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Strengthening Access to Justice by Optimizing Legal Aid for the Poor and Vulnerable Groups at LBH Bhirawa Satya Yustisi Kepanjen Malang

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Abstract: Access to justice is a fundamental right guaranteed by the state for every citizen without discrimination. However, in practice, the poor and vulnerable groups in Malang Regency often face various obstacles in fighting for their legal rights. This study aims to analyze the implementation and reach of legal aid for the poor and vulnerable groups carried out by the Bhirawa Satya Yustisi Legal Aid Institute (LBH) in Kepanjen, Malang Regency, and to formulate an ideal model for providing legal aid in the future. This study adapts empirical legal research methods with a juridical-sociological approach. Data collection was conducted through in-depth interviews, observations, and documentation studies. The results show that LBH Bhirawa Satya Yustisi optimizes legal aid services through free legal assistance, community legal counseling, and free legal consultations in rural areas. This strategic approach provides an exploratory framework for addressing legal service barriers and strengthening access to justice for marginalized communities. However, the implementation of this optimization still faces several obstacles, including limited operational funding, limited number of advocates and legal aid personnel, and the geographical constraints of Malang Regency. Strengthening ongoing synergy between LBH Bhirawa Satya Yustisi, local governments, and universities is necessary to achieve inclusive and equitable justice.

Keywords: Access to Justice, Legal Aid, Poor Communities, Vulnerable Groups, Sustainable Synergy

Abstrak: *Akses terhadap keadilan (access to justice) merupakan hak fundamental yang dijamin oleh negara untuk setiap warga negara tanpa diskriminasi. Namun, dalam praktiknya masyarakat miskin dan kelompok rentan di Kabupaten Malang kerap menghadapi berbagai hambatan dalam memperjuangkan hak-hak hukumnya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pelaksanaan dan jangkauan bantuan hukum bagi masyarakat miskin dan*

kelompok rentan yang dilakukan oleh Lembaga Bantuan Hukum (LBH) Bhirawa Satya Yustisi Kepanjen, Kabupaten Malang, serta memformulasikan model optimalisasi yang ideal pemberian bantuan hukum di masa yang akan datang. Penelitian ini mengadaptasi metode penelitian hukum empiris dengan pendekatan yuridis-sosiologis. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi, dan studi dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan LBH Bhirawa Satya Yustisi mengoptimalkan layanan bantuan hukum melalui pendampingan hukum cuma-cuma (pro bono), penyuluhan hukum masyarakat, dan konsultasi hukum gratis di wilayah pedesaan. Langkah strategis ini berhasil meningkatkan literasi hukum dan memperluas keterjangkauan keadilan bagi masyarakat marginal. Meskipun demikian, pelaksanaan optimalisasi ini masih menghadapi sejumlah hambatan, diantaranya keterbatasan alokasi dana operasional, keterbatasan jumlah advokat dan tenaga bantuan hukum, serta kendala geografis wilayah Kabupaten Malang yang cukup luas. Penguatan sinergi berkelanjutan antara LBH Bhirawa Satya Yustisi, pemerintah daerah/desa, dan perguruan tinggi perlu dilakukan demi terwujudnya keadilan yang inklusif dan merata.

Kata Kunci: *Akses Keadilan, Bantuan Hukum, Masyarakat Miskin, Kelompok Rentan, Sinergi Berkelanjutan*

INTRODUCTION

One of the fundamental elements of a state based on the rule of law that guarantees equality of citizens before the law is easy access to justice. This guarantee is constitutionally reflected in Article 27 paragraph (1) and Article 28D paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which states that everyone has the right to recognition, guaranteed protection, and fair legal certainty, as well as equal treatment before the law without exception. Operationally, these provisions are outlined in Law Number 16 of 2011 concerning Legal Aid, specifically Article 1 number 2 which expressly states that "Legal Aid Recipients are poor people or groups of people."

Even though a normative juridical order is in place, the effectiveness of its implementation still faces problems of affordability of services, limited funding, low legal literacy, and unequal distribution of legal aid providers to all levels of society. The legal facts can be seen from around 1.2 million legal cases involving poor people, only 18.4% will be reached by assistance from accredited Legal Aid Organizations (OBH) in 2024 (Rahmadhani & Triyono, 2024). This condition will continue in 2025, where the national legal aid budget allocation will only be able to accommodate 21.2% of the total requests for assistance from vulnerable groups (Prasetyo & Wibowo, 2025). Due to the limited ratio of pro bono advocates, which is only 1:15.000 poor people, around 78.8% of marginalized communities still face the legal process without adequate assistance.

The Indonesian government has taken various legal measures to strengthen legal aid for the poor and vulnerable groups, including the enactment of Law No. 16 of 2011 concerning Legal Aid. This regulatory framework was technically expanded through Government Regulation No. 42 of 2013 to ensure funding distribution mechanisms and accreditation of Legal Aid Organizations (OBH) (Santoso & Fitriani, 2024). In addition, the formation of regulations at the regional level, such as East Java Provincial Regulation Number 9 of 2012 concerning Legal Aid for the Poor, amended by Regulation Number 3 of 2015 and Malang Regency Regulation Number 7 of 2016 concerning Legal Aid for the Poor, implemented through Malang Regent Regulation Number 31 of 2023, emphasizes the state's commitment to allocating the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) to realize inclusive and equitable access to justice (Setiawan & Handayani, 2025). Although the normative foundation for legal aid has been established through Law No. 16 of 2011, Government Regulation No.

42 of 2013, and Regional Regulations, these have not been able to fully address the issue of easy access to justice for the poor and vulnerable groups. A legal vacuum exists due to the lack of specific regulations covering non-cash or digital aid models. This situation has fueled legal uncertainty.

Various studies have been conducted to examine the provision of free legal services for the underprivileged. Fauzi and Ningtyas found that the implementation of legal aid for the poor has not been fully effective, requiring optimization of policies and institutions to achieve access to law and justice (Fauzi & Ningtyas, 2018). Sundari's research results show that budget limitations and policy implementation affect the ability of disadvantaged communities to obtain legal aid (Sundari, 2013). Furthermore, Purwanto, Arabiyah, and Wagner emphasized the importance of developing legal aid institutions to bridge the gap in access to justice and the problem of structural poverty (Purwanto dkk, 2023). Marlina's research highlights the gap in access to justice in the provision of legal aid for poor communities (Marlina dkk, 2024). Meanwhile, Putra identified issues regarding recipient coverage, the division of roles for legal aid providers, institutional verification, and regional funding as aspects that need improvement (Putra dkk, 2024). These findings indicate that the existence of regulations needs to be accompanied by service governance that is inclusive, coordinated, and oriented towards the needs of recipients.

In short, the focus of previous studies was centered on regulatory effectiveness, funding limitations, strengthening legal aid organizations, and service reformulation. Such research is not yet sufficient, and empirical research is still needed that integrates mapping of legal needs, service coverage, barriers to vulnerable groups, and creating institutional coordination models specifically in Kepanjen, Malang Regency. This gap is the basis for new research, namely formulating a model for optimizing legal aid based on local conditions and collaboration between stakeholders.

The research problem covers 2 (two) main things, namely: (1) the implementation and reach of legal aid, barriers to access for the poor and vulnerable groups, and (2) an optimization model that is appropriate to regional needs based on local conditions. The solution is carried out through empirical legal research, stakeholder interviews, community needs mapping, regulatory analysis, and focus group discussions to develop applicable policy recommendations. The research aims to evaluate the implementation of legal aid, identify service gaps, and produce an optimization model along with policy recommendations for the Malang Regency Government. The urgency of conducting this research lies in the need to ensure that legal aid can be accessed fairly, easily, on target, and sustainably by the poor and vulnerable groups.

METHODS

This research uses an empirical legal method with legislative, sociological (socio-legal), and conceptual approaches. This approach was chosen to analyze the alignment between legal provisions regarding legal aid and their implementation in society. Previous legal aid research has shown that obstacles to access to justice are closely related to limited legal information, institutional barriers, minimal funding allocation, and limited service coverage for marginalized groups (Santoso & Fitriani, 2024).

The research was conducted in Kepanjen, Malang Regency, with subjects including the Legal Aid Institute (LBH), village governments, the poor, and vulnerable groups. Primary data were obtained primarily through semi-structured interviews with two institutional informants and one service recipient, supplemented by observations and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), where applicable. The study clarifies the participants, timing, and procedures of each data collection activity, as well as the researchers' respective roles, analytical procedures, triangulation process, and measures to protect participants' consent and confidentiality..

Secondary data were obtained through an inventory of laws and regulations, legal aid service reports, policy documents, and scientific journal articles (Prasetyo & Wibowo, 2025). Informants were selected using purposive sampling based on their involvement, knowledge, and experience in the provision or utilization of legal aid. Data analysis was conducted through data reduction, grouping themes, presenting findings, and drawing conclusions. The results of the analysis were used to develop a legal aid optimization model that meets the needs of the community in Kepanjen, Malang Regency.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of Legal Aid Coverage and Barriers to Access to Justice for the Poor and Vulnerable Groups

Legal aid for the poor and vulnerable groups in Malang Regency by LBH Bhirawa Satya Yustisi Kepanjen is implemented through two main schemes: litigation and non-litigation services. Operationally, assistance covers criminal, civil, and state administrative cases, as well as land disputes that predominate in rural areas. In an interview, the Head of LBH Bhirawa Satya Yustisi Kepanjen (Ronald Budi Laksmana) explained the work patterns and service areas handled by the institution.

The results of the interview with Ronald Budi Laksmana, Chairman of LBH Bhirawa Satya Yustisi on Tuesday, October 6, 2026 at 13.45 WIB at the LBH Bhirawa Satya Yustisi office in Kepanjen, Malang, stated that:

> "*We are committed to providing free (pro bono) legal assistance to underprivileged residents as evidenced by a SKTM (Certificate of Financial Inability). However, our greatest challenge is the vast geography of Malang Regency, which encompasses 33 sub-districts, 12 urban villages, and 378 villages. Our service coverage currently focuses on the South Malang area and its surroundings, encompassing population administration, land disputes, civil cases, common theft, child crimes, and domestic violence (KDRT). Non-litigation approaches through peace channels such as legal counseling and community mediation are our priority to prevent disputes from occurring*."

That statement emphasizes that providing legal aid is not merely fulfilling formal advocacy obligations, by simply implementing the provisions of Article 3 letter a of Law Number 16 of 2011 concerning Legal Aid, which in principle expands the reach of the right to justice (access to justice) for marginalized groups. At the same time, legal assistance is provided by providing legal literacy to the public that not all legal issues are resolved through the courts, but there are alternative paths through non-litigation, namely family-based resolution through deliberation. This principle not only implements the provisions of the state philosophy of the fourth principle of Pancasila, but this approach also aims to realize win-win solutions, reduce conflicts and prioritize harmony and peace with justice (Nurdin dkk, 2026).

Empirically, legal services and assistance provided by local Legal Aid Institutions (LBH) are largely determined by outreach strategies that reach the community and the direct presence of legal aid personnel or advocates in the field. This physical presence is crucial for bridging the gap in access to justice, especially for poor and marginalized communities who face geographical constraints and limited legal literacy. Through a community approach, LBH not only provides litigation assistance but also strengthens community legal empowerment (Prasetyo & Utama, 2020). In line with this, Endang Purwanti, a member/advocate at LBH Bhirawa Satya Yustisi and a postgraduate student of law at Wisnuwardhana University, Malang, added that the technical implementation of assistance in the field and institutional coordination are important:

> *"In handling litigation cases, we often accompany clients from the investigation stage at the Malang Police Resort to the trial at the Kepanjen District Court. Technical obstacles that often arise are the public's lack of understanding of basic legal procedures. Many*

poor people only seek legal assistance when their legal position is already very vulnerable or under pressure from the investigation process."

This empirical fact confirms scientific studies on the low level of legal literacy among lower-class communities, which often results in late intervention and legal assistance. This gap in understanding makes underprivileged citizens unaware of their basic rights from the beginning of the examination by law enforcement (Rahmadani & Hidayat, 2022). As a result, legal aid recipients, including every individual or group of poor people who cannot fulfill their basic rights properly and independently as mandated by Article 4 paragraph (1) of Law Number 16 of 2011 concerning Legal Aid, are neglected and not optimally implemented. This late intervention is detrimental to the position of marginalized citizens in obtaining equal access to justice, and has the potential to lead to violations of the principle of honest and fair trials. Therefore, accelerating legal education and assistance from the early stages is a crucial factor in optimizing the fulfillment of the legal rights of vulnerable groups (Rahmadani & Hidayat, 2022).

Although LBH Bhirawa Satya Yustisi has worked to strengthen access to justice, the facts on the ground show that structural, financial, and cultural barriers remain high. These barriers are directly felt by those in need of legal services. Based on an interview with one poor legal aid recipient, Wahyu Hidayat, in the Kepanjen area, who stated:

"Initially, I was very afraid of dealing with the law because I imagined that my own lawyer would complicate and prolong the problem, not to mention that lawyer fees are very expensive and the process is complicated. When our family's house and land were in dispute, we were confused about who to complain to. Luckily, a neighbor told us about the existence of LBH Bhirawa in Kepanjen, which was willing to assist us free of charge. But yes, for transportation costs from the village to the LBH office and the court, we still had to borrow from neighbors, let alone processing the administrative documents for the SKTM in the village, which can sometimes be complicated."

From a sociological perspective, these community testimonies reveal three main barriers to accessing justice: First, financial and geographical barriers related to free legal/paralegal services; indirect costs such as local transportation and village administration remain a heavy burden for the poor (Setiawan & Handayani, 2025). Second, administrative barriers to poverty, where formal requirements in the form of a Certificate of Financial Inability (SKTM) or registration in the DTKS often pose time-consuming bureaucratic obstacles (Rahmadhani 7 Triyono, 2024). Third, psychological barriers and legal culture related to fear of dealing with law enforcement institutions and the perception that the law only favors capitalists, make vulnerable groups reluctant to fight for their rights.

The results of an empirical study at LBH Bhirawa Satya Yustisi Kepanjen Malang show that there is a gap between the availability of normative regulations between Law Number 16 of 2011 concerning Legal Aid and East Java Province Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2017 concerning Legal Aid for the Poor and Malang Regency Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2019 concerning Legal Aid for the Poor, and the real conditions of the lower classes. Strengthening the reach of legal aid requires a more proportional Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) budget allocation as well as empowering village-based paralegals to reduce geographical distance barriers and limited allocation of pro bono advocates. Optimizing synergy between Legal Aid Institutions (LBH), regional/village governments and universities is the main key to eroding these structural obstacles in order to realize inclusive justice (equal justice under law) (Arifin & Fitriani, 2025).

Constructing an Ideal Model for Optimizing the Provision of Legal Aid for the Poor and Vulnerable Groups in the Future

The provision of legal aid in Indonesia is normatively guaranteed by Law Number 16 of 2011 concerning Legal Aid. However, empirical facts on the ground show that the existence of this regulation does not fully guarantee substantive access to justice for the poor and vulnerable groups (Prasetyo & Utama, 2025). The gap between das sollen (what should be) and das sein (what happens) is evident in the sociological context of Malang Regency, which has broad geographic characteristics and a sharp gap in legal literacy. To formulate an ideal framework for providing legal aid, a reconceptualization of the legal aid model is needed that is not solely oriented towards resolving cases in court (a conventional litigation approach), but rather a holistic model that combines structural, collaborative, and community empowerment approaches (Rahmadhani & Hidayat, 2024).

In developing an ideal framework for legal aid, Ronald Budi Laksmana, Chairman of LBH Bhirawa Satya Yustisi Kepanjen, emphasized the importance of a paradigm shift from merely case-by-case responsiveness to a sustainable structure. He proposed:

> *"The ideal model we aspire to is the Systemic Collaborative Model (SCM). Until now, LBH has often worked alone and in isolation. Only when a poor person is involved in a case do we assist them. However, ideal legal aid should encompass three main pillars: egalitarian and open legal assistance, strengthening community-based legal capacity through village paralegals, and ensuring sustainable regional budget allocation. We need regional regulations that guarantee that the regional budget for legal aid is distributed transparently without bureaucratic obstacles that burden the community."*

This view demonstrates that the success of legal aid provision cannot be solely attributed to Legal Aid Institutions (LBH). Integration between regional funding schemes, LBH institutions, and community networks is an absolute prerequisite for achieving substantive justice (Prasetya & Utama, 2025). Theoretically, the integration between regional funding schemes, Legal Aid Organization (LBH) institutions, and community networks is based on the theory of substantive justice and the theory of access to justice. Substantive justice requires real equality of outcomes for poor and vulnerable marginalized groups, not merely formal procedural certainty (Rahmadhani & Hidayat, 2024). Regional funding provides operational certainty and financial sustainability for LBHs in providing free legal services. Meanwhile, the involvement of community networks and paralegals acts as a grassroots instrument that reaches the poor and breaks down geographical, social, and cultural barriers. The synergy of these three creates a responsive and inclusive legal aid ecosystem. Without this comprehensive integration, the guarantee of legal protection for the underprivileged will collapse into a mere normative formality without any actual impact on justice on the ground.

In line with this idea, a member/advocate of LBH Bhirawa Satya Yustisi and a postgraduate student of law at Wisnuwardhana University, Malang, Endang Purwanti, explained the technical obstacles faced in the field as well as ideal solutions in implementing legal services:

> *"The biggest obstacle in handling cases for the poor and vulnerable groups such as women, children, and the disabled is the rigid administrative requirements for poverty and the lack of specialized services. The ideal model for legal aid must implement an integrated digital-based legal service system and mobile legal clinics. We propose that validation of the 'poor' criteria not only rely on the often bureaucratic village-issued SKTM but also use integrated social welfare data directly integrated with the LBH system. Furthermore, assistance to vulnerable groups must be equipped with a human rights perspective and legal psychology."*

This statement indicates that administrative flexibility and integrative digitalization are crucial instruments in breaking down bureaucratic barriers that prevent marginalized groups

from obtaining legal protection quickly. Legally, administrative flexibility and integrative digitalization are crucial instruments in reducing bureaucratic barriers to provide rapid legal protection for marginalized groups (Wargadinata & Tendean, 2024). The provision of public services and rigid legal aid (red tape) often violates the principle of fast, simple, and low-cost justice as stipulated in Article 2 paragraph (4) of Law Number 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power, as well as the right to quality public services as stipulated in Article 4 letter f of Law Number 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services (Lutfia, 2021). Bureaucratic discretion based on Article 22 of Law Number 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration provides a legal basis for organizers to simplify the verification mechanism for poverty criteria. Combined with integrative digitalization based on Presidential Regulation No. 95 of 2018 concerning the Electronic-Based Government System (SPBE), which requires the integration of verification data to reduce complex procedural governance (Irwansyah dkk, 2025). This legal synergy effectively and substantively guarantees equality before the law for vulnerable communities.

On the other hand, narratives from beneficiaries illustrate the high level of alienation among the lower classes from the justice system. One poor legal aid recipient in the Kepanjen area, Wahyu Hidayat, described his experience and hopes for an ideal legal aid model:

> *"For us ordinary people, the law is frightening. Talking about the law is like talking about huge penalties or fines that drain our wealth. If there is a problem, we don't know where to go, and if we go to a law firm, we are afraid of being asked for money. In our opinion, the ideal legal aid is assistance that 'takes the initiative' to the villages. We need legal experts who are willing to come and teach us about child custody, land and family rights, theft, inheritance rights before the problem becomes big. In addition, we hope that the requirements for letters from the village are not complicated if you want to request free legal aid."*

This testimony emphasizes the need for a proactive approach (outreach approach) that reduces the psychological and geographic distance between legal aid providers and marginalized communities. Legally, a proactive approach (outreach approach) is necessary to realize equal access to justice for marginalized communities. Article 28D paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia guarantees recognition, protection, and fair legal certainty as well as equal treatment before the law. Furthermore, Article 3 letters a and b of Law Number 16 of 2011 concerning Legal Aid emphasizes that the provision of legal aid aims to guarantee and fulfill the rights of legal aid recipients and realize access to justice (Fauzi & Ningtyas, 2018). Geographical barriers, economic limitations, low legal literacy, and fear of facing the legal process indicate the need for services that do not simply wait for public requests. Outreach through villages, legal counseling, mobile consultations, and assistance to vulnerable groups are strategies to bring services closer while building public trust (Marlina dkk, 2024). Thus, the outreach approach is an implementable strategy to strengthen access to justice in an inclusive manner. Based on the synthesis between sociological legal theory and empirical facts from interviews, a draft of an Ideal Model for Providing Legal Aid (Integrated Legal Empowerment Model) was prepared which is based on 4 (four) main pillars:



Sources: Law No. 16/2011, Law No. 6/2014,
Empirical research results, and socio-legal literature (processed, 2026)
Figure 1. Ideal Model for Providing Legal Aid
(Integrated Legal Empowerment Model) was prepared which is based on 4 (four) main pillars

First Pillar: Multi-Party Institutional Synergy (Triple Helix Partnership)

The ideal model requires formal synergy between LBH/OBH, the Regional Government (Malang Regency Government), and Law Enforcement Officials (Police, Prosecutors, and Courts). LBH cannot operate alone; the Regional Government acts as a regulatory and budgetary facilitator, while law enforcement agencies guarantee the fulfillment of the right to legal assistance from the initial stages of the investigation without discrimination.

Second Pillar: Universities and Regulatory Reform

Universities can provide legal empowerment and education, as well as research and evaluation in relation to the formation and optimization of the Malang Regency Legal Aid Regional Regulation (Perda), which regulates the allocation of regional budget funds independently and proportionally. This regulation must streamline the bureaucratic chain of SKTM verification by utilizing an integrated, electronic poverty database to ensure targeted accuracy and time efficiency.

Third Pillar: Inclusive Operational Services (Mobile and Digital Legal Clinic)

To address the vast geographical constraints of Malang Regency, the ideal model is to implement a Mobile Legal Clinic that reaches remote villages. Furthermore, a legal help hotline scheme and specialized mentoring training based on local wisdom for vulnerable groups such as those with disabilities, women, and children who are victims of violence should be added.

Fourth Pillar: Community Empowerment Based on Village Paralegals (Legal Empowerment)

Legal aid should not stop at case handling (curative), but should be preventative. The ideal model places accredited paralegals in each village, recruited from local community leaders. Paralegals serve as first responders, providing initial consultations, non-litigation mediation, and educating residents on their constitutional rights.

The ideal model for providing legal aid to the poor and vulnerable groups by LBH Bhirawa Satya Yustisi Kepanjen, Malang Regency, is the Integrated Legal Empowerment Model. This model integrates free legal assistance (pro bono), integrated data-based poverty administration reform, expanded outreach through mobile legal clinics, and strengthened the role of village paralegals. Through the implementation of this holistic model, the fulfillment of the right to access justice is no longer limited to normative promises in legislation, but rather realized as real, inclusive, and equitable justice for all levels of society.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

Based on the description above, the following conclusions can be drawn: (1) the implementation of legal aid provision by LBH Bhirawa Satya Yustisi Kepanjen has been carried out through litigation and non-litigation schemes. However, its implementation still faces various real obstacles, including limited operational allocations, minimal ratio of the number of advocates, administrative obstacles in SKTM verification, and the vast geographical area of Malang Regency which triggers high transportation costs for the poor. (2) The recommended ideal model is the Integrated Legal Empowerment Model which is based on 4 main pillars, namely: cross-sector institutional synergy, involvement of universities for evaluation and reform of regulations and budgeting based on Regional Regulations, inclusive operations (mobile legal clinics and digitalization), and community empowerment based on village paralegals. This model is able to reduce bureaucratic and geographical obstacles in order to realize equitable and sustainable access to justice.

Limitations

This study has several limitations. First, it was conducted only on particular persons in one region, so the findings cannot yet be generalized to all legal aid conditions throughout Indonesia. Second, the study conducted in such limited time, so the continuity of the ongoing cases still can’t be reported.

Recommendations

Some constructive suggestions addressed to the parties are as follows: (1) For the Malang Regency Government, it is hoped that it will immediately optimize the implementation of the Legal Aid Regional Regulation by allocating the APBD budget proportionally and simplifying the verification of poverty administration requirements in an integrated digital manner. (2) For LBH Bhirawa Satya Yustisi Kepanjen, it is hoped that it will expand the mobile legal clinic program to remote village areas and massively recruit and train village paralegals to strengthen early detection of disputes. (3) For the Poor and Vulnerable Groups, it is hoped that they will be more active in participating in legal counseling and will not hesitate to utilize pro bono legal aid services to fight for their constitutional rights.

Author Contributions

All authors made significant contributions to this study. These contributions included research conceptualization, development of the theoretical framework, data collection, data analysis, interpretation of results, manuscript preparation, scholarly revision, and final approval of the manuscript for publication. All authors confirm that they have read and approved the final version of the article.

AI Disclosure Statement

While drafting this manuscript, the author used ChatGPT and Grammarly for deeper enrichment and proper translation. The author has thoroughly reviewed and edited the content and takes full responsibility for the entire content of this publication.

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Hasil wawancara dengan Endang Purwanti, anggota/Advokat LBH Bhirawa Satya Yustisi dan mahasiswa Pascasarjana Ilmu Hukum Universitas Wisnuwardhana Malang pada hari Selasa tanggal 6 Oktober 2026 pukul 14.05 WIB di kantor LBH Bhirawa Satya Yustisi Kepanjen, Malang

Hasil wawancara dengan Ronald Budi Lakmana, Ketua LBH Bhirawa Satya Yustisi pada hari Selasa tanggal 6 Oktober 2026 pukul 13.45 WIB di kantor LBH Bhirawa Satya Yustisi Kepanjen, Malang

Hasil wawancara dengan Wahyu Hidayat, masyarakat miskin klien LBH Bhirawa Satya Yustisi pada hari Rabu tanggal 7 Oktober 2026 pukul 10.20 WIB di kantor LBH Bhirawa Satya Yustisi Kepanjen, Malang

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