

ABSTRAK

PENERAPAN BUKTI ELEKTRONIK DALAM UPAYA PEMBUKTIAN SENGKETA PERDATA DI PENGADILAN NEGERI TANJUNG KARANG

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Perkembangan teknologi informasi telah membawa pengaruh besar terhadap sistem hukum di Indonesia, termasuk dalam hal pembuktian di pengadilan. Salah satu bentuk perubahan tersebut adalah munculnya bukti elektronik sebagai bagian dari alat bukti yang sah menurut hukum. Bukti elektronik dapat berupa informasi digital, dokumen elektronik, rekaman komunikasi, maupun bentuk data elektronik lainnya yang relevan dalam pembuktian suatu perkara. Dalam perkara perdata, penggunaan bukti elektronik semakin penting seiring meningkatnya interaksi masyarakat melalui platform digital.

Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian normatif empiris, yaitu penelitian yang mengkaji ketentuan hukum yang berlaku sekaligus melihat penerapannya dalam praktik. Pendekatan normatif dilakukan dengan menelaah peraturan perundang-undangan yang berkaitan dengan alat bukti elektronik, seperti Undang-Undang Informasi dan Transaksi Elektronik, Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Perdata, serta ketentuan dalam Herzien Inlandsch Reglement yang mengatur mengenai hukum acara perdata dan alat bukti. Pendekatan empiris dilakukan melalui studi lapangan dengan melakukan wawancara kepada hakim di Pengadilan Negeri Tanjung Karang untuk mengetahui penerapan serta pertimbangan hakim dalam menilai alat bukti elektronik dalam perkara perdata.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian secara normatif bukti elektronik dapat diterima sebagai alat bukti yang sah apabila memenuhi prinsip keaslian, keutuhan, dan dapat dipertanggungjawabkan secara hukum. Secara empiris, Pengadilan Negeri Tanjung Karang telah mulai menerima bukti elektronik dalam perkara perdata, namun penerapannya belum optimal karena keterbatasan pemahaman teknis, fasilitas teknologi, serta kendala dalam membuktikan keaslian dan integritas data digital. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan peningkatan kapasitas sumber daya manusia, penguatan infrastruktur digital, serta pembaruan regulasi yang lebih adaptif.

Kata Kunci : *Bukti Elektronik, Pembuktian, Sengketa Perdata*

ABSTRACT**APPLICATION OF ELECTRONIC EVIDENCE IN EFFORTS TO PROVE
CIVIL DISPUTES IN THE TANJUNG KARANG
DISTRICT COURT****By****JENNIFER TANTYANNA MARDIAN**

The development of information technology has had a significant impact on Indonesia's legal system, particularly in the area of evidence in court proceedings. One such development is the emergence of electronic evidence as a legally recognized form of proof. Electronic evidence may include digital information, electronic documents, communication recordings, or other forms of digital data that are relevant in proving a legal matter. In civil cases, the use of electronic evidence has become increasingly important in line with the growing public interaction through digital platforms. This study aims to examine the legal requirements for electronic evidence to be accepted as valid proof in court, its implementation at the Tanjung Karang District Court, and the challenges encountered in its application.

The type of research used in this study is normative–empirical research, which examines applicable legal provisions while also observing their implementation in practice. The normative approach was conducted by reviewing laws and regulations related to electronic evidence, such as the Law on Electronic Information and Transactions, the Indonesian Civil Code, and provisions in the Herzien Inlandsch Reglement governing civil procedural law and evidence. The empirical approach was carried out through field research by conducting interviews with judges at the Tanjung Karang District Court to determine the application and judicial considerations in assessing electronic evidence in civil.

Based on the results of the study, normatively electronic evidence can be accepted as valid evidence if it fulfills the principles of authenticity, integrity, and legal accountability. Empirically, the Tanjung Karang District Court has begun to accept electronic evidence in civil cases; however, its implementation has not been optimal due to limited technical understanding among judicial officers, inadequate technological facilities, and difficulties in proving the authenticity and integrity of digital data. Therefore, improving human resource capacity, strengthening digital infrastructure, and developing more adaptive regulations are necessary to ensure the effective use of electronic evidence in civil court proceedings.

Keywords: *Electronic Evidence, Legal Proof, Civil Dispute*