



The Role of the State Administrative Court as a Control Mechanism Over Government Administration

Sandrawati Akuna

Faculty of Law, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo, Indonesia.

Correspondence Email: sndraakuna@gmail.com

Abstract: The State Administrative Court (PTUN) plays a central role in upholding the rule of law and good governance by providing oversight of government administration. PTUN serves as a judicial institution authorized to resolve disputes between citizens or private legal entities and state administrative bodies or officials concerning state administrative decisions (KTUN). This study aims to analyze the role of PTUN in protecting citizens' rights and enforcing the principles of good governance. The research employs a normative juridical method with a statutory and conceptual approach. The findings indicate that although PTUN holds absolute competence in resolving administrative disputes, the effectiveness of its rulings still faces challenges, including government non-compliance with court decisions. Additionally, the enactment of Law No. 30 of 2014 on Government Administration has expanded PTUN's authority, particularly in assessing the presence of abuse of power by state administrative officials. However, the implementation of this regulation still requires strengthening in terms of transparency and accountability. Therefore, enhancing PTUN's institutional capacity is necessary to ensure legal certainty and justice for the public. In conclusion, PTUN plays a strategic role in maintaining the balance between governmental power and the protection of citizens' rights, thereby fostering a more transparent, accountable, and just administrative system.

Keywords: State Administrative Court; Government Administration; Good Governance; Abuse of Power; Legal Certainty.

@2025, Sandrawati Akuna

Under the license CC BY-SA 4.0

How to cite (Chicago Style):

Sandrawati Akuna. "The Role of the State Administrative Court as a Control Mechanism Over Government Administration." *Estudiante Law Journal*, 7 (2), (June 2025): 297-315. <https://doi.org/10.33756/eslaj.v7i2.31024>

1. Introduction

The foundation of Indonesia's rule of law is deeply rooted in the state philosophy of Pancasila and enshrined in the nation's supreme legal document, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Article 1, paragraph (3) of the Constitution explicitly declares Indonesia as a state governed by law, mandating that the execution of state duties, functions, and authorities is carried out by governmental bodies specifically, state administrative agencies or officials in their commitment to delivering justice to all citizens. One defining characteristic of a Rechtsstaat, as posited by Frans Julius Stahl, is the establishment of the State Administrative Court, known in Indonesia as the PTUN.¹ The PTUN has been heralded as a refreshing instrument for justice seekers, particularly in matters concerning state administration; however, its effectiveness is marred by persistent issues. Numerous cases decided by the PTUN have not produced the anticipated outcomes, and many individuals continue to experience injustices at the hands of state administrative officials, choosing not to pursue their grievances through the PTUN. These circumstances raise concerns regarding the true efficacy of the State Administrative Court in safeguarding citizens against detrimental state administrative actions.²

The State Administrative Court represents a fundamental element of the Rechtsstaat, intended to offer legal protection to citizens against government actions that infringe on human rights within the sphere of state administration.³ The strict constitutional mandate governing the position of the PTUN reflects the recognition of the necessity to enhance governmental oversight, particularly in light of increasing risks of abuse of authority by state officials, which can inflict harm upon the public. In cases of administrative disputes between the government and the community, the PTUN is endowed with the authority to adjudicate these conflicts effectively.

This institution is designed to serve as a forum for resolving disputes between state administrative agencies or officials and the public or civil legal entities. Such disputes may involve issues related to personnel, land, environmental concerns, regional governance, village administration, and political legal entities. Consequently, if any community member or legal entity feels aggrieved by a decision or action taken by an agency or official, they may submit their grievance to the PTUN for resolution. This

¹ Sholihul Hakim, Suwandoko, dan Rizza Arge Winanta, "Implikasi Hukum Putusan Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara Dalam Perspektif Negara Hukum," *Journal of Public Administration and Local Governance* 5, no. 2 (2021): 146.

² Murtiningsih Kartini dan Adi Kusyandi, "Eksistensi Ptun Sebagai Wujud Perlindungan Hukum Kepada Warga Negara Dari Sikap Tindak Administrasi Negara," *Yustitia* 7, no. 2 (8 November 2021): 237, <https://doi.org/10.31943/yustitia.v7i2.144>.

³ Hidayat Pratama Putra, "CHALLENGES IN THE EXAMINATION OF GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION CASES IN ADMINISTRATIVE COURT," *Jurnal Hukum Peratun* 5, no. 1 (28 Februari 2022): 76, <https://doi.org/10.25216/peratun.512022.75-94>.

function is a cornerstone of the PTUN's mandate to provide robust legal protection for citizens.⁴

The PTUN holds exclusive jurisdiction to resolve state administrative disputes arising from decisions made by state administrative bodies or officials, both at the central and regional levels, including disputes related to personnel matters as governed by prevailing laws and regulations. In this context, the subject matter of the PTUN is defined as the State Administrative Decision (KTUN). According to Article 1, Number 3 of Law Number 5 of 1986 concerning the State Administrative Court, a KTUN is a formal written decision issued by a state administrative agency or official, which contains a legal act based on applicable laws and regulations. Such decisions are concrete, individualized, and final, bearing legal consequences for individuals or civil legal entities.⁵

The legal basis for filing a State Administrative Dispute Lawsuit against a State Administrative Decision is outlined in Article 53, paragraph (1) of Law Number 9 of 2004, which amends Law Number 5 of 1986 regarding the State Administrative Court. An individual or civil legal entity may initiate a written lawsuit if they believe their interests have been adversely affected by a State Administrative Decision. The lawsuit must request that the contested decision be declared null and void, with or without claims for compensation and/or rehabilitation. However, prior to filing a lawsuit with the PTUN, the individual or legal entity is required to exhaust all available administrative remedies, as stipulated in Law Number 5 of 1986 and Article 2 of the Supreme Court Regulation Number 6 of 2018 concerning Guidelines for the Settlement of Government Administrative Disputes after Exhausting Administrative Remedies.⁶

Indonesia's state administration faces a myriad of challenges that complicate the realization of the rule of law. Among the most significant of these challenges is corruption, which undermines the integrity of the administrative system and erodes public trust in government institutions. Additionally, bureaucratic inefficiencies manifested in protracted and convoluted administrative processes hinder the government's ability to respond effectively to public needs. Legal uncertainty further exacerbates these issues, as divergent interpretations of laws and regulations often lead to confusion in administrative decision-making. Other challenges include a scarcity of qualified human resources, rapidly changing policies, and increasingly complex societal demands. Recognizing these obstacles is essential for developing

⁴ Lia Ana Ananda, "Eksistensi Peradilan Tata Usaha Negara Dalam Berperan Mengontrol Administrasi Pemerintah," *REUSAM: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 10, no. 2 (10 Januari 2023): 182, <https://doi.org/10.29103/reusam.v10i2.9382>.

⁵ Beni Kurnia Illahi dkk., "Optimalisasi Kompetensi Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara Dalam Penyelesaian Perkara Perbuatan Melawan Hukum Pemerintah (Onrechtmatige Overheidsdaad)," *Jurnal Hukum Peratun* 6, no. 1 (2023): 38.

⁶ Rasji, Michellena, dan Najma Syabila, "Optimalisasi Upaya Administratif Dalam Peradilan Tata Usaha Negara," *Jurnal Ilmiah Wahana Pendidikan* 10, no. 24 (2024): 458, <https://jurnal.peneliti.net/index.php/JIWP/article/view/9141>.

effective strategies and policies that reinforce the rule of law and enhance the overall performance of state administration.⁷

Law Number 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration (UUAP) broadens the authority of the State Administrative Court by empowering it to assess whether any abuse of authority has occurred by government agencies or officials. As explained by Philipus M. Hadjon, abuse of authority occurs when an official wields their power for purposes divergent from those originally intended. Article 17 of Law Number 30 of 2014 expressly prohibits such abuses, emphasizing:

- a. The prohibition of acting beyond one's authority,
- b. The prohibition against the mixing of powers, and
- c. The prohibition of arbitrary actions.

Any decision or action taken by public institutions must conform to applicable laws, regulations, and the general principles of good governance. The judicial oversight of such decisions and actions serves as a critical measure of how fairly and lawfully the public is treated, a responsibility effectively undertaken by an independent and autonomous State Administrative Court. Since every exercise of governmental power must be grounded in legality (*rechmatigheid*), legal scrutiny primarily in the form of judicial review conducted by the PTUN is indispensable.⁸

2. Method

Research methods are a way of thinking to obtain the goals of the research itself, research cannot be formulated, answers are found, problems are solved, and cannot be analyzed without using research methods. This research uses a normative juridical research method with a legislative approach, which is an approach that is carried out by examining all laws and regulations and regulations related to the case or legal issue to be researched. Normative legal research is a type of legal research that is conducted by researching literature materials or using secondary data as legal materials. Normative legal research is also called doctrinal law research. Peter Mahmud Marzuki explained that normative legal research is a process to find legal rules, legal principles or legal doctrines that aim to answer the issues or legal problems that are being faced.⁹

⁷ Oksilia Yulita Indah, John Pieris, Dan Wiwik S. Widiarty, "Peran Administrasi Negara Dalam Prespektif Hukum Di Indonesia," *Ilmu Hukum Prima (Ihp)* 7, No. 1 (30 April 2024): 62, <https://doi.org/10.34012/Jihp.V7i1.4969>.

⁸ Barhamudin Barhamudin dan Abuyazid Bustomi, "Perluasan Kompetensi Peradilan Tata Usaha Dalam Undang-Undang Administrasi Pemerintahan," *Solusi* 20, no. 1 (1 Januari 2022): 2, <https://doi.org/10.36546/solusi.v20i1.525>.

⁹ Ika Atikah, *Metode Penelitian Hukum*, 1 ed. (Sukabumi: Penerbit Haura, 2022), 36.

3. Discussion

3.1 The Position of the State Administrative Court in Protecting Administrative Rights

The role of the State Administrative Court (PTUN) in Indonesia is pivotal in ensuring that the administrative actions taken by state authorities do not violate the rights of individuals or legal entities. PTUN functions as an essential component of the judiciary system that seeks to balance the power of the state with the protection of the individual's administrative rights. The significance of PTUN arises from its function as a mechanism for citizens to seek justice when they feel their rights have been infringed by administrative decisions. As Indonesia adheres to the principle of a rule-of-law state, where the actions of government bodies are supposed to be regulated by law and not arbitrary, the existence of PTUN provides citizens with an essential platform to challenge decisions that affect their legal rights.

At the heart of PTUN's role is its function as a safeguard against arbitrary or unjust decisions by administrative bodies. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia explicitly establishes the rule of law as a guiding principle of the state. It mandates that any action by the government must be based on law, ensuring that public officials do not have unchecked power. PTUN plays a critical role in this framework by acting as a check on government decisions, offering an independent judicial avenue through which citizens and legal entities can challenge government administrative decisions. PTUN is empowered to review disputes that arise from state administrative decisions, including issues related to public policies, permits, land disputes, and personal matters, to ensure that they align with legal and constitutional norms.¹⁰

One of the main functions of PTUN is resolving disputes between government agencies or officials and individuals or organizations. These disputes can involve various matters such as personnel issues, environmental concerns, or decisions affecting land use or other administrative rights. For example, in cases involving land rights, PTUN has been instrumental in reinstating the rights of citizens whose property has been wrongly taken or altered due to flawed administrative decisions. The Court offers citizens the opportunity to appeal and receive a fair ruling based on the legal principles of justice, and in doing so, ensures that government actions remain subject to legal scrutiny. This function is central to protecting individuals from government overreach and ensuring that administrative actions do not violate fundamental rights.¹¹

One of the main functions of PTUN is resolving disputes between government agencies or officials and individuals or organizations. These disputes can involve

¹⁰ Andri Wahyudi, "Politik Hukum Peradilan Tata Usaha Negara (Tun)," *HERMENEUTIKA : Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 5, no. 1 (28 Februari 2021): 147, <https://doi.org/10.33603/hermeneutika.v5i1.4923>.

¹¹ Op.Cit, hr, Heryansyah, Shi., Mh., Dan Pratiwi, Sh., Mh., "Perluasan Kompetensi Absolut Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara Dalam Undang-Undang Administrasi Pemerintahan," 12.

various matters such as personnel issues, environmental concerns, or decisions affecting land use or other administrative rights. For example, in cases involving land rights, PTUN has been instrumental in reinstating the rights of citizens whose property has been wrongly taken or altered due to flawed administrative decisions. The Court offers citizens the opportunity to appeal and receive a fair ruling based on the legal principles of justice, and in doing so, ensures that government actions remain subject to legal scrutiny. This function is central to protecting individuals from government overreach and ensuring that administrative actions do not violate fundamental rights.¹² In addition to its primary role in dispute resolution, PTUN also plays an important role in promoting transparency and accountability within the public administration system. By offering citizens an independent judicial body through which they can challenge decisions, PTUN encourages greater accountability from government officials and administrative bodies. The court's rulings serve as a form of oversight, ensuring that state authorities are acting within their legal boundaries and providing citizens with a sense of security that their rights will be protected. This aspect of PTUN's function is essential for fostering public trust in the government and ensuring that the administration works in the best interests of society as a whole.

Recent developments have shown that PTUN has made strides in improving the effectiveness of its dispute resolution mechanisms. One of the most significant changes has been the increased use of digital platforms to facilitate the filing of cases and the dissemination of information. This innovation has contributed to a higher success rate in resolving disputes, as it has made the legal process more accessible and efficient. Data from recent years show an increase in the number of cases resolved successfully, which is a testament to the improvements made in the administration of PTUN. In particular, digitalization has helped to reduce the bureaucratic delays that were often seen in the past, ensuring that citizens can get timely access to justice. These developments have contributed to the perception that PTUN is an effective and responsive institution capable of addressing the growing demands for administrative justice.¹³

However, despite these advancements, there are still significant challenges that PTUN faces. One of the most pressing challenges is the issue of access to information. While digitalization has improved accessibility for many, there are still groups within society that are unable to fully benefit from these technological advancements. Citizens in remote areas or those with limited technological skills may find it difficult to navigate the digital platforms used by PTUN. This creates an unequal playing field where only certain segments of society can effectively seek justice through PTUN. Ensuring that

¹² Nirma Shalwa, Shinta Mariam, dan Moh Imam Gusthomi, "Upaya Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara Untuk Melindungi Hak Pihak Yang Dirugikan Dalam Keputusan Administratif," *Jurnal Hukum Progresif* 7, no. 12 (2024): 78.

¹³ Zuman Malaka dan Abdullah Isa, "Organisasi Peradilan Tata Usaha Negara Dalam Peradilan di Indonesia," *TARUNALAW: Journal of Law and Syariah* 1, no. 01 (27 Januari 2023): 28-31, <https://doi.org/10.54298/tarunalaw.v1i01.63>.

PTUN's services are accessible to all citizens, regardless of their geographical location or technological proficiency, remains a key challenge that needs to be addressed.¹⁴

Another challenge faced by PTUN is the discrepancy in legal interpretation between administrative bodies and the judiciary. There have been instances where government officials and PTUN judges interpret the law differently, leading to confusion and inconsistent outcomes. For example, in some cases, administrative decisions may be justified by the government on technical grounds, but the PTUN may find that they do not meet the standards of fairness and justice required by the law. This difference in interpretation can result in conflicting rulings, which undermines the overall effectiveness of PTUN in maintaining a consistent standard of administrative justice. To address this issue, PTUN must ensure that its judges are not only well-versed in legal theory but also have a deep understanding of the practical realities of administration and governance. Additionally, there needs to be greater communication and coordination between PTUN and administrative bodies to ensure that the law is applied consistently and fairly across all cases.

In terms of improving its effectiveness, PTUN has taken steps to enhance the quality of its rulings. Judges are now receiving more comprehensive training, which includes a deeper focus on the complexities of administrative law and the nuances of the cases they deal with. This ongoing professional development ensures that PTUN's judges are better equipped to handle the increasing complexity of administrative disputes, particularly as the number of cases grows. Furthermore, PTUN is increasingly engaging in dialogue with legal experts, academics, and practitioners to ensure that its rulings reflect the evolving needs of society and the legal landscape. This collaborative approach is essential for ensuring that PTUN remains responsive to the demands of a modern, dynamic legal system.¹⁵

Despite these positive changes, PTUN still faces significant structural and operational challenges. One of the most critical issues is the slow pace of bureaucratic processes. Even with improvements in digital systems, there are still delays in processing cases, which can lead to frustration among citizens who seek quick resolution of their disputes. Furthermore, PTUN's capacity to handle a growing caseload remains a concern, as the number of cases continues to rise. Expanding PTUN's resources, both in terms of personnel and technology, will be essential to ensure that it can effectively manage the increasing number of cases it handles and continue to provide high-quality service to the public.

Another significant issue is the lack of legal certainty in some cases. While PTUN's rulings are generally considered binding, there are instances where the

¹⁴ muhammad Fadel Adepio Dan Muhammad Urifianto Ardhan, "Peran Peradilan Tata Usaha Negara Dalam Menegakkan Prinsip Kepentingan Umum Dalam Hukum Administrasi Di Indonesia," *Action Research Literate* 8, no. 5 (2024): 5.

¹⁵ Oce Madril dan Jerry Hasinanda, "Perkembangan Kedudukan Hukum (Legal Standing) Dalam Pengujian Administratif Di Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara Dan Uji Materi Di Mahkamah Agung," *Jurnal Hukum Pembangunan* 51, no. 4 (2021): 960, <https://doi.org/10.21143/jhp.vol51.no4.3296>.

implementation of its decisions has been delayed or hindered by other government agencies. This lack of timely implementation can undermine the authority of PTUN and diminish public confidence in the court's ability to enforce its decisions. Strengthening the mechanisms for implementing PTUN's rulings, ensuring that all government bodies adhere to its decisions, and holding those responsible for delays accountable will be crucial for maintaining the credibility and effectiveness of PTUN.

In addition, the social and cultural factors that influence the perception of PTUN must not be overlooked. Many people still see the legal system, including PTUN, as distant or complicated, which discourages them from pursuing justice. This sense of alienation can be particularly pronounced in rural areas or among groups with limited access to education and legal resources. PTUN must find ways to bridge this gap by simplifying its processes and making its services more approachable. Public education campaigns, community outreach programs, and legal aid services can play a vital role in increasing awareness and encouraging more people to utilize PTUN as a means of seeking justice.

Despite these challenges, PTUN's role in protecting administrative rights remains vital. It not only ensures that administrative decisions comply with the law but also provides a safeguard against the abuse of power by public officials. By offering citizens a forum through which they can challenge government decisions, PTUN helps to build a more transparent and accountable system of governance. The increasing success rate of cases resolved by PTUN and the reforms being implemented to enhance its functionality show that the court is evolving to meet the demands of a modern democratic state. As PTUN continues to improve, its role in upholding administrative justice will only grow more important in ensuring that Indonesia remains a country governed by the rule of law.

PTUN has made significant strides in resolving administrative disputes and protecting the rights of citizens, challenges remain. Ensuring equal access to justice for all citizens, improving the consistency of legal interpretations, and strengthening the implementation of its rulings are key areas that require ongoing attention. However, with continued reform, the expansion of resources, and greater public engagement, PTUN can continue to play a crucial role in ensuring that Indonesia's administrative actions remain fair, transparent, and accountable to the people. PTUN is not just an institution that resolves disputes; it is an essential pillar of the rule of law in Indonesia, offering hope and justice to those whose rights have been compromised by administrative decisions.

3.2 The Authority and Role of the State Administrative Court in the Indonesian Administrative Law System

The State Administrative Court (PTUN) plays a vital role in maintaining and overseeing the administrative powers of the state, particularly within Indonesia's administrative law system. PTUN functions as an essential institution for adjudicating disputes between citizens or legal entities and government officials regarding

administrative decisions made by the government. Its existence is crucial to ensure that every administrative action taken by state officials or administrative bodies is in compliance with the applicable law and does not infringe upon individual rights. In a state governed by law, every government action must be based on law and regulations, ensuring there is no abuse of power that could harm the public. Thus, PTUN holds a strategic authority and role in maintaining justice and the validity of administrative decisions made by the government.¹⁶

Formally, the authority of PTUN is regulated in Law Number 5 of 1986 concerning the State Administrative Court (UU PTUN), which grants PTUN the power to adjudicate administrative disputes. These disputes cover a broad range of matters, from licensing, public policies, land disputes, taxes, to other administrative decisions that may affect the rights of individuals or legal entities. PTUN has the authority to annul administrative decisions that are deemed invalid or inconsistent with the law, as outlined in existing regulations. Administrative decisions that violate citizens' rights can be challenged in PTUN, which has the power to decide whether these decisions are valid or void by law.

As a court that resolves administrative disputes, PTUN's role extends beyond mere dispute resolution. One of its primary functions is ensuring that every administrative decision made by government officials or administrative bodies is grounded in fair and lawful principles. In this regard, PTUN acts as an overseer to ensure that administrative actions taken by government officials do not exceed their legal powers and do not violate individuals' rights. For instance, if a citizen believes their business permit has been unjustly rejected or an administrative decision adversely affects their property rights, they can file a lawsuit in PTUN. PTUN will then examine and evaluate whether the administrative decision aligns with the principles of justice and the legal framework in place.¹⁷

In addition to its primary role of dispute resolution, PTUN also plays a key role in promoting transparency and accountability within the public administration system. By providing citizens with an independent judicial body to challenge decisions, PTUN encourages greater accountability from government officials and administrative bodies. The court's rulings serve as a form of oversight, ensuring that state authorities act within the boundaries of the law, offering citizens confidence that their rights will be protected. This aspect of PTUN's function is essential for fostering public trust in the government and ensuring that the administration serves society's best interests.

Recent developments show that PTUN has made significant strides in improving the effectiveness of its dispute resolution mechanisms. One of the most significant

¹⁶ Firstnandiar Glica Aini Suniaprily, Muhammad Aziz Zaelani, dan Erika Nur, "Analisa Hukum Administrasi Unsur Penyalahgunaan Wewenang Yang Dilakukuan Pejabat Ditinjau Dari Kompetensi Peradilan Tata Usaha Negara" 03 (2024): 5.

¹⁷ Joni Sandri Ritonga Dkk., "Analisis Yuridis Terhadap Kompetensi Absolut Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara Dalam Menyelesaikan Sengketa Pemecatan Asn," *Bureaucracy Journal : Indonesia Journal Of Law And Social-Political Governance* 4, No. 1 (2025): 271.

changes has been the increased use of digital platforms to facilitate case filings and information dissemination. This innovation has contributed to higher success rates in resolving disputes, as it has made the legal process more accessible and efficient. Data from recent years shows an increase in the number of successfully resolved cases, reflecting improvements in PTUN's administration.¹⁸ In particular, digitalization has reduced bureaucratic delays, ensuring that citizens receive timely access to justice. These developments contribute to the perception that PTUN is an effective and responsive institution capable of addressing the growing demand for administrative justice.¹⁹

However, despite these advancements, there are still significant challenges faced by PTUN. One of the most pressing challenges is access to information. Although digitalization has made legal processes more accessible for many, some groups within society are still unable to fully benefit from these technological advances. Citizens in remote areas or those with limited technological skills may find it difficult to navigate the digital platforms used by PTUN. This creates an unequal playing field, where only certain segments of society can effectively seek justice through PTUN. Ensuring that

¹⁸ Ahmad Ahmad dan Novendri M. Nggilu, "Denyut Nadi Amandemen Kelima UUD 1945 Melalui Pelibatan Mahkamah Konstitusi Sebagai Prinsip the Guardian of the Constitution," *Jurnal Konstitusi* 16, no. 4 (2019): 785–808, <https://doi.org/10.31078/jk1646>; Ahmad Ahmad dan Novendri M. Nggilu, *Constitutional dialogue : menguatkan intraksi menekan dominasi (konvergensi terhadap pengujian norma di Mahkamah Konstitusi)* (Yogyakarta: UII Press, 2023); Ahmad, Fence M. Wantu, dan Dian Ekawaty Ismail, "Constitutional Dialogue in Judicial Review at the Indonesian Constitutional Court: The Future Prospects," *Journal of Legal, Ethical and Regulatory Issues* 25, no. 15 (15 November 2021), <https://www.abacademies.org/abstract/constitutional-dialogue-in-judicial-review-at-the-indonesian-constitutional-court-the-future-prospects-13248.html>; Ahmad Ahmad, Fence M. Wantu, dan Novendri Mohamad Nggilu, *Hukum Konstitusi: Menyongsong Fajar Perubahan Konstotusi Indonesia Melalui Pelibatan Mahkamah Konstitusi* (Yogyakarta: UII Press, 2020); Ahmad Ahmad, Fence M. Wantu, dan Dian Ekawaty Ismail, "Convergence of Constitutional Interpretation to the Test of Laws Through a Constitutional Dialogue Approach: Konvergensi Penafsiran Konstitusional Terhadap Pengujian Undang-Undang Melalui Pendekatan Constitutional Dialogue," *Jurnal Konstitusi* 20, no. 3 (1 September 2023): 514–35, <https://doi.org/10.31078/jk2038>; Bintang Muhamad Hendri dan 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 (18 Juni 2023): 393–406, <https://doi.org/10.33756/eslaj.v5i2.18726>; Kurnia Ningsih Kolopita Kolopita, Erman I. Rahim, dan Ahmad Ahmad, "A Comparative Study Of The Implementation Of A Closed Proportional System In The Perspective Of A Country With A Presidential System," *Estudiante Law Journal* 1, no. 1 (25 Februari 2024): 36–45, <https://doi.org/10.33756/eslaj.v1i1.24858>; Sri Winda Latif, Lisnawaty w Badu, dan Ahmad Ahmad, "Penyalahgunaan Kewenangan Oleh Aparat Desa Ditinjau Dari Aspek Pidana: (Putusan Pn Gorontalo Nomor 1/Pid.Sus-Tpk/2020/Pn Gto)," *Jembatan Hukum : Kajian Ilmu Hukum, Sosial Dan Administrasi Negara* 1, no. 2 (8 Mei 2024): 135–55, <https://doi.org/10.62383/jembatan.v1i2.236>; Usman Rasyid dkk., "Reformulation of the Authority of Judicial Commission: Safeguarding the Future of Indonesian Judicial Power," *Jambura Law Review* 5, no. 2 (31 Juli 2023): 386–413, <https://doi.org/10.33756/jlr.v5i2.24239>; Yovita Arie Mangesti dkk., "Term Limitation of Indonesian Parliamentarians Seen from Constitutionalism," *Revista de Investigações Constitucionais* 11 (15 November 2024): e263, <https://doi.org/10.5380/rinc.v11i2.91104>.

¹⁹ Op.Cit, Samia dan Wibowo, "Dampak Perluasan Kompetensi Absolut Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara Dalam Undang-Undang Administrasi Pemerintah," 34.

PTUN's services are accessible to all citizens, regardless of their geographical location or technological proficiency, remains a key challenge that needs to be addressed.

Another challenge faced by PTUN is the discrepancy in legal interpretation between administrative bodies and the judiciary. There have been instances where government officials and PTUN judges interpret the law differently, leading to confusion and inconsistent outcomes. For example, in some cases, administrative decisions may be justified by the government on technical grounds, but PTUN may find that they do not meet the fairness and justice standards required by law. This difference in interpretation can result in conflicting rulings, undermining the overall effectiveness of PTUN in maintaining a consistent standard of administrative justice. To address this issue, PTUN must ensure that its judges are not only well-versed in legal theory but also have a deep understanding of the practical realities of administration and governance. Furthermore, greater communication and coordination between PTUN and administrative bodies is essential to ensure that the law is applied consistently and fairly across all cases.²⁰

To improve its effectiveness, PTUN has taken steps to enhance the quality of its rulings. Judges now undergo more comprehensive training, which includes a deeper focus on the complexities of administrative law and the nuances of the cases they deal with. This ongoing professional development ensures that PTUN's judges are better equipped to handle the increasing complexity of administrative disputes, particularly as the number of cases grows. Additionally, PTUN is increasingly engaging in dialogue with legal experts, academics, and practitioners to ensure that its rulings reflect the evolving needs of society and the legal landscape. This collaborative approach is essential to ensuring that PTUN remains responsive to the demands of a modern, dynamic legal system.

Despite these positive changes, PTUN still faces significant structural and operational challenges. One of the most critical issues is the slow pace of bureaucratic processes. Even with improvements in digital systems, delays in processing cases are still common, which can frustrate citizens who seek quick resolution of their disputes. Furthermore, PTUN's capacity to handle a growing caseload remains a concern, as the number of cases continues to rise. Expanding PTUN's resources, both in terms of personnel and technology, is essential to ensure that it can effectively manage the increasing number of cases it handles and continue to provide high-quality service to the public.²¹

Another significant issue is the lack of legal certainty in some cases. While PTUN's rulings are generally considered binding, there are instances where the implementation of its decisions has been delayed or hindered by other government

²⁰ Ernawati Huroiroh dan Vera Rimbawani Sushanty, "Disharmonisasi Kompetensi Absolut Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara Setelah Berlakunya Undang-Undang Administrasi Pemerintahan," *Sosio Yustisia : Jurnal Hukum dan Perubahan Sosial* 2, no. 2 (2022): 54.

²¹ Op.Cit, kartini Dan Kusyandi, "Eksistensi Ptun Sebagai Wujud Perlindungan Hukum Kepada Warga Negara Dari Sikap Tindak Administrasi Negara," 242.

agencies. This lack of timely implementation can undermine the authority of PTUN and diminish public confidence in the court's ability to enforce its decisions. Strengthening the mechanisms for implementing PTUN's rulings, ensuring that all government bodies adhere to its decisions, and holding those responsible for delays accountable will be crucial for maintaining the credibility and effectiveness of PTUN.

Additionally, the social and cultural factors that influence the perception of PTUN must not be overlooked. Many people still view the legal system, including PTUN, as distant or complicated, which discourages them from pursuing justice. This sense of alienation is particularly pronounced in rural areas or among groups with limited access to education and legal resources. PTUN must find ways to bridge this gap by simplifying its processes and making its services more approachable. Public education campaigns, community outreach programs, and legal aid services can play a vital role in increasing awareness and encouraging more people to utilize PTUN as a means of seeking justice.²²

Despite these challenges, PTUN's role in protecting administrative rights remains vital. It not only ensures that administrative decisions comply with the law but also provides a safeguard against the abuse of power by public officials. By offering citizens a forum through which they can challenge government decisions, PTUN helps to build a more transparent and accountable system of governance. The increasing success rate of cases resolved by PTUN and the reforms being implemented to enhance its functionality show that the court is evolving to meet the demands of a modern democratic state. As PTUN continues to improve, its role in upholding administrative justice will only grow more important in ensuring that Indonesia remains a country governed by the rule of law.²³

PTUN has made significant strides in resolving administrative disputes and protecting the rights of citizens, challenges remain. Ensuring equal access to justice for all citizens, improving the consistency of legal interpretations, and strengthening the implementation of its rulings are key areas that require ongoing attention. However, with continued reform, the expansion of resources, and greater public engagement, PTUN can continue to play a crucial role in ensuring that Indonesia's administrative actions remain fair, transparent, and accountable to the people. PTUN is not just an institution that resolves disputes; it is an essential pillar of the rule of law in Indonesia, offering hope and justice to those whose rights have been compromised by administrative decisions.

²² Pulung Hudoprakoso, "Pemberlakuan Upaya Administrasi Sebagai Primum Remedium Dalam Penyelesaian Sengketa Tata Usaha Negara," *Jurnal Hukum, Politik Dan Ilmu Sosial* 1, no. 1 (1 Juni 2023): 182, <https://doi.org/10.55606/jhpi.v1i1.1747>.

²³ Yodi Martono Wahyunadi, "Kompetensi Absolut Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara Dalam Konteks Undang-Undang Nomor 30 Tahun 2014 Tentang Administrasi Pemerintahan," *Jurnal Hukum dan Peradilan* 5, no. 1 (31 Maret 2016): 1366, <https://doi.org/10.25216/jhp.5.1.2016.135-154>.

3.3 The Role of the State Administrative Court in the Enforcement of State Administrative Law Based on the Principles of Good Governance

The State Administrative Court (PTUN) holds a central role in Indonesia's administrative law system, specifically in upholding the principles of Good Governance (GGP) by ensuring that government actions remain just, transparent, and accountable. PTUN serves as a crucial mechanism for individuals or legal entities seeking justice against unfair or unlawful administrative decisions made by public authorities. The court plays a vital role in scrutinizing government actions and ensuring that they comply with both legal standards and the expectations of justice. As a cornerstone of Indonesia's administrative justice system, PTUN works to ensure that administrative decisions do not violate the rights of citizens and adhere to the principles of Good Governance.²⁴

At the heart of PTUN's function is its role in enforcing legal certainty in administrative decisions. Under the Indonesian Constitution, every government action must be based on law. This ensures that citizens' rights are respected, and that administrative decisions are made within the framework of established legal principles. However, the reality is that administrative decisions often affect people's lives in profound ways, from land rights to permits, taxes, or even public services. In this context, PTUN functions as an independent judicial body that provides citizens a platform to challenge administrative decisions they believe to be unjust or contrary to the law.

One of the core roles of PTUN in enforcing administrative law is ensuring that government actions align with the principles of Good Governance. These principles such as transparency, accountability, participation, and legality are critical for creating a fair and responsive government that serves the public's best interests. For instance, when a government agency makes a decision that restricts an individual's right, such as refusing a permit or revoking a land title, PTUN ensures that such decisions are made with proper legal justification, transparency, and accountability. By doing so, PTUN reinforces the integrity of government decisions and helps foster trust between the government and the public.²⁵

Transparency is one of the most important principles in Good Governance. It refers to the idea that government actions, especially those that affect citizens' rights, should be open and easily understood. PTUN promotes transparency by providing a clear and accessible legal process where citizens can contest administrative decisions. In this way, PTUN ensures that government actions are subject to scrutiny and that officials can be held accountable for their decisions. If an administrative decision is

²⁴ Ahmad Ahmad, Viorizza Suciani Putri, dan Mohamad Hidayat Muhtar, "Antara Otoritas dan Otonomi : Pertautan Hak Asasi Manusia dalam Praktik Eksekusi Putusan PTUN: Perlindungan HAM dalam Eksekusi Upaya Paksa Terhadap Putusan Peradilan Tata Usaha Negara," *Jurnal Konstitusi* 21, no. 3 (1 September 2024): 392–412, <https://doi.org/10.31078/jk2133>.

²⁵ Firzhal Arzhi Jiwantara, "Kewenangan Peradilan Tata Usaha Negara Dalam Mewujudkan Good Govdrnance," *DELICTA Law Review* 1, no. 1 (2024): 60.

made without transparency or is based on unclear or inadequate reasoning, PTUN provides the necessary platform for individuals to challenge that decision. This not only protects the rights of individuals but also ensures that government actions remain transparent and justifiable.

Accountability is another key principle of Good Governance that PTUN upholds. Government officials are entrusted with the power to make decisions that affect people's lives, and it is essential that they remain accountable for those decisions. PTUN ensures that when a government decision is challenged, there is a fair and independent evaluation of whether that decision was made within the boundaries of the law and in the best interest of the public. For example, if a local government agency refuses to grant a permit or cancels a business license, PTUN has the responsibility to ensure that the decision was made following the law, with a clear justification, and not arbitrarily. PTUN's oversight provides citizens with the assurance that government actions are held to high standards and that they can seek redress if their rights are violated.²⁶

Participation is another critical principle of Good Governance, and PTUN plays a vital role in ensuring that citizens are able to participate in the administrative justice system. By providing a forum where individuals can challenge decisions that they feel are unjust, PTUN allows citizens to actively engage with the legal system and hold government bodies accountable for their actions. This participation is not just in the form of litigation; it also ensures that administrative decisions are made with consideration of public input. When citizens bring their cases to PTUN, they are participating in a broader process of holding the government accountable and contributing to the ongoing development of administrative law.

In line with the principle of legality, PTUN ensures that all government decisions are made in accordance with the law. This principle is fundamental to the idea of a state governed by law, where actions are governed by rules, and no one, not even the government, is above the law. PTUN's role in enforcing legality ensures that all administrative decisions are consistent with existing laws and regulations. This gives citizens the confidence that their interactions with government bodies are governed by clear and predictable legal frameworks, rather than arbitrary decisions made by public officials. When PTUN rules on a case, it acts as a safeguard, ensuring that any administrative decision that violates the law or fails to comply with legal standards can be corrected.²⁷

However, while PTUN plays a critical role in enforcing Good Governance, it is not without its challenges. One of the primary obstacles that PTUN faces is the complexity of administrative law and the sheer volume of cases it handles. Many citizens,

²⁶ Op.Cit, muhammad Kamil Akbar, "Peran Peradilan Tata Usaha Negara Dalam Mewujudkan Pemerintahan Yang Baik," *Dharmasisya* 1, no. 1 (2020): 361.

²⁷ bertha Maulidina, Silvia Ratna Anzani, Dan Vianna Novita Kristya, "Peran Peradilan Tata Usaha Negara Dalam Penegakan Hukum Administrasi Negara Berbasis Prinsip Good Governance," *Yustisi* 10, no. 1 (2023): 206.

particularly those from marginalized or rural communities, face difficulties in accessing legal resources and navigating the court system. This issue creates a gap between those who can easily challenge administrative decisions and those who do not have the means to do so. To address this, PTUN must continue to improve access to justice by simplifying procedures, expanding access to legal information, and increasing public awareness of their rights under administrative law.

Moreover, PTUN's capacity to handle the increasing number of administrative disputes must also be addressed. The demand for administrative justice has risen in recent years, particularly as Indonesia's bureaucracy becomes more complex. While PTUN has made strides in improving efficiency and transparency, continued investment in its infrastructure and personnel is needed to ensure that the court can handle an increasing caseload without compromising the quality of its rulings. This is particularly important as more citizens seek to challenge government decisions in pursuit of their rights, and PTUN must ensure that it remains capable of providing timely and fair rulings.

The role of PTUN in enforcing administrative law is also critical in strengthening the broader legal and administrative frameworks in Indonesia. By ensuring that administrative decisions are made transparently and lawfully, PTUN helps improve the overall quality of governance. When PTUN reviews and overturns administrative decisions, it sends a message to public officials that decisions must be based on legal reasoning and respect for citizens' rights. This process helps prevent arbitrary actions by government agencies and ensures that public officials act in the best interest of society. Over time, PTUN's work contributes to a more accountable and responsive government that adheres to the principles of Good Governance.

The role of PTUN in enforcing administrative law based on the principles of Good Governance cannot be overstated. By ensuring transparency, accountability, participation, and legality in government decisions, PTUN strengthens the rule of law and provides citizens with a mechanism to protect their rights. Despite the challenges it faces, PTUN continues to serve as a critical institution in Indonesia's legal and administrative system. It ensures that administrative decisions made by public officials are not arbitrary but are based on law, justice, and fairness. Through its work, PTUN contributes significantly to the ongoing development of Indonesia's administrative justice system and the realization of a more just, transparent, and accountable government. With continued reforms and improvements, PTUN can further solidify its role in upholding the principles of Good Governance and protecting the rights of Indonesian citizens.

4. Conclusion

The State Administrative Court (PTUN) plays an essential role in ensuring that administrative decisions made by government authorities are consistent with the principles of Good Governance, which include transparency, accountability, participation, and legality. PTUN acts as a safeguard, ensuring that government

actions do not violate citizens' rights and are based on lawful principles. Through its ability to adjudicate disputes, PTUN ensures that administrative decisions made by government bodies are open to scrutiny and that citizens have the opportunity to challenge unjust or unlawful decisions. This promotes a fairer, more transparent government and strengthens public trust in the system. Additionally, PTUN's role extends beyond simply resolving disputes; it also acts as a mechanism for improving governance by holding public officials accountable and ensuring that their actions comply with the law. Despite challenges such as limited access to justice and the increasing number of cases, PTUN's function in enhancing administrative law remains indispensable. Continued investment in its resources, infrastructure, and public outreach is crucial for increasing accessibility and ensuring that the court can continue to provide fair and timely decisions. Ultimately, PTUN contributes to a more accountable, transparent, and responsive government, strengthening the rule of law and protecting citizens' rights in Indonesia. Through its commitment to enforcing the principles of Good Governance, PTUN ensures that the government acts within its legal boundaries and serves the public in a just and equitable manner.

References

- Adepio, Muhammad Fadel, dan Muhammad Urifianto Ardhan. "PERAN PERADILAN TATA USAHA NEGARA DALAM MENEGAKKAN PRINSIP KEPENTINGAN UMUM DALAM HUKUM ADMINISTRASI DI INDONESIA." *Action Research Literate* 8, no. 5 (2024): 1-7.
- Ahmad, Ahmad, dan Novendri M. Nggilu. *Constitutional dialogue : menguatkan intraksi menekan dominasi (konvergensi terhadap pengujian norma di Mahkamah Konstitusi)*. Yogyakarta: UII Press, 2023.
- — —. "Denyut Nadi Amandemen Kelima UUD 1945 Melalui Pelibatan Mahkamah Konstitusi Sebagai Prinsip the Guardian of the Constitution." *Jurnal Konstitusi* 16, no. 4 (2019): 785-808. <https://doi.org/10.31078/jk1646>.
- Ahmad, Ahmad, Viorizza Suciani Putri, dan Mohamad Hidayat Muhtar. "Antara Otoritas dan Otonomi : Pertautan Hak Asasi Manusia dalam Praktik Eksekusi Putusan PTUN: Perlindungan HAM dalam Eksekusi Upaya Paksa Terhadap Putusan Peradilan Tata Usaha Negara." *Jurnal Konstitusi* 21, no. 3 (1 September 2024): 392-412. <https://doi.org/10.31078/jk2133>.
- Ahmad, Ahmad, Fence M. Wantu, dan Dian Ekawaty Ismail. "Convergence of Constitutional Interpretation to the Test of Laws Through a Constitutional Dialogue Approach: Konvergensi Penafsiran Konstitusional Terhadap Pengujian Undang-Undang Melalui Pendekatan Constitutional Dialogue." *Jurnal Konstitusi* 20, no. 3 (1 September 2023): 514-35. <https://doi.org/10.31078/jk2038>.

- Ahmad, Ahmad, Fence M. Wantu, dan Novendri Mohamad Nggilu. *Hukum Konstitusi: Menyongsong Fajar Perubahan Konstotusi Indonesia Melalui Pelibatan Mahkamah Konstitusi*. Yogyakarta: UII Press, 2020.
- Ahmad, Fence M. Wantu, dan Dian Ekawaty Ismail. "Constitutional Dialogue in Judicial Review at the Indonesian Constitutional Court: The Future Prospects." *Journal of Legal, Ethical and Regulatory Issues* 25, no. 1S (15 November 2021). <https://www.abacademies.org/abstract/constitutional-dialogue-in-judicial-review-at-the-indonesian-constitutional-court-the-future-prospects-13248.html>.
- Akbar, Muhammad Kamil. "PERAN PERADILAN TATA USAHA NEGARA DALAM MEWUJUDKAN PEMERINTAHAN YANG BAIK." *Dharmasisya* 1, no. 1 (2020): 352–63.
- Ananda, Lia Ana. "EKSISTENSI PERADILAN TATA USAHA NEGARA DALAM BERPERAN MENGONTROL ADMINISTRASI PEMERINTAH." *REUSAM: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 10, no. 2 (10 Januari 2023): 179. <https://doi.org/10.29103/reusam.v10i2.9382>.
- Atikah, Ika. *Metode Penelitian Hukum*. 1 ed. Sukabumi: Penerbit Haura, 2022.
- Barhamudin, Barhamudin, dan Abuyazid Bustomi. "PERLUASAN KOMPETENSI PERADILAN TATA USAHA DALAM UNDANG-UNDANG ADMINISTRASI PEMERINTAHAN." *Solusi* 20, no. 1 (1 Januari 2022): 1–16. <https://doi.org/10.36546/solusi.v20i1.525>.
- Hakim, Sholihul, Suwandoko, dan Rizza Arge Winanta. "Implikasi Hukum Putusan Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara Dalam Perspektif Negara Hukum." *Journal of Public Administration and Local Governance* 5, no. 2 (2021): 144–55.
- Hendri, Bintang Muhamad, dan 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 (18 Juni 2023): 393–406. <https://doi.org/10.33756/eslaj.v5i2.18726>.
- Hr, Ridwan, Despan Heryansyah, Shi., Mh., dan Dian Kus Pratiwi, Sh., Mh. "PERLUASAN KOMPETENSI ABSOLUT PENGADILAN TATA USAHA NEGARA DALAM UNDANG-UNDANG ADMINISTRASI PEMERINTAHAN." *Jurnal Hukum Ius Quia Iustum* 25, no. 2 (Mei 2018): 339–58. <https://doi.org/10.20885/iustum.vol25.iss2.art7>.
- Huroiroh, Ernawati, dan Vera Rimbawani Sushanty. "DISHARMONISASI KOMPETENSI ABSOLUT PENGADILAN TATA USAHA NEGARA SETELAH BERLAKUNYA UNDANG-UNDANG ADMINISTRASI PEMERINTAHAN." *Sosio Yustisia : Jurnal Hukum dan Perubahan Sosial* 2, no. 2 (2022): 50–76.

- Illahi, Beni Kurnia, Abdhy Walid Siagian, Rozin Falih Alify, dan Syammakh Daffa Alghazali. "OPTIMALISASI KOMPETENSI PENGADILAN TATA USAHA NEGARA DALAM PENYELESAIAN PERKARA PERBUATAN MELAWAN HUKUM PEMERINTAH (ONRECHTMATIGE OVERHEIDSDAAD)." *Jurnal Hukum Peratun* 6, no. 1 (2023): 35–46.
- Indah, Oksilia Yulita, John Pieris, dan Wiwik S. Widiarty. "PERAN ADMINISTRASI NEGARA DALAM PRESPEKTIF HUKUM DI INDONESIA." *Ilmu Hukum Prima (IHP)* 7, no. 1 (30 April 2024): 60–71. <https://doi.org/10.34012/jihp.v7i1.4969>.
- Jiwantara, Firzhal Arzhi. "Kewenangan Peradilan Tata Usaha Negara Dalam Mewujudkan Good Govdrnance." *DELICTA Law Review* 1, no. 1 (2024): 53–66.
- Kartini, Murtiningsih, dan Adi Kusyandi. "EKSISTENSI PTUN SEBAGAI WUJUD PERLINDUNGAN HUKUM KEPADA WARGA NEGARA DARI SIKAP TINDAK ADMINISTRASI NEGARA." *Yustitia* 7, no. 2 (8 November 2021): 236–48. <https://doi.org/10.31943/yustitia.v7i2.144>.
- Kolopita, Kurnia Ningsih Kolopita, Erman I. Rahim, dan Ahmad Ahmad. "A Comparative Study Of The Implementation Of A Closed Proportional System In The Perspective Of A Country With A Presidential System." *Estudiante Law Journal* 1, no. 1 (25 Februari 2024): 36–45. <https://doi.org/10.33756/eslaj.v1i1.24858>.
- Latif, Sri Winda, Lisnawaty w Badu, dan Ahmad Ahmad. "Penyalahgunaan Kewenangan Oleh Aparat Desa Ditinjau Dari Aspek Pidana: (Putusan Pn Gorontalo Nomor 1/Pid.Sus-Tpk/2020/Pn Gto)." *Jembatan Hukum : Kajian Ilmu Hukum, Sosial Dan Administrasi Negara* 1, no. 2 (8 Mei 2024): 135–55. <https://doi.org/10.62383/jembatan.v1i2.236>.
- Madril, Oce, dan Jery Hasinanda. "PERKEMBANGAN KEDUDUKAN HUKUM (LEGAL STANDING) DALAM PENGUJIAN ADMINISTRATIF DI PENGADILAN TATA USAHA NEGARA DAN UJI MATERI DI MAHKAMAH AGUNG." *Jurnal Hukum Pembangunan* 51, no. 4 (2021): 951–70. <https://doi.org/10.21143/jhp.vol51.no4.3296>.
- Malaka, Zuman, dan Abdullah Isa. "Organisasi Peradilan Tata Usaha Negara Dalam Peradilan di Indonesia." *TARUNALAW: Journal of Law and Syariah* 1, no. 01 (27 Januari 2023): 22–32. <https://doi.org/10.54298/tarunalaw.v1i01.63>.
- Mangesti, Yovita Arie, Ahmad Ahmad, Mohamad Hidayat Muhtar, Grenaldo Ginting, dan Rian Sacipto. "Term Limitation of Indonesian Parliamentarians Seen from Constitutionalism." *Revista de Investigações Constitucionais* 11 (15 November 2024): e263. <https://doi.org/10.5380/rinc.v11i2.91104>.

- Maulidina, Bertha, Silvia Ratna Anzani, dan Vianna Novita Kristya. "PERAN PERADILAN TATA USAHA NEGARA DALAM PENEGAKAN HUKUM ADMINISTRASI NEGARA BERBASIS PRINSIP GOOD GOVERNANCE." *Yustisi* 10, no. 1 (2023): 196–209.
- Pulung Hudoprakoso. "Pemberlakuan Upaya Administrasi Sebagai Primum Remidium Dalam Penyelesaian Sengketa Tata Usaha Negara." *JURNAL HUKUM, POLITIK DAN ILMU SOSIAL* 1, no. 1 (1 Juni 2023): 178–97. <https://doi.org/10.55606/jhps.v1i1.1747>.
- Putra, Hidayat Pratama. "CHALLENGES IN THE EXAMINATION OF GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION CASES IN ADMINISTRATIVE COURT." *Jurnal Hukum Peratun* 5, no. 1 (28 Februari 2022): 75–94. <https://doi.org/10.25216/peratun.512022.75-94>.
- Rasji, Michellena, dan Najma Syabila. "Optimalisasi Upaya Administratif Dalam Peradilan Tata Usaha Negara." *Jurnal Ilmiah Wahana Pendidikan* 10, no. 24 (2024): 457–68. <https://jurnal.peneliti.net/index.php/JIWP/article/view/9141>.
- Rasyid, Usman, Novendri Mohamad Nggilu, Fence Wantu, Julisa Aprilia Kaluku, dan Ahmad Ahmad. "Reformulation of the Authority of Judicial Commission: Safeguarding the Future of Indonesian Judicial Power." *Jambura Law Review* 5, no. 2 (31 Juli 2023): 386–413. <https://doi.org/10.33756/jlr.v5i2.24239>.
- Ritonga, Joni Sandri, Cindi Aulia, Dea Zulfa Inayah, Mirna Syafitri Rahmadani, Muhammad Aldi Khoiri, Rizka Arifah, dan Sumantri Ritonga. "ANALISIS YURIDIS TERHADAP KOMPETENSI ABSOLUT PENGADILAN TATA USAHA NEGARA DALAM MENYELESAIKAN SENGKETA PEMECATAN ASN." *Bureaucracy Journal: Indonesia Journal of Law and Social-Political Governance* 4, no. 1 (2025): 267–81.
- Samia, dan Arif Wibowo. "DAMPAK PERLUASAN KOMPETENSI ABSOLUT PENGADILAN TATA USAHA NEGARA DALAM UNDANG-UNDANG ADMINISTRASI PEMERINTAH." *AL-SULTHANIYAH* 12, no. 2 (29 Agustus 2023): 74–84. <https://doi.org/10.37567/al-sulthaniyah.v12i2.1625>.
- Shalwa, Nirma, Shinta Mariam, dan Moh Imam Gusthomi. "UPAYA PENGADILAN TATA USAHA NEGARA UNTUK MELINDUNGI HAK PIHAK YANG DIRUGIKAN DALAM KEPUTUSAN ADMINISTRATIF." *Jurnal Hukum Progresif* 7, no. 12 (2024): 74–82.
- Suniapriily, Firstnandiar Glica Aini, Muhammad Aziz Zaelani, dan Erika Nur. "Analisa Hukum Administrasi Unsur Penyalahgunaan Wewenang Yang Dilakukuan Pejabat Ditinjau Dari Kompetensi Peradilan Tata Usaha Negara" 03 (2024).

Wahyudi, Andri. "POLITIK HUKUM PERADILAN TATA USAHA NEGARA (TUN)." *HERMENEUTIKA : Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 5, no. 1 (28 Februari 2021): 143–52. <https://doi.org/10.33603/hermeneutika.v5i1.4923>.

Wahyunadi, Yodi Martono. "KOMPETENSI ABSOLUT PENGADILAN TATA USAHA NEGARA DALAM KONTEKS UNDANG-UNDANG NOMOR 30 TAHUN 2014 TENTANG ADMINISTRASI PEMERINTAHAN." *Jurnal Hukum dan Peradilan* 5, no. 1 (31 Maret 2016): 135. <https://doi.org/10.25216/jhp.5.1.2016.135-154>.