

ABSTRAK

Kemajuan teknologi telah membawa perubahan besar dalam sistem peradilan, termasuk di Pengadilan Agama Sumenep, yang mulai menerapkan layanan e-court dalam penyelesaian sengketa ekonomi syariah. Inovasi ini bertujuan untuk meningkatkan efektivitas dan keterjangkauan layanan peradilan bagi masyarakat, memungkinkan proses hukum dilakukan secara daring tanpa kehadiran fisik di pengadilan. Namun, implementasi sistem ini masih menghadapi beberapa kendala, seperti rendahnya tingkat literasi digital di kalangan masyarakat serta keterbatasan infrastruktur teknologi yang dapat menghambat optimalisasi layanan tersebut.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode deskriptif-analitis. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui observasi langsung, wawancara dengan pihak terkait seperti hakim dan panitera, serta analisis dokumen yang relevan. Pendekatan ini memberikan wawasan lebih mendalam mengenai implementasi layanan e-court dalam sengketa ekonomi syariah serta sejauh mana prinsip *maqāṣid syarī'ah* dapat diterapkan dalam sistem tersebut.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penerapan e-court memberikan manfaat berupa kemudahan dalam administrasi perkara, pengurangan biaya litigasi, serta percepatan proses peradilan. Dari perspektif *maqāṣid syarī'ah*, sistem ini selaras dengan prinsip perlindungan jiwa (*hifzh al-nafs*) dan perlindungan harta (*hifzh al-mal*), karena mampu mengurangi risiko perjalanan ke pengadilan dan menekan biaya proses hukum. Namun, diperlukan upaya lebih lanjut dalam meningkatkan pemahaman masyarakat terhadap teknologi serta optimalisasi sistem agar lebih inklusif dan efektif dalam memperluas akses keadilan bagi semua lapisan masyarakat.

Kata Kunci: *E-court*, Sengketa Ekonomi Syariah, *Maqāṣid Syari'ah*

ABSTRACT

Technological advances have brought major changes to the justice system, including the Sumenep Religious Court, which has begun implementing e-court services in resolving sharia economic disputes. This innovation aims to increase the effectiveness and affordability of justice services for the community, enabling legal processes to be carried out online without physical presence in court. However, the implementation of this system still faces several obstacles, such as the low level of digital literacy among the public and limited technological infrastructure which can hinder the optimization of these services.

This research uses a qualitative approach with descriptive-analytical methods. Data collection was carried out through direct observation, interviews with related parties such as judges and clerks, as well as analysis of relevant documents. This approach provides deeper insight into the implementation of e-court services in sharia economic disputes and the extent to which maqāṣid sharia principles can be applied in this system.

The research results show that implementing e-court provides benefits in the form of ease in case administration, reduced litigation costs, and acceleration of the judicial process. From the perspective of maqāṣid syarī'ah, this system is in line with the principles of life protection (hifzh al-nafs) and property protection (hifzh al-mal), because it is able to reduce the risk of going to court and reduce the costs of legal proceedings. However, further efforts are needed to increase public understanding of technology and optimize the system so that it is more inclusive and effective in expanding access to justice for all levels of society.

Keywords: E-court, Sharia Economic Disputes, Maqāṣid Syari'ah