



Juridical Analysis of the Position of PTUN in Resolving State Administrative Disputes

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Abstract: This study analyzes the position of the State Administrative Court (PTUN) in resolving state administrative disputes by highlighting its role, function, and authority in protecting citizens' rights. Using a normative juridical method, this research examines the legal basis, principles, and practices of PTUN in upholding the rule of law, including case studies to understand its legal implementation in court. The findings indicate that PTUN plays a crucial role in overseeing government actions to ensure compliance with the law and good governance principles, despite challenges related to independence, effectiveness, and public accessibility. Therefore, enhancing judicial capacity, simplifying procedures, and strengthening institutional independence are necessary for PTUN to function optimally. In conclusion, PTUN serves as a vital judicial control mechanism within Indonesia's legal system, and strengthening this institution is essential to fostering a more transparent, accountable, and just government.

Keywords: State Administrative Disputes; Dispute Resolution; Government.

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1. Introduction

Indonesia, as a rule-of-law state, places significant importance on the role of the State Administrative Court (PTUN) within its administrative law system. PTUN is not just a forum for resolving administrative disputes but also serves as an essential institution in ensuring that government actions adhere to legal principles and protect citizens' rights.¹ The decisions made by government bodies and officials can profoundly affect individuals and organizations, and it is crucial to have a judicial body like PTUN to oversee and adjudicate the legality of these decisions. PTUN's role is vital in ensuring that administrative decisions are made within the legal framework, with transparency, fairness, and accountability, and that they do not violate the rights of citizens.²

Historically, PTUN's establishment arose from the need for a mechanism through which citizens could challenge unfair or unlawful administrative actions. The Indonesian Administrative Court system was formalized with the enactment of Law No. 5 of 1986 on the State Administrative Court (UU PTUN), which provided a legal foundation for PTUN to adjudicate administrative disputes. This law allows individuals or legal entities to contest decisions made by government agencies or officials that are believed to be unlawful, unjust, or in violation of citizens' rights. PTUN was created to ensure that government actions are scrutinized, and when necessary, corrected. Through this mechanism, PTUN guarantees that administrative decisions are not arbitrary but are made based on valid legal justifications and with proper transparency.³

The position of PTUN in Indonesia's legal framework is indispensable. It not only resolves administrative disputes but also acts as a guardian of individual rights, ensuring that citizens can seek redress when their rights are infringed upon by government decisions. In practice, PTUN serves as a check on the power of government officials, ensuring their actions are within the legal limits and are justified. Without PTUN, citizens might have no recourse to challenge administrative decisions that adversely affect them, making PTUN a cornerstone of ensuring access to justice for all.⁴

¹ Ahmad Ahmad, Viorizza Suciani Putri, and 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 (September 1, 2024): 392–412, <https://doi.org/10.31078/jk2133>.

² Muten Nuna et al., "Kewenangan Penyelesaian Sengketa Tata Usaha Negara Terhadap Putusan Pemberhentian Tidak Dengan Hormat," *University Of Bengkulu Law Journal* 5, no. 2 (2020): 106–18.

³ 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.

⁴ Reny Okprianti et al., "Tindakan Yuridis Dalam Putusan Nomor 59/G/2021/Ptun. Mdn: Analisis Penyelesaian Sengketa Tata Usaha Negara," *Collegium Studiosum Journal* 7, no. 2 (2024): 464–71.

However, despite its crucial role, PTUN faces several challenges. One of the primary challenges is the efficiency and effectiveness of dispute resolution. Administrative cases often involve complex issues that can take a significant amount of time to resolve, especially when they concern public policies or technical decisions. This delay can lead to public dissatisfaction, particularly when individuals or organizations are left waiting for long periods for their cases to be resolved. Additionally, while there have been efforts to streamline PTUN's processes through digitalization and the adoption of information technology, many people still face difficulties accessing legal resources or understanding the judicial process. This gap in access to justice is a pressing concern, particularly in rural areas or for individuals with limited legal knowledge.

Furthermore, PTUN encounters challenges in terms of human resources. Although judges at PTUN are trained to handle administrative disputes, the increasing complexity of cases requires a broader understanding of public policies, governance, and the intricate details of administrative law. The court must ensure that its judges are not only skilled in legal theory but also have a comprehensive understanding of the administrative processes they are tasked with reviewing. This calls for continuous professional development and a robust system of training that equips judges to deal with the growing complexity of administrative disputes.⁵

In addition to these practical challenges, PTUN also plays an essential role in promoting transparency and accountability within the public administration system. By providing a means for citizens to challenge administrative decisions, PTUN ensures that government actions remain open to scrutiny and that officials are held accountable for their decisions. This is a vital component of a functioning democracy, where public officials are entrusted with power but must act within the boundaries of the law and in the best interests of society. PTUN helps maintain public trust in government institutions by ensuring that decisions are not made arbitrarily or without justification.

PTUN also functions as a control mechanism within the broader system of governance. While it resolves disputes, it also ensures that government actions are consistent with the principles of good governance, such as accountability, transparency, and legal compliance. PTUN reinforces the idea that all government decisions must be grounded in law, making it an essential institution in maintaining the rule of law in Indonesia. When PTUN overturns an administrative decision, it serves as a reminder to public officials that their actions must be lawful and justifiable, reinforcing the integrity of the administrative process.⁶

⁵ Roy Marthen Moonti et al., "Upaya Administratif Dalam Sengketa Peradilan Tata Usaha Negara," *Jurnal Justitia Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Dan Humaniora* 9, no. 3 (2022): 1560–71.

⁶ Abdurrahman Sayuti, "Kedudukan Pengaturan Penyelesaian Sengketa Jaminan Penyedia Jasa Konstruksi Melalui Upaya Administratif," *Yurispruden: Jurnal Fakultas Hukum Universitas Islam Malang* 7, no. 1 (2024): 1–22.

Despite the challenges, PTUN continues to evolve and play a central role in ensuring that administrative law in Indonesia operates in a fair, transparent, and accountable manner. As the number of administrative disputes rises and as governance becomes more complex, PTUN must adapt by improving its efficiency and accessibility.⁷

Continued investment in digital systems, simplification of legal procedures, and greater public outreach are essential to increasing access to justice for all citizens. Furthermore, enhancing the capacity of PTUN's human resources, such as by providing specialized training for judges in both law and administrative practices, is crucial for ensuring that PTUN remains capable of handling increasingly complex cases.⁸

PTUN plays a critical role in Indonesia's administrative law system. By ensuring that administrative decisions are lawful, transparent, and fair, PTUN serves as a fundamental institution in safeguarding citizens' rights and holding government officials accountable. Although PTUN faces several challenges, including efficiency in dispute resolution, access to justice, and capacity building for its judges, its importance in upholding the rule of law and ensuring good governance cannot be overstated. As Indonesia continues to develop its legal and administrative systems, PTUN will remain an essential pillar in ensuring that the actions of the state comply with the law and serve the public in a just and equitable manner. With continued reforms and improvements, PTUN can further strengthen its role in promoting administrative justice and transparency within the Indonesian government.⁹

2. Research Methods

The approach used in this study is a normative juridical approach, namely legal research conducted by examining literature materials or secondary data as basic materials to be researched by conducting a search of regulations and literature related to the problem being researched.¹⁰

3. Results and discussion

3.1 The Position of PTUN in the Indonesian Government System

The State Administrative Court (PTUN) holds a critical position within Indonesia's government system, functioning as a central element in ensuring that

⁷ BR HUTAGAOL and MANALSAL DEBORA, "Tinjauan Yuridis Terhadap Pelaksanaan Putusan Sengketa Kepegawaian Di Pengadilan Tinggi Tata Usaha Negara Medan Sebagai Tingkat Pertama," 2024, <https://repository.uhn.ac.id/handle/123456789/10702>.

⁸ Bambang Heriyanto, "Tinjauan Yuridis Implementasi Uang Paksa (Dwangsom) Di Peradilan Tata Usaha Negara," *Jurnal Hukum Peratun* 4, no. 2 (2021): 141–56.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ Lisatul Chumairoh, "Analisis Yuridis Pasal 62 Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 5 Tahun 1986 Mengenai Fungsi Dismissal Proses Dalam Persidangan Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara," *UNES Law Review* 5, no. 2 (2022): 339–52.

administrative decisions made by government officials and bodies align with the principles of law, justice, and transparency. As part of the judicial branch, PTUN is specifically tasked with handling disputes related to administrative law, a domain that involves the relationships between citizens, legal entities, and public authorities. The court is empowered to review the legality of decisions made by state administrative bodies and officials, ensuring that these decisions are made in accordance with the law and do not infringe upon the rights of individuals or organizations.

Indonesia's system of governance is built on the principle of the rule of law, meaning that all government actions must be based on established laws and regulations. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, as the highest legal authority, mandates that every action taken by government bodies, including administrative decisions, must be legally grounded and fair.¹¹ This framework is vital to safeguarding the rights of citizens and ensuring that state power is exercised responsibly and accountably. In this context, PTUN plays a pivotal role in upholding this principle by providing a legal avenue for citizens to challenge governmental decisions that they perceive to be arbitrary, unlawful, or unjust.

The establishment of PTUN in Indonesia was a significant step toward strengthening the judicial system, particularly in relation to administrative law. Before the creation of PTUN, citizens had limited options for challenging decisions made by public authorities, which often led to perceptions of injustice or abuse of power. Law No. 5/1986 on the State Administrative Court, which was enacted in 1986, laid the legal groundwork for PTUN and granted it the authority to adjudicate administrative disputes. This law empowers PTUN to review and

¹¹ Ahmad Ahmad and 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 and Novendri M. Nggilu, *Constitutional Dialogue : Menguatkan Intraksi Menekan Dominasi (Konvergensi Terhadap Pengujian Norma Di Mahkamah Konstitusi)* (Yogyakarta: UII Press, 2023); Ahmad Ahmad, Fence M. Wantu, and 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 (September 1, 2023): 514–35, <https://doi.org/10.31078/jk2038>; Ahmad, Fence M. Wantu, and 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 (November 15, 2021), <https://www.abacademies.org/abstract/constitutional-dialogue-in-judicial-review-at-the-indonesian-constitutional-court-the-future-prospects-13248.html>; Sri Winda Latif, Lisnawaty w Badu, and 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 (May 8, 2024): 135–55, <https://doi.org/10.62383/jembatan.v1i2.236>; Yovita Arie Mangesti et al., "Term Limitation of Indonesian Parliamentarians Seen from Constitutionalism," *Revista de Investigações Constitucionais* 11 (November 15, 2024): e263, <https://doi.org/10.5380/rinc.v11i2.91104>.

rule on cases involving administrative decisions, ensuring that these decisions are based on sound legal grounds and are consistent with democratic principles.¹²

PTUN operates as an independent judicial body within the Indonesian legal system, which ensures that its decisions are free from undue influence by the executive or legislative branches. As an administrative court, its jurisdiction is limited to administrative disputes, meaning it does not deal with criminal or civil cases, but rather focuses specifically on the legality of administrative decisions made by government bodies. The court's primary function is to protect citizens' rights by ensuring that state administrative actions are lawful and reasonable, preventing arbitrary decision-making by public authorities.¹³

The role of PTUN in the Indonesian government system is multifaceted. First and foremost, PTUN serves as a check on government power. In a democratic system, it is crucial that state officials are held accountable for their actions, especially when these actions affect the lives of citizens. PTUN's ability to review administrative decisions helps ensure that government authorities do not overstep their legal boundaries and that their decisions are made within the constraints of the law. By providing citizens with a platform to challenge administrative decisions, PTUN ensures that these decisions are subject to scrutiny and that any unlawful or unjust decisions can be rectified.

Moreover, PTUN serves as a mechanism for promoting transparency within government processes. Transparency is a core principle of good governance, and PTUN plays an important role in ensuring that government decisions are made publicly and with full accountability. When administrative decisions are challenged in PTUN, the process provides an opportunity for the public to scrutinize the reasoning behind these decisions. This transparency ensures that the government cannot act in secrecy or without justification, which in turn strengthens the public's trust in the government.¹⁴

PTUN also plays an essential role in protecting the legal rights of citizens. In cases where government decisions infringe upon an individual's rights, PTUN offers a forum where citizens can seek justice and have their grievances heard. This role is especially crucial in a state like Indonesia, where administrative decisions – ranging from land use policies to government regulations – can have a profound impact on citizens' daily lives. PTUN ensures that individuals and legal entities have access to legal recourse when they are negatively affected by governmental decisions. In this way, PTUN acts as a defender of citizens' rights, particularly in the context of administrative law.

¹² Ahmad Shodiqin, "Pursue The Position Of The State Administrative Court In Indonesia," *JUSTICES: Journal of Law* 2, no. 2 (2023): 113–21.

¹³ Maulina Roma Yanti Nainggolan et al., "Negara Hukum, Sumber Hukum, Eksistensi, Kedudukan Dan Susunan Pengadilan Tata Usaha," *Jurnal Sahabat ISNU SU* 1, no. 2 (2024): 123–28.

¹⁴ Ahlul Fiqri, "Paradigm for the Application of the Dominus Litis Principle in the Indonesian State Administrative Court," *JUSTICES: Journal of Law* 2, no. 4 (2023): 202–12.

The court's function extends beyond individual cases; PTUN is also integral to the broader development of administrative law in Indonesia. By resolving disputes and clarifying the application of administrative law, PTUN helps to shape the legal framework that governs the actions of public authorities. Its decisions contribute to the evolution of administrative law in Indonesia, providing guidance on how laws should be interpreted and applied in various administrative contexts. Through its rulings, PTUN helps to establish legal precedents that inform future decisions, thus contributing to the development of a more consistent and predictable administrative legal system.¹⁵

PTUN's role is also pivotal in fostering good governance. Good governance, which is characterized by transparency, accountability, responsiveness, and the rule of law, requires an effective system of checks and balances. PTUN acts as an important part of this system by ensuring that government decisions are not only lawful but also made in the public interest. Its decisions influence how government bodies operate and ensure that their actions align with democratic principles. By upholding the rule of law and promoting fairness in administrative decision-making, PTUN helps to create a government that is more responsive to the needs and rights of the people.

However, PTUN's position in the Indonesian government system is not without challenges. One of the main challenges PTUN faces is the complexity of administrative cases, which can involve highly technical matters or complex government policies. Many cases require in-depth knowledge of administrative processes, and judges must be equipped with the expertise to handle such disputes effectively. Furthermore, PTUN's ability to address the growing number of administrative cases remains a concern. As Indonesia continues to modernize its bureaucracy and as the range of administrative decisions becomes more complex, the court's caseload is expected to increase. PTUN must ensure that its resources both in terms of judicial capacity and infrastructure are sufficient to handle this growing demand.¹⁶

Another challenge is the accessibility of PTUN to all citizens. While PTUN plays a crucial role in providing citizens with access to justice, many individuals, particularly those in rural areas or without legal knowledge, may find it difficult to navigate the legal system. Improving public understanding of administrative law and ensuring that PTUN's services are accessible to all citizens is a priority if PTUN is to continue fulfilling its function as an accessible forum for dispute resolution.

Despite these challenges, PTUN remains a cornerstone of Indonesia's legal and administrative system. Its role in ensuring the legality of administrative actions, promoting transparency, and protecting citizens' rights makes it an indispensable institution in the country's government framework. PTUN's ability to review and

¹⁵ "Undang-Undang Nomor 30 Tahun 2014 Tentang Administrasi Pemerintahan." (n.d.).

¹⁶ Khoiruddin Manahan Siregar, "Kedudukan Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Al-Maqasid: Jurnal Ilmu Kesyariahan Dan Keperdataan* 6, no. 1 (2020): 88–100.

correct administrative decisions plays a crucial part in strengthening the rule of law, maintaining government accountability, and ensuring that citizens have access to justice when they are affected by government actions.¹⁷

PTUN occupies a vital position in the Indonesian government system. As a judicial body responsible for resolving administrative disputes, it ensures that government actions are lawful, transparent, and just. PTUN acts as a check on the power of public authorities, promotes good governance, and protects the rights of citizens. Its role extends beyond individual disputes, contributing to the development of administrative law and the overall functioning of a fair and transparent government system. Despite the challenges it faces, PTUN's importance in the Indonesian government system remains undeniable, and continued efforts to strengthen its capacity will be essential for ensuring that it remains an effective guardian of justice in the realm of administrative law.¹⁸

3.2 Authority of the State Administrative Court in Resolution of State Administrative Disputes

The State Administrative Court (PTUN) holds a vital and central role in Indonesia's legal system, specifically in resolving administrative disputes that arise between citizens or legal entities and state administrative bodies or officials. Established to provide an independent and impartial platform for adjudicating administrative law issues, PTUN has the authority to assess whether government actions, decisions, or policies comply with the legal framework set forth by the law. This judicial power is crucial because administrative decisions, made by various government bodies, have a profound impact on individuals and organizations. The authority of PTUN in resolving these disputes ensures that administrative actions are made in accordance with the law, guaranteeing that citizens' rights are protected and the principle of the rule of law is upheld.

The authority of PTUN is explicitly defined in Law No. 5 of 1986 on the State Administrative Court (UU PTUN), which provides the legal basis for the court's functions and jurisdiction. This law empowers PTUN to adjudicate disputes that arise from the decisions made by administrative authorities. These decisions can range from permits, administrative sanctions, revocations, or refusals of licenses, to other actions that affect an individual or legal entity's rights. The law grants PTUN the jurisdiction to review administrative decisions and determine their legality, fairness, and consistency with the principles of justice. In essence, PTUN acts as a safeguard to ensure that all government actions are legally justified and that public authorities do not exceed their legal mandate or infringe upon citizens' rights.

¹⁷ Sugita, "Kedudukan Peradilan Tata Usaha Negara (PTUN) Sebagai Lembaga Peradilan Khusus Di Indonesia Dengan Konsekuensinya."

¹⁸ JON ADIGUNA TARIGAN, "Tinjauan Yuridis Kendala Pelaksanaan Putusan Di Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara Yang Telah Berkekuatan Hukum Tetap," 2024, <https://repository.uhn.ac.id/handle/123456789/10748>.

One of the primary functions of PTUN is to resolve administrative disputes, which often involve cases where individuals or organizations feel that government decisions have harmed their legal standing or interests. These disputes can range from matters concerning land rights, business permits, environmental policies, tax regulations, and much more. For example, if a business owner's application for a permit is unjustly rejected by a government agency, PTUN can intervene by reviewing the administrative decision to ensure that it adheres to the law and does not violate the applicant's rights. This form of legal protection is crucial in maintaining public trust in the government and ensuring that citizens are not subject to arbitrary decision-making by public officials.¹⁹

PTUN's authority to resolve such disputes extends to the power to annul administrative decisions that it finds to be unlawful. This means that if a citizen or legal entity contests a government action or decision that they believe is unjust, PTUN can declare the decision null and void. For instance, if a decision to revoke a business license is found to be based on insufficient evidence or a misapplication of the law, PTUN has the authority to nullify that decision and restore the rights of the affected party. By exercising this power, PTUN ensures that administrative decisions are in line with the principles of legality, fairness, and justice, and that they do not undermine the legal rights of individuals or organizations.

In addition to its power to annul decisions, PTUN can also provide compensation or rehabilitation to those who have been wronged by unlawful administrative decisions. If an administrative decision results in harm or damage to a citizen or legal entity, PTUN has the authority to order compensation. This is particularly important when government actions cause economic loss or infringe upon fundamental rights, such as property rights or the right to conduct business. Through compensation or rehabilitation, PTUN ensures that the harm caused by an unjust administrative action is remedied, further solidifying its role in protecting the rights of individuals.²⁰

One of PTUN's fundamental roles in the Indonesian legal system is to uphold the principle of legal certainty. By reviewing the legality of administrative decisions, PTUN ensures that state administrative bodies act within the boundaries of the law, and that their decisions are made based on clear legal standards. This contributes to the predictability of government actions, as citizens and organizations can be confident that administrative decisions will be made based on established legal criteria and not arbitrary preferences. Legal certainty is a cornerstone of a functioning rule-of-law system, and PTUN's ability to enforce

¹⁹ Nuna et al., "Kewenangan Penyelesaian Sengketa Tata Usaha Negara Terhadap Putusan Pemberhentian Tidak Dengan Hormat."

²⁰ I. Nyoman Gede Remaja, "Kewenangan Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara Dalam Penyelesaian Sengketa Sertipikat Ganda," *Repertorium: Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum Kenotariatan* 10, no. 1 (2021): 111–20.

this principle is essential in maintaining public confidence in the government's legal and administrative framework.

However, PTUN's jurisdiction is not without limits. While the court has broad authority to adjudicate administrative disputes, its jurisdiction is confined to administrative matters. PTUN does not have the authority to deal with criminal or civil cases, and it is specifically tasked with resolving disputes related to government actions that fall within the scope of administrative law. For instance, PTUN cannot intervene in political decisions made by elected officials or legislative bodies, as these actions are outside the scope of administrative law. The court's jurisdiction is also limited to formal, written administrative decisions that are concrete, individual, and final making PTUN an ideal forum for reviewing decisions that have a direct impact on individual or organizational rights.²¹

Moreover, PTUN cannot hear cases unless all available administrative remedies have been exhausted. This means that before filing a lawsuit in PTUN, a citizen or legal entity must have attempted to resolve the issue through other administrative processes, such as appealing the decision to the relevant government agency or body. This requirement is in place to ensure that PTUN's jurisdiction is only invoked when all other administrative avenues have been explored, and it helps prevent the court from being inundated with cases that could be resolved through alternative administrative means.

The procedural process in PTUN is designed to ensure that administrative disputes are resolved efficiently and fairly. The first step in the process is the filing of a lawsuit, where the plaintiff outlines the dispute and the reasons for contesting the administrative decision. The plaintiff must demonstrate that the decision in question is unlawful, unjust, or in violation of their rights. Once the case is filed, PTUN will review the evidence, listen to arguments from both parties, and issue a ruling based on the merits of the case. The court's decision is binding, and if PTUN rules in favor of the plaintiff, it may annul the decision, award compensation, or order other remedies, depending on the specifics of the case.²²

In terms of enforcement, PTUN also plays a crucial role in ensuring that its decisions are implemented. This is particularly important in cases where government bodies resist complying with PTUN's rulings. If a government body

²¹ Karensia Payoh and Arman Tjoneng, "Tinjauan Yuridis Terhadap Gugatan Mantan Ketua Mahkamah Konstitusi Di PTUN Jakarta Atas Pemulihan Jabatan Sebagai Ketua Mahkamah Konstitusi Dalam Konteks Kompetensi/Kewenangan Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara Dalam Penyelesaian Sengketa Tata Usaha Negara," *Jurnal Hukum Lex Generalis* 5, no. 8 (2024), <https://ojs.rewangrencang.com/index.php/JHLG/article/view/497>.

²² Ahmad Rayhan, HE Rakhmat Jazuli, and Nurikah Nurikah, "Penyelesaian Sengketa Tata Usaha Negara: Obyek Sengketa Negatif Dan Penerapan Asas-Asas Umum Pemerintahan Yang Baik," *Yustisia Tirtayasa: Jurnal Tugas Akhir* 3, no. 3 (2023): 342–60.

fails to adhere to PTUN's decision, PTUN can take measures to enforce its judgment, thereby ensuring that administrative justice is upheld. This enforcement mechanism is essential for maintaining the authority of PTUN and ensuring that its decisions have real-world consequences for government actions.

The challenges faced by PTUN, however, are notable. One of the main challenges is the complexity of administrative law, which can often involve intricate regulatory frameworks and technical details. As a result, PTUN judges must possess a deep understanding of both legal principles and the administrative processes they are tasked with overseeing. PTUN must continually invest in training and resources to ensure that its judges are equipped to handle the growing complexity of administrative disputes in an increasingly dynamic governance environment.

In conclusion, the authority of PTUN in resolving administrative disputes is fundamental to the rule of law and the protection of citizens' rights in Indonesia. By ensuring that administrative decisions are made in compliance with legal principles, PTUN helps to maintain a fair, transparent, and accountable government. PTUN's power to annul unlawful decisions, award compensation, and promote legal certainty makes it an essential part of Indonesia's administrative justice system. As the court continues to evolve and adapt to the changing needs of society, its role in resolving administrative disputes and protecting citizens' rights will remain indispensable in promoting a just and democratic governance framework in Indonesia.

4. Conclusion

The State Administrative Court (PTUN) plays an essential and multifaceted role in Indonesia's legal system, particularly in resolving administrative disputes and ensuring that government actions comply with the law. PTUN's authority, as established by Law No. 5 of 1986, empowers the court to adjudicate disputes arising from administrative decisions that affect citizens' rights. Its role extends beyond simply resolving conflicts; PTUN acts as a safeguard for legal certainty, ensuring that government decisions are made transparently, lawfully, and fairly. By providing a platform for individuals and organizations to challenge unlawful or unjust administrative decisions, PTUN helps maintain public trust in government institutions and promotes accountability.

However, PTUN's authority is not without limitations, as it only has jurisdiction over administrative matters and must adhere to procedural requirements such as exhausting administrative remedies before a case is heard. Despite facing challenges such as complex administrative cases and increasing caseloads, PTUN remains a crucial institution in protecting citizens' rights and ensuring that government actions remain within the legal boundaries. Its role in promoting transparency, legal certainty, and accountability within the public administration is vital in strengthening the rule of law in Indonesia. Moving forward, continued

reforms and investment in PTUN's infrastructure and judicial capacity are essential to maintaining its effectiveness in resolving administrative disputes and upholding justice in the administrative domain.

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