ABSTRACT

With the proliferation of times, otherwise known as the term Industrial Revolution 4.0, the initial step of the Supreme Court in supporting changes to the justice system that is simpler, faster and less costly is the issuance of Supreme Court Regulation No. 3 of 2018 which is then revised to the current Supreme Court Regulation No. 1 of 2019, which requires all court areas in Indonesia, including the city of Batam to the able to implement trials electronically (E-Litigation). Therefore, the purpose of this study is to further study the application, constraints and solutions of the application of E-Litigation, especially in the District and Religious Court in Batam.

In this study, the authors used empirical research methods. Authors conducted interviews with various parties, namely parties from Batam District Court, Deputy Chairman of Wates District Court, Batam Class IA Religious Court, Chairman of the Batam Branch Office of PERADI and several advocates. The authors also distributed google form questionnaires to the public. Data collection from the field was analyzed with qualitative analysis method.

From the results of this study, the authors conducted an analysis using the theory of legal effectiveness by Soejono Soekanto, in which there were four factors which were not yet effectively applied, namely “Legal Factors, Law Enforcement Factors, Community Factors and Cultural Factors.” One effective factor is in application, namely “Factors of Facilities or Facilities that Support Law Enforcement.” The obstacle against effective implementation is that there are no strict rules requiring E-Litigation and socialization to both law enforcers and related communities regarding E-Litigation. A solution would be to revise Supreme Court Regulation No. 1 of 2019 and/or conducting said socialization.

**Key words**: E-Litigation, District Court, Religious Court, Batam City