

The Role of Indigenous Community Paralegals in Providing Legal Aid Case Study of Sorong Regency

¹ Mustafa Hulihulis

Faculty of Law, Muhammadiyah University of Sorong, Indonesia

Email : gorantubirtolu@gmail.com

² Sokhib Naim

Faculty of Law, Muhammadiyah University of Sorong, Indonesia

Email : sokhibnaim@gmail.com

³ Hasriyanti Hasriyanti

Faculty of Law, Muhammadiyah University of Sorong, Indonesia

Email : hasriyanti@um-sorong.ac.id

⁴ Mustamar Keliobas

Faculty of Law, Muhammadiyah University of Sorong, Indonesia

Email : mustamark@gmail.com

⁵ Kariadi Kariadi

Faculty of Law, Muhammadiyah University of Sorong, Indonesia

Email : kariadik@gmail.com

* Corresponding penulis email : gorantubirtolu@gmail.com

Article History

Received: 01 Apr 2024; Reviewed: 13 Apr 2024; Accepted: 18 Apr 2024; Published: 19 Apr 2024

Keywords:

Paralegals;
Indigenous Peoples;
LBH; Sorong Regency;
Yeflio

Indonesia as a state of law is faced with the challenge of providing legal protection to indigenous peoples, who are often marginalized and vulnerable to rights violations. Using an empirical juridical research method, this study explores the role of paralegals in providing legal aid and identifies the obstacles faced. Paralegals, despite not having a formal legal education background, play a key role in providing access to justice to communities in need. They act as a liaison between advocates and the poor, especially in rural or remote areas that are difficult to reach by advocates. The legal aid program, as mandated by Law No. 16/2011, gives legitimacy to the role of paralegals in providing access to justice. However, the implementation of the paralegal role is not without obstacles. These include limited access to legal training, lack of understanding of the role of paralegals in the community, and challenges in gaining access to justice for the communities they serve. Nevertheless, the existence of paralegals is crucial in providing access to justice for underprivileged or marginalized communities. This study

	<p><i>concludes that strengthening the role of paralegals in providing legal aid is a concrete step in supporting access to justice for the poor or marginalized. Efforts are needed to increase understanding and knowledge of the role of paralegals and strengthen cooperation between paralegals, advocates, and other legal aid institutions. Thus, paralegals can be more effective in carrying out their duties in providing access to justice for all levels of society, especially those in need.</i></p>
<p>Kata Kunci: Paralegal; Masyarakat Adat; LBH; Kabupaten Sorong; Yeflio</p>	<p>Indonesia sebagai negara hukum dihadapkan pada tantangan dalam memberikan perlindungan hukum kepada masyarakat adat, yang seringkali marginal dan rentan terhadap pelanggaran hak. Dengan menggunakan metode penelitian yuridis empiris, penelitian ini menggali peran paralegal dalam memberikan bantuan hukum serta mengidentifikasi kendala yang dihadapi. Paralegal, meskipun tidak memiliki latar belakang pendidikan hukum formal, memainkan peran kunci dalam memberikan akses keadilan kepada masyarakat yang membutuhkan. Mereka bertindak sebagai penghubung antara advokat dan masyarakat miskin, terutama di wilayah pedesaan atau terpencil yang sulit dijangkau oleh advokat. Program bantuan hukum, sebagaimana diamanatkan oleh Undang-Undang Nomor 16 Tahun 2011, memberikan legitimasi bagi peran paralegal dalam menyediakan akses terhadap keadilan. Namun, implementasi peran paralegal tidaklah tanpa kendala. Kendala-kendala tersebut meliputi keterbatasan akses terhadap pelatihan hukum, kurangnya pemahaman tentang peran paralegal dalam masyarakat, serta tantangan dalam mendapatkan akses keadilan bagi masyarakat yang mereka layani. Meskipun demikian, keberadaan paralegal sangat penting dalam menyediakan akses terhadap keadilan bagi masyarakat yang kurang mampu atau terpinggirkan. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa penguatan peran paralegal dalam memberikan bantuan hukum merupakan langkah konkret dalam mendukung akses terhadap keadilan bagi masyarakat miskin atau marginal. Perlu adanya upaya untuk meningkatkan pemahaman dan pengetahuan tentang peran paralegal serta memperkuat kerjasama antara paralegal, advokat, dan lembaga bantuan hukum lainnya. Dengan demikian, paralegal dapat lebih efektif dalam menjalankan tugas mereka dalam menyediakan akses terhadap keadilan bagi seluruh lapisan masyarakat, terutama</p>

yang membutuhkan.

<https://ejournal.um-sorong.ac.id/index.php/jlj/article/view/xxxx>

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a state of law (Rechstaat) as stipulated in the 1945 Constitution, where the State is obliged to provide recognition and protection to citizens.¹ As an object of Law², Indigenous peoples are one of the elements of the people who are generally marginalized and below the poverty line. The social gap is so contrasting and has an impact on the low level of education, health and decent livelihoods that various phenomena and legal problems are increasingly complex coloring the dynamics of life in society.³

The unbalanced ratio of Advocates to the number of legal issues involving indigenous peoples often results in the neglect of community rights in every law enforcement process.⁴ Following up on this phenomenon, several responsive, concrete and orientative steps are needed by the government and advocate institutions to provide legal assistance and protection as a fulfillment of the mandate of the Constitution and Law regarding guarantees of rights and legal protection for all Indonesian people.⁵

The legal assistance program is a program that is currently a concern of the Legal Aid Organization which is prioritized for the poor or marginalized groups,⁶ as a

¹ Janpatar Simamora, "Tafsir Makna Negara Hukum Dalam Perspektif Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945," *Jurnal Dinamika Hukum* 14, no. 3 (2014): 547–61, <https://doi.org/10.20884/1.jdh.2014.14.3.318>.

² Syarif Hidayatullah, "Asy Syar'iyah: Jurnal Ilmu Syari'ah Dan Perbankan Islam – ISSN 2089-7227 (p) 2598-8522 (E)," *Asy Syar'iyah: Jurnal Ilmu Syari'ah Dan Perbankan Islam* 6, no. 1 (2021): 1–22.

³ Made Sudiarta and I Wayan Nurjaya, "Keunikan Desa Penglipuran Sebagai Pendorong Menjadi Desa Wisata Berbasis Kerakyatan," *Jurnal Sosial Dan Humaniora* 5, no. 1 (2015): 183–93.

⁴ Dede Kurniawan et al., "Pendekatan Hukum Terhadap Isu-Isu Lingkungan Dalam Pembangunan Berkelanjutan: Tantangan Dan Prospek," *Journal on Education* 03, no. 04 (2021): 643–58.

⁵ Nanda Dwi Rizkia and Hardi Fardiansyah, "The Relationship between Ethics and the Legal Profession Code of Ethics in Law Enforcement Efforts in Indonesia Hubungan Etika Dan Kode Etik Profesi Hukum Dalam Upaya Penegakan Hukum Di Indonesia" 3, no. 1 (2024): 139–54.

⁶ Wahab Aznul Hidayat, "The Role of Witness and Victim Protection Agency for Imekko Tribe in Criminal Justice System in Sorong" 8, no. 2 (2023): 176–91, <https://doi.org/10.23917/laj.v8i2.2363>.

manifestation of a sense of justice as mandated by Law No. 16/2011 on Legal Aid 28D paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which states that "Every person has the right to recognition, guarantees, protection, and fair legal certainty and equal treatment before the law".

This constitutional provision is the basic foundation that guarantees the right of every citizen, including the poor, to gain access to justice so that their rights are fairly recognized, guaranteed and protected. This is then further followed up with Law No. 16/2011 on Legal Aid. Legal Aid in this Law is only intended for the poor or marginalized groups.⁷

Technically, legal aid is provided by Legal Aid Organizations (OBH) that have been verified and accredited. There are 524 OBHs that are eligible as Legal Aid Providers and can access the legal aid budget for 2019 to 2021. This number has increased compared to the period 2013 to 2015 which was only 310 OBHs, and the period 2016 to 2018 which amounted to 405 OBHs. However, it is very much realized that this number of OBHs is not sufficient, especially since the distribution is still not evenly distributed throughout the poor community.

There are two main concepts in legal aid, namely the concept of individualized legal aid and the concept of structural legal aid. The concept of individualized (traditional) legal aid is basically an old concept that is in line with the existing legal system: legal aid in every case that according to the law has reason to be defended. The emphasis is on the law itself, a law that is always presupposed to be neutral, equal and fair. The problem is that quite often the law does not deliver justice.⁸ The law in its neutral position quite often favors those with power and wealth, and disadvantages the majority of the poor. In contrast, the concept of structural legal aid attempts to link such legal aid activities with efforts to overhaul an unjust social order.⁹ So the goal is no longer just to help individuals in the disputes they face, but rather to prioritize disputes that have a structural impact. Therefore, legal aid must be used as a driving force towards achieving an overhaul of the social order, so that it will have a fair relationship pattern. Thus the law will be able to answer the challenges faced, and not just confirm the status quo.

⁷ Siti Afyiah Deni Setiyawan, Wahab Aznul Hidayat, Hadi Tuasikal, "GREEN RESTORATIVE JUSTICE: ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT AND JUSTICE," 2024, 1–22.

⁸ Ihdhi Karim Makinara, "Pengaruh Bantuan Hukum Terhadap Masyarakat Miskin," *RechtsVinding* 2, no. 1 (2013).

⁹ Arfan Faiz Muhlizi, "Penguatan Peran Tokoh Adat Sebagai Paralegal Dalam Memberikan Bantuan Hukum," *Jurnal Rechts Vinding: Media Pembinaan Hukum Nasional* 8, no. 1 (2019): 127, <https://doi.org/10.33331/rechtsvinding.v8i1.308>.

The state's ability to provide access to justice quickly and cheaply for the community still faces various obstacles, ranging from the limited reach of state apparatus, to the occurrence of judicial corruption. There is legal certainty for the existence of rights and legal assistance to those in need as mandated by the constitution contained in Article 28 d paragraph (1) and Article 28 h paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which reads that the State, especially the government as a state organizer, has the responsibility to fulfill the right to legal aid as a constitutional right of citizens. Therefore, it is necessary to find other alternatives in order to obtain access to justice. One such alternative is the strengthening of non-litigation mechanisms through informal justice with its various variants such as mediation and customary justice. Dispute resolution through non-litigation mechanisms is in line with the existence of Law No.16/2011 on Legal Aid which provides space for the possibility of legal aid through non-litigation mechanisms.¹⁰ Therefore, the government still needs to encourage legal aid organizations (OBH) to give priority to legal aid for cases resolved through informal courts, especially customary courts, so that there is no accumulation of cases in formal courts.

Thus until now, the definition of Paralegal is still not uniform. Some even still see Paralegals as "Pokrol Bambu". Pokrol Bambu itself is someone who gives legal advice but has not obtained legal qualifications or education. In the past, Pokrol Bambu became an important actor in legal services because the general public felt distant from licensed advocates. Paralegals, especially those in certain communities and villages, are at the forefront of out-of-court problem solving.¹¹ In this context, paralegals are expected to be a bridge between advocates and poor communities in areas that are difficult to reach by advocates. Paralegals who come from indigenous communities with legal problems are trusted by the indigenous community members to represent their legal interests. These paralegals must have a commitment to help prevent and resolve legal problems in their communities.¹²

Strengthening the role of paralegals will be a concrete step for the mission carried out by Law Number 16 of 2011 concerning Legal Aid which is followed up by Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation Number 1 of 2018, which has been amended by Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation Number 3 of 2021 concerning Paralegals

¹⁰ Ramadhani Ade Setiawan, "Peran Paralegal Dalam Pendampingan Hukum Secara Pro Bono Terhadap Anak Yang Melakukan Tindak Pidana (Studi Di Posbakumadin Pengadilan Negeri Wonogiri)," *Dinamika Hukum* 13, no. 3 (2022): 274–96.

¹¹ Andrie Gusti Ari Sarjono, "Kedudukan Hukum Paralegal Desa Dalam Perspektif Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 Tentang Desa Studi Putusan Mahkamah Agung Nomor 22P/Hum/2018," *Nommensen Journal of Legal Opinion* 1, no. 01 (2020): 77–94, <https://doi.org/10.51622/njlo.v1i01.41>.

¹² Andrie Gusti Ari Sarjono.

in Providing Legal Aid.¹³ Especially to support the functions of Accredited Legal Aid Organizations (OBH) and their advocates whose distribution conditions are still not ideal compared to the population and geographical location of Indonesia. Therefore, the existence of paralegals is very important as the first reference for the community, when dealing with the law and a source of legal information to help resolve community legal problems based on kinship or deliberation without always thinking that it must go through the judicial process.¹⁴

Based on this, by looking at the limited coverage of the work area of advocates who mostly carry out their duties in urban areas following domicile in the District Court while the distribution of underprivileged people dealing with the law who need non-litigation and litigation legal assistance in rural areas or urban areas, so that the indigenous community paralegals were formed by the OBH Perhimpunan Bantuan Hukum Keadilan Dan Perdamaian (PBHKP) Sorong specifically in Yeflio Village, Sorong Regency. The role of paralegals has been affirmed in Law Number 16 of 2011 concerning Legal Aid which states that the provision of Legal Aid is given the right to recruit advocates, paralegals, lecturers and law faculty students.

METHOD

The type of research used is empirical juridical, which examines and knows the function and role of paralegals in the local indigenous community. Primary data can be obtained in the form of opinions of subjects (people) individually or in groups, primary data in this study was obtained directly from sources at the research location while secondary data in this study was obtained through literature studies, namely examining literature, articles, coverage, papers and other laws and regulations that have to do with applicable law in society. The process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes and documentation, by organizing data in categories, describing in the preparation and selecting what is important or making conclusions so that it is easy to understand, both yourself and others.

DISCUSSION

A. The Role of Indigenous Community Paralegals in Providing Legal Aid

A Paralegal is someone who has legal skills but is not a (professional) Lawyer and

¹³ Fattah and M Muthmainnah, "Peran Paralegal Mendampingi Korban Kekerasan Perempuan Dan Anak Di Kota Parepare," *Jurnal Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Undiksha* 9, no. 2 (2021): 384–95.

¹⁴ Anang Dony. Azizah Nur Hidayat. Yanuar Ramadhana Fadhlila. Rubiati. M. Shohibul Ahzam. Sri Bintang Ayu Ningrat Irawan, "Paralegals in Building Public Legal Awareness: An Efforts to Empower Community Law in the Work Area of the 'Aisyiyah Branch Manager,'" *Indonesian Journal of Cultural and Community Development* 13 (2020): 1–12.

works under the guidance of a Lawyer or who is judged to have the legal ability to use his/her skills in the same way as a Paralegal in an indigenous community. The term "Paralegal" was first included in legislation, namely in Law Number 16 of 2011 concerning Legal Aid. Article 9 of the Legal Aid Law states that "Legal Aid Providers have the right to recruit lawyers, paralegals, lecturers, law faculty students and community groups". Meanwhile, Article 10 states that "Legal Aid Providers are obliged to organize legal aid education and training for lawyers, paralegals, lecturers, law faculty students.

Although the term "paralegal" was only formally legitimized after the passing of the Legal Aid Law, a number of previous laws and regulations have provided legitimacy for the position of paralegals, albeit with different names. Law No. 23/2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence uses the term "volunteer companion" to refer to the term "paralegal". Meanwhile, Law No. 3 of 1997 on Juvenile Justice uses the term "social worker". Thus, the researcher is interested in exploring in depth the role of indigenous community paralegals in providing legal assistance to the people of manyamuk district, yeflio village, sorong district.

Furthermore, the interview for the formulation of the first problem, the researcher asked the first question to Mr. Herman Fadan as the paralegal coordinator of the indigenous community of yeflio village, in providing information or information for the completeness of the preparation of the researcher's thesis with the following description:

That what we do as paralegals in yeflio village, I as a coordinator several times often provide legal aid service assistance in the environment of companies operating in yeflio village with the aim that what is the right of the local community must be fought for and returned to their rights based on applicable law. As paralegal coordinators who oversee their members, we always try to prove our role as paralegals in yeflio village with our role in fighting for legal rights and providing legal aid services to the people in yeflio village by defending truth and justice.

With the presence of the formation of indigenous community paralegals in this village, they can help our community in providing legal assistance guidance to us and can defend the legal rights of the village community, as well as defend us to uphold justice and equality in the eyes of the law. As the head of the village, I feel concerned about all the roles carried out by paralegals in this yeflio village, which can bring legal enlightenment to the village community through legal assistance carried out in defending the rights of the village community for acts of violation of the law committed by the surrounding community, as well as the government, officials and also parties who can violate the provisions of the law in this case several times the efforts made by the paralegal community in seeking the rights of the community in the company operating in yeflio village can be fought for the return of rights to the community through

paralegal legal assistance assistance.

Paralegals have a very vital or important role in terms of providing services to people who need help, the presence of paralegals and their existence is very much needed, where there are still very many underprivileged or poor marginalized and legally illiterate people or groups in Indonesia, especially in Southwest Papua, Yeflio village, who find it difficult to get the justice they really need, the number of poor or underprivileged people is very high and dense and evenly distributed almost in various regions of this great Indonesia, as is the formation of the paralegal community of indigenous peoples in Yeflio village. So far, the existence of paralegals has made a real and definite contribution to the community, community, or group of poor people by providing legal aid services to those in need.

The existence of paralegals is felt to be able to carry out the work of understanding the law and fulfilling protection in the wider community and can encourage the growth and development of public awareness and is expected to be able and able to encourage the process of democratization in society. The recognition of paralegals as stated in various laws and regulations will further strengthen the role and position of paralegals in carrying out their duties, authorities, responsibilities in providing legal fulfillment to the community in general as carried out by paralegals of indigenous communities in yeflio village, so far the position or presence of paralegals has little place in the legal world in the midst of society, there are not many regulations that discuss the existence of paralegals in such an urgent role in the field of Indonesian law. If we look further into the existence of paralegals, as seen in the history and development of paralegals, paralegals are people who do not have a legal education background or a degree in law, but paralegals are people who have good knowledge and understanding in the field of law and are able to provide advocacy in the field of law, this is what the paralegals of the indigenous community do.

The existence of paralegals exists if they have conducted several trainings such as paralegal training in yeflio village which is carried out specifically and long term or accredited to certain legal aid institutions. Similar things are seen in the Justice and Peace Legal Aid Association (PBHKP) to improve the individual abilities of paralegals and paralegals are expected to be able to fight in providing legal assistance and the rights of underprivileged communities or poor community groups in terms of providing services and legal assistance. The existence of paralegals in yeflio village was initiated or emerged and encouraged by groups of non-government organizations, just as the Justice and Peace Legal Aid Association (PBHKP) did, appearing to try to provide services in the form of education, understanding and other forms such as training in the field of law for justice seekers, especially the poor, who are in the manyamuk district of yeflio village, it is

hoped that the community will gain skills and abilities in claiming rights that should be obtained, so that they can provide legal assistance and services in the community.

Paralegals are not a job or profession and can make money in it, paralegals are purely devotion in providing assistance in the field of law for poor people who need help in obtaining rights that are deprived by others or deprived by the state, as the role of paralegals of indigenous communities in providing legal enlightenment to people or agencies that violate the law or deprive other people of their legal rights in yeflio village. Paralegals are required to have strong abilities and self-integrity by being given special training or abilities in the field of law and members of cadres or groups who have status as paralegals must have knowledge that continues to be honed and up to date in terms of the latest legal knowledge, from the simplest knowledge of the basics of law, paralegal ethics. It is very important that institutions tasked with providing legal aid immediately prepare or prepare educational institutions specifically for the existence of Paralegals themselves as a place to produce people and communities and Paralegal cadres who are qualified and have high integrity. It is also necessary to emphasize the place, scope and limits as well as the role of the task of the paralegal so that it cannot be misinterpreted or considered as a job or profession that can make money.

Quoting from Permenkumham No.3 of 2021 concerning Paralegals in the Provision of Legal Aid, what is meant by paralegal is every person who comes from the community, society, or Legal Aid Providers who have participated in paralegal training, do not work as advocates, and do not independently assist Legal Aid Recipients in court as practiced by paralegals from indigenous communities in yeflio village.

To become a paralegal, you must fulfill the recruitment requirements stated in Permenkumham No.3 of 2021, namely:

- a. Indonesian citizen
- b. At least 18 years old
- c. Have the ability to read and write
- d. Not a member of the TNI, Polri, and ASN
- e. Fulfill other requirements determined by the Legal Aid Provider
- f. Not contrary to the laws and regulations

The implementation of the Justice and Peace Legal Aid Association (PBHKP) institution as contained in Article 3 in Permenkumham No.3 of 2021 also states that paralegals are entitled to receive capacity building related to the provision of legal aid and receive legal guarantees, security, and safety in carrying out the provision of legal aid.

In the social work of paralegals, indigenous communities certainly have legal certainty in obtaining legal guarantees from the Justice and Peace Legal Aid Association (PBHKP) which provides Paralegal training in yeflio village. Paralegals are certainly obliged to carry out legal aid and legal services based on assignments from legal aid providers in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations and legal aid service standards as paralegals do.

In providing legal aid, paralegals must have the following competencies:

- a. Ability to understand basic laws, regional conditions, and interest groups in society.
- b. Ability to strengthen the community in fighting for human rights protected by law.
- c. Community advocacy skills in the form of defense and support for the community.

Similarly, in order to improve competence and qualifications, paralegals from indigenous communities are required to attend education and training organized by the Legal Aid Provider of the Justice and Peace Legal Aid Association (PBHKP) and may cooperate with universities, central or local government agencies, and non-government agencies. Paralegals in the provision of legal aid are to attach a paralegal education and training report, an actualization report containing plans, implementation, and work results made by paralegals signed by an advocate as a mentor or and the head of the Legal Aid Provider. However, the position of paralegals is to help people who have problems with non-litigation law, so it cannot be equated with advocates.

B. What obstacles are faced by indigenous community paralegals in providing legal aid

Regarding what paralegals actually have to deal with, clearly paralegals help people who have problems with the law but should not be equated with advocates. Legal assistance provided by paralegals to people who need legal assistance includes civil, criminal, and state administrative law issues, both litigation and non-litigation. Paralegals assist communities dealing with legal issues by understanding the steps of assistance in accordance with the stages of handling. The challenges of the indigenous community in dealing with legal issues in the community are gradual according to the paralegal community's ability. Among other things, the legal assistance provided by the paralegal community in the juvenile criminal justice system can be seen from the obligation imposed on law enforcement officials to inform children and parents or guardians of this right. This right must be fulfilled at every level of examination without exception. What paralegals of indigenous communities do in providing legal assistance

to people in conflict with the law, the implementation of the role of paralegals in providing legal assistance to the general public in conflict with the law, as well as obstacles and efforts to overcome them on the role of paralegals in providing legal assistance to people in conflict and legal problems.

Thus the researcher is interested in exploring what obstacles are faced by indigenous community paralegals in providing legal assistance to the people of manyamuk district, yeflio village, sorong district. To explore what obstacles community paralegals face in providing legal assistance in yeflio village.

Furthermore, the second problem formulation interview, the researcher asked the first question to Mr. Lamek Kalwen as the secretary of the paralegal of the indigenous community of yeflio village, in providing information or information for the completeness of the preparation of the researcher's thesis with the following questions:

As a paralegal secretary in yeflio village, I feel that there are still many obstacles that we must overcome, especially in assisting legal aid or defending the basic rights of the village community based on the law such as the company's CES which should be channeled to people in need in terms of education, economy and health. Several times our paralegal efforts in providing legal certainty in the midst of the community through our efforts with the coordinator Mr. Herman to continue to defend the rights of the community that were misused by unscrupulous companies in the misuse of company grant funds to local villagers. With our paralegal efforts, we finally met with the company and now the rights of the community to get grants from surrounding companies are in the process of being returned to the community. Not only that, we as paralegals realize that our duties and functions are only as assistants in providing legal assistance or lawyers' assistants and the rest of the escort to the stage of legal institutions is the right and responsibility of LBH or advocates¹⁵, lawyers who have legitimacy in providing legal representation to be handled in further legal processes at the stage of police agencies, prosecutors and up to the court for case decisions.¹⁶

Furthermore, the second problem formulation interview, the researcher gave the second question to Mr. Riko Waimbo as the treasurer of the paralegal community of the indigenous people of yeflio village, in providing information or information for the completeness of the preparation of the researcher's thesis with the following queries:

As treasurer, I see that our presence as community paralegals in yeflio village can at least help the village community in dealing with legal problems. The most sensitive

¹⁵ Wahab Aznul Hidayat Yuliana Debora Kambu, "Peran Jaksa Dalam Penyelesaian Tindak Pidana Korupsi," *Journal of Law Justice* 1, no. 1 (2024): 18–27.

¹⁶ Kristi W Simanjutak and Rajab Lestahulu, "Peranan Seksi Pengendalian Dan Penanganan Sengketa Hak Atas Tanah Di Kabupaten Nabire," *Journal of Law Justice* 1, no. 1 (2023): 52–57.

legal problem in yeflio village that must be handled to provide legal assistance is about the injustice of unscrupulous companies operating in the yeflio village environment not carrying out their obligations to the village community in this case giving what is their right regarding grant funds from the company so far. So that the presence of paralegals in yeflio village can at least help uphold justice and help the village community get out of legal conflicts so far. So what we do as paralegals in this kamampung is only to provide legal assistance and provide legal assistance to the community, related to obstacles of course we still experience a lot, starting in terms of access to legal services that are difficult to reach and inadequate service facilities.

CONCLUSION

The role of paralegals in essence assists lawyers and by legal institutions does not have legitimacy in the advocate profession process of course. The legal basis of paralegals has regulations stipulated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Law No. 8 of 1981 concerning criminal procedure law, Law No. 18 of 2003 concerning advocates, Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 1 of 2008 concerning paralegals in the provision of legal aid. There are many other roles of indigenous community paralegals. Indigenous community paralegals provide legal assistance in accordance with Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 1/2008 on paralegals providing legal assistance. Paralegal obstacles in providing legal aid in its manifestation paralegals are limited because paralegals are not lawyers or advocates who have a profession in providing law but paralegals are formed by assisting advocates to be able to become cooperative partners in providing legal aid.

REFERENSI

- Andrie Gusti Ari Sarjono. "Kedudukan Hukum Paralegal Desa Dalam Perspektif Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 Tentang Desa Studi Putusan Mahkamah Agung Nomor 22P/Hum/2018." *Nommensen Journal of Legal Opinion* 1, no. 01 (2020): 77–94. <https://doi.org/10.51622/njlo.v1i01.41>.
- Deni Setiyawan, Wahab Aznul Hidayat, Hadi Tuasikal, Siti Afiyah. "GREEN RESTORATIVE JUSTICE: ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT AND JUSTICE," 2024, 1–22.
- Fattah, and M Muthmainnah. "Peran Paralegal Mendampingi Korban Kekerasan Perempuan Dan Anak Di Kota Parepare." *Jurnal Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Undiksha* 9, no. 2 (2021): 384–95.
- Hidayat, Wahab Aznul. "The Role of Witness and Victim Protection Agency for Imekko Tribe in Criminal Justice System in Sorong" 8, no. 2 (2023): 176–91. <https://doi.org/10.23917/laj.v8i2.2363>.
- Hidayatullah, Syarif. "Asy Syar'iyah: Jurnal Ilmu Syari'ah Dan Perbankan Islam – ISSN 2089-7227 (p) 2598-8522 (E)." *Asy Syar'iyah: Jurnal Ilmu Syari'ah Dan Perbankan Islam* 6, no. 1 (2021): 1–22.
- Irawan, Anang Dony. Azizah Nur Hidayat. Yanuar Ramadhana Fadhila. Rubiati. M.

- Shohibul Ahzam. Sri Bintang Ayu Ningrat. "Paralegals in Building Public Legal Awareness: An Efforts to Empower Community Law in the Work Area of the 'Aisyiyah Branch Manager.'" *Indonesian Journal of Cultural and Community Development* 13 (2020): 1–12.
- Kurniawan, Dede, Wawan Hermawan, Isep Sunandi, Sabrina Zidni Fadhila, Dosen Program Studi PPKN, Mahasiswa Program Studi PPKN, Stkip PGRI Sukabumi, et al. "Pendekatan Hukum Terhadap Isu-Isu Lingkungan Dalam Pembangunan Berkelanjutan: Tantangan Dan Prospek." *Journal on Education* 03, no. 04 (2021): 643–58.
- Makinara, Ihdil Karim. "Pengaruh Bantuan Hukum Terhadap Masyarakat Miskin." *RechtsVinding* 2, no. 1 (2013).
- Muhlizi, Arfan Faiz. "Penguatan Peran Tokoh Adat Sebagai Paralegal Dalam Memberikan Bantuan Hukum." *Jurnal Rechts Vinding: Media Pembinaan Hukum Nasional* 8, no. 1 (2019): 127. <https://doi.org/10.33331/rechtsvinding.v8i1.308>.
- Rizkia, Nanda Dwi, and Hardi Fardiansyah. "The Relationship between Ethics and the Legal Profession Code of Ethics in Law Enforcement Efforts in Indonesia Hubungan Etika Dan Kode Etik Profesi Hukum Dalam Upaya Penegakan Hukum Di Indonesia" 3, no. 1 (2024): 139–54.
- Setiawan, Ramadhani Ade. "Peran Paralegal Dalam Pendampingan Hukum Secara Pro Bono Terhadap Anak Yang Melakukan Tindak Pidana (Studi Di Posbakumadin Pengadilan Negeri Wonogiri)." *Dinamika Hukum* 13, no. 3 (2022): 274–96.
- Simamora, Janpatar. "Tafsir Makna Negara Hukum Dalam Perspektif Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945." *Jurnal Dinamika Hukum* 14, no. 3 (2014): 547–61. <https://doi.org/10.20884/1.jdh.2014.14.3.318>.
- Simanjutak, Kristi W, and Rajab Lestahulu. "Peranan Seksi Pengendalian Dan Penanganan Sengketa Hak Atas Tanah Di Kabupaten Nabire." *Journal of Law Justice* 1, no. 1 (2023): 52–57.
- Sudiarta, Made, and I Wayan Nurjaya. "Keunikan Desa Penglipuran Sebagai Pendorong Menjadi Desa Wisata Berbasis Kerakyatan." *Jurnal Sosial Dan Humaniora* 5, no. 1 (2015): 183–93.
- Yuliana Debora Kambu, Wahab Aznul Hidayat. "Peran Jaksa Dalam Penyelesaian Tindak Pidana Korupsi." *Journal of Law Justice* 1, no. 1 (2024): 18–27.