept of a Corporate University on January 5, 2023. Referring to the Justice Update 2010-2035 Blueprint, the Supreme Court will develop a competency-based human resource management system that will facilitate the operationalization of performance-based organizational design while responding to the demands of bureaucratic reform. On the implementation level in the Supreme Court, competence-based human resource management must be supported by a clearing system run by the High Court's Litbang Diklat Body, which in this case continues to be able to innovate in the cleaning system, one of which is to implement the concept of Corporate University.²⁵

Specifically for Digital Literacy this is all in fact MA has done a variety of training but specifically for digital literacy material once implemented in 2021 with reference to these three materials. The 2021 Digital Literacy Online Training in the Court for CPNS is organized by Pusdiklat Menpim MA in collaboration with PPM Management, which will be conducted online through the zoom application from August 3-5 2021. The training will be online from August 3, 2021 to August 5, 2021. The agenda on the first day discussed the Netizen Behavior Trends Building Digital Literacy, for the second day discusses the Intelligent Ways to Deal with Cyber Crime, and on the last day filled with material about Personal Branding in the Digital Age, followed by the entire court under the Supreme Court but this training was not accompanied by a judge but by CPNS MA.²⁶

e. Implications of Digital Literacy Model in Indonesian Justice Practice

The upgrades in the Supreme Court are carried out on a continuous basis and are oriented towards the following objectives: First, performance-based organizations, Second, knowledge-based organisations, and Third, organizational management systems. The Upgrades of the High Court are focused on the following areas: Management Updates, Technical Function Upgrade, Research and Development Functions Upgradation, Human Resource Management Upgradations, Education and Training System Upgrading, Budget Management Upgradeness, Asset Management Updater, Information Technology Upgrader, Oversight System Upgrade and Information Opening System Updating.²⁷

The judicial updating of the technical and case management area that has been under way in accordance with the blueprint road map has a positive impact on improved performance of the handling of cases of the Supreme Court and the judiciary under it. A significant increase in handling performance occurred in

²⁵ Establishment of Corporate University at the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia, Litbang Body Diklat Kumdil Supreme court RI 2023.

²⁶ <https://pa-pemalang.go.id/index.php/berita-seputar-peradilan/1027-pelatihan-literasi-digital-bagi-cpns-pengadilan-agama-pemalang>

²⁷ ²⁷ Dr.Ridwan Mansyur, SH, MH “Pembauran Peradilan Sebagai Ikhtiar Mewujudkan Court Excellence,” n.d.

the period 2012-2022 with indicators of the number of cuts productivity continuously increasing, the time cycle of the cuts accelerating, and the amount of remaining things continually decreasing. Judicial updating documentation shows that judicial updating activity has been structured and continuous during the period 2012-2022. This situation indicates that the justice updating program is positively correlated with improved case handling performance.²⁸

In such a context, the SDM requires judges who are ready to adapt to these changes. Several generations of judges today were not born at a time when IT became the primary backup of social life. That requires judges who are quick to learn and adapt to take part in this change.

f. Challenges and efforts to overcome

Based on the mapping for ease we can for two large groups reviewed from the age of judges and the birth of digital technology namely the Pre-Millennial Generation and the Generation of Judges of the Millennium, this pre-millennial generation if we can categorize it mostly currently serving in the High Court and the Supreme Court while the Millineal Judges are the judges who currently serve in the Court of First Instance in the four districts of the Court.

These two generations are now required to be able to adapt quickly to change and actively participate in change. The composition of today's Indonesian judges is between a combination of a rich generation with experience and a generation that is adaptive to technology and information. That such a composition of judges between a rich generation with experience and a generation that is adaptive to technology and information is a very ideal potential to be managed as a power of justice.²⁹

Human resource development is a continuous effort to improve the quality of human resources in the broadest sense, through education, training, and training.³⁰ The scope of development of SDM is divided into three (three): Planning SDM as a target, implementing Education and Training and managing SDMs as the target. With regard to technical issues usually in any socialization activities of the application of the Supreme Court in addition to involving Judges and the responsible apparatus also involves the IT Team of the Court. Specifically for special applications such as SIPP, in each Court the President of the Tribunal will appoint a Task Unit consisting of a Judge and an IT Officer who is responsible for everything about the application. The SIPP has been trained by the Supreme Court.

In general, socialization is a process of interaction and learning carried out by a human being from birth to the end of his life in a culture of society. However, the concept of socialization in a narrow way means a learning process from human beings in order to be able to recognize the environment in which they will live, both physical and social. While the purpose of Socialization itself is: To give knowledge and skills necessary in the life of society Develop a person's ability to communicate effectively with others Implement values and norms of behavior according to the rules and beliefs of society To understand the roles and social status of each individual.³¹

Related areas of Education and Training in support of the performance of the duties of judges can be areas that are bridged stakeholders in the MA with institutions outside the MA e.g. with the Ministry of Communications and Informatics (Kemenkominfo), other institutions such as the University, Research

²⁸ Supreme Court Annual Report 202

²⁹ Closing speech of MONAS IKAHI KE XIX at Hotel Intercontinental Bandung, 5-7 November 2019 by the then MA Chairman Prof. Dr. M.Hatta Ali, SH, MH

³⁰ Silalahi, Bennett. 2000. Perencanaan Pembinaan Tenaga Kerja Perusahaan, Lembaga Pendidikan dan Pembinaan Manajemen. Jakarta: Pustaka Binaman Pressindo.

³¹ ³¹ <https://www.kompas.com/skola/read/2022/09/01/090000869/sosialisasi--pengertian-tujuan-fungsi-dan-jenisnya?page=all>

Institute, or other organization / entity to enhance the capacity of the judges. When Education and Training has been implemented, then the next is related to the issue of Promotion, here the author offers the concept of digital skills/literacy this also becomes one of the conditions in recruitment judges as well as promotion judges, because the demands of the times require judges to be digital. With regard to the standards of competence and the scale set to be the standard of competency, of course, an examination and research must be carried out first, in order to realize the vision of the Supreme Court of modern justice, judicial technical ability, managerial ability, digital literacy ability must be one of the measures. One of the ideas the author offers is the use of the Supreme Court website to disseminate digital literacy issues to judges. In the website of the Supreme Court a special column relating to the applications that have been launched by the High Court and also the applications of the satker under the Suprema Court which have been tested the originality, validity and capability³² of the application, all-around related to the application that has been started can be known information in this column, including a review about the application (you can also open the comment columns, Question and Ask (Q&A), so that users who have used can comment or question, the application manual, video tutorial use, can be the content in the column of the site of the Court. As a source for the Web site column on digital literacy this is from the IT Team MA for technical applications related matters, and from the element of the judge when it comes to judicial technical matters.

Co-operation or Collaboration from maybe it's time to do. Collaboration is not only a means of exchanging ideas and learning from the best experiences, but it is also beneficial to enhancing the capacity of organizations through organizational design that aims to prepare organizational members for any form of change.

Judge is a noble profession and the glory of this profession is not apart from the professionalism inherent in the position of judge. Professionalism is not only built independently by the occupants of the profession but also ideally its synergy is built through the network of cooperation with other professions.

Conclusion

Modern justice acceleration can only be done when all the courts in this case in particular Judges have Digital Angel. Technological advances used in the world of justice must be balanced with the ability of judges in terms of digital Angel. MA must create a program for its members Digital Angel in order to Digital Angel MA must draw up the concept of Digital Angel for Judges, with a Concept that is measurable and evaluable.

The Digital Literacy Model for Judges can be developed from the ASN Digital Literation Model with adjustments there in accordance with the needs of the judicial institutions in particular the need of judges, for such interests MA can cooperate with stakeholders in this case MA c.q Puskidlat Kumdil MA to create a model related to the improvement of digital literacy skills and knowledge in particular for judges. An assessment of digital literacy skills can be proposed to the MA as a non-compliant qualification in terms of recruitment of judges and TPM judges. The use of the MA website as one of the media for publications related to Digital Melek can be done in addition to very easy, cheap and high-range to Indonesia.

³² Notes not all satker applications under the MA launched in order to innovate for APM assessment are original applications indicated there is also that is a duplication of Satker elsewhere that is just different name, which was submitted by the MA Secretary Prof. Dr. H. Hasbi Hasan, S.H., M.H. at the time of Construction Technical and Administrative, for the Chairman, Judges and Apparatus of the Court of Appeal and First Level at the 4 (Four) District of Justice All Indonesia, held on Friday, January 27, 2022 at the Best Western Batam Hotel.

The construction of a digital literacy model for Indonesian judges is an important step in supporting the acceleration of modern justice. By having a good understanding of technology and digital literacy, judges can optimize the use of technology in judicial processes, improving efficiency, transparency, and decision quality. Implementation of this model requires joint efforts between governments, judicial institutions, academics, and other stakeholders to maintain adaptive and modern justice sustainability in the digital age.

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