



The Role of the Administrative Court in Protecting Citizens' Rights from Harmful Administrative Actions

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Abstract: The State Administrative Court (PTUN) plays a vital role in ensuring legal certainty for citizens involved in administrative disputes. This article explores its function within Indonesia's legal framework and how PTUN ensures that government administrative actions comply with applicable laws. The study uses a normative legal research method with a literature review approach. The findings reveal that PTUN serves as a mechanism to oversee administrative decisions and actions that could negatively impact citizens. Through transparent and accountable legal processes, PTUN guarantees that government decisions are made in accordance with the law, are not arbitrary, and protect the rights of individuals and legal entities. PTUN also contributes to fostering a fairer, more transparent, and accountable government by upholding the principles of the rule of law and good governance. With PTUN in place, the public has a clear legal avenue to challenge harmful administrative decisions, thus reinforcing legal certainty and social justice in governance.

Keywords: State Administrative Court; Legal Certainty; Government Administration.

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1. Introduction

The Republic of Indonesia is a country governed by the rule of law, continuously adapting in tandem with societal developments and the changing demands of the times.¹ This nation is committed to realizing a state and government system that is prosperous, stable, peaceful, and orderly for the welfare of all its citizens. In order to guarantee equal legal protection for every citizen without discrimination, the principles of justice and equality are established as the fundamental basis for governance and law enforcement. As a dynamic rule-of-law state, Indonesia persistently strengthens the supremacy of law by prioritizing democracy, human rights, and social justice, which are actualized through the formulation of regulations that are responsive to societal progress and the implementation of transparent and integrity-based law enforcement.²

Based on the 1945 Constitution, which serves as the highest legal foundation, every action taken by the government or state institutions must be grounded in the applicable law. This principle emphasizes that every policy and decision made by state officials must have a clear legal basis, thereby ensuring that no arbitrary actions occur that could harm the public.³ Consequently, as a country of law, Indonesia requires legal certainty for every action, whether regulated by written or unwritten law. In this context, the role of an independent judiciary is critical as the guardian of justice and truth within the national legal system. The importance of the judiciary becomes even more evident in the context of state administration, where every aspect of state life is regulated. Although the administrative actions taken by state apparatuses aim for efficiency and the advancement of public service, they sometimes give rise to disputes when they do not align with the principles of justice.⁴ It is here that the role of the State Administrative Court (PTUN) becomes vital, serving as an

¹ Viorizza Suciani Putri, Ahmad Ahmad, and Mohamad Hidayat Muhtar, "Antara Otoritas Dan Otonomi: Pertautan Hak Asasi Manusia Dalam Praktik Eksaekusi Putusan PTUN: Perlindungan HAM Dalam Eksekusi Upaya Paksa Terhadap Putusan Peradilan Tata Usaha Negara," *Jurnal Konstitusi* 21, no. 3 (2024): 392–412; Ahmad, Fence M. Wantu, and Novendri M. Nggilu, *Hukum Konstitusi (Menyongsong Fajar Perubahan Konstitusi Indonesia Melalui Pelibatan Mahkamah Konstitusi)* (Yogyakarta: UII Press, 2020); Ahmad Ahmad and Novendri M. Nggilu, *Constitutional Dialogue : Memperkuat Intraksi Menekan Dominasi (Konvergensi Terhadap Pengujian Norma Di Mahkamah Konstitusi)* (Yogyakarta: UII Press, 2023); Usman Rasyid et al., "Reformulation of the Authority of Judicial Commission: Safeguarding the Future of Indonesian Judicial Power," *Jambura Law Review* 5, no. 2 (July 31, 2023): 386–413, <https://doi.org/10.33756/jlr.v5i2.24239>; Bintang Muhammad Hendri and Ahmad Ahmad, "Studying the Steps of the General Election Commission in Responding to the Recommendations of the Election Supervisory Body," *Estudiante Law Journal* 5, no. 2 (June 18, 2023): 393–406, <https://doi.org/10.33756/eslaj.v5i2.18726>; Novendri M. Nggilu and Ahmad Ahmad, "Optimalisasi Jaringan Dokumentasi Dan Informasi Hukum (JDIH) Dalam Pembentukan Produk Hukum Desa Tabongo Timur," *DAS SEIN: Jurnal Pengabdian Hukum Dan Humaniora* 3, no. 1 (January 31, 2023): 49–66, <https://doi.org/10.33756/jds.v0i0.15535>.

² Irfan Ardiansyah and Rustam Rustam, "Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara Sebagai Media Dalam Mewujudkan Pemerintahan Yang Baik," *Ensiklopedia of Journal* 5, no. 4 (2023): 661–66.

³ M. Tasbir Rais Rais, "Negara Hukum Indonesia: Gagasan Dan Penerapannya," *Jurnal Hukum Unsulbar* 5, no. 2 (2022): 11–31.

⁴ Arif Wibowo, "Perihal Putusan Dan Upaya Hukum Di Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara: Putusan, Upaya Hukum, Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara," *Jurnal Penelitian Multidisiplin* 2, no. 1 (2023): 113–18.

institution tasked with overseeing and adjudicating administrative disputes in order to provide legal protection for the public against detrimental actions.⁵

In the era of bureaucratic modernization and digital transformation, the use of electronic government systems (e-government) has experienced significant growth. Data from the Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform indicates that the use of electronic systems in administrative processes has grown by 15% per year over the past five years. While this innovation brings ease and speed to public service delivery, it also introduces a number of challenges, particularly concerning administrative errors and violations of citizens' rights that may occur due to the lack of effective control mechanisms.⁶ The primary issue underlying this discussion is the gap between the objective of bureaucratic reform to enhance service efficiency and the need to protect citizens' rights. Administrative actions taken without transparent and accountable evaluation have the potential to create legal uncertainty and erode public trust in the government system. The differing interpretations between administrative officials and judicial bodies in applying the principles of justice further exacerbate this situation, resulting in disputes between citizens and state officials that ultimately must be resolved through legal mechanisms.⁷

As a nation governed by the rule of law, Indonesia emphasizes the importance of legal certainty as a fundamental prerequisite for safeguarding individual rights. This concept of legal certainty is the foundation for ensuring that every government decision is legally valid and free from arbitrariness. Within this context, the State Administrative Court (PTUN) plays a central role as an institution that monitors administrative actions and provides a legal forum for citizens to challenge decisions by state officials that are deemed harmful to their rights. The PTUN functions as an effective supervisory mechanism to ensure that every administrative action remains within the confines of applicable law and that the principle of justice is upheld.

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The position of the PTUN within Indonesia's legal system is also in line with the principle of checks and balances, which is one of the main pillars of a democratic state.

⁵ I. Komang Kawi Arta and I. Gede Arya WiraSena, "Kepastian Hukum Ketentuan Upaya Administratif Pasca Di Keluarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 30 Tahun 2014 Tentang Administrasi Pemerintahan," *Kertha Widya* 9, no. 2 (2022): 97-110.

⁶ I. Made Sugita, "Kedudukan Peradilan Tata Usaha Negara (PTUN) Sebagai Lembaga Peradilan Khusus Di Indonesia Dengan Konsekuensinya," *VYAVAHARA DUTA* 19, no. 1 (2024): 32-42.

⁷ Hidayat Pratama Putra, "Challenges In The Examination Of Government Administrative Action Cases In Administrative Court," *Jurnal Hukum Peratun* 5, no. 1 (2022): 75-94.

⁸ Putri, Ahmad, and Muhtar, "Antara Otoritas Dan Otonomi."

As mandated by Article 24, Paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution, judicial power is an independent authority responsible for adjudicating and enforcing law and justice. Thus, the PTUN not only acts as a check on executive power but also ensures that every administrative action can be legally accounted for. Empirical studies have demonstrated that the intervention of the PTUN in resolving administrative disputes has a positive impact on the enforcement of justice, with the success rate of resolving certain administrative disputes exceeding 70%.

Nevertheless, significant challenges remain in the implementation of PTUN rulings on the ground. Various administrative and bureaucratic obstacles frequently hinder the execution of issued decisions, so that even though the rights of citizens are legally recognized, their practical implementation encounters numerous difficulties. This gap between theory and practice is the primary focus of the research and discussion in this article. An in-depth analysis of the obstacles and factors affecting the effectiveness of administrative justice is expected to identify solutions and recommendations for improvement, thereby optimizing the function of the PTUN in safeguarding human rights.⁹

Through this research, the primary objective is to examine the strategic role of the State Administrative Court (PTUN) in ensuring legal certainty and protecting citizens' rights from arbitrary administrative actions. Theoretically, this study aims to enrich the body of legal literature concerning administrative justice and the mechanisms of checks and balances, as well as to provide a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics between administrative policies and legal protection. Practically, it is hoped that the research findings will serve as a reference in formulating more responsive and equitable public policies and in improving the integrity of bureaucratic governance. Drawing on empirical data and current trends, this research will also highlight how technological advancements and administrative modernization impact state administration practices, and how the PTUN can adapt to these challenges. Ultimately, through a comprehensive and critical analysis, this study is expected to make a significant contribution to the advancement of administrative justice and the protection of human rights in Indonesia.

2. Methods

In writing an article about the Position of the State Administrative Court in Ensuring Legal Certainty for Citizens in Administrative Disputes, the author uses the Normative legal research method, where this writing method emphasizes theoretical legal studies by examining various relevant legal literature and materials. This writing method uses secondary legal materials that are collected through literature studies or can be called literature research. Library studies are carried out by collecting, reading and analyzing writings related to the title to be done.¹⁰ In writing this article, the

⁹ Arta and WiraSena, "Kepastian Hukum Ketentuan Upaya Administratif Pasca Di Keluarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 30 Tahun 2014 Tentang Administrasi Pemerintahan."

¹⁰ Ahamad Rosidi, M. Zainuddin, and Ismi Arifiana, "Metode Dalam Penelitian Hukum Normatif Dan Sosiologis (Field Research)," *Journal Law and Government* 2, no. 1 (2024): 46–58.

author uses literature such as scientific journals that are relevant to the author's title. Through the approach method used in this paper, it aims to gain a thorough understanding of the role of the State Administrative Court (PTUN) in providing legal fidelity to citizens in the case of administrative disputes.

3. Analysis and Discussion

3.1 Position of the State Administrative Court

Indonesia is a country based on the law, which means that the law is the most important, and justice and truth are upheld without interference from irresponsible parties. According to Julius Stahl, the consequence of this is that all government operations must be supervised by administrative judicial institutions. As a result, the Indonesian Law Office has tried to build various administrative judicial institutions, one of which is the State Administrative Court (PTUN). The basic idea of the PTUN is that a direct judiciary should be established to resolve disputes between the people and the government.¹¹

The state administrative court (PTUN) was first regulated in law number 5 of 1986 concerning the state administrative court, this law creates a legal basis for judicial administrators in the field of state administration in Indonesia. Along with the development of the law and the need to improve the administrative justice system, these laws have undergone two changes, the first amendment was made through law number 9 of 2004, which amended several provisions in law number 5 of 1986 which are intended to improve the judicial mechanism in the scope of state administration to be more effective and in accordance with the times. Furthermore, the second change was made with the issuance of law number 51 of 2009 which revised law number 5 of 1986 to further strengthen the administrative justice system in Indonesia.¹²

Each State Administrative Court (PTUN) has the main purpose of helping to resolve disputes between the people and the government or its representatives, the PTUN also aims to create a clean, authoritative, and free government from corruption, collusion, and nepotism, as well as to control arbitrary actions carried out by the government in the public interest. Therefore, the PTUN must have the ability to make demands so that the law can function with the needs and progress created to build society (social engineering).¹³

State Administrative Decree is defined as a form of written decision officially issued by an authorized body or official within the scope of State Administration, as stated in Article 1 number 9 of Law Number 5 of 1986, as amended by Law Number 9 of 2004, and finally amended by Law Number 51 of 2009. Based on the applicable provisions and laws and regulations, the Decision has several main characteristics, namely concrete, individual, and final. This means that the decision taken has a clear

¹¹ Fitria Dewi Navisa, "Reformulasi Peradilan Elektronik Tata Usaha Negara Pasca Reformasi Di Era Digital 4.0," *Jurnal Hukum Ius Publicum* 5, no. 1 (2024): 133–52.

¹² Muhammad Kamil Akbar, "Peran Peradilan Tata Usaha Negara Dalam Mewujudkan Pemerintahan Yang Baik," " *Dharmasiswa*" *Jurnal Program Magister Hukum FHUI* 1, no. 1 (2021): 16.

¹³ Ahmad Rayhan and Sakti Krisna Wijaya, "Efektifitas Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara Dalam Menyelesaikan Putusan Sengketa Tata Usaha Negara," *Jurnal Peradaban Hukum* 1, no. 1 (2023): 61–80.

and specific object, is addressed to a specific party, and does not require follow-up action because it is final and binding. In addition, the decision of the State Administration has legal consequences for the party or civil legal entity that is the subject or parties related to the decision. Thus, this decision is not only a purely administrative product, but also has a direct impact on the rights and obligations of the parties concerned.¹⁴

According to Koesoemahatmadja's view, he stated that there are two main categories of judiciary that handle state administrative cases. The first deals with purely state administrative cases, which are disputes that arise as a direct result of state administrative actions. The second category deals with civil cases related to state administration, namely civil law cases that arise as a result of state administrative actions. Koesoemahatmadja also stated that it is very important in the judicial system to distinguish between elements of state administration that are public and those that have consequences in the civil realm. In most cases, state administrative matters are purely related to decisions or policies made by government agencies or officials, such as granting permits, hiring, or firing employees, as well as decisions that affect citizens' rights and obligations. On the other hand, civil cases related to state administration are more related to the legal relationship between individuals or legal entities and the government in a civil context, for example in cooperation agreements, procurement of goods and services, or property rights that intersect with state administrative actions.¹⁵

In Indonesia, the state administrative court (PTUN) is part of the judicial power that is structurally under the auspices of the Supreme Court. In contrast to some countries that adhere to the Civil Law system, where the state administrative court can stand alone as a separate institution. The State Administrative Court (PTUN) in Indonesia remains under the coordination of the Supreme Court. Therefore, all aspects related to judicial technical development, organizational structure, administration, and management of court finances are under the authority and supervision of the Supreme Court. As part of the judicial system, the PTUN upholds law and justice for all people through the application of the same basic principles as other judicial institutions, namely running the judicial process independently and not being influenced by others. In other words, the PTUN upholds the principle of impartial and objective justice in handling each case. In this case, the PTUN can be said to be the same as other judicial institutions in the judicial system. In a country based on the law, every citizen should be given equal opportunities to obtain legal protection, including the right to challenge decisions made by state administrative officials. In this case, this right is protected by the existence of the State Administrative Court (PTUN), which assists citizens in seeking justice when they feel aggrieved by the actions or decisions of state administrative officials. This is very important because state administrative officials in the government structure have the authority to make various decisions and policies that have a direct impact on the community. The TUN judiciary has a very important role in balancing the power of the government with the rights of citizens. Because

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Khoiruddin Manahan Siregar, "Kedudukan Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Al-Maqasid: Jurnal Ilmu Kesyariahan Dan Keperdataan* 6, no. 1 (2020): 88–100.

without a control mechanism such as the TUN judiciary, the possibility of abuse of power by state officials can increase and weaken the principle of justice.¹⁶

The State Administrative Court (PTUN) is responsible for the judicial field related to the settlement of administrative disputes between citizens and state administrative officials. The main duties and main functions of the PTUN include various aspects of the judicial process to ensure justice for the people who feel aggrieved by state administrative decisions. One of the main functions of the PTUN is to accept every lawsuit filed by the public related to state administrative disputes. In this case, the PTUN acts as an institution that allows citizens to seek justice for administrative decisions that are considered detrimental to their rights. The PTUN also has the responsibility to examine every case filed after receiving a lawsuit. This examination process includes a variety of steps, including reviewing documents and evidence submitted by each party and listening to statements from the disputing parties. To ensure that every decision made is strictly based on the law and the principles of justice, this process is carried out in a transparent and objective manner. In addition to receiving and examining cases, the PTUN is also responsible for making decisions regarding every dispute it handles. This decision was made after a thorough examination process and consideration of all relevant legal aspects. In addition, the PTUN also plays a role in resolving state administrative disputes fairly and wisely through legal mechanisms, such as mediation or final decisions. And if a case requires further settlement, the PTUN can forward it to the competent state administrative high court. Therefore, it can be said that with this function, the PTUN plays an important role in maintaining the balance between government power and the rights of citizens and upholding the rule of law for the creation of a fairer and more transparent government.¹⁷

3.2 Legal Protection by the State Administrative Court against Government Administrative Actions That Harm Citizens

In a welfare law state, the government actively participates in running the government to achieve the general welfare. As part of its duties, the state has the authority to carry out administrative actions that must be in accordance with the principles of the modern state of law such as transparency, accountability, and protection of people's rights. However, state administrative actions are often not in accordance with the law and can harm the community. Therefore, a strong legal protection mechanism is needed to prevent abuse of power and maintain a balance between the interests of the government and the rights of citizens. With a strong legal protection system, the state

¹⁶ Francois Geny Ritonga and Caroline Zilena Marbun, "Kewenangan Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara (Ptun) Dalam Memeriksa Dan Mengadili Suatu Keputusan Komisi Pemilihan Umum (Kpu)," *Honeste Vivere* 35, no. 1 (2025): 78–87.

¹⁷ Dahlia Ririyanti Siregar, "Wewenang Peradilan Tata Usaha Negara Dalam Menilai Penyalahgunaan Wewenang Pejabat Tata Usaha Negara," *Lex Privatum* 13, no. 3 (2024), <https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/index.php/lexprivatum/article/view/54744>.

can operate fairly without arbitrary actions, while people get legal guarantees of their rights for the realization of a welfare law state.¹⁸

According to W. Irawan Tjandra (1996), justice in state administration aims to protect individual rights and maintain a balance between personal interests and the collective interests of the community. To realize this justice, the State Administrative Court (PTUN) plays an important role in providing legal protection for citizens who are harmed by government administrative actions.¹⁹

According to SF. Marbun, the role and function of the State Administrative Court (PTUN) are often considered part of the state's efforts to enforce the law. The PTUN serves as a tool to measure how well a country protects the rights of individuals and society, especially in the relationship between the government and individuals seeking justice. The PTUN has an important role in determining whether there is a balance between personal interests and public interests in this situation. The PTUN also allows for a mechanism to supervise state administrative actions so that citizens' rights are maintained and not neglected by government interests. Administrative decisions are made by state officials or administrative bodies as they carry out government functions. Sometimes, administrative decisions cause harm either directly or indirectly to individuals and groups. Some of the reasons why such decisions are considered negative are such as abuse of authority, procedural errors, or substantive injustice that is contrary to legal principles. In this case, the public has the opportunity to sue an administrative decision that is legally detrimental to the PTUN. This role is based on the principle that every government action must comply with applicable laws and regulations, including the general principles of good governance. Based on these problems, the PTUN can play a very important role in ensuring that administrative decisions made by the official or body must be in accordance with applicable regulations and are able to ensure that there is justice and that all parties are involved. The rights protected by the State Administrative Court (PTUN) include various human rights and interests of citizens related to administrative actions or decisions made by state officials or administrative bodies.²⁰

These rights include: *first*, the right to administrative justice, which means that every citizen has the right to be served fairly by the government without arbitrary action. In this case the Government is responsible for ensuring that any decision or action taken is not unlawful, including when authority is abused or an unlawful procedure is carried out. *second*, the right to legal certainty, which requires that government actions or decisions do not create uncertainty for the community. Every decision must be clear, easy to understand, and in accordance with applicable laws. *Third*, the right to get decent public services, where everyone has the right to receive government

¹⁸ Zuman Malaka and Abdullah Isa, "Organisasi Peradilan Tata Usaha Negara Dalam Peradilan Di Indonesia," *TARUNALAW: Journal of Law and Syariah* 1, no. 01 (2023): 22–32.

¹⁹ Ghida Labibanuha Suganda, "Eksistensi Peradilan Tata Usaha Negara Dalam Negara Hukum Indonesia," *Jurnal Prisma Hukum* 8, no. 9 (2024), <https://oaj.jurnalhst.com/index.php/jph/article/view/4325>.

²⁰ Muhammad Ghozali et al., "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Kelompok Minoritas: Studi Kasus Diskriminasi Terhadap Mahasiswa Asal Papua Di Surabaya Pada 16 Agustus 2016," *Cendekia: Jurnal Hukum, Sosial Dan Humaniora* 2, no. 3 (2024): 727–36.

services in accordance with the standards set in the legal regulations. This service must be adequate and fair to meet the needs of the community. *Fourth*, the right to compensation or redress if they suffer losses due to unlawful administrative decisions. This form of recovery can be in the form of financial compensation, restoration of status or good name, restoration of land rights, and other actions that can overcome the impact of losses incurred. *The five* right to appeal an administrative decision to the PTUN if it is deemed detrimental. People in this country have the right to file lawsuits to seek justice against government actions that exceed their authority or are contrary to the law. *Sixth*, the right to legal protection if a person's rights are revoked or restricted without valid reasons. Examples include the unfair revocation of business licenses, land rights, or other administrative rights. Citizens can apply for protection to the PTUN in circumstances like this. *Seventh*: The right not to be discriminated against is the right to be legally protected from unfair government actions or decisions that violate the principle of equality. Any administrative decision must be based on a clear legal basis and must not conflict with the principle of non-discrimination.²¹

With the protection of the State Administrative Court (PTUN), citizens have legal guarantees to uphold their rights if they are harmed by government administrative actions. The PTUN provides a legal mechanism that allows the public to sue government decisions or policies that are considered unfair, violate regulations, or contrary to the principles of justice.

3.3 The Role of the State Administrative Court (PTUN) in Ensuring Legal Certainty for Citizens in Administrative Disputes

The State Administrative Court (PTUN) plays a very important role in maintaining and upholding human rights and ensuring legal certainty, especially in the realm of government administration.²² As a judicial institution authorized to resolve disputes between individuals, groups, or legal entities with the government, the state administrative court (PTUN) serves as a legal bastion that ensures that state administrative actions remain in accordance with the law. The existence of the state administrative court (PTUN) is crucial in creating a balance between government power and the rights of citizens. By carrying out the function of supervision of state administrative actions, the state administrative court (PTUN) ensures that policies and decisions taken by government officials do not violate applicable rules, thereby preventing potential abuse of authority. In practice, the state administrative court (PTUN) acts as a supervisor against the possibility of abuse of power by state apparatus, so that every policy, decision, or administrative action issued by the government remains within the legal corridor and does not harm the basic rights of citizens. With the existence of the state administrative court (PTUN), the public has a clear legal path to sue government decisions that are considered detrimental or contrary to the principles of justice. The presence of the state administrative court

²¹ Ibid, 77-78.

²² Nirma Shalwa, Shinta Mariam, and Moh Imam Gusthomi, "Upaya Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara Untuk Melindungi Hak Pihak Yang Dirugikan Dalam Keputusan Administratif," *Jurnal Hukum Progresif* 7, no. 12 (2024), <https://oaj.jurnallhst.com/index.php/jhp/article/view/6398>.

(PTUN) not only provides a guarantee of legal certainty for citizens but also strengthens the principles of the state of law and good governance.

Thus, the state administrative court (PTUN) contributes to building a more transparent, accountable, and law-based state administration system that is fair to all people. The State Administrative Court (PTUN) is also responsible for ensuring legal certainty in administrative decision-making. Providing a transparent and predictable legal process in handling administrative disputes is the main goal of the state administrative court (PTUN) procedural law. Every government action and decision must be based on clear, fair, and measurable legal rules, as well as unilateral policies. A PTUN decision, whether in the form of a determination of the government's obligation to act in accordance with the law or the annulment of an administrative decision, gives people confidence that their rights are respected and protected by the legal system. Transparent and organized procedures also reflect the role of the PTUN in ensuring legal certainty. The court will examine the legality of the administrative decision sued in any dispute based on the provisions of the applicable law. In this process, there is a clear legal basis regarding the rights and obligations of the plaintiff and the defendant. Therefore, the PTUN helps build good governance that focuses on legal certainty and social justice.²³

The Role of the State Administrative Court (PTUN) in Ensuring Legal Certainty for Citizens in Administrative Disputes The State Administrative Court (PTUN) is very important to ensure legal certainty for citizens, especially in resolving administrative disputes involving government policies or actions. As a judicial institution that is authorized to handle cases in the field of state administration in its implementation, the PTUN plays a role in upholding the principles of legal order and justice and ensuring that every decision and action of the government remains within the applicable legal corridor, so that the rights of citizens can be optimally protected.²⁴ The State Administrative Court (PTUN) plays an important role in ensuring legal certainty for citizens in dealing with administrative disputes. The PTUN oversees the government's compliance with legal principles in any administrative policy or action, as administrative decisions made by state officials can have a direct impact on the rights of individuals and legal entities. As a legal mechanism, the PTUN provides citizens with a path to sue adverse administrative decisions. With its authority, the PTUN adjudicates and assesses the validity of government decisions to ensure that policies taken are in accordance with the rules, are not arbitrary, and do not harm the basic rights of the community. In addition, the PTUN prevents abuse of authority by state officials by ensuring that every government action is transparent, accountable, and legally accountable. Thus, the PTUN plays a role in maintaining a balance between government authority and the protection of citizens' rights, strengthening the

²³ Joni Sandri Ritonga et al., "Mewujudkan Keadilan Administratif: Analisis Hukum Acara Peradilan Tata Usaha Negara Di Indonesia," *Bureaucracy Journal: Indonesia Journal of Law and Social-Political Governance* 5, no. 1 (2025): 538–54.

²⁴ I. Gde Pantja Astawa, "Konvergensi Hukum Administrasi Negara: Analisis Terhadap Keputusan Tata Usaha Negara Yang Mengandung Unsur Hukum Perdata," *LITIGASI* 25, no. 2 (2024): 20–42.

principle of the rule of law, and realizing legal certainty, justice, and good governance.²⁵

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the discussion on "the position of the state administrative court (PTUN) as a legal protection mechanism against government administrative actions that are detrimental to citizens". The conclusion that can be given is, the State Administrative Court (PTUN) has an important role in the Indonesian legal system as an institution that handles disputes between citizens and the government or state administrative officials. Based on the applicable laws and regulations, the PTUN aims to create a government that is transparent, accountable, and free from abuse of authority. The PTUN functions as a control mechanism for state administrative actions so that the decisions taken are in accordance with the law and do not harm the rights of citizens. In addition, the PTUN provides legal protection for people who feel aggrieved by government administrative decisions and ensures legal certainty, administrative justice, and proper public services. By carrying out objective supervisory and judicial functions, the State Administrative Court contributes to building a law-abiding government, upholding social justice, and preventing abuse of authority.

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²⁵ Bertha Maulidina, Silvia Ratna Anzani, and Vianna Novita Kristya, "Peran Peradilan Tata Usaha Negara Dalam Penegakan Hukum Administrasi Negara Berbasis Prinsip Good Governance," *YUSTISI* 10, no. 1 (2023): 196-209.

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