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IMPLEMENTATION OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN OPTIMIZING THE ROLE OF THE STATE ATTORNEY IN INDONESIA: A LEGAL PERSPECTIVE ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

The integration of information technology (IT) in Indonesia's law enforcement agencies marks a critical transition toward transparency, accountability, and efficiency. This paper examines how the Jaksa Pengacara Negara (State Attorney, hereafter JPN) utilizes digital innovation to strengthen its role in representing the state in civil and administrative matters. Through a normative juridical and conceptual approach, the study analyzes the legal framework, technological adoption, and institutional challenges affecting the digital transformation of the Attorney General's Office. Findings indicate that the adoption of systems such as SPPT-TI (Integrated Case and Crime Management System) and e-litigation has enhanced case management efficiency and coordination between agencies. However, legal inconsistencies, limited human resources, and uneven infrastructure remain major obstacles. Therefore, this research proposes harmonizing legal regulations, improving digital literacy among prosecutors, and enhancing institutional integration of IT as key measures toward realizing a transparent and technology-based prosecutorial institution.

Keywords: State Attorney, Information Technology, Legal Reform, Digital Justice, Attorney General's Office.

1. PENDAHULUAN

Technological advancement has revolutionized governance and public administration, including the legal sector.[1] The emergence of e-government policies in Indonesia emphasizes efficiency, transparency, and public accountability through digital transformation. Within this framework, the Attorney General's Office (Kejaksaan Republik Indonesia)—particularly through its civil and administrative division—plays a strategic role in adapting law enforcement functions to meet modern governance demands.

The Jaksa Pengacara Negara (State Attorney or JPN) serves as the legal representative of the state in civil and administrative disputes, provides legal opinions, and safeguards public assets.[2] This role is formally established under Law No. 11 of 2021, which affirms that prosecutors represent the state in civil and administrative legal matters. Through this authority, JPN functions not merely as a litigator but as a guardian of the state's legal interests in non-criminal contexts.

However, conventional bureaucratic practices and manual data management often hinder JPN's effectiveness.[3] The complexity of administrative procedures, limited coordination between institutions, and slow document processing have reduced efficiency and accountability. To address these issues, the Attorney General's Office introduced technological systems such as SPPT-TI (Integrated Case and Crime Management Information System) and e-office applications designed to digitalize case documentation and correspondence.[4]

Despite these advancements, digital adoption among regional offices remains uneven due to disparities in infrastructure and human resources. Legal uncertainty regarding the evidentiary status of digital documents in court proceedings further complicates implementation. Therefore, this research analyzes how IT contributes to optimizing JPN's role, identifies institutional challenges, and proposes strategies for strengthening digital transformation in law enforcement.

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[1] Republik Indonesia, *Peraturan Presiden Nomor 95 Tahun 2018 tentang Sistem Pemerintahan Berbasis Elektronik (SPBE)*, Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2018 Nomor 188.

[2] Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 11 Tahun 2021 tentang Perubahan atas Undang-Undang Nomor 16 Tahun 2004 tentang Kejaksaan Republik Indonesia, Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2021 Nomor 293.

[3] Komisi Kejaksaan Republik Indonesia, *Laporan Kinerja 2023*, p. 22.

[4] Kejaksaan Agung Republik Indonesia, *Pedoman SPPT-TI*, Jakarta: Kejaksaan Agung RI, 2022.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs a normative juridical approach combined with a conceptual framework, which is widely used in legal research to analyze written norms, doctrines, and legal principles.[5] The normative juridical method focuses on the interpretation of statutory provisions and institutional regulations governing the functions of the Jaksa Pengacara Negara (JPN) and their relation to technological reform in Indonesia's justice system.

The conceptual approach assists in explaining how information technology aligns with legal principles such as efficiency, transparency, and accountability.[6] It also enables researchers to identify normative gaps in the implementation of digital systems within the Attorney General's Office.

Primary legal materials used include Law No. 11 of 2021 on the Attorney General's Office, Attorney General Regulation No. 7 of 2021, and Presidential Regulation No. 95 of 2018 on SPBE, all of which serve as the juridical foundation for technological transformation in legal practice.[7] Secondary sources such as books, academic journals, and official reports from the Attorney General's Office and the Supreme Court were analyzed qualitatively to correlate legal norms with real institutional practices.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Digital Transformation in Law Enforcement

The integration of information technology (IT) into Indonesia's legal system represents a milestone in the evolution of public service.[8] The Attorney General's Office has initiated various digital platforms, such as SPPT-TI (Integrated Case and Crime Management System), which enables electronic monitoring of criminal and civil cases, document storage, and performance evaluation across regional offices. This innovation aims to reduce procedural delays, enhance supervision, and strengthen data transparency.

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[5] Peter Mahmud Marzuki, *Metode Penelitian Hukum* (Jakarta: Kencana, 2022), p. 35.

[6] B. L. Tanya, *Teori Hukum* (Yogyakarta: Genta Publishing, 2019), p. 77.

[7] Kejaksaan Agung Republik Indonesia, *Peraturan Jaksa Agung Nomor 7 Tahun 2021 tentang Pedoman Pelaksanaan Penegakan Hukum, Bantuan Hukum, dan Pertimbangan Hukum*, Jakarta: Kejaksaan RI, 2021.

[8] Republik Indonesia, *Peraturan Presiden Nomor 95 Tahun 2018 tentang Sistem Pemerintahan Berbasis Elektronik (SPBE)*, Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2018 Nomor 188.

Within the scope of Jaksa Pengacara Negara (JPN), digitalization supports case handling in civil and administrative affairs through systems like e-litigation and e-office. These mechanisms allow prosecutors to manage correspondence, legal opinions, and lawsuit documentation electronically, minimizing manual paperwork.[9] Such transformation not only increases efficiency but also aligns with the global principle of digital justice — a system where accessibility and transparency are integral to the rule of law.

However, the uneven implementation of these digital systems reveals infrastructural and human resource disparities between central and regional prosecutor offices.[10] In rural or resource-limited regions, unstable internet connectivity and limited technical training often hinder the use of digital tools. As a result, technological innovation has not yet produced uniform institutional outcomes, highlighting the need for stronger coordination and capacity building.

B. Legal Basis for IT Implementation in JPN

The authority of the Jaksa Pengacara Negara (JPN) to employ technology in performing legal duties is explicitly grounded in Law No. 11 of 2021 concerning the Attorney General's Office.[11] This law reaffirms that prosecutors may represent the state in civil and administrative cases and undertake other legal actions to safeguard public interests. The modernization of these duties through IT aligns with Indonesia's broader agenda for bureaucratic and judicial reform.

Further, Attorney General Regulation No. 7 of 2021 outlines the operational standards for implementing law enforcement, legal assistance, and legal consideration, emphasizing the integration of information technology in daily prosecutorial tasks.[12] The regulation serves as both a normative and technical guideline for JPN to manage digital evidence, correspondence, and coordination with state institutions.

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[9] Mahkamah Agung Republik Indonesia, *Peraturan MA Nomor 1 Tahun 2019 tentang Administrasi Perkara dan Persidangan di Pengadilan Secara Elektronik*, Jakarta: MA RI, 2019.

[10] Komisi Kejaksaan Republik Indonesia, *Laporan Kinerja 2023*, Jakarta: Komjak RI, 2023, p. 23.

[11] Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 11 Tahun 2021 tentang Perubahan atas Undang-Undang Nomor 16 Tahun 2004 tentang Kejaksaan Republik Indonesia, Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2021 Nomor 293.

[12] Kejaksaan Agung Republik Indonesia, *Peraturan Jaksa Agung Nomor 7 Tahun 2021*, Jakarta: Kejaksaan RI, 2021.

Additionally, Supreme Court Regulation No. 1 of 2019 provides the procedural foundation for e-litigation, enabling JPN to file claims, submit evidence, and receive verdicts electronically.[13] However, legal ambiguities persist regarding the authenticity and storage of digital evidence, as current procedural laws do not comprehensively regulate the admissibility and retention of electronic records. Strengthening this aspect is essential for ensuring legal certainty in IT-based law enforcement.

C. Institutional and Practical Challenges

Despite significant regulatory and structural progress, the implementation of information technology within the Attorney General's Office still faces major institutional challenges. The first issue concerns human resource capacity. Not all prosecutors possess adequate digital literacy to operate advanced systems such as SPPT-TI and e-office. Limited training opportunities and uneven access to professional development create a technological gap between central and regional units.[14]

The second challenge lies in infrastructure inequality. While major offices in Jakarta and provincial capitals benefit from strong internet connectivity and technical support, smaller prosecutor offices often experience unstable networks, insufficient server capacity, and outdated hardware. These disparities hinder data synchronization and the consistency of IT-based case management.

A third and equally critical issue involves bureaucratic culture and institutional inertia. Traditional hierarchies, resistance to innovation, and rigid administrative habits often slow digital adaptation.[15] Some senior officers still prefer manual documentation and physical verification due to concerns about the validity and confidentiality of digital records.

Lastly, data protection and cybersecurity remain pressing concerns.[16] Given that JPN handles sensitive state documents and legal evidence, weak security protocols could expose critical information to breaches or manipulation.

[13] Mahkamah Agung Republik Indonesia, *Peraturan MA Nomor 1 Tahun 2019 tentang e-Court*, Jakarta: MA RI, 2019.

[14] Komisi Kejaksaan Republik Indonesia, *Laporan Evaluasi Kompetensi Digital Jaksa 2023*, Jakarta: Komjak RI, 2023, p. 5.

[15] Freeman, M. D. A., *Lloyd's Introduction to Jurisprudence* (9th ed.) (London: Sweet & Maxwell, 2020), p. 99.

[16] Andi Hamzah, *Etika Profesi Hakim* (Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2020), p. 41.

Therefore, ensuring robust data encryption, user authentication, and secure cloud storage is essential for maintaining trust and accountability in digital operations.

D. Strategic Efforts and Recommendations

To overcome these challenges, a set of strategic measures must be implemented systematically. The first is strengthening the legal framework. The Attorney General's Office should issue a specific internal regulation on digital procedures in legal representation, including guidelines for electronic document authentication, data storage, and cybersecurity standards.[17]

Second, capacity building and professional development are crucial.[18] Continuous digital training programs for prosecutors must be institutionalized through partnerships with universities and legal-technology experts. This initiative will ensure uniform IT competency across all regional offices and create a sustainable digital culture.

Third, infrastructure and system integration should be prioritized. Integration between SPPT-TI, SIPP (Case Tracking Information System), and other national databases would eliminate redundancy, enhance accuracy, and improve inter-agency coordination.

Lastly, ethical and security governance must be reinforced to uphold confidentiality and integrity.[19] Establishing strict digital ethics policies and continuous monitoring mechanisms can prevent data misuse and ensure compliance with both national cybersecurity standards and professional ethics.

Through these strategic actions, digital transformation within the Attorney General's Office can evolve beyond administrative modernization to embody a genuine reform in justice delivery—anchored in transparency, efficiency, and accountability.[20]

[17] Kejaksaan Agung Republik Indonesia, *Pedoman Penerapan Teknologi Informasi dalam Pelayanan Hukum*, Jakarta: Kejaksaan RI, 2023.

[18] Lubis & Suhartini, *Strengthening Ethical Values in the Indonesian Legal Profession*, *Jurnal Etika dan Profesi Hukum*, 5(1), 2022, p. 3.

[19] Komisi Yudisial Republik Indonesia, *Sistem Pengaduan Etik Terpadu*, Jakarta: KY RI, 2024.

[20] John Rawls, *A Theory of Justice* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1999), p. 56.

4. CONCLUSION

The implementation of information technology within the Attorney General's Office marks a pivotal phase in Indonesia's legal modernization. Digital transformation has redefined how the Jaksa Pengacara Negara (JPN) executes its duties in civil and administrative matters, promoting efficiency, transparency, and accountability in public legal services.

The optimization of IT in JPN's role is not merely a matter of technological provision but also institutional adaptation. The sustainability of digital reform depends on several key aspects:

1) The alignment of legal frameworks to recognize digital documents and electronic procedures as legally binding;
2) The readiness of human resources in mastering it-based systems; and
3) The integration of digital ethics and cybersecurity to safeguard the confidentiality of state data.

To achieve the ideal state of digital prosecution, continuous collaboration among the Attorney General's Office, the Supreme Court, and other state institutions is necessary. Furthermore, normative refinement—through specific legal instruments regulating electronic legal processes—must accompany every technological advancement. Only through such integration of law, technology, and ethics can Indonesia's prosecutorial system fulfill the promise of digital justice.

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