

Implementation of Access to Justice for Vulnerable Groups in the Surakarta State Court

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to explain: (1) the guarantee of access to justice for vulnerable groups in Indonesia; and (2) the implementation of providing access to justice for vulnerable groups in the Surakarta District Court. This study uses empirical legal research, or research that complies with normative provisions, to examine vulnerable groups' access to justice in the Surakarta District Court and identify issues related to the subjects examined from October to December 2023 as primary data. In addition, documentation studies and literature studies make use of secondary data, which can be found in a variety of sources such as books, articles, laws, news reports from the media, and so forth. The findings state that Indonesia has provided guaranteed access to justice through the speed of government institutions, ministries, and regional governments in proposing the provision of public service that are friendly to vulnerable groups, including children, women, people with disabilities, minority groups, the elderly, and the poor. Meanwhile, the Surakarta District Court has built facilities for vulnerable groups. Among them are wheelchairs, priority waiting chairs, assistive sticks, braille leaflets, courtrooms, waiting rooms, special toilets, and special paths (guide blocks, ramps, ramps) for people with disabilities. Providing access to justice is still mostly for people with disabilities.

Keywords: Access to Justice, Surakarta District Court, Vulnerable Groups

1. INTRODUCTION

Every human being is endowed with the same rights. Every human being has this basic right, regardless of differences in religion, ethnicity, race, gender, skin color, or physical appearance. The dignity of every person is guaranteed by these rights, which no one can take away. God gave humans a variety of characteristics; some people have physical and mental limitations and disabilities from birth. Vulnerable groups often struggle with prejudice in social life in such conditions, both at home and abroad (Hidayat, 2016).

One of the main goals of reform in Indonesia is the enforcement of human rights. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which regulates the guarantee of citizens' rights, is a change that has been made to the legal system. Human rights are included in the second amendment to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which is contained in a new chapter called Chapter XA. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, especially Article 28I paragraphs (4) and (5), expressly mandates that the state, especially the government, is



responsible for maintaining, promoting, upholding, and fulfilling human rights based on the principles of a democratic rule of law, the implementation of which is guaranteed, regulated, and stated in statutory regulations. All citizens' rights must be respected, protected, and fully realized, including those of vulnerable groups.

According to the Department of Law and Human Rights, a vulnerable group is any individual who experiences obstacles to enjoying a decent quality of life. To be able to meet their daily needs, vulnerable groups have the right to receive special treatment. Article 5 Paragraph 3 of Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights states that every person who is included in a group of vulnerable people has the right to receive additional care and protection. The elderly, children, poor people, pregnant women, and people with disabilities are some of these vulnerable groups.

A group may be vulnerable for various reasons. Economic, cultural, biological, and psychological elements are included in this list. Therefore, there are vulnerable groups that can have a negative impact in several areas, such as high crime rates, group disputes, deviant behavior, and high unemployment rates (Mareta, 2016).

Vulnerable groups also need special legal support. Legal aid providers are obliged to assess the vulnerability and legal needs of legal aid recipients regarding the problems they face, in accordance with Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 4 of 2012 concerning Legal Aid Service Standards. However, neither the law nor the Minister of Law and Human Rights provide clarity on whether vulnerable group categories can also be included in the provision of legal aid. The lack of a precise definition results in a lack of legal information provided by vulnerable groups. Based on the Legal Aid Database Information System, legal data is often only categorized by gender and age, which can only explain the situation of the most vulnerable groups, especially women and children (Open Government Indonesia, 2022).

In fact, according to some laws, vulnerable groups can include the elderly, indigenous peoples, people with disabilities, and certain sexual minority groups. Due to the lack of information regarding legal requirements relating to these vulnerable groups, existing laws and regulations are incomplete and do not comprehensively regulate the fulfillment of needs and handling of the unique circumstances faced by vulnerable groups, especially when interacting with the law. Therefore, action must be taken to strengthen legal assistance for vulnerable groups (Open Government Indonesia, 2022).



Judging from the Central Java Data Portal regarding data on residents vulnerable to social risks in each sub-district in Surakarta City in 2022, it states that:

Table 1. Data on residents vulnerable to social risks in each sub-district in Surakarta City in 2022

Subdistrict	Filling Type	Stuffing
Laweyan	Final	21521
Serengan	Final	16068
Pasar Kliwon	Final	34916
Jebres	Final	41752
Banjarsari	Final	52469

In fact, the government's inability to meet the diverse needs of vulnerable groups, which in this study is referred to by the author as a failure to remove barriers for vulnerable groups, represents the violation under discussion. Despite its importance in human life, many obstacles are often encountered when trying to achieve justice. It should be remembered that when dealing with the law in court, vulnerable groups still often experience discrimination. This prejudice occurs because of poor building infrastructure and facilities, or even when the resources available to court employees, clerks, and judges regarding a number of disability issues are limited. In fact, the courts are the main way for vulnerable groups to obtain justice (Hamidi, 2016).

One of the implementations of this policy is the District Court, where the District Court is part of the General Court and is located in the capital city or district, often abbreviated as PN. Equality before the law is one of the main values of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia (2017); therefore, all high courts and district courts are obliged to ensure that everyone, including people with disabilities, can access and use the justice system by fulfilling the legal procedures and facilities required, the foundation of the justice system, to help individuals with disabilities avoid barriers and discrimination when using the legal system or obtaining services.

Legal accessibility has not been achieved in Indonesia, especially in terms of public services and local public facilities (Wiarti, 2020). Based on the author's initial findings, similar problems are still being faced by the Surakarta District Court, both in terms of physical buildings, regulations, and available resources. Based on the reality phenomenon above, the author raises issues related to access to justice for vulnerable groups through the draft title, Implementation of Access To Justice For Vulnerable Groups In The Surakarta State Court.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

Empirical legal studies fall into this research category. Empirical legal research, in the words of Abdul Kadir Muhamad (2004), is “research carried out by first reviewing secondary data and then continuing by conducting research on primary data obtained from the field.” Because juridical research is an approach that refers to statutory regulations. that apply, then the law is considered a norm or *das sollen*. Meanwhile, empirical research is used to analyze law as social behavior that is symptomatic and patterned in people's lives and that constantly interacts with and is related to interpersonal factors such as political, economic, social, and cultural (Soemitro, 1990). The main source of information to explain the problem being investigated in compliance with normative requirements is various field findings. In other words, the law influences people's behavior because of the dependent variable, which makes it an independent variable (Priyono, 2003).

Empirical legal research is research that adheres to normative provisions and analyzes access to justice for vulnerable groups in the Surakarta District Court in order to identify problems on the topic studied. Primary data is information obtained from direct sources. Interviews and observations by the Panel of Judges and Surakarta District Court Officials conducted from October to December 2023 as sources to help carry out this research resulted in the collection of primary data from the court regarding problems related to access to justice for vulnerable groups. Apart from that, secondary data is used through documentation studies and literature studies. Secondary data is obtained through laws, books, articles, news in the mass media, and so on.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Guarantee of Access to Justice for Vulnerable Groups in Indonesia

Through an explanation, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia (2018) stated that the aim of building 85 additional courts is to increase the availability of justice for those who need it. The essential rights of the community, in particular the right to recognition, guarantees, protection, and fair legal certainty, as well as equal treatment before the law, must be fulfilled, and the courts must be accessible to the community.

Legislation has provided provisions for women in conflict with the law to gain access to justice as a means of legal protection. Judges consider various factors when prosecuting women who violate the law, including the facts of the case, social values, and ratified international conventions and agreements related to gender equality. To ensure gender equality, equal legal



protection, and non-discrimination, the state makes regulations that judges must comply with when trying women who violate the law (Triwati, 2019).

Based on these two interpretations of human rights, it is clear that the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which is the highest legal regulation in this country, guarantees the basic rights of its population by providing legal protection from various unlawful acts (*strafbaar feit*). Seven categories, namely refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), national minorities, migrant workers, indigenous peoples, children, and women, are identified by Human Rights Reference as vulnerable populations. This categorization shows that there is a higher possibility of rights violations for vulnerable groups. Therefore, to uphold human rights, *sui generis* protection (of its own kind) is required. Moreover, it needs to be clearly regulated in the Legislative Regulations so that it can fully fulfill justice and legal certainty, which is the aim of the law itself (Supramiyati *et al*, 2016).

Starting with Law Number 18 of 2003 concerning Advocates (Advocate Law), which requires all advocates to provide free legal assistance to anyone who needs it (*pro bono*). Then, through Law Number 16 of 2011 concerning Legal Aid (Legal Aid Law), more precise regulations were made to regulate legal aid. The provision of legal aid is intended to achieve the objectives, according to Article 3 of Law Number 16 of 2011 concerning legal aid (Legal Aid Law), as follows:

- a. Guarantee and uphold the rights of legal aid recipients to access justice;
- b. Recognize the constitutional rights of every citizen in accordance with the idea of legal equality;
- c. Ensure that legal aid is implemented fairly throughout the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia; and
- d. Realizing a justice system that is fair, efficient, and accountable.

As a form of access to justice, the preamble to the Legal Aid Law implicitly emphasizes that the state is responsible for providing legal aid to the poor. If examined more deeply, this provision specifically only refers to one group, namely the poor, and is further supported in Article 1 number (2) of the Legal Aid Law, which states that "Recipients of Legal Aid are poor people or groups of people." For example, the rights of witnesses and victims are strictly regulated in Law Number 31 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 13 of 2006 concerning Protection of Witnesses and Victims (Witness and Victim Protection Law). Providing legal advice and



assistance is one of the rights that both victims and witnesses have. The legal advice discussed is legal guidance that may be needed by witnesses and victims (Djohan & Luthfi, 2023).

In this case, Karim (2023) shows that access to justice for vulnerable groups in Indonesia has been regulated by the following legislation:

Table 2. Guarantee of Access to Justice for Vulnerable Groups

No	Vulnerable Groups	Guarantee of Access to Justice
1.	Child	<p>Providing legal assistance to child victims of criminal acts is strictly regulated in Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection (Child Protection Law). Article 17 paragraph (1) of the Child Protection Law regulates this. This article states that every child whose freedom is violated has the right to be treated humanely and separated from adults; to obtain effective legal or other assistance at any stage of the relevant legal action; and to defend themselves and obtain justice before an impartial and objective Children's Court in a hearing that is closed to the public.</p> <p>Apart from that, children's rights are also regulated in Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Children's Criminal Justice System. Every child involved in the juvenile criminal justice system has the right to receive legal aid and other support efficiently, as stated in Article 3 letter (c) of the Juvenile Criminal Justice System Law. In addition, in accordance with the provisions of the Legislative Regulations, children at all levels of examination must receive legal assistance and be accompanied by a community counselor or other companion, as intended in Article 23 paragraph (1) of the Juvenile Criminal Justice System Law.</p>
2.	Woman	<p>In accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations, Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence (UU PKDRT) regulates the victim's right to receive support from social workers and legal advisors at every stage of the examination process. Before a judge's decision has permanent legal force to declare someone guilty, every person who commits a criminal act, including women involved in the legal process, has the right to be considered innocent. One of the principles of criminal procedural law is the principle of presumption of innocence, which is the basis of human rights, especially for those suspected of committing criminal acts.</p>
3.	Persons with Disabilities	<p>The Law on Persons with Disabilities, also known as Law Number 8 of 2018, regulates the rights of vulnerable groups to legal assistance. As regulated in the Persons with Disabilities Act. These steps certainly maintain the availability of legal aid for individuals with disabilities. This is because the concept of human rights does not differentiate between ways of fulfilling rights. So that everyone is treated equally before government institutions and the law, regardless of race, religion, color, gender,</p>

No	Vulnerable Groups	Guarantee of Access to Justice
		<p>or health. Persons with disabilities also have the right to receive social protection, which includes legal assistance, social advocacy, and/or social support.</p> <p>According to RANHAM Indonesia 2015–2019, people with disabilities cannot be separated from disadvantaged groups. Therefore, legal certainty regarding their existence has been normatively recognized for individuals with disabilities. Therefore, it will be easier to provide legal support if people with disabilities experience discrimination or take actions that are not in accordance with applicable law.</p>
4.	Minority Groups	<p>Protection of Indonesian minority groups following Presidential Instruction B.J. Habibie's 1998 Number 26 concerning Prohibition of the Use of Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Terms launched reform. Presidential Decree Number 6 of 2000 concerning the Revocation of Presidential Instruction Number 14 of 1967 concerning Chinese Religion, Beliefs, and Customs was issued by President Abdurrahman Wahid in 2000.</p>
5.	Elderly	<p>The idea behind Law Number 13 of 1998 concerning the Welfare of the Elderly is that although many elderly people are still productive and able to actively participate in society, nation, and state, the old age they experience will cause them to face various limitations, so that they will need support to improve their social welfare. Providing legal assistance to the elderly is one way to improve their social welfare. Article 5 paragraph (2) letter f of the old Law on Social Welfare states that elderly people have the right to improved social welfare, which includes easy access to services and legal support, on the basis of respect and gratitude. Legal aid is offered to senior citizens, both with potential and not.</p> <p>The aim of implementing legal aid is to maintain and provide a sense of security for the elderly community. Article 18 paragraph (2) of the Elderly Welfare Law regulates implementation procedures, which include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Legal counseling and consultation; 2) Legal services and assistance both inside and outside the court.
6.	The poor	<p>From these articles, it is clear that groups other than those considered poor are the subject of legislative protection initiatives. This shows that the meaning of legal aid is actually quite broad. On the other hand, Article 1 point (9) of the Law on Advocates regulates the normative meaning of legal aid, which states that legal aid is a legal service provided free of charge by advocates to clients who cannot afford it so that marginalized communities can also benefit from legal aid.</p>

Simply put, equality before the law refers to the equal rights of everyone. One of the most important ideas in contemporary law is equality before the law. One of the principles of the Rule of Law philosophy that has spread to developing countries like Indonesia is this idea. Since colonial times, this idea has been incorporated into Indonesian law through the *Burgelijke Wetboek* (Civil Code) and *Wetboek van Koophandel voor Indonesië* (Trade Code), which were ratified on April 30, 1847, with Stb. 1847 Number 23.

Position shows the equality of citizens in relation to the law, so that everyone is treated equally in the eyes of the law and is not above it. What is meant by "no one is above the law" is the idea that if legal subjects are given the ability to place themselves above the law, then the law does not give legal subjects any privileges. Indonesia has embraced the ideas and values of human rights contained in the constitution and the spirit of Pancasila by achieving equality before the law. UU No. 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, Law No. 11 of 2005 concerning the Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, Law No. 12 of 2005 concerning the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as other UN conventions and norms, all contain Human Rights Instruments that have been ratified.

Indonesia has provided guaranteed access to justice through the speed with which government institutions, ministries, and local governments propose to provide friendly public service locations for vulnerable groups in 2023, which is increasingly fast in implementing monitoring and assessment. Evaluation, monitoring, and direction of public services are carried out by the PANRB Ministry. Providing infrastructure and facilities for vulnerable groups is one of the factors considered in evaluating service delivery units. One of the guiding concepts for providing high-quality public services is the provision of accommodation and special services for vulnerable groups.

Implementation of Providing Access to Justice for Vulnerable Groups in the Surakarta District Court

It cannot be denied that vulnerable groups, including children, women, people with disabilities, minority groups, the elderly, and even the poor and underprivileged, have stronger access to the legal system. This is because the rights of the Indonesian people, which should be guaranteed by the constitution, are not being fulfilled optimally. Various initiatives have been implemented to increase community empowerment in various development fields, especially in the social and economic fields. For Indonesian people, the social and economic sectors are human rights. However, it would be more beneficial if legal rights were strengthened to enable social and



economic satisfaction. Thus, providing access to justice can help realize Indonesia's dream of becoming a rule-of-law state.

Overview of the current situation of the Surakarta District Court regarding the realization of the rights of vulnerable groups and people with disabilities. Physical infrastructure barriers, regulatory barriers, and knowledge or resource barriers are three barriers that will be overcome.

1. Constraints on Physical Infrastructure

The existence of infrastructure and physical facilities is very important for people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. The activities of people with disabilities will be greatly helped by this. If provided with the necessary infrastructure and the assistance of a wheelchair or crutches, they will be able to perform the task on their own. To reduce these obstacles, several things that support this include:

- a. Building accessibility: It must be easy for all users to navigate through entrances, rooms, and building facilities, as well as building exits, including individuals who use wheelchairs. A parking lot with an accessibility emblem, guide blocks, and a ramp with a slope of 1:12 and a slope width of 1:20 is located near the entrance. Each must have a sturdy railing that is no more than 70 cm high from the front gate to the room entrance.
- b. Apart from written or graphic instructions, there are braille signs, which are often called actual signs. It should be large enough and have colors that blend well to serve as a guide between rooms.
- c. Accessible toilet designs for wheelchair users are readily available for individuals with disabilities. There is a sitting toilet, a 70-cm-high sink, and a 90-cm-wide sliding door in this spacious area.
- d. Wheelchair users and those using other walking aids have flexibility due to the size of the entrances and their distances.
- e. Sufficient lighting is needed to accommodate people with disabilities who have poor vision.
- f. The location and layout of service counters must be accessible to people with disabilities, the elderly, pregnant women, and children, especially those using wheelchairs and other available health aids.
- g. Accessible buildings include public service facilities with wheelchairs and crutches available.



- h. The presence of staff who are willing to help vulnerable groups. Information is available in public areas in easily accessible audio and visual formats, such as during queue announcements.
- i. There should be a variety of formats for printed materials, including audio versions, braille print, or larger print.
- j. Accessibility of personnel experienced in etiquette and ability to communicate with vulnerable group individuals.
- k. Optimizing the child-friendly waiting room provided to avoid children feeling bored while waiting.

2. Regulatory Obstacles

These barriers arise from laws, regulations, or practices that harm vulnerable groups. Vulnerable groups that also fall into this category are not guaranteed to fulfill their rights based on strict laws and regulations. Vulnerable groups should be treated equally in the eyes of the law, wherever possible. There are two ways to overcome this regulatory barrier: either there are no regulations at all for vulnerable groups or there are regulations, but the regulations discriminate against them.

3. Constraints are related to knowledge or resources

These barriers include judges' and staff's knowledge of disability difficulties in court. Employees need to know this information so they can deal with people with disabilities and know how to interact politely and appropriately. On the other hand, judges have much greater needs because their perceptions of people with disabilities will influence the policies that regulate the provision of services to that community.

The physical facilities at the Surakarta District Court are said to have met the SOP (Standard Operating Procedure). Access to the courtroom is very easy, so if tools are needed to support accommodation for vulnerable groups, they can go to the courtroom. However, for vulnerable groups, especially people with disabilities, pregnant women, the elderly, and those in need, the Surakarta District Court currently offers a number of facilities and infrastructure, including RAM, ramps, wheelchairs, toilets, and parking. However, because the existing infrastructure and facilities do not comply with universal design principles, vulnerable groups, especially people with disabilities, cannot take advantage of them. In fact, if used, it could be a safety hazard. For example, ramps are designed to be steep for their size, increasing the risk of tipping if used by a wheelchair user.



Resource or knowledge barriers are the next barrier. This relates to the way judges and staff at the Surakarta District Court view the problems of vulnerable groups, including how to interact with them ethically and from their perspective or paradigm. The majority of judges and employees of the Surakarta District Court, interviewed by the author, lacked adequate insight into problems related to vulnerable groups. For example, every judge the author spoke with regarding vulnerable groups continued to identify individuals with disabilities using a medical approach. Vulnerable groups are viewed from a medical point of view as beings with certain physical characteristics, which limit their ability to perform certain actions. There are judges who view vulnerable groups from a charitable perspective, meaning their initial thought is sympathy and the belief that they should be helped. This mindset assumes that individuals with disabilities will always be a source of difficulty, which not only prevents them from being independent, From a social perspective, individuals with disabilities are considered incapable of acting on their own because of a non-inclusive environment.

Previously, neither judges nor court staff had received any training regarding vulnerable groups. Issues against vulnerable groups actually require quite a large transfer of information before they can be easily understood, just like issues regarding human rights and other disadvantaged groups. Under these conditions, it is not surprising that the Surakarta District Court still handles a small number of cases involving plaintiffs from vulnerable groups. Based on open interviews, court participants agreed that the reason behind the reluctance of vulnerable groups to appear in court was not due to a lack of a disability-friendly court environment but rather a lack of accessibility, personnel, and tangible assets such as buildings and infrastructure. It is common knowledge that the fear of upsetting others or being seen as disturbing by others is one of the reasons vulnerable groups are reluctant to use public spaces, such as courts. If the courts do not update the necessary accommodations, this series of obstacles will remain unresolved.

Responding to the above as a deficiency that occurs from the author's perspective based on the results of interviews with both judges and civil servants regarding access to justice at the Surakarta District Court. The lack of implementation of the facilities and infrastructure provided, also for vulnerable groups who are still reluctant and doubtful about services at the Surakarta District Court, has resulted in a lack of proper implementation of the process of seeking justice. Apart from that, the Surakarta District Court has many advantages and superiority in the facilities and infrastructure available to vulnerable groups compared to other courts.



In an effort to improve comprehensive services for justice seekers, including people with disabilities, the Surakarta District Court has built facilities for vulnerable groups. Among them are wheelchairs, priority waiting chairs, assistive sticks, braille leaflets, courtrooms, waiting rooms, special toilets, and special paths (guide blocks, ramps, and ramps) for people with disabilities. In addition, OSIS (One Stop Integrated Service) officers have received disability-friendly sign language training, and there is a website with audio screen readers for people with disabilities.

On February 9, 2012, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia (2023) issued Chairman's Decree Number 026/KMA/SK/II/2012 concerning Judicial Service Standards, which are the basis for every work unit in all judicial bodies. In providing services to the community. The aim of this initiative is to increase public confidence in judicial institutions, improve the quality of services to the public, especially justice seekers, provided by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia and its subordinate judicial bodies, and fulfill the mandate of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia.

Event in the field of Best Public Service Unit (PSU) Providing Infrastructure for Vulnerable Groups, the Ministry of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform of the Republic of Indonesia gave an award. It is hoped that this will inspire the Surakarta Class IA Special District Court to serve the entire community and service users, especially the weak and people with disabilities.

The Surakarta Special Class IA District Court has been equipped with various supporting facilities and infrastructure for people with disabilities and vulnerable groups as a form of its commitment to providing the best service to all service users and seekers of justice, including people with disabilities and vulnerable groups. This includes supporting inclusive courts that are friendly to people with disabilities and vulnerable groups.

Based on the discussion above, guaranteeing access to justice is more focused on groups of people with disabilities. The Surakarta District Court has very complete facilities and infrastructure, but facilities other than those for people with disabilities are still lacking. Such as guaranteeing access to justice for minority groups and the poor, for which the author did not obtain any interview data or direct observation. This is the main focus of the fact that there are still many in the Surakarta District Court who consider that the vulnerable group is only people with disabilities. For children's facilities, there are adequate waiting rooms for the public, so according to interview data and direct observation, sources said that this was sufficient for vulnerable groups other than people with disabilities. However, it needs to be emphasized that the Surakarta District



Court does not just stop at improving the feasibility of facilities for vulnerable groups as a whole. So that the word “fair” can be achieved by anyone and by any group.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The guarantee of access to justice for vulnerable groups in Indonesia can be seen from the existence of access to legal aid for vulnerable groups. For anyone who needs legal assistance and representation when pursuing criminal, civil, or other proceedings, the state offers access to legal aid. Implementation of the principle of equality before the law refers to the equal rights of everyone. What is meant by "no one is above the law" is the idea that if legal subjects are given the ability to place themselves above the law, then the law does not give legal subjects any privileges. Indonesia has provided guaranteed access to justice through the speed of government institutions, ministries, and regional governments in proposing the provision of friendly public service loci for vulnerable groups, including children, women, people with disabilities, minority groups, the elderly, and the poor, by 2023.

The implementation of providing access to justice for vulnerable groups at the Surakarta District Court still has three main obstacles, namely constraints on physical infrastructure, regulatory constraints, and constraints related to knowledge or resources. In an effort to improve comprehensive services for justice seekers, including people with disabilities, the Surakarta District Court has built facilities for vulnerable groups. Among them are wheelchairs, priority waiting chairs, assistive sticks, braille leaflets, courtrooms, waiting rooms, special toilets, and special paths (guide blocks, ramps, ramps) for people with disabilities. Access to justice is still mostly provided to people with disabilities.

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