

CASE LAW AS A PILLAR OF AN ADAPTIVE, TRANSPARENT, AND EFFECTIVE LEGAL SYSTEM IN INDONESIA: A LITERATURE REVIEW ON THE ROLE OF JUDICIAL DISCOVERY, DIGITALISATION OF JUDGMENTS, AND INTER-CASE CONSISTENCY

Gunawan Widjaja

Senior Lecturer Faculty of Law Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Jakarta

widjaja_gunawan@yahoo.com

Abstract

This study discusses the role of jurisprudence as a fundamental pillar in building an adaptive, transparent, and effective legal system in Indonesia. Using a normative legal research method based on literature review, this study examines how judicial discovery functions as a mechanism for legal adaptation to social dynamics and substantive justice needs that are not always fulfilled by written regulations. In addition, this study explores the role of court decision digitisation in improving openness and access to information, which triggers accountability and public trust in judicial institutions. Consistency between cases is also analysed as an important element in upholding legal certainty and the effectiveness of the judicial system. The findings show that the synergy between judicial discovery, the digitisation of decisions, and consistency between cases can strengthen the existence of jurisprudence as a key pillar of Indonesia's modern legal system, which is responsive and reliable. The contribution of this research lies in strengthening the theoretical and practical foundations for the development of a more adaptive, open, and effective national legal system.

Keywords: Jurisprudence Law, Legal Discovery, Digitisation of Judgments, Consistency Between Cases, Adaptive Legal System, Judicial Transparency, Legal Effectiveness, Indonesia.

Introduction

The legal system in Indonesia is built on the foundation of legal pluralism, which is a combination of written law, customary law, and religious law that is recognised as applicable in society. However, in practice, legislation as written law is often unable to accommodate all the rapidly developing social dynamics. Social, economic, technological, and political changes give rise to new legal issues that are not always covered by formal regulations (Nahrowi, 2024d). In such circumstances, jurisprudence or repeated court decisions that serve as references play an increasingly important role in filling legal gaps. This positions jurisprudence as one of the important pillars for the creation of a legal system that is adaptive, responsive, and relevant to the needs of contemporary society (Hasibuan, 2024c).

Jurisprudence in Indonesia is not positioned as a primary source of law like legislation, but its presence cannot be underestimated. In judicial practice, consistent judicial decisions are often used as a basis for other judges in deciding similar cases. This shows that in judicial practice, jurisprudence has persuasive power that is close to being factually binding (Hasibuan, 2024b). In a situation where the formation of laws is slow

and often lags behind the demands of practice, the courage of judges to make legal discoveries becomes an important instrument for ensuring that the law remains alive, relevant, and capable of regulating social dynamics. Thus, judicial discovery is not merely technical in nature, but also an important contribution to national legal development (Sanjaya, 2020c).

The role of judges in legal discovery requires a balance between legal certainty, justice, and benefit. If we merely adhere to the text of the law, the legal system has the potential to become rigid and lose its adaptability to evolving realities. However, if judges are too free in interpreting the law, legal consistency and certainty can be disrupted. Therefore, judicial discovery places judges in a strategic position: maintaining the conformity of law enforcement with the concept of the rule of law on the one hand, while ensuring that the law can respond to changing social needs on the other. The jurisprudence that arises from this mechanism reflects how the legal system in Indonesia strives to remain relevant and adaptive (Nahrowi, 2024c).

Transparency is an important pillar in building public trust in the legal system. In the digital age, open access to court decisions is a tangible form of judicial transparency. The digitisation of decisions allows the public, academics and legal practitioners to access, study and critique decisions that have been handed down. With digitisation, judges' decisions, which were previously limited to paper archives, have now become public knowledge that can be studied more widely. This situation not only increases transparency but also provides space for public control over the quality of law enforcement in Indonesia (Simanjuntak, 2019).

In addition to transparency, the digitisation of rulings also serves to strengthen the consistency of the legal system. With a publicly accessible database of rulings, judges have a broader reference for finding patterns and precedents in similar cases. This can reduce the disparity in rulings that has often been a problem in the Indonesian judicial system (Jauhari, 2024c). Disparity or extreme differences in rulings for similar cases create legal uncertainty and undermine public trust in the courts. The digitisation of rulings thus not only increases transparency but also helps efforts to achieve consistency between cases as a manifestation of legal effectiveness (Jauhari, 2024b).

However, a fundamental problem remains, namely the position of jurisprudence in the Indonesian legal structure, which adheres to the civil law system. In this system, written regulations are still the main authority, while jurisprudence is viewed more as a secondary source of law. As a result, the validity of jurisprudence is often considered weak, and its role in law formation is not as strong as in the common law system (Harini, 2025d). In fact, empirically, many court decisions have become authoritative references and function almost equally to laws. This gap between the formal legal position of jurisprudence and actual judicial practice needs serious attention in national law development.

The weakness of the formal position of jurisprudence is even more apparent when consistency between judges' decisions is not properly maintained. Often, lower court decisions differ from those at higher levels, and even inconsistencies can be found between Supreme Court decisions. This inconsistency raises serious issues, as the public looks to the highest judicial institutions for legal certainty. A literature review on the consistency of decisions is important to understand how jurisprudence can be optimised to produce legal certainty and the effectiveness of the legal system as a whole (Harini, 2025c).

The importance of jurisprudence in the Indonesian legal system is also closely related to the idea of progressive law that has developed in legal academic discourse. Progressive law emphasises that law is not a rigid dogma, but must be seen as an instrument for achieving substantive justice. Within this framework, judges are required to be bold in making legal breakthroughs so that the resulting decisions are not only in accordance with the text of the regulations, but also in accordance with the public's sense of justice. Jurisprudence born from practices such as this plays a major role in encouraging the Indonesian legal system to be more adaptive and contextual (Sanjaya, 2020b).

In this context, the digitisation of verdicts is not merely a means of documentation, but also a democratic instrument in the judicial process. With open access, the public is not only spectators, but can also become independent observers of the quality of the legal arguments used by judges in handing down verdicts. In an era of information openness, closed judicial practices are no longer acceptable, as they will cause suspicion, disappointment, and widen the gap between the law and society (Mertokusumo, 2020). Therefore, digitisation can be seen as the answer to the demands of the times to present a legal system that is more transparent, accountable, and can be monitored by the wider community.

The effectiveness of the legal system is not only measured by the availability of comprehensive rules, but also by the consistency of their application. Consistency between decisions is one of the main indicators that the law is not arbitrary, but functions as a predictable guideline. When the public can predict the outcome of a case based on previous decisions, trust in the legal system grows. This is important because without predictability, the law will lose its legitimacy. Therefore, consistency in jurisprudence has a strategic position in strengthening the authority of law in Indonesia.

Research Method

The research method used is normative legal research with a literature review approach that examines legislation, legal doctrines, court decisions, and academic literature related to jurisprudence, judicial discovery, digitisation of decisions, and consistency between cases (Eliyah & Aslan, 2025). The data used was sourced from primary legal materials in the form of regulations and court decisions, secondary legal

materials in the form of books, journals, and legal articles, as well as tertiary legal materials in the form of legal dictionaries and encyclopaedias. The analysis was conducted qualitatively, focusing on identifying patterns, relationships, and relevance between concepts to understand the role of jurisprudence in building an adaptive, transparent, and effective Indonesian legal system (Rothstein et al., 2006) .

Results and Discussion

The Role of Judicial Discovery as a Pillar of an Adaptive Legal System

Law discovery by judges (judge-made law) is a fundamental aspect of the Indonesian legal system, which adheres to the civil law regime. Although Indonesia does not place jurisprudence as the main source of law as in the common law system, judicial practice shows that judges are often faced with situations where the text of the law is unclear or does not even regulate certain issues. It is in these circumstances that judges have the scope to interpret and construct the law in order to fill legal gaps. This activity is not merely complementary, but rather an important pillar that keeps the law alive and adaptive to dynamic social changes (Mertokusumo, 2020) .

Judges are not merely "mouthpieces of the law," but authorised interpreters who adapt legal provisions to the demands of justice. The classical doctrine of European Continental law, which emphasises judges as mouthpieces of the law, is no longer relevant in modern practice. Society demands real justice, not just rigid adherence to the text of the law. Therefore, the discovery of law by judges is positioned as a vital instrument in ensuring that the law continues to have reach over new cases arising from social, technological and cultural developments (Suparno, 2022b) .

The role of judges in legal discovery can be carried out through various methods of interpretation, such as grammatical, systematic, historical, teleological, and even futuristic interpretations. Teleological interpretation, for example, emphasises the importance of the purpose of the law in providing justice for society, not just the literal meaning of the article. On the other hand, legal constructions—such as *argumentum per analogiam* or *rechtsverwijning*—allow judges to fill legal gaps progressively. From this point of view, judges not only interpret the law but also help shape it (Rifai, 2010) .

The adaptive function of judicial discovery is also evident in modern cases involving human rights, information technology, the environment, or criminal corruption. Existing regulations often lag behind new issues. Judges are forced to provide new interpretations that are not explicitly regulated in the law. The jurisprudence resulting from these decisions then becomes a guideline in similar cases, while also serving as a catalyst for the creation of new, more relevant legal norms (Suparno, 2022a) .

A concrete example can be seen in complex criminal corruption cases involving new methods, such as electronic-based corruption or cross-border money laundering. When the law is not yet detailed enough, judges, through their legal discovery, can

interpret general principles of corruption eradication to prosecute perpetrators. This judicial discovery not only has a deterrent effect, but also sets a precedent so that subsequent judicial practices are not "directionless" (Prakosa Sejati, 2012c). It is at this point that the ability of judges to innovate contributes to the adaptability of the Indonesian legal system. However, judicial discovery does not mean giving judges unlimited freedom. Uncontrolled freedom has the potential to cause disparities in decisions and undermine legal certainty. Therefore, judges remain bound by the principle of legality, constitutional values, and the basic doctrines of positive law. Thus, the art of legal discovery lies in how judges are able to balance the courage to make breakthroughs with the prudence to maintain the consistency and legitimacy of the legal system (Prakosa Sejati, 2012b).

Legal discovery must also be understood as a reflection of the dynamics of responsive law. The concept of responsive law emphasises that the law should adapt to the aspirations and needs of society, not merely serve the text of regulations. Judges, as central actors in legal discovery, become a "bridge" between the static norms in the law and the ever-evolving social dynamics. Thus, the law does not lose its vitality but continues to evolve with society (Suparno, 2023c).

In the context of the national legal system, jurisprudence resulting from judicial discovery can serve as a catalyst for regulatory reform. Many revised laws are actually triggered by court decisions that spark public discourse. For example, rulings related to environmental rights, political rights, or constitutional rights of citizens often become the starting point for evaluating the formation of laws. Thus, through their legal discoveries, judges not only resolve disputes but also contribute to macro-level legal reform (Adhani, 2021).

Effective legal discovery also depends on the quality of judges as law enforcers. Ideally, judges should not only master the text of legislation, but also have social sensitivity, moral integrity, and high analytical skills. The personal qualities of judges determine whether the resulting legal discoveries truly bring about adaptive justice or instead create uncertainty. Therefore, the role of judicial education institutions, professional development, and ethical supervision is important so that legal discoveries can become a solid pillar in the legal system (Asshiddiqie, 2011). In addition to the quality of judges, the factor of information transparency also influences the role of legal discovery. With the digitisation of decisions, the wider community can assess the extent to which judges use logical and consistent legal reasoning in creating jurisprudence. If legal discovery only takes place behind closed doors, the public will not be able to assess its quality. However, with openness, jurisprudence can be tested, debated, and ultimately strengthen the legitimacy of the legal system in an adaptive manner (Jauhari, 2024a).

In international practice, legal discovery by judges has long been considered the heart of legal development. In the United Kingdom, the United States, and other

common law countries, judicial precedent is a key element of the legal system. Although Indonesia adheres to civil law, jurisprudence practice has proven that the role of judges in law formation is increasingly important, especially when legislation is inadequate. This comparison shows that the adaptability of Indonesian law actually has great potential to develop through the optimisation of legal discovery (Prakosa Sejati, 2012a) .

Legal discovery also has direct implications for public trust. A society that finds judges capable of producing decisions that are in line with social justice will have greater trust in the rule of law. Conversely, decisions that are rigid, inflexible, or inconsistent will alienate the public from legal institutions. Thus, the practice of judicial discovery by judges is not only a matter of judicial technique, but also concerns the legitimacy of the rule of law in the eyes of the people (Harini, 2025b) .

Philosophically, judicial discovery reflects the view that law is a constantly evolving social product. Law cannot be approached merely as a static text, but rather as a dynamic process that continues to emerge from the interaction between society, the state, and the courts. In this case, judges are not robots reading laws, but moral and intellectual agents who bring the law to life with substantive considerations of justice. Therefore, placing judicial discovery as a pillar of the adaptability of the legal system is a step in line with the ideals of progressive law (Harini, 2025a) .

Considering this strategic role, it is clear that judicial discovery by judges is an important pillar for the Indonesian legal system to remain adaptive. Through the interpretation and construction of law within the framework of jurisprudence, judges bridge regulatory gaps, maintain the relevance of law to social realities, and simultaneously encourage national legal reform. This role needs to be continuously strengthened, both through improving the quality of judges, the transparency of decisions, and a more explicit recognition of jurisprudence within the legal structure. In this way, Indonesia can have a legal system that is not only normatively orderly, but also dynamic and adaptive in facing the challenges of the times.

Digitisation of Decisions and Consistency Between Cases in Realising Transparency and Effectiveness

The digitisation of court decisions is a phenomenon of information technology transformation that has a significant impact on the judicial system in Indonesia. The transition from paper-based storage of decisions to an electronic system opens up great opportunities for information disclosure and public accessibility. With digitisation, court decisions can be widely accessed by the public, academics, legal practitioners, and other stakeholders without space and time limitations. Therefore, digitisation is not only a matter of administrative efficiency, but also a key instrument for achieving transparency in the legal system (Arif, 2024) .

Transparency in the context of the judiciary is key to building public trust, which has long been a major challenge in Indonesia. By displaying decisions openly and making

them easily accessible, digitisation provides an opportunity for the public to assess the quality of decisions, judicial processes, and the accountability of judges. In the long term, this encourages a more open and responsible judicial culture, thereby reducing perceptions of corruption, collusion, and nepotism that often plague judicial institutions. Digitalisation becomes a window for the public to view the reality of the judiciary more objectively and critically (Hasibuan, 2024a) .

Furthermore, the digitisation of court decisions also enhances the effectiveness of the legal system. An integrated decision information system allows judges to search for precedent references more quickly and accurately in deciding cases. This strengthens consistency between decisions, which has been a classic problem in the Indonesian legal system. Consistency is crucial to ensuring legal certainty, where the public and legal practitioners can predict the outcome of a case based on relevant and equivalent previous decisions (Nahrowi, 2024b) .

The issue of consistency between rulings has come under scrutiny because fundamental differences are often found between the rulings of one court and another in cases with similar facts and legal objects. This situation creates uncertainty, injustice, and confusion among law enforcement officials and the public. As a result, the credibility of the judiciary is eroded, and the public perceives the legal system as unable to provide equitable justice. Digitalisation is also a strategic solution to reduce this disparity by providing easy access to a database of precedent rulings (Rahayu, 2023b) .

The experience of the Indonesian Supreme Court with the Case Tracking Information System (SIPP) and electronic rulings (e-Court) demonstrates progress in judicial digitalisation. The system has recorded tens of thousands of decisions from various courts of first instance to the Supreme Court that are accessible to the public. The implementation of this digitisation has not only increased transparency but also created a more professional and standardised judicial ecosystem. This shows how technology can be utilised to make courts more effective and accountable (Rahayu, 2022b) .

Despite its many benefits, the digitisation of court decisions also faces various challenges. First, there are still technological disparities between courts across the country, especially in remote areas. Limited infrastructure and human resources are the main obstacles to the equitable implementation of the system. Second, not all judges and court officials have adequate digital capacity to manage electronic decisions (Nahrowi, 2024a) . This has an impact on the quality and consistency of the data available in the system. Third, data security and confidentiality are important considerations in the digitisation of decisions. Although open to the public, decisions must still maintain the privacy of the parties involved, especially in sensitive family or criminal cases. Therefore, a system design is needed that can accommodate openness and proportional protection of personal data so as not to create new ethical and legal problems (Suparno, 2023b) .

Consistency between rulings is an important aspect supported by digitalisation, but it is not the only factor. Consistency in the understanding and application of the law by judges also depends heavily on the training and quality of the judges themselves. In line with this, digitisation can facilitate continuous learning through access to comprehensive previous rulings. With continuous learning, judges are expected to develop a more consistent judicial mindset based on the same principles of justice (Sanjaya, 2020a). In addition, the digitisation of rulings can serve as a rich database for empirical legal research. Academics and practitioners can analyse legal decision trends, judges' argumentation patterns, and the evolution of jurisprudence more systematically. With digital data, evaluations of legal effectiveness and the identification of problem areas in the judicial system can be carried out more accurately. The results of this research can be valuable input for policymakers to carry out targeted legal reforms (Suparno, 2023a).

The principles of transparency and effectiveness promoted by the digitisation of court decisions are also relevant to the principles of a democratic state based on the rule of law. In this era of information openness, the public has the right to know the judicial process and outcomes as part of their human right to access to justice. Digitalisation realises this principle so that the judiciary is no longer a closed, elitist institution, but an open space that is responsive to the public. This increases the legitimacy of the law and makes the legal system more accountable (Rahayu, 2023a).

The implementation of digitisation not only allows for wider access but also speeds up the judicial administration process. The process of filing cases, managing documents, and reading verdicts can now be done electronically, which shortens the time needed to resolve cases. This efficiency strengthens the indicators of the legal system's effectiveness and provides better public services while reducing the possibility of administrative corruption (Rahayu, 2022a).

The benefits of digitising court rulings also necessitate the development of a reliable, sustainable, and user-oriented information technology system. The development of user-friendly, integrated, and secure software must be a priority for judicial institutions. Investment in technology infrastructure and human resource training is key to realising truly effective digitalisation of court decisions that can maintain transparency (Nahrowi, 2024d). Consistency between cases is not only a matter of judges' perceptions and practices, but also a challenge in the integration of court decision information systems. Fragmented data, non-standardised decision formats, and different legal categories between courts must be harmonised to improve comparability. Digitalisation provides an opportunity to carry out this standardisation and integration, but cross-institutional cooperation is needed to build a harmonious ecosystem (Hasibuan, 2024c).

Thus, the digitisation of decisions and efforts to maintain consistency between cases are two sides of the same coin in strengthening the transparency and

effectiveness of the legal system in Indonesia. Digitisation opens access, enhances accountability, and improves court administration, while consistency in rulings provides legal certainty, which is the foundation of justice. If implemented synergistically, these two aspects will establish jurisprudence as a strong pillar in Indonesia's modern and trusted legal system.

Conclusion

Jurisprudence in Indonesia plays an important role in building an adaptive legal system amid ongoing social complexity and dynamics. The discovery of law by judges serves as a strategic mechanism to fill legal gaps and adjust rules to the demands of substantive justice. With this role, jurisprudence not only reflects the living spirit of the law, but also serves as an important bridge between written norms and social reality, ensuring that the legal system remains relevant and responsive to the changing times.

The digitisation of court decisions is a crucial innovation that enhances the transparency and accessibility of legal information for the public. Through digitisation, court decisions can be accessed widely and in real time, which in turn promotes accountability in judicial practice and builds public trust in legal institutions. In addition, digitisation strengthens the effectiveness of the legal system by providing tools to improve consistency between decisions, which has been a source of uncertainty and injustice in the Indonesian judiciary.

Consistency between cases is key to creating legal certainty and the effectiveness of the legal system as a whole. The use of digitised decisions as an integrated and easily accessible database supports judges in creating more consistent decisions based on existing precedents. With effective synergy between judicial discovery, digitisation of rulings, and consistency between cases, Indonesia's legal system can be strengthened into an adaptive, transparent, and effective mechanism, in line with the ideals of a just and trustworthy state governed by the rule of law.

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