



# Implementation of Principles is Simple, Fast and Low Cost in the Banyumas District Court Class II

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**Abstract.** The principle of fast, simple and low-cost justice has been regulated in Law Number 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power. However, in practice the application of these principles actually often results in accumulation of material and overlapping cases, the formulation of the problem is how to apply the principle of simple, fast and low costs and what factors influence the application of these principles in the Class II Banyumas District Court. The aim of the research is to find out the application and factors that influence the simple, fast and low cost state court principles in the Class II Banyumas District Court. Descriptive research, empirical juridical approach methods and interviews were used as additional data sources in this research. The research location is at the Class II Banyumas District Court. The research results show that the Class II Banyumas District Court has implemented the principles of fast, simple and low-cost justice, but there are still cases that are resolved in more than 5 (five) months because SEMA No. 2 of 2014 is a new regulation promulgated on March 13 2014. In its implementation at the Class II Banyumas District Court it did not immediately run effectively, while the factor that influenced the application of the simple, fast and low cost principle at the Class II Banyumas District Court was the number of cases submitted relatively many while the courtroom is limited; the prosecutor's readiness in preparing the Indictment, Defense Memorandum and Charges; defendants who are sometimes uncooperative in following the trial process; and judges who are sometimes unable to attend trials because they are attending training or other activities that cannot be missed. The suggestion is that all parties involved in the justice system, including judges, prosecutors and legal advisors (advocates), must provide commitment and support for the realization of simple, fast and low-cost justice by consistently being able to attend trials according to the predetermined schedule.

**Keywords:** Fast, Low Cost, Justice.

## 1. Introduction

The rule of law in running the government requires a judicial institution to ensure the rule of law and to resolve problems if a problem occurs. One of the criminal justice institutions in Indonesia is the Court. The court is an institution that is expected to be able to realize

the justice expected by the party experiencing a problem. The function of examining cases in court (function of adjudication) is a sub-function of law enforcement carried out by judges together with public prosecutors, legal advisors and related court officials.[1] The court must be able to realize legal certainty as a value contained in legal rules.

The court in carrying out the judicial process uses the rule of law as a reference. In addition to legal rules, in order to carry out the judicial process properly, legal principles must be taken into account. Legal principles are the basic rules that underlie legal rules and the basis for implementing these laws. Bellefroid, argued that general legal principles are basic norms that are elaborated from positive law and which legal science does not consider to originate from more general rules. So, the principles of general law are the crystallization (deposition) of positive law in a society.[2]

The criminal justice process in Indonesia uses legal principles regulated in Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code (hereinafter referred to as KUHAP). These principles include, among others.[3]

- a. Simple, fast and low-cost justice;
- b. Presumption of Innocence (Presumption of Innocence);
- c. Principle of Opportunity;
- d. Court Examinations Open to the Public;
- e. Everyone is Treated Equally in Front of a Judge;
- f. Judicial proceedings are carried out by judges because of their position and are permanent;
- g. The suspect/defendant has the right to receive legal assistance;
- h. Principles of Accusator and Inquisitoir (Accusatoir and Inquisitoir);
- i. Direct and Oral Examination of the Judge.

One of the principles that has received more public attention is the principle of simple, fast and low-cost justice. The principle of simple, fast and low-cost justice is not a new principle in KUHAP. Since the existence of HIR, this principle has been implied in words that are more concrete than those used in KUHAP. To indicate a fast justice system, many provisions in KUHAP use the term "immediately".[3]

The principles of simple, fast and low-cost justice have been regulated in Law Number 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power which replaces Law Number 35 of 1999 concerning Amendments to Law Number 14 of 1970 which in Article 4 paragraph (2) states, that the judiciary helps justice seekers and tries to overcome all obstacles and obstacles to achieve justice that is simple, fast and low cost.[4]

The definition of simple and low cost is only found in the 2009 Judicial Power which states that what is meant by "simple" is that the examination and resolution of cases is carried out in an efficient and effective manner. What is meant by "low costs" are case costs that can be afforded by the public. However, the principle of simplicity, speed and low costs in examining and resolving cases in court does not exclude thoroughness and thoroughness in seeking truth and justice, whereas what is meant by speed is not found in this explanation, therefore it can be measured based on the prevalence that can be felt by the public on the basis of reasonable and proper treatment from law enforcement officials, for example in a case, the Police immediately investigates and delegates, the Prosecutor immediately delegates and prosecutes, the Judge immediately tries and decides without any delays that are not based on law and must be responsible.

There are complicated procedures that result in a case not proceeding simply. Simple can also be interpreted as a process that is not complicated, clear, straightforward, non-interpretible, easy to understand, easy to carry out, easy to apply, systematic, concrete both from the perspective of justice seekers and from the perspective of law enforcers who have very diverse levels of qualifications, both in the areas of educational potential, social, economic, cultural conditions and others.[5] The principles of simplicity, speed and low costs are court principles which, if truly implemented, will provide comfort for people who seek justice. Everyone has the right to recognition, guarantees, protection and fair legal certainty as well as equal treatment before the law.[6]

Justice is an irrational ideal. This justice is not the object of knowledge, although it is indispensable to human will and action. Viewed from the point of rational knowledge, what appears is only interest or conflict of interest to be more precise.[7] Justice in the sense of legality is a quality that is related not to the content of a positive legal order, but to its application. Justice in this sense is in accordance with, and required by every positive law. Justice is justice that is "based on law".[7]

Article 17 of Law Number 39 of 1999 states that: Every person without discrimination has the right to obtain justice by submitting applications, submissions and lawsuits, whether in criminal, civil or administrative cases and to be tried through a free and impartial judicial process, in accordance with procedural law which guarantees an objective examination by an honest and fair judge to obtain a fair and correct court decision.

Court decisions are an inseparable part of a series of law enforcement processes whose implementation is mandatory. Based on interview with Rino Ardian Wigunadi, S.H as a judge at Class II Banyumas District Court, Tuesday 12 April 2022 at 1 pm, the implementation of trials at the Class II Banyumas District Court, the time for the proceedings at the Court is completely scheduled, but in reality there are also those who are not on time, for example the schedule that has been determined at 09.00 becomes 13.00 for various reasons. Given the above matters, the author is interested in conducting research. The author determines the title: Application of Simple, Fast and Low Cost

Principles in the Class II Banyumas District Court Based on Law Number 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power.

## **2. Problems**

Given the above matters, the author is interested in conducting research. The author determines the title: Given the things above, the formulation of the problem that the writer will propose is: How to apply the principle of simple, fast and low cost and what factors influence the application of this principle in the Class II Banyumas District Court based on Law Number 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power?

## **3. Method**

The type of research carried out is descriptive research, while the approach method uses qualitative research, which is based on the premise that law in this research is seen as a manifestation of the symbolic meanings of social actors. The specific objectives of this research include the following:

- a. To describe, identify, explain and understand the application of the simple, fast and low cost principles in the Class II Banyumas District Court based on Law Number 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power.
- b. To obtain, describe and explain the factors that influence the application of the simple, fast and low cost principles in the Class II Banyumas District Court based on Law Number 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power

## **4. Discussion**

### **4.1 Implementation of the principles of simplicity, speed and low costs in the Class II Banyumas District Court based on Law Number 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power.**

Law is to protect the interests of various human activities, where the law must be implemented. The implementation of the law can take place normally, peacefully, but various violations of the law can also occur. In this case the law must be enforced. Law enforcement or what is known as law enforcement is a necessity to create legal protection and certainty. It is through law enforcement that the law becomes a living reality in society.

Law enforcement in any country must of course be in accordance with the legal ideals of the country concerned. This means that law enforcement must be in accordance with the philosophy, outlook on life, rules and principles adhered to by the community

concerned, so that it will be in accordance with their legal awareness. Law enforcement is a measure of the progress and prosperity of a country. Developed countries in the world are usually assessed not only for their advanced economies, but also for their good law enforcement and protection of human rights.[8]

Criminal justice as a place for testing and enforcing human rights has special characteristics, namely that it consists of sub-systems which are independent institutions, but must work in an integrated manner in order to enforce the law according to the expectations of the justice-seeking community. In the criminal justice system, the implementation and implementation of criminal law enforcement involves bodies, each of which has its own function, where the spearhead and final door in the search for justice for society lies in the courts.

In enforcing and applying the law in handling cases that come to it, the court is expected to be able to work optimally to create an effective and efficient judiciary as mandated in Article 2 paragraph (4) of Law Number 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power. says "Justice is carried out simply, quickly and at low cost" and in Article 4 paragraph 2 it also says that "The court helps justice seekers and tries to overcome all obstacles and obstacles to achieve justice that is simple, fast and low cost" and can provide a sense of justice according to the law without discriminating between people, but many people think that what is expected in the provisions of the article above is still far from being realized. As a system, the judiciary has mechanisms that move towards achieving the essence of the existence of justice. The criminal justice system requires a clear vision so that activities in implementing the role of justice proceed effectively and efficiently.[9]

Basically, every court under the authority of the Supreme Court has attempted to realize what is envisioned by the provisions of Law no. 48 of 2009 to be able to realize justice that is simple, fast and low cost by implementing various strategies to improve services for justice seekers where apart from being required to be able to carry out justice that is simple, fast and low cost, courts through judges are also required to be able to examine and decide a case with precision so that it does not harm the party who should receive justice, so that the vision of the Supreme Court to create a supreme judicial body can be fulfilled. Likewise, the Class II Banyumas District Court which is under the authority of the Supreme Court also seeks to realize the ideals of the Supreme Court with its mission. Realizing justice that is simple, fast, low cost and transparent, improving the quality of judicial apparatus resources in order to improve services to the community, carrying out effective and efficient supervision and guidance, implementing orderly administration and management of justice that is effective and efficient, ensuring the availability of facilities and infrastructure justice in accordance with applicable provisions.

Based on interview with Rino Ardian Wigunadi, S.H., as a judge in Class II Banyumas District Court, Tuesday 12 April 2022 at 1 pm, the Class II Banyumas District

Court is one of the general courts under the Supreme Court as the executor of judicial power to uphold law and justice. The Class II Banyumas District Court as the front guard (Voorj post) of the Supreme Court, has the duty and authority to receive, examine, decide and settle cases that enter the first level in the jurisdiction of the eastern part of Banyumas Regency which includes the sub-districts of Sumbang, Sokaraja, Banyumas, Patikraja, Somagede, Kemranjen, Sumpiyuh, Tambak. From the results of research that has been carried out at the Class II Banyumas District Court, it can be seen that the Class II Banyumas District Court has made various innovation efforts in a better direction in order to support the implementation of the principles of simple, fast and low-cost justice. One of the latest innovations carried out by the Class II Banyumas District Court is One Stop Integrated Services. One-stop integrated services aim to bring closer and improve services to the community and shorten the service process in order to create services that are fast, easy, cheap, transparent, certain and affordable.

Before the existence of a one-stop integrated service system at the Banyumas Class II District Court, it was more difficult for people looking for information or for prosecutors to submit criminal cases because they had to go through long bureaucracy and many administrative processes. However, after the existence of one-stop integrated services, service to the community is much easier by cutting out lengthy bureaucracy and simplifying difficult administrative processes. With one-stop integrated services, the judicial process becomes more effective and efficient in accordance with the principle of "simple" justice.

The Supreme Court also continues to make various innovation efforts to support the implementation of the principles of simple, fast and low-cost justice. The latest innovation carried out is the Case Tracking Information System (SIPP) application. SIPP is used for case administration processes carried out by internal court parties and is used to provide information regarding cases, both for internal court parties and external parties. To maximize compliance in filling in data for a case in the SIPP application in terms of compliance when filling in and compliance in maintaining the accuracy and correctness of the data entered, a monitoring application was created which functions as a tool to monitor user compliance in filling out the SIPP application, namely SIPP Implementation Monitoring (MIS). Rino Ardian Wigunadi, S.H., said another innovation made by the Supreme Court is that in every case a calendar court is required to be created. Judges are required to make a trial schedule (calendar court) so that trials run effectively in accordance with the implementation of the principles of simple, fast and low-cost justice. If the trial is on schedule and runs effectively, then the court costs incurred will also be less. This is one of the practices of the "low cost" principle.

Before the first trial process was carried out, the Class II Banyumas District Court Judge conveyed the contents of SEMA Number 2 of 2014, namely: "Settlement of cases at the Court of First Instance no later than 5 (five) months; "This aims to remind all parties involved. involved in the criminal justice process to always help the justice process run well. Apart from that, the purpose of this notification is to raise awareness of all

parties involved to cooperate in following the trial process so that the resolution of the case does not drag on.

The principle of simple, fast and low-cost justice is indeed one of the things that the Class II Banyumas District Court wants to realize. Apart from that, the Class II Banyumas District Court must also be careful in examining and deciding cases that come to it, so that the court may not give decisions or conduct trials with carelessly because they simply want to realize justice that is simple, fast and low cost because this is justice that concerns justice for those seeking justice. In other words, the court through the judges must also explore, follow and understand the legal values and sense of justice that living in society and the values in question, are:

a. Independence of Judicial Power (Article 24 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution):

1) Institutional Independence;

The Judicial Body is an independent institution and must be free from intervention by other parties outside judicial power (Article 3 paragraph (2) of Law No. 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power).

2) Functional Independence;

Every judge is obliged to maintain independence in carrying out his duties and functions (Article 3 paragraph (2) Law No. 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power). This means that a judge in deciding a case must be based on the facts and legal basis known to him, and free from influence, pressure or threats, whether direct or indirect, from anywhere and for any reason.

b. Integrity and Honesty (Article 24A paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution; Article 5 paragraph (2) of Law No. 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power) The behavior of judges must be an example for the community. The judge's honest and fair behavior in carrying out his duties will foster public trust in the credibility of the decisions he makes. Integrity and honesty must animate the implementation of the duties of the judicial apparatus.

c. Accountability (Article 52 and Article 53 of Law No. 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power)

Judges must be able to carry out their duties in carrying out judicial power professionally and responsibly. This is realized, among other things, by treating litigants professionally, making decisions based on adequate reasons, and efforts to always follow developments in actual legal issues. Likewise with the judicial apparatus, the tasks they carry out must also be carried out responsibly and professionally.

Rino Ardian Wigunadi, S.H., in interview, realizing the principles of simple, fast and low-cost justice by paying attention to the guiding values as mentioned above is not

an easy matter, but the Class II Banyumas District Court has attempted to create simple, fast and low-cost justice by implementing various strategies including:

a. Simplify the Litigation Process

The aim of simplifying the litigation process is to increase access to justice for the community, speed up the case resolution process, reduce litigation costs incurred by both the parties and the state, reduce the flow of cases to the cassation level. The steps that will be taken to simplify the litigation process are to encourage the implementation of Quick Case Resolution. Quick examination procedures and short examination procedures are known in criminal procedural law as regulated in Articles 205 and 211 of Law no. 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Procedure Law (KUHAP). To make its implementation effective, it is necessary to implement Speedy Procedural Justice within the general court environment so that cases with a certain value can be decided quickly at the first instance. Fast procedural justice is implemented at the Banyumas Class II District Court but is carried out in a certain room to show its specialization in procedural law and easy case administration. In criminal cases, the Speedy Procedural Court examines light criminal cases with the threat of a fine or threat of light corporal punishment such as light theft or embezzlement just as the court examines and decides traffic cases. The Rapid Proceeds Court examines and decides with a single judge. In the case of more complex cases, the case can be examined by a panel of judges.

b. Make improvements

Case Management This strategy is carried out by encouraging and maintaining the level of productivity in case handling through routine performance evaluation mechanisms at all stages of case handling by improving the electronic-based case data collection system as a complement to the manual case data collection system and; implement a performance comparison mechanism between work units to encourage productivity.

c. Improvement of the legal framework

Recording case registers. Managing register data electronically will really help increase efficiency in various sectors. For this reason, a legal umbrella and technical solutions must be provided that are able to ensure the use of electronic registers and prevent duplication with manual data collection.

d. Establish a working mechanism that is also able to function as a control tool for case resolution, including:

- 1) Creating performance standards and clerkship administration services as part of the mandate of Law no. 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services. Service Standards include elements of time, cost and service quality;



- 2) The procedure stipulates that each Chief Judge in a case must first determine an indicative trial calendar schedule at the start of the trial. This information will be managed by the clerk's office to improve the ability of support units to manage available resources, for example courtroom management, and others;
- 3) Improvement of the tracking and monitoring system for case movements. Process improvements must include applicable mechanisms to ensure that every step in the movement and development of case status can be recorded and reported to the public;
- 4) Regulations regarding the management of electronic manuscripts of court decisions. Proper management of electronic documents is crucial in supporting the transparency and accountability agenda and strengthening knowledge management in courts;
- 5) Optimizing supervision of case management performance.

#### **4.2 Factors influencing the application of the simple, fast and low cost principles in the Class II Banyumas District Court based on Law Number 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power.**

The factors that influence the implementation of the criminal justice process at the Class II Banyumas District Court can be divided into 2 (two), namely: Internal Factors and External Factors. Internal factors are factors that influence the internal judicial process of the Class II Banyumas District Court itself. Meanwhile, external factors are factors that influence the judicial process outside the Class II Banyumas District Court.

Rino Ardian Wigunadi, S.H., as a judge in interview, internal factors that influence the criminal justice process at the Class II Banyumas District Court:

##### **a. Judge**

A judge can be interpreted as a person who judges cases in court. Article 1 point 8 of the Criminal Procedure Code states that: "Judges are state judicial officials who are authorized by law to adjudicate." Judges are tasked with accepting, examining and deciding criminal cases based on the principles of freedom, honesty and impartiality at court hearings in terms and according to the methods regulated by law. A judge may not refuse to examine (judicate) a case.

Examination of criminal cases using ordinary procedures generally uses 3 judges consisting of 1 (one) Chairman of the Panel and 2 (two) Member Judges. If during a case examination one of the judges is unable to attend, it will have an impact on the trial process being hampered. Article 198 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code states that: "In the event that a judge or public prosecutor is absent, the chairman of the court or authorized prosecutor official is obliged to immediately appoint a replacement for the absent official." In this case, if a member judge is unable to attend, the member judge can be replaced with another judge through a new

determination letter. Meanwhile, if the chairman of the panel is unable to attend, the session will automatically be postponed. This is because the chairman of the panel is the one who leads the trial and the judge of the panel knows more about the case.

#### b. Courtroom

Apart from support from quality human resources who have high integrity and dedication and sufficient quantity, it also needs to be supported by adequate and appropriate facilities and infrastructure so that they can support the smooth implementation of the judicial process. One of the facilities and infrastructure in court is the courtroom. There are 3 (three) courtrooms at the Class II Banyumas District Court. The courtrooms are Courtroom 1 (HR Purwoto Gondo Subroto), Courtroom 2 (R Salatun) and Children's Courtroom (Ade Irma Nasution), the number of cases submitted to the Class II Banyumas District Court is relatively large and the variety and level of complexity is high. Therefore, the courtroom is also a factor that influences the judicial process. Due to the large number of cases coming in while the number of courtrooms is limited, the Banyumas Class II District Court created a division of its own courtroom which has been divided into two, namely for civil cases and criminal cases separately and also a special courtroom for children.

#### c. Registrar

The clerk is a civil servant who serves as the implementer of all administrative or administrative activities in the Court. In carrying out his duties, the Registrar is usually assisted by a Junior Registrar and a Substitute Registrar. The Substitute Registrar is tasked with assisting the Judge in trials of civil and criminal cases, recording the progress of the trial, making minutes, typing draft decisions and signing minutes and decisions. If the substitute registrar is unable to attend, the substitute registrar can be replaced by another substitute registrar. This is because in the trial process, the substitute clerk is only tasked with assisting the judge, and does not have a crucial position.

Rino Ardian Wigunadi, S.H., as a judge in interview. external factors that influence the criminal justice process at the Class II Banyumas District Court are:

#### a. Prosecutor

Prosecutors have a big influence on the continuity of the criminal justice process. In preparing the Indictment, Defense Memorandum and Charges, the length of time for the letter to be prepared affects the course of the trial process. It is hoped that the prosecutor will immediately write this letter so that the trial is not delayed for too long. Apart from that, if the prosecutor presents a large number of witnesses, if these witnesses cannot be presented simultaneously, then this will also affect the course of the trial process.

If the defendant is detained, it will be easier for the prosecutor to confront the defendant at trial. Meanwhile, if the defendant is not detained, it will be more difficult for the prosecutor to present the defendant at trial if the defendant does not cooperate in following the trial process.

Another factor for the Prosecutor that influences the trial process is if the Prosecutor is unable to attend/cannot attend the trial process due to something that cannot be ignored, then in accordance with the provisions of Article 198 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code, the authorized Prosecutor's Officer is obliged to immediately appoint a replacement for the absent Prosecutor. so that the trial is not postponed.

#### b. Defendant

A suspect or defendant can be detained if investigators assess that the suspect or defendant will flee, damage or destroy evidence and/or repeat a crime. Meanwhile, if the investigator assesses that the suspect or defendant will not run away, damage or lose evidence and/or repeat the crime, then the suspect or defendant does not need to be detained.

If the defendant is not detained, he is expected to cooperate in following the proceedings, but this is not absolutely possible. At the Class II Banyumas District Court, sometimes there are defendants who are uncooperative in attending the trial. There are several cases where the defendant is uncooperative in participating in the trial in various forms and ways. In general, the form and method of non-cooperation is that defendants are more likely to not appear at trial for various reasons. Apart from that, another form of the defendant's non-cooperation is that he does not want to be frank and is dishonest in giving information about the case that concerns him. This causes the case to be unclear and takes a long time to resolve the case.

Each defendant has different abilities. It is not uncommon for defendants to be unfamiliar with the law. The defendant's unfamiliarity with the law influences the trial process. In general, defendants who are unfamiliar with the law do not understand how the trial process works, as a result the defendant is very complicated in providing information.

#### c. Witness

Witness testimony in the criminal justice process has a very important role. In giving testimony, a witness must state what he himself heard, saw and experienced. Based on the Principle of Testimonium de audito, testimony cannot be heard from other people, meaning that a person cannot be a witness if he does not know, did not see, did not experience, or did not hear the incident himself.

The principle of *Unus testis nullus testis* states that one witness is not a witness. This means that when presenting witnesses, there are at least 2 (two) witnesses to be heard

at trial. Because if only 1 (one) person is presented as a witness without being supported by other evidence, then that witness's statement is not strong or has no evidentiary power.

Trials at the Class II Banyumas District Court in criminal cases with regular examinations, the number of witnesses influences the trial process. In general, the number of witnesses is at least 2 (two) people and there are certain cases where the number of witnesses is more than 2 (two) people. These witnesses were summoned in the trial process simultaneously. However, sometimes witnesses cannot be present at the same time for various reasons, such as having work or busy schedules that cannot be left behind. Therefore, witnesses who are not present will find another time to hear their testimony.

For certain criminal cases, information is needed from someone who is an expert in the field to provide information about a case which will later help the judicial process. Article 1 point 28 of the Criminal Procedure Code states that: "Expert information is information given by a person who has special expertise regarding matters needed to shed light on a criminal case for the purposes of examination." To present expert witnesses is quite difficult. This is because expert witnesses must obtain a letter of assignment from the agency where they work, university or other.

## **5. Conclusion**

Implementation of the principle of simple, fast and low cost in the Class II Banyumas District Court Based on Law Number 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power in the Class II Banyumas District Court has been implemented well, but there are still more than 5 (five) cases resolved ) month due to SEMA No. 2 of 2014 is a new regulation promulgated on March 13 2014. In its implementation at the Banyumas Class II District Court it did not immediately run effectively. Legal rules generally require some adjustment over time to run effectively.

Factors influencing the application of the simple, fast and low cost principles in the Banyumas Class II District Court based on Law Number 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power are the relatively large number of cases submitted while the court space is limited; the prosecutor's readiness in preparing the Indictment, Defense Memorandum and Charges; defendants who are sometimes uncooperative in following the trial process; and judges who are sometimes unable to attend trials because they are attending training or other activities that cannot be missed. All parties involved in the justice system, including judges, prosecutors and legal advisors (advocates), must provide commitment and support for the realization of simple, fast and low-cost justice by consistently being able to attend trials according to the predetermined schedule.

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