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Mapping Judicial Reasoning in Marriage Dispensation Based on *Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah* for AI-Supported e-Court Development at Ketapang Religious Court

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ABSTRACT

Adjudicating marriage dispensation applications requires judicial reasoning that integrates child protection, the circumstances of prospective spouses, and the objectives of Islamic law (Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah) within the electronic court system. This study aims to map patterns of judicial reasoning based on five dimensions of Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah and to formulate the mapping results as a basis for developing artificial intelligence (AI) support within e-Court. This empirical legal research employs a qualitative design and was conducted at Ketapang Religious Court through interviews and observations involving 35 informants, document analysis of marriage dispensation court orders issued from 2019 to 2023, analysis of legal materials, and a text-mining-based AI model simulation. The 2019–2023 documents were processed through text search, filtering, and classification of legal reasoning, resulting in an analytical corpus of 75 court orders. Contextual review linked passages of judicial reasoning to dominant categories, supporting dimensions, legal context, and classification rationales. The findings show that preservation of lineage (hifz al-nasl) was the most frequently identified dominant category, followed by preservation of life (hifz al-nafs), preservation of wealth (hifz al-māl), preservation of religion (hifz al-dīn), and preservation of intellect (hifz al-ʿaql). The relationships among these dimensions demonstrate the multidimensional character of judicial reasoning. The simulation classified legal reasoning and presented relationships among categories to support the retrieval of relevant information. These findings provide a basis for developing an information support system within e-Court that incorporates source traceability, human verification, audit trails, data governance, and judicial authority.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence; E-Court; Judicial Reasoning; Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah; Marriage Dispensation.

INTRODUCTION

Marriage dispensation is a legal mechanism available to prospective spouses who have not reached the minimum age for marriage established by Law Number 1 of 1974, as amended by Law Number 16 of 2019. Adjudication of marriage dispensation applications falls within the jurisdiction of the Religious Courts under Law Number 7 of 1989, as amended several times, lastly by Law Number 50 of 2009. Law Number 23 of 2002, as amended several times, lastly by Law Number 17 of 2016, regulates the protection of children's life, growth, development, education, and safety. Supreme Court Regulation Number 5 of 2019 provides specific guidelines for adjudicating marriage dispensation applications by requiring consideration of the best interests of the child, the views of the child, non-discrimination, gender equality, health, psychological condition, and socioeconomic circumstances. These provisions establish a relationship between the legal requirements for marriage and the protection of the child's actual circumstances. The distinction between the statutory age threshold and the readiness of prospective spouses also confirms the relevance of psychological and physical conditions, education, reproductive health, and child welfare in adjudicating marriage dispensation applications (Nosita & Zuhdi, 2022; Imran et al., 2024; Amri et al., 2025; Sekarrini et al., 2025).

The varied circumstances underlying marriage dispensation applications require a conceptual framework capable of analyzing protective objectives multidimensionally. Such applications involve family circumstances, relationships between prospective spouses, education, health, economic conditions, religious responsibilities, and the consequences of marriage for the child's life (Fendi et al., 2024). In Islamic law, welfare (*maṣlahah*) and the prevention of harm (*mafsadah*) provide a conceptual basis for analyzing the relationship between legal decisions and protective objectives (Hidayatulloh & Janah, 2020). The five classical dimensions of *Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah*, namely *hifz al-dīn*, *hifz al-naḥs*, *hifz al-ʿaql*, *hifz al-nasl*, and *hifz al-māl*, are used to analyze religious responsibility, safety and health, education and maturity, protection of lineage, and economic circumstances. The systems approach developed by Auda (2008) advances this analysis through wholeness, openness, interrelated hierarchy, multidimensionality, and purposefulness. Each dimension of *Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah* is analyzed in relation to facts, risks, and child protection. Kamarusdiana and Farohah (2022) and Pratama (2024) also explain the relationship between child marriage and health, education, socioeconomic conditions, children's rights, and the objectives of *Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah*.

Judicial digitization is directly related to information management in case adjudication. Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2019, as amended by Supreme Court Regulation Number 7 of 2022, together with Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number 363/KMA/SK/XII/2022, govern electronic case administration and electronic court proceedings. Judicial digitization encompasses functions beyond administrative acceleration. Susskind (2019) explains the relationship between online courts and access, comprehensibility of proceedings, service quality, and institutional design. Velicogna (2007) analyzes the relationship between information technology and effectiveness, transparency, accountability, and organizational change within the judiciary. In Indonesia's Religious Courts, implementation of e-Court is associated with infrastructure readiness, human resources, systems, regulations, digital literacy, legal culture, network availability, and user capabilities (Latifiani et al., 2023; Alam et al., 2024; Yusnita et al., 2024). These conditions establish the relevance of developing information management that addresses the substantive aspects of case adjudication within the electronic court system.

AI-based legal analytics is used to locate passages in documents, extract information, identify patterns, and associate textual information with conceptual categories. Ashley (2017) distinguishes text search, information extraction, concept representation, and legal reasoning. This distinction demonstrates that computational organization of information performs a function different from legal assessment. Surden (2019) explains the division of functions between humans and AI because contextual interpretation, value weighting, and legal assessment continue to require

human judgment. Within the judiciary, this division of functions is related to judicial independence and accountability for court orders as regulated by Law Number 48 of 2009. Saputra et al. (2025) analyze black-box opacity, clarity of system outputs, auditability, and user control. The development of AI for judicial use therefore concerns the management and presentation of information that remains subject to judicial review, verification, and assessment.

Previous studies can be divided into several groups. Research on marriage dispensation addresses age limits, grounds for applications, the best interests of the child, substantive protection, reproductive health, and judicial reasoning (Nosita & Zuhdi, 2022; Fendi et al., 2024; Imran et al., 2024; Amri et al., 2025; Sekarrini et al., 2025). Studies on *Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah* examine welfare and protective objectives in child marriage (Hidayatulloh & Janah, 2020; Kamarusdiana & Farohah, 2022; Pratama, 2024). Studies on e-Court primarily address access, efficiency, users, facilities, and institutional readiness (Latifiani et al., 2023; Alam et al., 2024; Yusnita et al., 2024). Research on AI and law addresses information processing, the limits of computational reasoning, transparency, and human oversight (Ashley, 2017; Surden, 2019; Saputra et al., 2025). In the context of West Kalimantan, Arabiyah et al. (2025) discuss child protection and legal literacy. Muyassar et al. (2022) explain the relationship between Religious Court practice, access to justice, and legal certainty in a different category of cases.

These groups of studies have not specifically integrated judicial reasoning, the five dimensions of *Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah*, AI-based document processing, and e-Court within a single study. Ketapang Religious Court was selected as the research site because the research object encompasses the adjudication of marriage dispensation applications, electronic court administration, and management of court-order documents. Case registration data are used to describe the number of cases at the institutional level, whereas court orders constitute the data source for analyzing judicial reasoning. The distinction between the functions of these two types of data provides an appropriate analytical basis for examining facts, the child's circumstances, legal bases, judicial assessment, and legal grounds.

The novelty of this study lies in integrating the mapping of judicial reasoning, text-mining-based document filtering and classification, annotation based on source-text passages, analysis of the five dimensions of *Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah* through a systems approach, and formulation of a basis for developing an information support system within e-Court. This integration encompasses Islamic family law, legal analytics, source traceability, data governance, and judicial control. The substantive quality of court orders and gender justice are used as evaluation parameters in system development. *Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah* serves as an analytical framework applied together with applicable law and principles of child protection.

This study aims to identify and analyze patterns of judicial reasoning in marriage dispensation court orders issued by Ketapang Religious Court from 2019 to 2023 based on the five dimensions of *Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah*. It also aims to formulate the mapping results as a basis for developing AI support within e-Court to assist judges in retrieving and reviewing relevant information while maintaining source traceability and judicial authority. The theoretical contribution consists of integrating the systems approach to *Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah* with legal analytics. The methodological contribution consists of a mapping structure that connects sources, categories, context, and human verification. The practical contribution consists of a structured information support system design that enables information sources to be traced.

METHOD

This empirical legal research employs a qualitative design using socio-legal, case, statutory, and conceptual approaches (Qamar & Rezah, 2020). The socio-legal approach is used to analyze e-Court practices, the experiences of court personnel and users, and information-management needs. The case approach is used to analyze the structure of judicial reasoning in marriage dispensation cases. The statutory approach is used to analyze provisions concerning marriage, the Religious Courts, child protection, judicial power, personal data protection, and electronic court administration relevant to the research object. The conceptual approach is used to operationalize the five dimensions of *Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah* based on Auda's systems approach and to relate them to the use of AI in processing legal documents. Field research was conducted at Ketapang Religious Court from March to October 2024. The 35 informants comprised judges, registrars, marriage dispensation applicants, and Islamic law experts. Informants were selected based on their knowledge, experience, involvement with the research object, and the relevance of their respective perspectives.

The research data consist of interview and observation results, case registration data, court orders, and legal materials (Sampara & Husen, 2016). Case registration data for 2019–2025 were obtained through the Case Tracking Information System of Ketapang Religious Court and updated in February 2026. The Case Tracking Information System recorded 632 cases during 2019–2025 and 484 cases filed during 2019–2023. The registration data are used to describe the number of cases at the institutional level. Court orders issued during 2019–2023 were obtained during field research and constitute the data source for analyzing judicial reasoning. The primary legal materials include the 1945 Constitution, Law Number 1 of 1974 and its amendments, Law Number 7 of 1989 and its amendments, Law Number 48 of 2009, Law Number 23 of 2002 and its amendments, Law Number 27 of 2022, Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2019 and its amendments, Supreme Court Regulation Number 5 of 2019,

Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number 363/KMA/SK/XII/2022, and the court orders analyzed in this study.

Data were collected through semi-structured in-depth interviews, observation, document analysis, examination of case registration data, and a literature review. Interview and observation results were analyzed thematically to identify experiences with e-Court, case services, child protection, substantive considerations, and information-support needs. Court-order documents issued during 2019–2023 were entered into a program equipped with text-search and text-filtering functions and used to run a text-mining-based AI model simulation. The five dimensions of *hifz al-dīn*, *hifz al-nafs*, *hifz al-‘aql*, *hifz al-nasl*, and *hifz al-māl* were established as classification categories. Textual elements and elements of legal argumentation served as classification indicators for each category. This process identified 75 court orders containing reasoning relevant to the five dimensions of *Maqāṣid al-Sharī‘ah*. These 75 court orders constitute the analytical corpus.

Classification outputs were contextually reviewed based on passages of judicial reasoning containing facts, statements of the parties, the child’s circumstances, legal bases, judicial assessments, and legal grounds. Annotation linked source-text passages to the initial classification output, the overall context, and protective objectives. One dominant category was assigned for tabulation based on the dominant argument, while other dimensions with substantive relevance were recorded as supporting dimensions. Each mapping result was based on a source-text passage, the applicable legal context, and the classification rationale. The simulation outputs were then compared with human contextual review to assess classification correspondence and identify passages requiring further examination.

The validity of the analysis was assessed through source triangulation, method triangulation, and traceability among the data, documents, categories, and classification rationales (Irwansyah, 2020). System development includes measurable technical evaluation, substantive validation, and pilot testing. Substantive validation involves judicial assessment of the structure of legal reasoning and assessment by Islamic law experts of the consistency of the interpretation of *Maqāṣid al-Sharī‘ah*. Pilot testing assesses the ease of source retrieval, clarity of classification rationales, ease of user correction, and user workload. The substantive quality of court orders and gender justice serve as evaluation parameters supported by appropriate instruments and outcome measurements. Document processing applies purpose limitation, identity protection, access restrictions, processing security, and accountability under Law Number 27 of 2022.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Mapping Judicial Reasoning and Annotating *Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah* Categories

Case Tracking Information System data updated in February 2026 recorded 632 marriage dispensation cases at Ketapang Religious Court during 2019–2025. Of these, 484 cases were filed during 2019–2023. These registration data describe the volume of cases at the institutional level. The analysis of judicial reasoning uses 75 court orders issued during 2019–2023 that were identified through text-mining-based document filtering and classification. The jurisdiction of the Religious Court over marriage dispensation cases is governed by Article 49 of Law Number 7 of 1989, as amended by Law Number 3 of 2006. Court orders issued in 2019 were analyzed under the provisions in force on the date of each order, taking into account the entry into force of Law Number 16 of 2019 and Supreme Court Regulation Number 5 of 2019.

The unit of analysis consists of passages of judicial reasoning containing the facts of the case, statements of the parties, the child's circumstances, legal bases, judicial assessments, and legal grounds. *Hifz al-dīn* is used to analyze religious values and responsibilities. *Hifz al-nafs* encompasses safety, health, and physical and psychological integrity. *Hifz al-'aql* concerns education, maturity, and intellectual development. *Hifz al-nasl* concerns the protection of lineage and family continuity. *Hifz al-māl* concerns economic circumstances and responsibilities. [Auda \(2008\)](#) analyzes these five dimensions through a systems approach characterized by wholeness, openness, interrelated hierarchy, multidimensionality, and purposefulness. [Hidayatulloh and Janah \(2020\)](#), [Kamarusdiana and Farohah \(2022\)](#), and [Pratama \(2024\)](#) explain the relationships among welfare, prevention of harm, health, education, children's rights, and the objectives of *Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah*. In a different area of family law, [Rahim \(2025\)](#) explains the importance of actual circumstances in the application of Islamic legal principles.

AI-based text filtering was used to identify passages of reasoning associated with the established categories. Classification outputs were reviewed against the entire context of each court order to determine the relationship among facts, legal bases, judicial assessments, and protective objectives. Annotation recorded source-text passages, dominant categories, supporting dimensions, legal context, and classification rationales. This procedure corresponds to the distinction made by [Ashley \(2017\)](#) among information retrieval, concept representation, and legal reasoning. The computational functions in this study encompass the identification, grouping, and presentation of information. Human contextual review determines the significance of that information within judicial reasoning. Each classification output therefore remains traceable to its source text.

The mapping of 75 court orders reveals different distributions of dominant categories. *Hifz al-nasl* was the dominant category in 30 court orders, representing 40.00%. *Hifz al-nafs* was dominant in 15 court orders, representing 20.00%. *Hifz al-māl* was dominant in 12 court orders, representing 16.00%. *Hifz al-dīn* was dominant in 10 court orders, representing 13.33%, while *hifz al-‘aql* was dominant in 8 court orders, representing 10.67%. This distribution indicates the frequency of each dominant category within the analytical corpus without establishing a normative hierarchy among the five dimensions of *Maqāṣid al-Sharī‘ah*.

Table 1. Distribution of Court Orders by Dominant *Maqāṣid al-Sharī‘ah* Dimension

Dominant Dimension	Number of Court Orders	Percentage
<i>Hifz al-dīn</i>	10	13.33%
<i>Hifz al-nafs</i>	15	20.00%
<i>Hifz al-‘aql</i>	8	10.67%
<i>Hifz al-nasl</i>	30	40.00%
<i>Hifz al-māl</i>	12	16.00%
Total	75	100.00%

Source: Analysis of marriage dispensation court orders issued by Ketapang Religious Court from 2019 to 2023.

The distribution of dominant categories is accompanied by substantive relationships among the dimensions. Within the analytical corpus, reasoning concerning the protection of lineage is associated with safety and health, education and maturity, economic circumstances, and religious responsibility. These relationships are analyzed under Article 28B section (2) of the 1945 Constitution and Article 4, Article 9 section (1), and Article 26 section (1) letter c of Law Number 23 of 2002, as amended by Law Number 35 of 2014. For court orders falling within the scope of Supreme Court Regulation Number 5 of 2019, Article 2 and Article 3 govern the best interests of the child, respect for the views of the child, non-discrimination, gender equality, protection of children’s rights, and examination of whether coercion is present. Article 12 through Article 17 govern education, health, the condition of reproductive organs, psychological condition, socioeconomic circumstances, the child’s views and consent, coercion, and information from relevant professionals. [Nosita and Zuhdi \(2022\)](#), [Imran et al. \(2024\)](#), [Amri et al. \(2025\)](#), and [Sekarrini et al. \(2025\)](#) support the analysis of the best interests of the child, the readiness of prospective spouses, reproductive health, and substantive protection.

At the corpus level, the dominant categories indicate the distribution of the most frequently identified forms of reasoning across the 75 court orders. At the level of each court order, supporting dimensions indicate relationships among facts, risks, the child's circumstances, protected rights, and legal grounds. Fendi et al. (2024) explain the relationship among legal norms, the circumstances of prospective spouses, and social consequences in the adjudication of marriage dispensation applications. In a different category of cases, Rais and Muyassar (2022) explain that judicial reasoning is associated with the circumstances of the case, legal bases, factual sources, a sense of justice, and contextual interpretation. The findings from Ketapang Religious Court add an annotation-based analysis that records source-text passages, dominant categories, supporting dimensions, classification rationales, and legal context. These mapping results form the basis for the AI-based classification simulation analyzed in the following subsection.

B. AI-Based Classification Simulation and the Design of Substantive Validation and Pilot Testing

The text-mining-based AI model simulation processed court orders issued during 2019–2023 through text search, filtering, and classification of legal reasoning. The five dimensions of *Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah* served as classification categories. Textual and argumentative indicators were used to identify the relationship between passages of judicial reasoning and each category. This process identified 75 court orders as the analytical corpus. Each identified passage remains traceable to the source document. Human review connects the classification outputs with facts, argumentative context, and protective objectives. Under the distinction established by Ashley (2017), the model performs information retrieval and representation functions, whereas assessments of factual relevance, the weight of competing interests, legal interpretation, and the legal conclusion remain within judicial authority.

The dominant category serves as the primary label for tabulation, while supporting dimensions record substantive relationships among dimensions within judicial reasoning. This structure is consistent with the systems approach developed by Auda (2008), which emphasizes the multidimensional character of the objectives of *Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah*. The assignment of one dominant category for tabulation does not exclude other dimensions identified within the same judicial reasoning. The corpus identified through text filtering constitutes the simulation object in this study. Further model development includes testing documents that use different terminology to express comparable protective objectives.

The simulation outputs group passages of legal reasoning according to their principal categories and present their relationships with supporting dimensions

identified in the documents. The system presents information concerning health and safety, education and maturity, economic circumstances, and religious responsibilities based on elements identified in the source documents. These outputs assist users in retrieving information associated with the classification categories. [Barysé and Sarel \(2024\)](#) distinguish automation in information acquisition, information analysis, decision selection, and decision implementation. The simulation in this study encompasses information acquisition and information analysis, while legal assessment and determination of the case remain judicial functions.

The simulation evaluation compares classification outputs with contextual annotation and examines source traceability. Differences in the number of court orders among categories also establish the need for technical evaluation of the model's ability to distinguish categories with substantive similarities. [Francia et al. \(2022\)](#) explain the use of machine learning, deep learning, and natural language processing in the analysis of judicial documents. [Dressel and Farid \(2018\)](#) show that greater algorithmic complexity does not necessarily produce higher accuracy or greater fairness. [Kleinberg et al. \(2015\)](#) distinguish prediction from causal inference. The simulation outputs in this study are therefore used for classification and analysis of documentary patterns. Assessment of the effect of AI use on the quality of court orders is conducted through a separate outcome-evaluation design.

Substantive validation focuses on source-text passages, classification categories, classification rationales, the context of judicial reasoning, and relationships among dimensions. Judges assess the conformity of classification outputs with the structure of legal reasoning. Islamic law experts assess the consistency of the interpretation of *Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah*. The substantive parameters under Supreme Court Regulation Number 5 of 2019 include Article 2 and Article 3, together with the more specific provisions in Article 14, Article 16, and Article 17. These provisions govern the child's consent, psychological condition, health, readiness, socioeconomic circumstances, coercion, the best interests of the child, and relevant legal values. [Floridi et al. \(2018\)](#) identify the principles of beneficence, non-maleficence, autonomy, justice, and explicability. These principles are used to assess the clarity and accountability of system outputs.

Pilot testing is designed to assess model use through an interface displaying source-text passages, classification outputs, classification rationales, and verification or correction functions. The assessment covers ease of locating sources, clarity of the relationship between text and category, comprehensibility of classification rationales, ease of user correction, and user workload. [Collenette et al. \(2023\)](#) demonstrate the importance of explanations that are comprehensible

to legal users. Surden (2019) emphasizes the division of human and machine functions based on the nature of the task. Kurniawan and Kurniawan (2025) discuss risk-based governance in relation to bias, algorithmic opacity, and data protection. Saputra et al. (2025) discuss user control, clarity, auditability, and accountability in the use of AI for judicial functions. Technical evaluation, substantive validation, pilot testing, governance, and judicial authority therefore constitute elements in developing an information support system within e-Court.

C. Design of an AI-Based Information Support System for e-Court and Evaluation Parameters for the Quality of Court Orders and Gender Justice

Interviews with judges and registrars show that 65% of the informants in this group reported benefits from e-Court in case filing, case-file management, and service of summons on the parties. The informants also reported a change in administrative processing time from approximately five to seven days to approximately one to two working days. In addition, 38% of judges and registrars primarily understood e-Court as a case administration mechanism. One judge stated:

"Technology does facilitate administrative processes, but the court's decision must still consider the child's psychological condition and future."

This statement is relevant to the analysis by Susskind (2019) of access to and the quality of digital court services. Alam et al. (2024) discuss infrastructure, human resources, systems, and regulations. Latifiani et al. (2023) discuss literacy and legal culture. Yusnita et al. (2024) explain the benefits of access and efficiency as well as constraints related to networks and digital literacy. The findings at Ketapang Religious Court indicate the need to develop e-Court functions beyond case administration toward the provision of information relevant to case adjudication.

AI in this design functions as an information support system. The system identifies relevant passages of judicial reasoning, classifies information according to the five dimensions of *Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah*, identifies the dominant category, and presents supporting dimensions. Judges determine the relevance of facts, the weight of competing interests, the interpretation of legal norms, and the legal conclusion. Article 3 section (1) and Article 5 section (1) of Law Number 48 of 2009 govern judicial independence and the obligation of judges to ascertain legal values and the sense of justice. Article 53 section (1) and section (2) govern judicial responsibility for court orders and legal reasoning. Article 50 section (1) governs the reasons and legal bases contained in court judgments. In marriage dispensation cases, judicial accountability for court orders is directly associated

with Article 53 section (1) and section (2). The use of AI as information support therefore preserves judicial authority to assess facts, apply the law, and determine cases.

The proposed interface contains case metadata, source-text passages, *Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah* categories, classification rationales, relevant legal provisions, verification or correction functions, and an audit trail. Article 1 point 2, point 6, point 7, and point 11 of Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2019, as amended by Supreme Court Regulation Number 7 of 2022, govern the Court Information System, electronic case administration, electronic court proceedings, and electronic documents. Article 3 and Article 4 govern the scope of electronic administration and proceedings in civil cases within the jurisdiction of the Religious Courts. Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number 363/KMA/SK/XII/2022 governs technical aspects relating to the Court Information System and e-Court. The AI-based information support system is therefore designed in accordance with the regulatory framework for electronic court administration. Operational integration includes technical testing of the relationship between the system and electronic court infrastructure.

Management of marriage dispensation documents concerns personal data protection because the documents contain information regarding age, family circumstances, health, psychological condition, and the child's socioeconomic circumstances. Article 4 section (2) of Law Number 27 of 2022 classifies children's data and health data and information as specific personal data. Article 16 section (2) regulates personal data processing principles concerning processing purposes, accuracy, security, transparency, and accountability. These principles are implemented through purpose limitation, access restrictions, identity protection, storage controls, processing security, and recording of relevant activities. [Kurniawan and Kurniawan \(2025\)](#) discuss risk-based governance in the use of AI and data protection. [Floridi et al. \(2018\)](#) discuss beneficence, non-maleficence, justice, autonomy, and explicability.

Institutional implementation consists of five stages. The first stage concerns strengthening the ability of judges and registrars to use technology, understand system functions, interpret outputs, identify risks of error, and make corrections. The second stage concerns developing a structured database of court orders containing *Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah* category information and auditable data governance. The third stage concerns developing a text-mining-based AI system prototype, conducting technical evaluation, and performing substantive validation. The fourth stage concerns pilot testing through simulated use and focus group discussions with judges and registrars. The fifth stage concerns evaluating performance, usability, governance, and institutional readiness as a basis for

formulating policy recommendations for the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia and the Directorate General of Religious Courts.

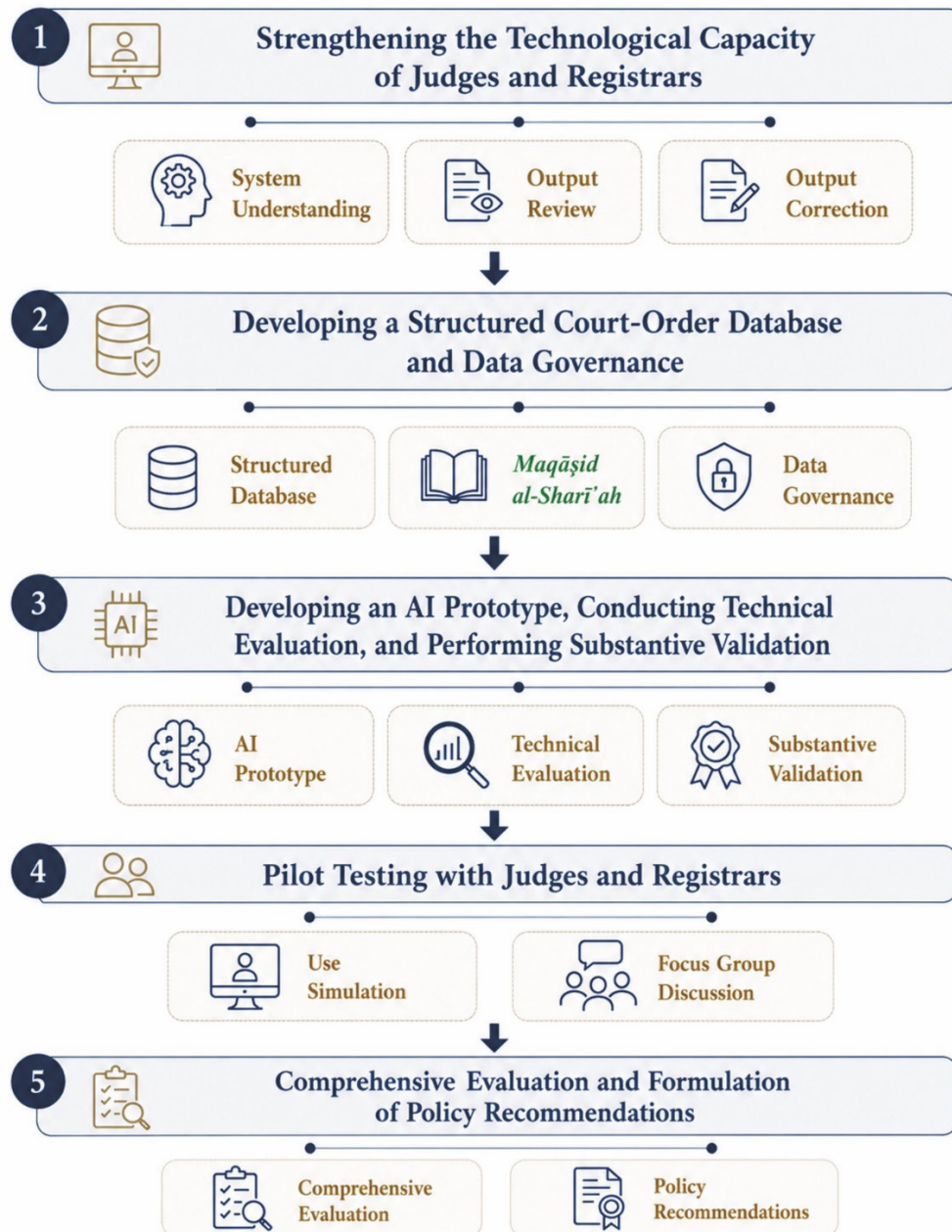


Figure 1. Stages of Implementing an AI-Based Information Support System within e-Court

The substantive quality of court orders is used as an evaluation parameter based on coherence among the facts of the case, risks to the child, protected rights, legal bases, the objectives of *Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah*, legal grounds, and traceable information sources. Article 53 section (1) and section (2) of Law Number 48 of 2009 govern judicial accountability for court orders and legal reasoning. Child protection is based on Article 28B section (2) of the 1945 Constitution and Article 4, Article 9 section (1), and Article 26 section (1) letter c of Law Number 23 of 2002, as amended by Law Number 35 of 2014. Supreme Court Regulation Number

5 of 2019 provides more specific parameters concerning the best interests of the child and examination of the child's circumstances. [Imran et al. \(2024\)](#), [Amri et al. \(2025\)](#), and [Sekarrini et al. \(2025\)](#) analyze the best interests of the child, substantive protection, reproductive health, and physical, psychological, and socioeconomic welfare. The information support system organizes information to facilitate retrieval of these elements. Evaluation of the quality of court orders uses outcome measures that assess the relationship between system use and the quality of judicial reasoning.

Gender justice constitutes an evaluation parameter related to non-discrimination, gender equality, the child's views and consent, the presence or absence of coercion, reproductive health, education, psychological condition, economic circumstances, and power relations. Article 2 and Article 3 of Supreme Court Regulation Number 5 of 2019 govern the best interests of the child, respect for the views of the child, non-discrimination, gender equality, protection of children's rights, and examination of coercion. Article 14 and Article 16 govern the child's consent, psychological condition, health, readiness, coercion, education, and socioeconomic circumstances. Power relations are used as a socio-legal analytical concept to assess the positions of the parties in decision-making concerning marriage. *Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah* functions as a philosophical and analytical framework for assessing relationships among protective objectives, while legal obligations are determined under applicable law. Mapping, classification, source traceability, human verification, and data governance constitute the principal components in developing an e-Court information support system oriented toward child protection and judicial accountability.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The mapping of 75 marriage dispensation court orders issued by Ketapang Religious Court from 2019 to 2023 demonstrates the distribution of the five dimensions of *Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah*. *Hifz al-nasl* was the most frequently identified dominant category, followed by *hifz al-nafs*, *hifz al-māl*, *hifz al-dīn*, and *hifz al-ʿaql*. This distribution indicates the dominant categories of reasoning within the analytical corpus. The meaning of each category is analyzed in relation to facts, safety and health, education and maturity, economic circumstances, religious responsibilities, the child's consent, coercion, and the child's future interests. Annotation that records source-text passages, dominant categories, supporting dimensions, legal context, and classification rationales provides traceable data for analyzing patterns of judicial reasoning.

The text-mining simulation connects document filtering with the classification of legal reasoning into the five dimensions of *Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah*. This process produces

an analytical corpus that remains traceable to the source documents. The mapping results provide the basis for designing an information support system within e-Court that contains metadata, source-text passages, categories, classification rationales, relevant legal provisions, verification or correction functions, and audit trails. AI functions encompass information search, grouping, classification, and presentation. Assessment of facts, weighting of interests, legal interpretation, and determination of cases remain within judicial authority.

Further academic development focuses on testing the model against a more diverse corpus, including court orders that express protective objectives using different terminology. Technical evaluation uses documented performance metrics. Substantive validation by judges and Islamic law experts assesses the conformity of categories, context, and classification rationales. Testing with court users assesses ease of source retrieval, clarity of classification rationales, ease of correction, and user workload. Evaluation of the substantive quality of court orders and gender justice uses appropriate instruments, comparators, and outcome-measurement designs.

At the institutional level, Ketapang Religious Court is recommended as a site for limited-scale testing involving strengthened technological capabilities, development of a structured database, development of an AI prototype, substantive validation, and pilot testing before broader technical integration. System governance encompasses purpose limitation, identity protection, access restrictions, data security, change traceability, and human oversight. The findings provide a conceptual basis for the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia and the Directorate General of Religious Courts to consider limited-scale testing, output-clarity standards, audit mechanisms, interoperability, and user capabilities in the use of AI as an information support system.

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