

Application Design for Registration of Civil Appeals with Intuitive District Courts

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Abstract— In designing user interface that are intuitive or easy to understand, users have their own challenges where they must continue to develop so that users can easily use existing applications. There are many user interface designs that are less intuitive not only on the display design, but also on the text and the colors used. This paper aims to create an intuitive user interface design by interviewing potential users from the place where the application will be implemented. The method used is intuitive by means of a literature study approach, and interviews. The results of this research are user interface design and system flow design. With an intuitive display, it makes easier for users to use the application.

Keywords— *civil law; appellate law; web application; mobile application; intuitive*

1 INTRODUCTION

The development of today's technology is widely used to support most of human life. The current most useful technologies for humans are laptops, smartphones, the internet, etc [1][2]. Almost all technology developed by the scientist was used by society and was huge positively affecting life especially in the government and private office [3][4]. In 2019, when COVID-19 pandemic creates physical distancing or prohibits people to gather to decrease the spread of the virus. It caused several jobs on the government office increasingly important, for example registering an appeal for a civil case about COVID-19.

To keep the work running, many government offices changed the behavior that previously makes people come directly to the office to register. Now there is no need to come directly to the office because they can do online registration. This paper was focus on the registration of the appeal for Civil cases at the District Court and at The District Court under the Supreme[5][6]. The Supreme itself already has an application for the registration but it is only intended for advocates so that the people must register it through advocates. In public research, you can register a civil appeal without having to go through an advocate, the advocate will only help to complete the files needed by the user.

In this paper, the authors provide a running system flow and an intuitive user interface design, so that users can easily and quickly understand. And to design this intuitive user interface, the author gets the assist from the employees of the Tanjungpandan District Court [7][8]. This application will be built only for mobile devices because it requires to notify the user of the upcoming trial date.

1.1 Private Law

Civil law that applies in Indonesia is Dutch civil law which initially focused on the Dutch-language civil law or by another name *Burgerlijk Wetboek* (B.W). BW was formed for legal regulations that were intended for Indonesian citizens not for European, Chinese, or Foreign Eastern countries citizens such as Chinese, Indian, and Arabic countries [9][10]. In 1945, the first time Indonesia declared its independence to the world, several civil laws that have been established by BW have been regulated separately by statutory regulations that consist of land, mortgage, fiduciary, and others[4][11]. This is happening because of the second article of transitional rules of the 1945 constitution stated: "that all state agencies and existing regulations were still in effect, before new regulations were issued"[9].

Civil law has another name, which is private law. Private law is a law that only regulates the relationship between the diversity of the state or society itself, such as maturity, marriage, divorce, immortality, inheritance, property, business activities, and actions of nature. Civil or private, not public, is different from criminal law or public law which regulates matters related to the state and public interests such as politics, elections, crime, and others[6][12][13][14]. As for the

systematics of civil law in Indonesia, there are two opinions, that are:

1. The enforcement of laws [5].
 - Regarding people in which it is regulated about one's own law and family law.
 - Contains objects in which the material law and inheritance law are regulated.
 - Contains an agreement in which the reciprocal rights and obligations of certain people or parties are regulated.
 - Contains evidence which includes the means of proof and legal consequences arising from the existence and the time limit for prosecution.
2. Law science or doctrine[5]
 - The law about a person or persons.
 - Family laws such as marriage, property law between husband and wife, parents and children, representation and curated.
 - The law of wealth which regulates relations with the law that can be valued in money.
 - The law of inheritance which regulates the property or property of a person if that person dies.

1.2 Law of Appeal

The legal remedy is a right given by law to a person or legal entity to oppose a judge's decision. Legal remedies are usually used by the party who loses in the legal process and does not accept the verdict from the judge that has been decided by the District Court. Legal remedies have several levels, namely ordinary remedies and extraordinary remedies [15][4].

This paper will only discuss common legal remedies because according to the title, the discussion was about the law of appeal, which is one of the common legal remedies. Usual legal remedies consist of two, which are criminal and civil legal remedies. The two legal remedies are different. The different is business criminal proceedings for each individual or legal entity who feels their right to the interests of justice and protection from legal certainty that has been impaired in the manner stipulated in law which contains criminal law accompanied by threats[5][6][13]. Civil legal action is a law that provides a person to oppose a judge's decision. The contents of the verdict indicate a civil incident that has been described in the previous sub-chapter of civil law that regulates daily relations between people.

Criminal and civil legal remedies both have ordinary remedies and extraordinary remedies, where ordinary legal remedies include resistance or *verzet*, appeal, and cassation. Although the two legal remedies cover these three things but have a big difference between legal remedies, criminal appeal, and civil appeal remedies[11][16].



1. Criminal law efforts [11]

- The appeal, requesting that the case which has been decided by the court at the first level to be re-examined by the court which is higher or comparable, because it is not satisfied with the decision of the court of the first instance.
- Cassation, cancellation, or invalid statement by the Supreme Court regarding the judge's decision, because it violates or is not in accordance with the law.
- Verzet is usually asked by one or both parties involved in the case or case in the district court decision decided by verzet.

2. Civil legal remedies such as appeals and cassations have generally postponed the implementation of decisions, except when the verdict was passed with provisions. Based on article 180 paragraph (1) of the HIR stated "A district court may order the decision to be carried out beforehand, even though the decision is denied or appealed. A valid letter is a written letter which according to the applicable regulations for that matter has the strength of evidence, or if there is a previous sentence with a verdict which has obtained definite power, same as if the provisional charges are granted"[11][14].

The procedures for registering civil and criminal appeals can be seen in Figures 1 and 2. On a criminal appeal, there is a defendant who must know whether he is in custody or not while on a civil appeal it does not have these requirements. We take this study because lawyers who owned civil appeals are not always in the court area. In contrast to criminal appeals which have lawyers who are always in the area. It is the reason to be able to register online for filing civil appeals.

The flow of an appeal request for a civil case in Figure 1, if done offline or in person, it will take a long time in the process of examining the appellant's file and sending the appellant's file to the high court to get a new number the applicant can make payments for appeal registration[5].

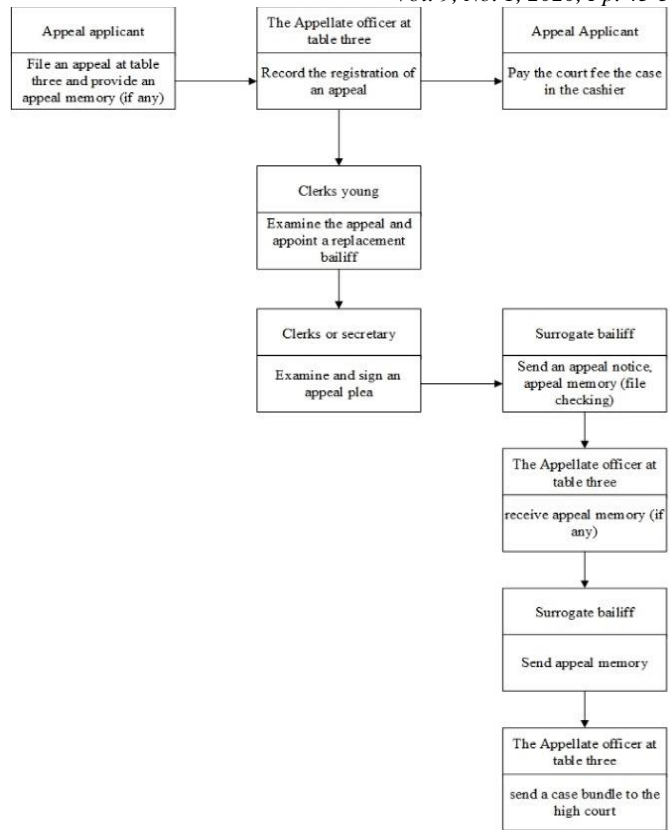


Figure 1. the flow of registration appeal of civil cases

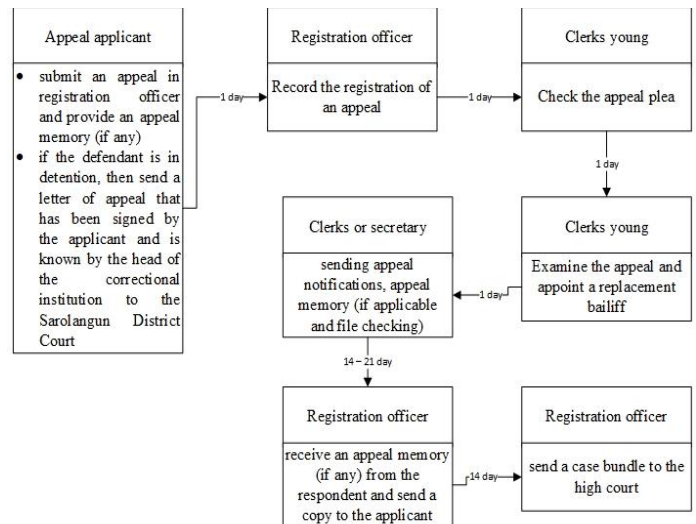


Figure 2. the flow of appeal for criminal cases

2 METHOD

In this study, we used a research approach in the form of a literature study from several kinds of literature such as journals, the District Court web page which concern with Civil Law to avoid mistakes in making the Civil Appeal process flow.



Another approach that will be done is to interview potential users of the design. what has been made will be a suggestion in the future about what can be improved.

Some of the references used to come from several other studies related to the flow of how to register Civil Appeal Law or how to process the Civil Appeal Law. This is to strengthen or deepen this research, especially with regard to references to the registration of the Civil Appeal Law in the District Court and to achieve the objectives in creating a system flow and user interface design for the Civil Appeal application.

3 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of the interviews conducted at the District Court, such as how the flow for registering an existing Civil appeal will later be adjusted to the existing literature study, and the fees that must be paid to conduct a Civil Appeal. For the total to be paid there are several things that will be calculated such as the sum summoned as defendants, districts, and sub-districts, for more details can be seen below:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{the number of defendants} \times \text{price per defendant} = \\ & \text{district of each defendant} + \text{price per district} = \\ & \text{sub - district of each defendant} + \text{price per sub - district} = \end{aligned}$$

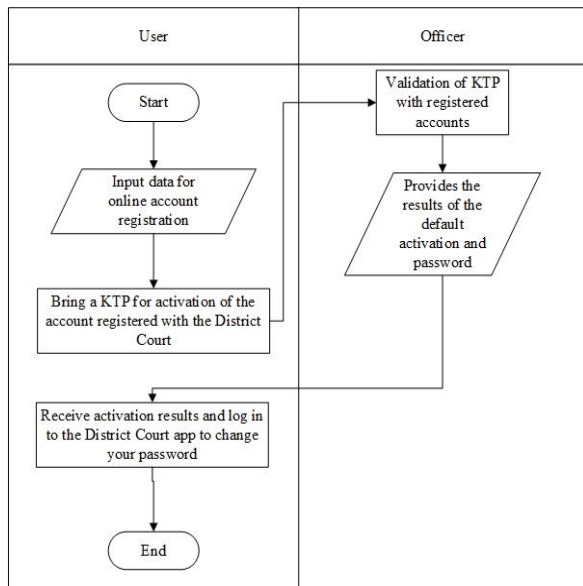


Figure 3. District Court account registration

In Figure 3 will explain how the account registration system flow works in the application. First, the user must have an account to log into the application, where the user must enter his name, identity card number, etc. and if everything is complete, the user can immediately come to the District Court office in their area to ask for validating that the user wants to do Civil appeal by submitting the Identity Card to the officer. The officer

will provide the user with an email and password to log into the Civil Appeal application. When the user first logs in he will be asked to change the password for the security of the user account. The second is the flow of the system for how to register a Civil appeal, it can be seen in Figure 4 that it will be described below:

1. The applicant goes to the District Court application.
2. The applicant chooses the civil appeal registration menu.
3. The applicant fills in the data on the form provided, and uploads the appeal memory, if there is no appeal memory, it can be replaced with a statement from the lawyer.
4. If the data is complete then proceed to the next stage, and if it is incomplete then you must complete the data.
5. If the data is complete, the applicant will be directed to the details page that must be paid to register a civil appeal.
6. If you don't pay within 1x24 hours, the applicant's data will be deleted from the system, and if the applicant pays, the officer will immediately process it during working hours.
7. If the payment is successful the applicant will get a registration number from the clerk or queue number.
8. The officer will send the applicant's data to the district court to be given a number by the High Court.
9. If you have received a number, the applicant will get a notification from the District Court officer that it has been processed by the High Court.
10. At this stage, the applicant only has to wait for a summons from the District Court to carry out a hearing on the day that has been determined by the District Court.

The third part is the user interface design in the Civil Appeal application which is divided into several parts. In Figure 5 can be seen that the first part consists of a login form and a registration form. Figure 5.a is a view of the login, the user can log in if they have registered an account through Figure 5.b which consists of email, password, name, address, date of birth, cellphone number, and most importantly a photo of an identity card to validate whether the person registering is the same person or someone who is similar. This is done to prevent unauthorized users from using the application.

The next third part consists of the menus of the application, which has three main menus, namely, the home menu, case, and account, which can be seen in Figure 6. Figure 6.a is the main menu, namely, the home menu has several sub-menus, which are lawsuit, simple lawsuit, and plea. The user can have some of these three sub-menus depending on the case that has been appealed by the user. Figure 6.b is a case menu where an appeal case that has been registered will be displayed on the menu, and all information about the case can be seen on the menu, such as



whether the case is still ongoing or has been resolved or the civil appeal process filed by the user has arrived, and which process is carried out by the District Court can be seen in the case menu.

Whereas in Figure 6.c is the account menu which contains data from users after being registered.

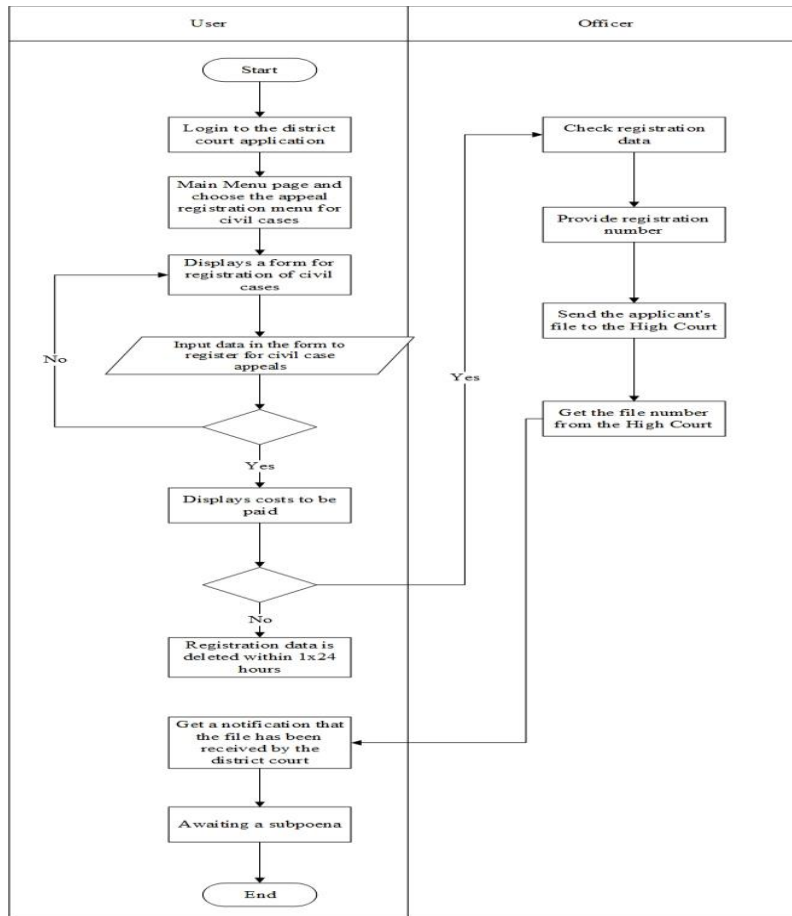


Figure 4. registration of civil appeals

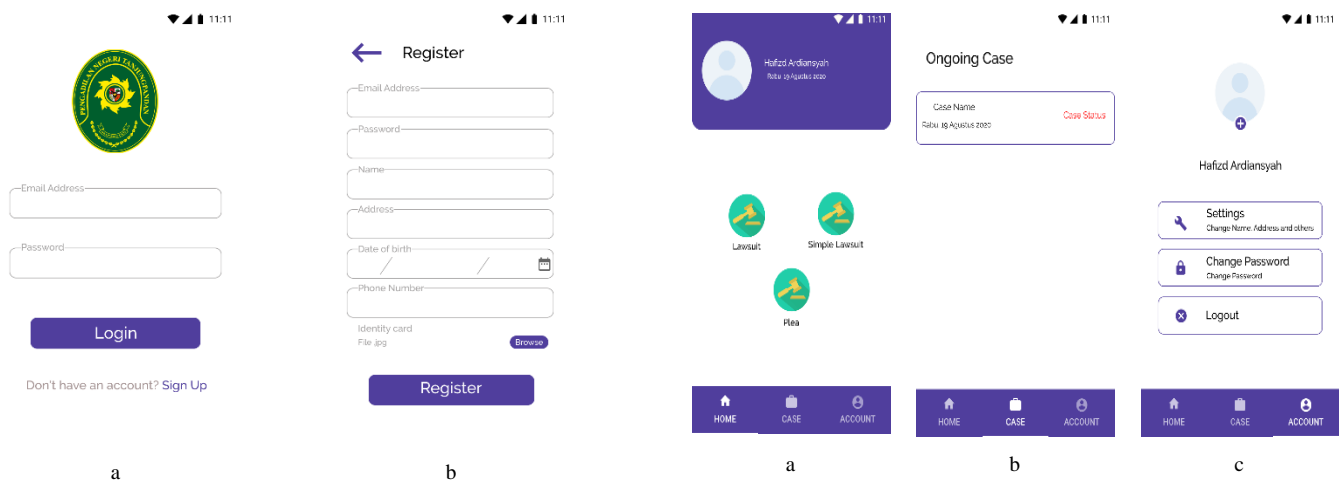


Figure 5. form login and register

Figure 6. main menu form



The last of the third part is a form for registering civil appeal law in district courts. In Figure 7.a the user must fill in the name, case number, and memory of appeal documents or power of attorney from a lawyer, the user can upload one of these letters. Figure 7.b is where the user or user calls the number of witnesses to be summoned during the trial. After the user fills in the

number of witnesses to be called, the user must fill in the names and full addresses of the witnesses to be summoned at the time of the trial according to figure 7.c. Figure 7.d is where a user has to pay to make a civil appeal, where the number of witnesses summoned, the district and sub-district affect the total to be paid.

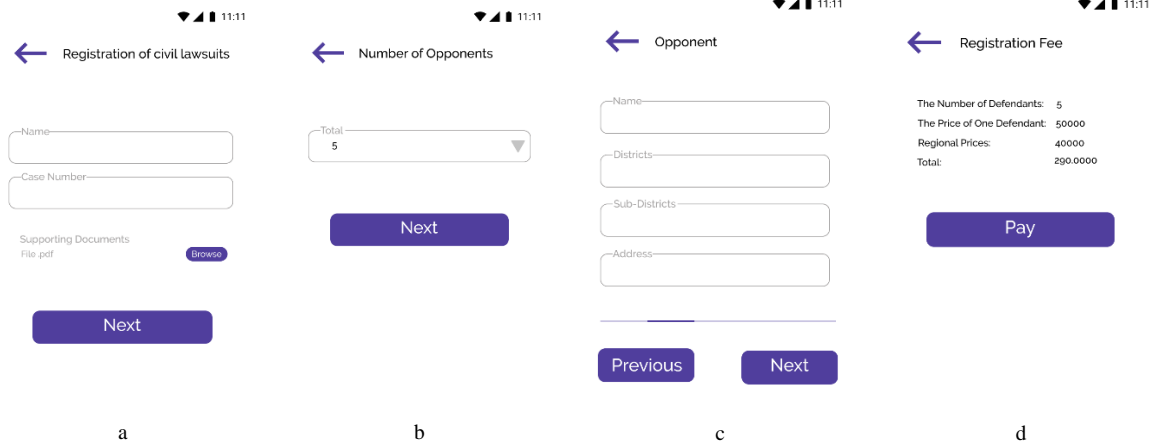


Figure 7. Civil Appeal registration form

The results of discussions and interviews conducted using this design have shortcomings where the user must fill in the witnesses to be summoned because basically, a Civil Appeal is carried out if the person conducting the Civil Appeal does not accept what the District Court has decided. If the District Court has data from previous Civil cases, the user who registers the Civil Appeal does not need to enter the existing witnesses, the user only needs to enter the witnesses. the addition that wants to be summoned during the Civil Appeal hearing. Of course, from the witnesses in the previous case, the user can choose which witnesses are needed to be summoned during the trial at the District Court.

4 CONCLUSION

With this system, the community does not have to bother coming to court to register a Civil appeal and ask when the trial will be held. Because through this system all information will be conveyed. And to prevent notifications from appearing, the author suggests using an SMS gateway, or WA gateway because it will immediately provide faster information.

The flow of the system and the user interface design that has been made are far from perfect. The suggestion for further research is that the Court has a data bank of existing cases and the defendant is concerned with the case, where the user does not need to bother inputting the existing defendant. The user only needs to add if there are defendants who are missing if not in the case.

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