



Advocacy for Iddah Support for Vulnerable Women: The Role of the Pemalang Justice Shield Legal Aid Institute

Advokasi Dukungan Iddah bagi Perempuan Rentan: Peran Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Perisai Keadilan Pemalang

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Article Info

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History:

Submitted: xx-xx-xxxx
Revised: xx-xx-xxxx
Accepted: xx-xx-xxxx

Keyword:

[Written in English, Verdana 9, italic, consists of 3-5 keywords, separated by **semicolons (;)**, ending with dot punctuation (.), and arranged alphabetically.]

Kata Kunci:

[Ditulis dalam bahasa Indonesia, Verdana 9, terdiri dari 3-5 kata kunci, dipisahkan dengan **tanda titik koma (;)**, diakhiri dengan tanda baca titik (.), dan disusun secara alfabetis.]

Abstract

The divorce rate, particularly talak divorce, in Pemalang Regency has steadily increased, reaching 2,338 cases in 2022. This situation raises concerns regarding the fulfillment of post-divorce rights, especially iddah maintenance for women divorced by their husbands. The realization of these rights can be pursued through legal aid services at POSBAKUM or legal aid institutions, particularly those mandated to provide free legal assistance. This study applies a qualitative method using an empirical approach. Primary data were collected through in-depth interviews with advocates at the Perisai Kebenaran Legal Aid Institute in Pemalang, while secondary data were obtained from books, journals, theses, and documents. Data were analyzed using the Miles and Huberman model. The findings reveal: (1) legal assistance includes representation, client accompaniment, and defense in both litigation and non-litigation processes; (2) the legal aid provided complies with Law No. 16 of 2011 on Legal Aid, particularly Articles 3, 4, 8, 12, and 18; and (3) the legal assistance has been effective, as assessed using Soerjono Soekanto's theory of legal effectiveness.

Abstrak

Tingkat perceraian, khususnya talak, di Kabupaten Pemalang terus meningkat hingga mencapai 2.338 perkara pada tahun 2022. Kondisi ini menimbulkan pertanyaan terkait pemenuhan hak-hak pasca perceraian, terutama nafkah iddah bagi perempuan yang dicerai oleh suaminya. Pemenuhan hak tersebut dapat diupayakan melalui bantuan hukum di POSBAKUM atau lembaga bantuan hukum, khususnya lembaga yang melaksanakan program bantuan hukum gratis. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan empiris. Data primer diperoleh melalui wawancara mendalam dengan advokat di Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Perisai Kebenaran Pemalang, sedangkan data sekunder berasal dari buku, jurnal, tesis, dan dokumen lainnya. Analisis data menggunakan model Miles dan Huberman. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan: (1) bantuan hukum yang diberikan meliputi pendampingan, perwakilan, dan pembelaan baik melalui jalur litigasi maupun nonlitigasi; (2) pelaksanaan bantuan hukum sesuai dengan Undang-Undang No. 16 Tahun 2011 tentang Bantuan Hukum, khususnya Pasal 3, 4, 8, 12, dan 18; (3) bantuan hukum dinilai efektif berdasarkan teori efektivitas hukum Soerjono Soekanto.



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 <https://doi.org/10.28918/ajlh.v5i1.1>

INTRODUCTION

Legal aid is legal assistance provided free of charge by legal service providers to ensure the enjoyment of all rights granted by law and to ensure equality before the law. The basis for legal aid is Law Number 16 of 2011, which regulates the rules, processes, and procedures for providing and implementing legal aid. The purpose of legal aid is to provide justice seekers with a sense of legal protection, provide access to counseling for everyone, and ensure equal legal protection in Indonesia.

Legal Aid Institutions (LBHs), independent institutions that provide free legal aid, play a vital role in Indonesia, which upholds the principle of equality before the law. This ensures legal protection for all individuals as a fundamental principle of all laws and the realization of equality before the law. Legal aid provided by LBHs, as stipulated in Law Number 16 of 2011, covers legal aid in matters such as cases involving court resolution, as well as out-of-court settlements for criminal, civil, and state administrative matters.

The divorce rate in Pematang Rejang Regency has increased year after year, reaching 5,438 in 2022, an 11 percent increase from 5,328 in 2021. The latest data shows that in 2023, the divorce rate in Pematang Rejang Regency reached 3,823 cases, and in July 2024 alone, the number had reached 2,211.

Of the 5,438 cases in 2022, 3,100 were divorces initiated by women, or by civil divorce. The reasons for these civil divorces vary, with the most common being economic issues; the second being marital bond and interaction; the third being the husband's desire for polygamy; and the final factor being domestic violence experienced by the wife. And 2,338 cases were divorces filed by husbands. The reasons for these divorces were mostly marital and frequent quarrels within the household. Another reason was that the wife committed *nusyuz* (traditional religious infidelity), and a third reason was economic problems that led to arguments between the husband and wife.

Questions arose about women who were divorced by their husbands: whether they received their rights from their previous husbands, whether they received their *iddah* (waiting) maintenance, and other questions. These questions arose in response to the social phenomenon where husbands neglected or even failed to provide *iddah* (waiting) maintenance to their ex-wives after divorce. According to Hardinal, the issuance of *mut'ah* and *iddah* (waiting) permits is usually not fully implemented, with former partners deliberately ignoring *iddah* and *mut'ah* permits after divorce. A wife can claim her rights, such as *iddah* maintenance, *mut'ah* maintenance, and *hadanah* maintenance, from her ex-husband by requesting payment of her rights during the divorce proceedings. Women undergoing divorce proceedings, especially in divorce proceedings, can seek legal assistance from a legal aid institution to secure the payment of their rights through the POSBAKUM (Prosecutor's Office) available at every Religious Court. They can also seek legal assistance from a legal aid institution, allowing women's rights, such as *iddah* maintenance, to be defended and fought for by legal institutions.

With the existence of LBH, which provides free defense for its clients' rights, this opportunity can be utilized by women suing or being sued for divorce by their husbands in the Religious Court to fulfill their rights, such as *iddah* maintenance. One of these LBH is LBH Shield of Justice which is located in Pematang City, LBH Shield of Truth strives for the rights of divorced women to be fulfilled, both rights that have not been granted and rights that were neglected by their previous husbands and LBH Shield of Truth can provide legal assistance for women in court and outside of court.

Based on the background mentioned above, the author determines the formulation of the problem as follows: (1) What kind of legal assistance is provided by LBH Shield of Truth in an effort to finance iddah support for divorced women? (2) Is the assistance provided by LBH Perisai Truth for the provision of iddah maintenance for divorced women based on the Legal Aid Law? (3) Is the legal assistance provided by LBH Shield of Truth effective in financing iddah maintenance for divorced women? Meanwhile, this assistance aims to (1) Understand the laws offered by LBH Shield of Truth to provide sufficient living for women

METHODS

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif. Pendekatan masalah yang digunakan adalah pendekatan empiris yaitu suatu pendekatan penelitian yang berfokus meneliti bekerjanya hukum dalam masyarakat, dan persoalan yang bersumber pada perilaku masyarakat terhadap suatu sistem hukum tertentu. Data penelitian ini bersumber dari hasil dari wawancara secara mendalam dengan para advokat yang ada di LBH Perisai Kebenaran yang akan disebut dengan sumber data primer. Sumber data sekunder merupakan sumber data tambahan atau pendukung yang bisa didapatkan dari bahan dari perpustakaan atau informasi yang didapatkan secara tidak langsung. Baik berupa buku, jurnal, penelitian-penelitian terdahulu yang masih relevan dengan penelitian, yang kemudian dipadukan dengan data primer yang sudah di dapatkan guna untuk memperoleh hasil yang akurat.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of Legal Aid Provided by LBH Perisai Kebenaran Pemalang Branch in Supporting the Fulfillment of Iddah Maintenance for Divorced Women

The legal aid provided by LBH Perisai Kebenaran Pemalang Branch aims to ensure the fulfillment of women's post-divorce rights, particularly the right to iddah maintenance. Iddah maintenance is a legal entitlement attached to a divorced wife, and therefore, its fulfillment becomes the husband's obligation. In talak divorce proceedings, payment of iddah maintenance is required before the pronouncement of the talak. If the husband has not paid, the court will postpone the session until payment is fulfilled.

First, LBH Perisai Kebenaran can act as a legal representative for the client. Representation is granted through a special power of attorney signed by the legal aid recipient. With this mandate, the LBH litigation team is legally authorized to appear in court, either partially replacing the client's presence or fully acting on behalf of the client throughout the entire judicial process.

Second, LBH provides client assistance. This form of support is crucial because most legal aid recipients lack knowledge of legal procedures and courtroom protocols. Assistance ensures that the client understands each stage of the legal process. LBH Perisai Kebenaran acts as a guide and advisor, providing clarity and strengthening the client's legal position throughout the proceedings.

Third, LBH assumes the role of defending the client, which continues until the case reaches a final and binding court decision. The defense includes taking strategic legal action to secure the client's rights. LBH is permitted to submit legal arguments, present evidence, and conduct procedural steps intended to facilitate the client's access to justice.

The forms of legal assistance above represent the general model of services provided by LBH Perisai Kebenaran. In practice, these services can be further specialized

depending on what the legal aid recipient needs. LBH may only act as a representative, as an accompanying party, or solely as a defender, depending on the case and the condition of the client.

In iddah maintenance cases, LBH acknowledges that the right to iddah is inseparable from women who have been divorced by their husbands. Therefore, LBH accepts requests for legal assistance from women seeking post-divorce rights, including unpaid iddah maintenance. This is a form of legal advocacy to protect women who may otherwise be disadvantaged in the divorce process.

Legal aid for iddah claims is commonly pursued through litigation. Such cases arise in talak divorce proceedings, initiated by the husband as the petitioner, while the wife acts as the respondent. Given that respondents often lack legal understanding, they typically rely on legal counsel. LBH Perisai Kebenaran then represents them at trial, from the first hearing until the pronouncement of talak.

In litigation-based legal aid, LBH can substitute the client's presence in the courtroom when they are unable to attend, provide assistance when the client needs direct guidance, and defend their legal interests. This includes advocating for the rights the woman should receive after divorce, such as iddah maintenance, mut'ah, or post-divorce financial support.

Apart from litigation, LBH also provides semi-litigation legal aid, which lies between formal judicial proceedings and non-judicial solutions. This approach is usually applied at the early stage of a dispute or during mediation. Semi-litigation may also be preferred when clients wish to avoid court due to cost, time constraints, or psychological reasons.

The semi-litigation services offered by LBH Perisai Kebenaran involve assisting clients in dispute resolution outside the courtroom, such as mediation, negotiation, or similar mechanisms. During these processes, LBH ensures that any agreement reached is fair and does not disadvantage the client. Semi-litigation therefore becomes a practical alternative for women seeking iddah maintenance without undergoing lengthy court proceedings.

Analysis of Legal Aid Provided by LBH Perisai Kebenaran Pemalang Branch in Fulfilling Iddah Maintenance for Divorced Women Based on Law No. 16 of 2011 on Legal Aid

Law No. 16 of 2011 provides the national regulatory framework for legal aid in Indonesia. It contains provisions related to the objectives of legal aid, types of legal issues eligible for assistance, requirements for legal aid providers, rights of legal aid recipients, and procedures for submitting legal aid applications. Article 3 outlines the primary goals of legal aid, Article 4 paragraph (2) regulates the scope of legal problems eligible for legal aid, Article 8 paragraph (2) sets the formal institutional requirements for legal aid providers, Article 12 addresses the rights of legal aid recipients, and Article 14 paragraph (1) stipulates the procedural requirements for requesting legal aid.

Article 3 clearly emphasizes that the essence of legal aid is to guarantee and fulfill the right of the legal aid recipient to access justice in the case they face. It aims to realize the constitutional right of equal standing before the law regardless of social status, race, religion, or gender. The law also seeks to ensure an effective, efficient, and accountable judicial process. When examined carefully, the legal aid provided by LBH Perisai Kebenaran Pemalang in cases of iddah maintenance demonstrates these principles. The institution ensures that divorced women receive fair access to justice by providing legal representation and legal services so they may gain the iddah maintenance owed to them by their former husbands, thus promoting equality before the law.

Article 4 paragraph (2) stipulates that the legal problems eligible for legal aid include civil, criminal, and administrative cases, whether pursued through litigation or

non-litigation. The issue of iddah maintenance falls within the realm of civil law, as it concerns a dispute between two parties regarding a legal entitlement. Because the matter involves conflicting claims over a woman's religious and civil right to post-divorce financial support, LBH Perisai Kebenaran Pemalang is legally authorized to provide legal aid in such cases.

Article 8 establishes formal requirements for institutions wishing to provide legal aid. These include: (a) having legal entity status; (b) obtaining accreditation under the Legal Aid Law; (c) maintaining a permanent office; (d) possessing an organizational structure; and (e) operating a legal aid program. LBH Perisai Kebenaran Pemalang fulfills all these requirements. It is an established legal entity, accredited with an "A" rating through its main office in Purwokerto, and operates from a permanent office located at Jalan Sulawesi No.15, Mulyoharjo, Pemalang. It also has a formal organizational structure led by Misbakhul Munir, SH., MH., and is specifically dedicated to providing legal aid services throughout the Pemalang region.

Article 12 addresses the rights of legal aid recipients, including the right to legal assistance until their case is fully resolved. LBH Perisai Kebenaran Pemalang has demonstrated compliance with this mandate through its record of completed iddah maintenance cases: 18 cases in 2020, 14 cases in 2021, 16 cases in 2022, 11 cases in 2023, and 7 cases by August 2024. This amounts to a total of 66 completed cases from 2020 to 2024. The assistance given generally includes legal consultation during the initial meeting, identification of rights claimed by the wife, legal drafting such as responses to claims filed by husbands or reconventional claims, legal representation in court, and full case management until the final decision and talak pronouncement. These services align with the general standards of legal aid provision.

Article 14 paragraph (1) regulates the procedures for requesting legal aid. The applicant must: (a) submit a written request containing personal identity and a summary of the case, (b) provide documents related to the case, and (c) attach a poverty certificate issued by a village head or equivalent authority. In practice, many cases handled by LBH Perisai Kebenaran Pemalang originate from direct referrals by the Pemalang Religious Court. The case is then entrusted to LBH for representation and assistance. However, LBH still requires applicants to complete a legal aid registration form, including personal details, case description, photocopies of identity documents, optional copies of the lawsuit, a poverty certificate, and other supporting documents. These documents are reviewed by the litigation team, which will then issue a written response accepting or rejecting the case.

Analysis of the Effectiveness of Legal Aid by the Pemalang Branch of the LBH Perisai Sejati Legal Aid Institute (LBH Perisai Sejati) in Fulfilling Iddah (Iddah) Support for Divorced Women.

The effectiveness of the legal aid provided by LBH Perisai Kebenaran Pemalang Branch can be analyzed using the legal effectiveness theory developed by Soerjono Soekanto. The first variable is the law factor, which refers to the strength and adequacy of the legal instruments governing a program. In the context of legal aid services, the primary legal basis is Law No. 16 of 2011 on Legal Aid, which regulates the provision of legal assistance for economically disadvantaged groups. This law mandates the state to ensure access to justice and equality before the law by facilitating free legal services through accredited legal aid institutions. Furthermore, Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 10 of 2015 regulates technical procedures for legal aid implementation under state supervision. Additionally, Law No. 18 of 2003 on Advocates mandates that advocates provide free legal services for indigent persons. Substantively, Law No. 16 of

2011 already provides a comprehensive framework for legal aid, including legal aid procedures, eligibility criteria, rights and obligations of legal aid providers and recipients, and funding mechanisms. Therefore, the legal foundation supporting the legal aid services is sufficient and well established.

The second variable is the law enforcement apparatus, which concerns the reliability, expertise, and professionalism of legal enforcers handling disputes. In the context of legal aid cases related to *nafkah iddah* (post-divorce maintenance), LBH Perisai Kebenaran Pemalang assigns both litigation and non-litigation divisions to represent clients. Since these disputes fall under civil law, courtroom advocacy becomes crucial, and professional capacity in procedural law significantly affects case outcomes. The organization's performance demonstrates strong legal capacity: between 2020 and 2024, LBH Perisai Kebenaran Pemalang successfully resolved 66 cases related to *nafkah iddah*, most of which resulted in favorable decisions for divorced women seeking their lawful rights. This success indicates a high level of competency and credibility among its legal team, particularly in litigation strategy, argumentation, and procedural navigation.

The third variable is supporting facilities, which includes qualified personnel, adequate organizational structure, equipment, and appropriate funding. In this analysis, two components are emphasized: trained personnel and proper office facilities. LBH Perisai Kebenaran Pemalang employs advocates who are qualified, experienced, and competent in procedural law, which is essential when representing clients in civil litigation related to *nafkah iddah*. Additionally, the institution maintains functional office resources, including personal computers, laptops, printers, paper, and other administrative tools, all of which are well-maintained and accessible. The office layout—organized without excessive separation—creates a sense of inclusivity and psychological comfort for clients, reducing perceived hierarchy between legal aid providers and recipients. Notably, no complaints regarding facilities have been reported by beneficiaries, indicating a conducive working environment for efficient legal assistance.

The final variables—society and culture—are closely related, as both assess communal awareness and legal consciousness. Legal aid effectiveness depends not only on institutional capacity but also on community willingness to access legal services. In the case of LBH Perisai Kebenaran Pemalang, community engagement is relatively strong. Public awareness of the availability of legal aid for *nafkah iddah* claims has been reflected in the steady number of cases submitted for representation. From 2020 to 2024 alone, the institution successfully processed 66 cases, demonstrating that the community recognizes legal aid as a legitimate mechanism to obtain justice. Furthermore, the consistent success of these cases reinforces legal awareness among women regarding their rights after divorce and strengthens legal culture within the local community.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of this research, it can be concluded that LBH Perisai Kebenaran Pemalang Branch provides comprehensive legal assistance in fulfilling *nafkah iddah* for divorced women. The forms of assistance include representing, accompanying, and defending clients throughout the legal process. The legal strategies pursued involve both litigation, through formal court mechanisms, and non-litigation approaches such as legal consultation and mediation. Through these methods, the institution ensures that divorced women receive fair treatment and legal protection in claiming their rights.

Furthermore, the implementation of legal aid is strictly aligned with Law No. 16 of 2011 concerning Legal Aid, particularly Articles 3, 4, 8, 12, and 14. These provisions outline the objectives of legal aid, the types of legal problems that may be assisted, institutional qualifications, the rights of legal aid recipients, and procedural requirements

for applying. The research demonstrates that the legal aid provided by LBH Perisai Kebenaran Pemalang has fulfilled these statutory standards, including procedural compliance, client eligibility verification, and continuity of assistance until case resolution.

Finally, the effectiveness of legal aid for nafkah iddah claims, as provided by LBH Perisai Kebenaran Pemalang, can be considered successful when analyzed using Soerjono Soekamto's theory of legal effectiveness. The institution's legal aid reflects strong performance across key indicators: adequate legal basis, skilled legal enforcers, supportive facilities, and positive community legal awareness. This is evidenced by the successful resolution of numerous nafkah iddah cases, illustrating that the legal aid services are not only lawful in their implementation but also impactful in ensuring justice for divorced women.

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The authors state that there is no conflict of interest in the publication of this article.

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FUNDING INFORMATION -14pt, Cambira Bold (1.15 space)

Please provide funding information of the research

ACKNOWLEDGMENT -14pt, Cambira Bold (1.15 space)

Recognize those who helped in the research, especially funding supporter of your research. Include individuals who have assisted you in your study: Advisors, Financial support, or may other parties involve on the research.