

Rolgom's Analysis of Regulations on Paralegals Following the Issuance of Ministry of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 34 of 2025

Astatantica Belly Stanio

Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia

Email: astatanticabelly@gmail.com

Keywords

Paralegal; Legal Assistance;
ROLGOM; Access to Justice;
The State of Law; Permenkum 34
of 2025

ABSTRACT

This research analyzes the regulatory framework of paralegals in Indonesia after the issuance of the Regulation of the Minister of Law Number 34 of 2025 concerning Paralegals in the Provision of Legal Aid (Permenkum 34/2025) using the Rule of Law led Governance Model (ROLGOM) framework developed by Adriaan W. Bedner and Jacqueline Vel. The ROLGOM framework is used as an analytical tool to measure the extent to which paralegal regulations in Indonesia have met the formal elements of the state of law, especially in the dimensions of the availability of laws and regulations and the adequacy of implementing institutions. This research is normative juridical with a statute approach and a conceptual approach, and is complemented by a comparative analysis of three generations of paralegal regulations, namely Permenkumham 1/2018, Permenkumham 3/2021, and Permenkum 34/2025. The results of the study show that formally, the paralegal regulatory framework in Indonesia has developed progressively, including aspects of definition, administrative requirements, workspace, protection guarantees, competency certification, and supervision mechanisms. However, institutionally, the effectiveness of implementation is still limited because it depends on the capacity of Legal Aid Institutions/Legal Aid Organizations (LBH/OBH) and budget support. Permenkum 34/2025 is a significant regulatory advance, but the gap between norms and implementation on the ground still needs to be overcome so that the goal of access to justice for the poor and marginalized can be realized.

INTRODUCTION

Access to justice is a fundamental right guaranteed by the Indonesian constitution and various international legal instruments (Chandra et al., 2026; Khairuddin, 2025; Lubis, 2023; Nugroho, 2023; Satria et al., 2025; Syuib, 2025). But in practice, these constitutional guarantees are far from realized, especially for the poor and marginalized who often do not have the ability to access formal legal services (Alam et al., 2027; Alkadri et al., 2025; Khanna, 2025; Naidu & Naidu, 2023; Pedroni, 2026). The legal aid system available is often centralized in urban areas and relies on the presence of advocates, so vulnerable communities in remote or rural areas face serious structural barriers to obtaining justice.

Paralegals are present in response to the limitations of the formal legal aid system. Community paralegals, i.e. individuals who have basic knowledge of the law and work in the midst of society, are considered to be the spearhead who can bridge the gap between the legal needs of the community and the existing formal legal system. The existence of paralegals is

\

very strategic in the context of Indonesia, which has a large area, a large population, and a significant level of poverty.

Since the enactment of Law Number 16 of 2011 concerning Legal Aid (Legal Aid Law), the regulatory framework regarding paralegals has continued to develop. This development is marked by the issuance of various implementing regulations, ranging from Permenkumham Number 1 of 2018, Permenkumham Number 3 of 2021, to the latest, namely the Regulation of the Minister of Law Number 34 of 2025 concerning Paralegals in the Provision of Legal Aid (Permenkum 34/2025). Each of these regulatory changes has significant implications for the role, function, and legal status of paralegals in Indonesia (Maharani et al., 2024; Utami & Nugroho, 2023).

Previous studies on paralegals and legal aid in Indonesia have contributed valuable insights to the academic discourse. Mappiasse (2017) examined the problems and prospects of paralegals within the Indonesian legal aid system, highlighting the tension between their strategic role and their ambiguous legal status. Hadjon (1987) explored legal protection mechanisms in the Pancasila legal state, while Husein (1993) provided a juridical review of legal aid implementation in Indonesia. Lev (1972) offered a foundational analysis of judicial institutions and legal culture in Indonesia, which remains relevant for understanding the institutional context of legal aid. Studies on access to justice by Bedner and Vel (2012) and Otto (2009) have developed conceptual frameworks for evaluating the quality of justice delivery systems. However, despite these contributions, there remains a notable gap in the literature: no comprehensive study has systematically analyzed the paralegal regulatory framework in Indonesia using a structured rule of law assessment model, particularly following the issuance of the latest Permenkum 34/2025. Furthermore, existing research tends to focus on normative aspects without adequately examining the institutional capacity and implementation effectiveness of paralegal regulations. This study aims to fill that gap by applying the Rule of Law led Governance Model (ROLGOM) framework to evaluate both the formal and institutional dimensions of paralegal regulation in Indonesia.

In the context of the rule of law, the existence of adequate regulations is an important prerequisite for the creation of good governance. The Rule of Law led Governance Model (ROLGOM) framework developed by Adriaan W. Bedner and later expanded by Jacqueline Vel offers a comprehensive analytical approach to evaluating the extent to which a regulation meets the standards of the state of law, both from formal and institutional dimensions. This framework is very relevant to be used in analyzing the development of paralegal regulations in Indonesia, because it not only questions the existence or absence of the rule of law, but also assesses the quality and effectiveness of its implementation.

This study aims to: (1) analyze the development of paralegal regulations in Indonesia from the perspective of ROLGOM; (2) evaluate the extent to which Permenkum 34/2025 has strengthened the paralegal legal framework in the context of access to justice; and (3) identify gaps between norms and implementation in paralegal management as non-litigation legal aid instruments. Thus, this research is expected to make a theoretical and practical contribution to the development of legal aid policies in Indonesia that are more inclusive and responsive to the needs of the community.

METHOD

This research used the normative legal research method, which is research that examines law as a norm or rule that applies in a positive legal system. This approach was chosen because the main object of the research is the laws and regulations that regulate paralegals in the provision of legal aid in Indonesia, so that an analysis is carried out on the legal text and the relationship between norms in the legislative hierarchy.

This study uses three approaches simultaneously. First, the statute approach, which is to review all laws and regulations related to paralegals and legal aid in a systematic and hierarchical manner. Second, the conceptual approach, namely using relevant legal concepts such as the rule of law, access to justice, and the ROLGOM framework as analytical tools. Third, a comparative approach, namely by comparing the three generations of paralegal regulations (Permenkumham 1/2018, Permenkumham 3/2021, and Permenkum 34/2025) to identify the developments and normative changes that have occurred.

The legal materials used in this study include primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials. The primary legal materials consist of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Law Number 16 of 2011 concerning Legal Aid, Permenkumham Number 1 of 2018, Permenkumham Number 3 of 2021, Permenkum Number 34 of 2025, and Supreme Court decision Number 22 P/HUM/2018. Secondary legal materials include books, scientific journals, articles, and academic works related to paralegals, legal aid, access to justice, and theory of the state of law. Tertiary legal materials include legal dictionaries, encyclopedias, and other reference sources used to support the understanding of the concepts used in research.

The analysis was carried out qualitatively by interpreting the legal materials that had been collected through library research techniques. The ROLGOM framework is used as the main analytical knife to assess the quality of paralegal regulation, both in the formal dimension (the availability of rules and governance based on the law) and the institutional dimension (adequacy and effectiveness of implementing institutions). The results of the analysis are then synthesized to answer the formulation of the research problem and produce conclusions based on legal arguments that can be accounted for academically.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The author understands that research with paralegal objects or community paralegals will feel very dry if carried out using juridical normative research. Therefore, the author uses the Rule of Law led Governance Model (ROLGOM) framework developed by Adriaan W. Bedner and Jacqueline Vel to analyze the regulatory framework related to paralegals.

Access to justice theory

The theory of access to justice is the main theoretical foundation in this study. The definition of access to justice used by the author in this study is the definition developed by Adriaan Bedner and Jacqueline Vel. They developed a definition previously developed by Jan Michael Otto in 2010 which they later modified as follows:

"Access to justice exists if: Individuals or groups, especially the poor and marginalized, experience injustice, have the ability, to have their grievances heard, and obtain appropriate treatment of their grievances, by state or non-state institutions, resulting in recovery from the injustice experienced, based on the principles or rules of state law, religious law, or customary law in accordance with the concept of the state of law."

In the definition of access to justice developed by Adriaan Bedner and Jacqueline Vel, there are several elements in access to justice, namely:

1. Individuals or groups, especially the poor and marginalized;
2. Experiencing injustice;
3. Possess the ability;
4. To make their grievances heard;
5. And obtain proper handling of their complaints;
6. By state or non-state institutions;
7. Which results in recovery from the injustice experienced;
8. Based on the principles or rules of state law, religious law or customary law;
9. In accordance with the concept of the state of law.

In using this broad and detailed definition of access to justice, the authors recognize that overly broad definitions risk the achievement of irrelevant research results. To address this, Adriaan Bedner and Jacqueline Vel propose to people who will use the definition to carefully choose research topics.

With this in mind, the researcher took up the topic of community paralegals. Community paralegals can be understood as a response to the failure of formal legal aid systems in reaching out to the poor and marginalized, particularly at the community level. This definition is relevant to this study because it shows the limitations of legal aid approaches that focus solely on advocates and courts.

Bedner and Vel included the element of 'in accordance with the rule of law' in their definition of access to justice. This means that after getting the existing problems from justice seekers, it is necessary to review all available legal tools and assess the quality of the legal systems concerned. This is done to get an idea of whether the problem of justice seekers is the best outcome or not.

Brian Tamanaha (2007) defines the state of law formally or narrowly with one of the basic requirements being that it does not apply retroactively. This means that every act must be based on the rule of law. Indonesia itself has affirmed in its constitution that Indonesia is a country of law. So in the context of paralegals, it is necessary to review the legal apparatus first, is the legal rule already available by the Indonesian government?

Bedner has developed the ROLGOM framework as follows:

Table 1. The ROLGOM framework developed by Adriaan W. Bedner

Types of elements in the various definitions of the State of Law	Formal elements of the various definitions of the (procedural) state of law	
Complexed	Key elements	Quality Criteria
Narrow	Law as a tool of government (government with law)	1. The existence of laws and regulations; 2. Does the government run without the use of the law?; 3. To what extent does the government use incidental measures rather than general rules. 4.

Source: Bedner, A. W. (2012)

To measure the formal elements of the principle of the state of law in regulating paralegals, it is first necessary to see whether the laws and regulations are already available? If you look at the laws and regulations, the framework of laws and regulations that regulate paralegals is quite complete. The first is Law Number 16 of 2011 concerning Legal Aid (hereinafter abbreviated as the Legal Aid Law). Second, Regulation of the Minister of Law Number 34 of 2025 concerning Paralegals in the Provision of Legal Aid (hereinafter abbreviated as Permenkum 34/2025).

Law Number 16 of 2011 concerning Legal Aid (Legal Aid Law)

The Legal Aid Act does not explicitly define paralegals. However, implicitly the Legal Aid Law recognizes paralegals as one of the subjects in Legal Aid Providers. The normative construction of the Legal Aid Law does not place paralegals as independent professions that stand alone in the presence of legal aid recipients. Rather, as one of the subjects under the structure and responsibility of the Legal Aid Provider, whose recruitment rights are guaranteed by Article 9 letter a of the Legal Aid Law and the obligation to coach is regulated in Article 10 letter c of the Legal Aid Law.

A "recognized" paralegal within the framework of the Legal Aid Act is a paralegal connected to a qualified Legal Aid Provider. The practice of legal aid by individuals who call themselves paralegals but are not within the Legal Aid Provider structure, do not fall within the protection regime and standards set out by the Legal Aid Act.

Paralegals can assist Legal Aid Providers in providing legal assistance in the form of: legal counseling, legal consultation, case investigation, legal documentation, legal research, mediation, negotiation, and community empowerment.

Government supervision of paralegals is carried out through Legal Aid Providers. Paralegals are placed in the following chain of supervision: Paralegals → Legal Aid Providers → BPHN → Ministers → the House of Representatives (DPR). The government through BPHN then conducts supervision through reports on the implementation of legal aid by Legal Aid Providers in each budget year.

Since November 19, 2024, the government has proposed a Bill on Amendments to the Legal Aid Law into the Medium-Term National Legislation Program (Prolegnas). Academic manuscripts related to the Amendment to the Legal Aid Law are available on the official BPHN channel. In academic texts, the role of paralegals is said to be the spearhead as well as a catalyst for handling conflicts in certain communities, communities, rural areas, or regions. Paralegals are expected to be able to overcome the problem of access to justice for the fulfillment of the rights of every citizen, especially the poor and vulnerable groups who face the law, especially in non-litigation legal assistance.

Regulation of the Minister of Law No. 34 of 2025 concerning Paralegals in the Provision of Legal Aid (Permenkum 34/2025)

Technical regulations related to paralegals in providing legal aid have changed twice. The first technical regulation comes through Permenkumham No. 1 of 2018 concerning Paralegals in the Provision of Legal Aid (Permenkumham 1/2018). Furthermore, as an effort to reorganize paralegals, the government issued Permenkumham No. 3 of 2021

(Permenkumham 3/2021). The latest stage in the development of paralegal regulations is Permenkum No. 34 of 2025 (Permenkum 34/2025).

The three Ministerial Regulations (1/2018, 3/2021, 34/2025) are specific implementations of the mandate of the Legal Aid Law, to exercise the Minister's authority to formulate policies and standards for legal aid in Article 6 paragraph (3) letters a-b as well as supervisory duties in Article 7 paragraph (1) letter a of the Legal Aid Law. In terms of *lex superior*, all paralegal arrangements at the Ministerial level must be compatible with the framework of the Legal Aid Law, and *lex posterior*, Permenkum 34/2025 replaces Permenkumham 1/2018 and 3/2021 as the latest regulations on paralegals.

To understand how the development of the regulation of the Minister of Justice paralegal in the provision of legal aid, the author makes the following comparison:

Table 2. Development of Paralegal Regulations in the Provision of Legal Aid

No	Aspects	Permenkumham 1/2018	Permenkumham 3/2021	Permenkum 34/2025
1	Definition	None	A paralegal is any person from the community, or Legal Aid Provider who has participated in Paralegal training, does not work as an advocate, and does not independently accompany Legal Aid Recipients in Court. ⁹	A paralegal is any person who provides legal assistance based on an assignment from a Legal Aid Provider. ¹⁰
2	Protection guarantee	None	Paralegals are entitled to legal protection, security and safety. ¹¹	Paralegals in the provision of Legal Aid are entitled to obtain: b. guarantees of legal protection, security and safety. ¹²
3	Requirements	Indonesian citizens, at least 18 years old, have knowledge of community advocacy, and other requirements from the Legal Aid Provider. ¹³	Indonesian citizens, at least 18 years old, can read and write, not the TNI/Polri/ASN, and other requirements of the Legal Aid Provider. ¹⁴	Indonesian citizens, at least 18 years old, can read and write, not the TNI/Polri/ASN/Advocate, and other requirements of the Legal Aid Provider. ¹⁵
4	Paralegal Workspace	[Litigation] Paralegals may provide legal assistance in litigation in the form of assistance including investigations, prosecutions, trials, and at the State Administrative Court¹⁶ (<i>Revoked after the Supreme Court's decision No. 22 P/HUM/2018</i>)	[Litigation] Paralegals are simply defined as not independently assisting in court.¹⁹ [Nonlitigation] Not explained [Additional Services]	[Litigation] Paralegals in providing legal aid do not independently accompany Legal Aid Recipients in court.²¹ [Nonlitigation] a. legal counseling; b. legal consultation; c. case investigation, both electronically and non-electronically;

		[Nonlitigation] a. legal counseling; b. legal consultation; c. case investigation, both electronically and non-electronically; d. legal research; e. mediation; f. negotiations; g. community empowerment; h. out-of-court assistance; i. drafting legal documents.¹⁷ [Additional Services] Regional policy advocacy, assistance for government programs/activities, legal development of legal awareness groups.¹⁸	Policy advocacy from villages to provinces, assistance to government programs/activities, cooperation with legal extension workers.²⁰ [Additional Services] Advocacy for village to provincial policies, assistance with government programs/activities, cooperation with village/sub-district governments and legal extension workers for legal awareness groups and Legal Aid Posts.²³	d. legal research; e. mediation; f. negotiations; g. community empowerment; h. out-of-court assistance; i. drafting legal documents.²²
5	Paralegal identity card	The ID card is valid for two years and can be extended. ²⁴	The identity card is valid for three years and can be extended. ²⁵	*There is no time limit on ID cards. ²⁶
6	Competency Certificate	The certificate is issued by the Legal Aid Provider and then ratified by BPHN. ²⁷	Certificates of competency and recognition are given by BPHN, based on training and actualization reports. ²⁸	Paralegals now get a certificate of competence by awarding a non-academic degree by BPHN behind the paralegal's name. ²⁹
7	Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism	Legal Aid Providers are required to create a code of ethics for paralegal legal aid services and report it to BPHN. ³⁰ Supervision and evaluation of paralegals by Legal Aid Providers must be reported to BPHN. ³¹	Legal Aid Providers are obliged to supervise and evaluate the performance of paralegals and report them to BPHN. ³²	Legal Aid Providers supervise and evaluate the performance of paralegals and report them every 6 months or at any time. ³³ BPHN can award awards, recommend sanctions, or remove paralegals from the system. ³⁴

Source: Primary Legal Materials, Processed (Permenkumham 1/2018, Permenkumham 3/2021, and Permenkum 34/2025)

Broadly speaking, the definition of paralegals that were initially unregulated is now standardized: Permenkumham 3/2021 defines paralegals as people from the community who have attended training and are not advocates, while Permenkum 34/2025 affirms paralegals as people who provide legal assistance based on assignments from Legal Aid Providers.

The right to protection guarantees that are not mentioned in Permenkumham 1/2018 was then recognized in 2021 and reaffirmed in the 2025 Permenkum. The administrative

requirements to become a paralegal have developed with the addition of a ban for members of the TNI/Polri/ASN and the latest ban for advocates in Permenkum 34/2025. This clarifies the boundary between the role of paralegals and advocates.

In terms of workspace, the litigation provisions that had been looser in 2018 (including assistance in court before the cancellation of the Supreme Court decision No. 22 P/HUM/2018) were narrowed in the next regulation. Permenkumham 3/2021 and Permenkum 34/2025 affirm that paralegals may not independently assist in court, while the role of nonlitigation (counseling, consultation, investigation, mediation, document drafting, empowerment) is maintained and detailed in Permenkum 34/2025. The provisions related to paralegal identity cards, which were originally valid for two years, were extended to three years in Permenkumham 3/2021, then in Permenkum 34/2025 the deadline was abolished, and there are no more explicit provisions about the deadline for paralegal identity cards. The competency certificate that was initially issued by the legal aid provider and then ratified by BPHN has developed into a certificate and recognition by BPHN, even now with Permenkum 34/2025 there is the granting of non-academic degrees to paralegals. Finally, the monitoring and evaluation mechanism is strengthened. The reporting obligation by Legal Aid Providers remains, the frequency of reporting and the authority of BPHN to give awards, recommend sanctions, or remove paralegals from the system are regulated more strictly in Permenkum 34/2025.

Jacqueline Vel has expanded Bedner's ROLGOM Analysis by adding a special category, namely the following implementing agencies:

Table 3. The framework of ROLGOM developed by Jacqueline Vel

Types of elements in the various definitions of the State of Law	Institutional/Institutional Elements (legal institutions)	
	Implementing agencies	
Complexed	Key elements	Quality Criteria
Narrow	Executive agencies have sufficient authority to implement the law.	What are the institutions The following: 5. Is there one? 6. Have sufficient authority to carry out duties in accordance with their legal mandate? 7. Perform their functions and are they effective?

Source: Vel, J. (2012)

Institutionally, there is already an implementing institution that has been given the mandate to manage the provision of legal aid by the state, including paralegals in it. This mandate is given to the Ministry of Law and then its management is carried out by BPHN. BPHN is a body within the Ministry of Law that officially has the task of carrying out national legal development. However, in paralegal practice, the operational authority and effectiveness of the implementation of the paralegal concept are still limited and depend on the capacity of LBH/OBH and budget support. This authority is often delegated to LBH/OBH for the

implementation of training and certification so that normative authority is not always directly proportional to the authority of operational supervision in the field.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis using the ROLGOM framework on paralegal regulation in Indonesia after the issuance of Permenkum 34 of 2025, several conclusions can be drawn as follows. First, from the formal dimension of ROLGOM, the paralegal regulatory framework in Indonesia has met the elements of the availability of laws and regulations progressively. Starting from the Legal Aid Law as a foundation, then operationalized through three generations of Permenkum which is increasingly detailed and comprehensive. Permenkum 34/2025 brings significant progress in terms of standardizing the definition of paralegal, affirming the prohibition of dual roles, eliminating the deadline for identity cards, and granting non-academic degrees as a form of competency recognition. This shows that the Indonesian government is serious about building a legal foundation for the institutionalization of the role of paralegals as part of the national legal aid system. Second, from the institutional dimension of ROLGOM as developed by Jacqueline Vel, the implementing institution in the paralegal legal aid system formally exists, namely the Ministry of Law through BPHN. However, the effectiveness of its implementation is still limited. BPHN's normative authority in supervising and evaluating paralegals is not fully proportional to the operational capacity in the field, considering that the implementation of training, certification, and daily supervision is still highly dependent on the capacity of LBH/OBH as a Legal Aid Provider. Capacity inequality between LBH/OBH in various regions has the potential to cause inconsistencies in paralegal quality standards nationally. Third, when associated with the theory of access to justice by Bedner and Vel, Permenkum 34/2025 has strengthened the position of paralegals as mediators between the poor and marginalized with the formal legal system. However, the fulfillment of the element of "having the ability to make their complaints heard" has not been fully realized as long as paralegals still face limited institutional and budgetary capacity. Therefore, further strengthening efforts are needed in the form of adequate budget allocation for paralegal training, strengthening the capacity of BPHN as a national supervisor, and revising the Legal Aid Law which explicitly recognizes and regulates community paralegals as a separate pillar in the Indonesian legal aid system.

REFERENCE

- Alam, A., Khan, H., & Ahmed, A. (2027). The constitutional promise of justice: Ensuring access for India's marginalised. In *Systemic exclusion and access to justice: Legal and social challenges in the modern era* (pp. 107–128). IGI Global Scientific Publishing.
- Alkadri, R., Ezzerouali, S., & Arifin, R. (2025). Breaking the constitutional poverty trap: Socio-economic rights and inequality in Indonesia's constitutional framework. *Indonesian Constitutional Studies*, 1(1), 27–52.
- Bedner, A. W., & Vel, J. (2012). An analytical framework for empirical research in the field of access to justice. In A. W. Bedner (Ed.), *Socio-legal studies* (pp. 87–120). Pustaka Larasan.
- Chandra, I., Suganda, A., & Doradjat, T. A. (2026). Legal immunity of advocates as a constitutional guarantee for access to justice and democratic accountability. *PENA LAW*:

- International Journal of Law*, 4(1).
- Hadjon, P. M. (1987). *Legal protection in the state of Pancasila law* [Paper presentation]. National Seminar on Legal Protection for the People, Airlangga University, Surabaya.
- Husein, H. M. (1993). Legal aid implementation in Indonesia: A juridical review. *Journal of Law and Development*, 23(3), 201–215.
- Khairuddin, K. (2025). Justice as the fundamental principle in the fulfillment of human rights. *Human Rights et Justicia*, 1(1), 64–82.
- Khanna, B. (2025). *Legal aid and access to justice: A socio-legal perspective*. SSRN. <https://ssrn.com/abstract=5315928>
- Lev, D. S. (1972). Judicial institutions and legal culture in Indonesia. In C. Holt (Ed.), *Culture and politics in Indonesia* (pp. 246–318). Cornell University Press.
- Lubis, A. F. (2023). The right to a fair trial: Comparative analysis of international human rights standards. *The Easta Journal Law and Human Rights*, 1(3), 116–126.
- Maharani, M., Budiarti, A. I., Puteri, B. P. T., & Arianto, G. N. (2024). Community-based paralegals for access to justice in Indonesia: A strategic enhancement. *Journal of Contemporary Sociological Issues*, 4(2), 144–164.
- Mappiasse, S. (2017). Paralegals in the Indonesian legal aid system: Problems and prospects. *Journal of Law IUS QUIA IUSTUM*, 24(1), 1–22.
- Naidu, P. S., & Naidu, R. (2023). Constitutional guarantees and the realization of access to justice in India: A comprehensive study. *International Journal of Law, Management & Humanities*, 6(4), 1821.
- Nugroho, A. F. (2023). Legal protection for victims of fair trial rights as a form of human rights protection in the Indonesian justice system. *Policy, Law, Notary and Regulatory Issues (Polri)*, 2(1), 1–12.
- Otto, J. M. (2009). Rule of law promotion, land tenure and poverty alleviation. *Hague Journal on the Rule of Law*, 1(1), 173–195.
- Pedroni, M. C. (2026). Legal aid at the margins: Realizing rights for people experiencing homelessness in Italy. *Società Mutamento Politica*, 17(33), 95–106.
- Satria, R. P., Sejati, H., & Hutomo, I. R. (2025). Protection of minority rights to equality before the law in the legal system in Indonesia. *Greenation International Journal of Law and Social Sciences*, 3(3), 1284–1292.
- Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia. (2018). *Supreme Court Decision Number 22 P/HUM/2018 concerning the material test of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 1 of 2018 concerning paralegals in the provision of legal aid*.
- Syuib, M. (2025). Equal access to justice for persons with disabilities: A comparative legal analysis of Indonesia and Australia under the CPRD. *As-Siyasi: Journal of Constitutional Law*, 5(1), 27–38.
- Tamanaha, B. Z. (2007). *A concise guide to the rule of law*. St. John's University School of Law, Legal Studies Research Paper Series.
- Utami, N. A. T., & Nugroho, H. (2023). The urgency of paralegal position in law enforcement in Indonesia through the provision of legal aid. *Proceeding ICMA-SURE*, 167–175.
- Republic of Indonesia. (2011). *Law Number 16 of 2011 concerning legal aid*. State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2011 Number 104.
- Republic of Indonesia, Ministry of Law and Human Rights. (2018). *Regulation of the Minister*

of Law and Human Rights Number 1 of 2018 concerning paralegals in the provision of legal aid. State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2018 Number 182.

Republic of Indonesia, Ministry of Law and Human Rights. (2021). *Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 3 of 2021 concerning paralegals in the provision of legal aid.* State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2021 Number 112.

Republic of Indonesia, Ministry of Law. (2025). *Regulation of the Minister of Law Number 34 of 2025 concerning paralegals in the provision of legal aid.* State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2025.