



## **Special Education is Required for Individuals Pursuing A Career as An Advocate, As Stated In Article 3, Paragraph (1), Letter F of The Republic of Indonesia Law Number 18 of 2003, Which Pertains to Advocates.**

**Tedy Subrata**

College Law Painan, Tangerang, Banten, Indonesia

**E mail: [tedy.subrata53@gmail.com](mailto:tedy.subrata53@gmail.com)**

**Abstract.** Special Education for the Advocate Profession (PKPA) is a requirement stipulated by the State Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2003 regarding Advocates. Special Education for the Advocate Profession is a mandatory program designed for those with a bachelor's degree and a foundation in law education. The socializing event had 30 prospective advocates and occurred on October 14, 2023, at the University of Tangerang Raya Tiga Raksa in Tangerang Regency. The Service Learning (SL) method aims to incorporate learning into the Special Education of the Advocate Profession (PKPA) or the collaboration between the National Leadership Council of the Indonesian Advocates Association (DPN PERSADIN) and the Faculty of Law, University of Tangerang Raya (UNTARA). Furthermore, the Participatory Action Research (PAR) methodology emphasizes explicitly the empowerment of individuals involved in the Special Education for the Advocate Profession (PKPA). This arises from the necessity to address legal issues inside the community. Volunteers from higher education institutions should prioritize the community as the primary agent of development and transformation. This activity aims to establish and promote advocacy, emphasizing that advocates are esteemed professionals who possess freedom, independence, and responsibility in upholding the law. The activities of this profession are legally safeguarded and protected to ensure the implementation of the Rule of Law.

**Keywords:** Special, Education, Advocate, Profession, regulation

---

### **INTRODUCTION**

Laws and regulations contain an ideal legal tone (*ideal norms*) so that society is directed towards the noble ideals of life in society and the state (Manan, 1992). Every society always has "*Rechtsidee*." For example, what is expected from the law to get guarantees of justice, order, welfare, and others? Therefore, legislation is used as a mirror of the collective ideals of a society related to noble and philosophical values that will be implemented in real life.

Law and human rights professors must possess a mindset, integrity, expertise, and aptitude that align with the laws and regulations governing their work. This text is the foundation for evaluating advocate appointments, as described in the State Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2003 about Advocates.

Advocates are legal experts who offer legal services in and out of court, adhering to the rules outlined in the State Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2003 about Advocates. In Indonesia, advocates are acknowledged as one of the Catur Wangsa Law Enforcement components, alongside the Police, Prosecutors, and Judges. The organization's existence is formalized within an Advocate organization and is controlled according to the Advocate Law (Widodo et al., 2018). The provision of legal services refers to the legal advice offered by Advocates. Providing legal aid, conferring authority, representing, accompanying, defending, and executing other legal proceedings.

According to Article 2 Paragraph (1) of the State Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2003 regarding Advocates, individuals who can be selected as advocates must have a legal education background and must have completed specialized training for the advocate profession conducted by advocate organizations. A Higher Education degree in Law is a prerequisite for being appointed an Advocate. Furthermore, they advocate for the desired legal objectives, including legal equity, efficacy, and assurance. Gustav Radburch asserts that the attainment of law is inherently intertwined with justice, utility, and certainty (Sagama, 2016). Another prerequisite for selecting an Advocate is that they have completed the Special Adjustment for the Advocate Profession (PKPA) conducted by the Advocate Professional Organization. There are 8 Advocate Professional Organizations registered under the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2003 concerning Advocates. These organizations include: 1. IKADIN, 2. AAI, 3. IPHI, 4. HAPPY, 5. SPI, 6. AKHI, 7. HKHPM, 8. APSI.

Advocate organizations have functions in carrying out their organization, namely;

1. Implementation of Special Education Activities for the Advocate Profession;
2. Implementation of Advocate Exam Activities;
3. Appointment of Advocates Who Pass the Advocate Exam;
4. Drafting the Code of Ethics for Indonesian Advocates;
5. Enforcing oversight for advocates;
6. Administering examinations and addressing violations of the Advocate Professional Code of Ethics;

7. Assessing the Category of Penalty and the Severity of Infractions Committed by Advocates Eligible for Punishment;
8. The Advocate occupation falls under the jurisdiction of an organization responsible for establishing ethical standards for advocates.

The organization, which holds exclusive jurisdiction over the advocate profession, is legally empowered to provide education and instruction on ethics to ensure the correct and accurate practice of advocacy (Magfirah et al., 2023). Implementing Special Education for the Advocate Profession (PKPA) is done in partnership with the Legal Fault of the University of Tangerang Raya (FH UNTARA). This is a yearly collaborative exercise between the two parties to enhance law enforcement personnel's skills and capabilities. The implementation of PKPA remains autonomous despite the enactment of the Advocate Law, resulting in a static role for the state or government. Advocate Organizations are solely responsible for executing Advocates' interests without any government interference (Malik et al., 2010). The significance of PKPA Sendisi lies in its objective to cultivate trustworthy and autonomous legal practitioners who cater to the needs of those seeking justice. Furthermore, the prompt execution of PKPA is vital for the community, as it serves as both a companion and a protector, advocating for justice within and beyond the judicial system.

## **LITERATURE**

### **An Overview of Advocates**

#### **Definition of Advocate**

In the past, in our country, the work of Legal Services was always marked by the name "Legal Advisor." The use of words refers to many laws in Indonesia, such as the Criminal Procedure Code; the term becomes the Supreme Court Law and the General Justice Law. With the passage of the following year, there began to be a change. So that the public already knows the advocate's name in general by the name of a legal service provider. The term became standard after issuing the State Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2003 concerning Advocates.

Article 1 of the State Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2003 concerning Advocates explains about Advocates, namely;

*"An advocate is a person who is in the profession of providing legal services, both inside and outside the judiciary, which meets the requirements based on the provisions of the law."*

*According to the "Criminal Code, an advocate is someone who meets the requirements determined by or based on the law to provide legal aid."*

A Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language (KBBI) states, *"Advocates are legal experts who provide legal assistance with legal advice or directly provide a defense to people involved in court cases."*

As stated in the WJS. In Poerwadarminta's Great Dictionary of Indonesian Language, an advocate is a lawyer or legal expert with the authority to serve as an advisor or defender in a court case. As per the Indonesian Advocate Code of Ethics, an advocate is a person who offers legal services, both within and outside the court, and fulfills the necessary qualifications according to the relevant law. This can include roles such as an advocate, lawyer, legal advisor, practicing lawyer, or legal consultant.

So from some of the definitions of the advocate himself, the author can conclude from the various definitions above, namely, an advocate is someone who helps everyone or the public who is blind to the law because of the taboo about legal problems that are being experienced by people who are about legal problems but do not know how to solve the existing problems.

The State Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2003 concerning Advocates concludes that "The advocate can move in court or act as a consultant in legal matters, both criminal and civil." This meaning differs from that of a notary, namely dealing with legal issues in the realm or scope in the form of licensing regarding land issues, making correspondence in the form of authentic deeds, or ratifying deeds under hand.

An advocate fulfills their role as a consultant, providing guidance and support in various areas, including litigation and non-litigation processes, to protect and represent clients involved in legal matters. When representing clients, the advocate's role is to assist them in asserting their rights and fulfilling their legal obligations. However, it is essential to note that the advocate cannot guarantee a successful outcome for their clients in every case.

In the legal field, I need to help. A profession, in its sense, is a job, namely a job in a definite field that prioritizes workability over a definite field that prioritizes physical and intellectual abilities, which are fixed, to obtain income/income. A profession can also be defined as permanent work in a particular field based on special skills carried out responsibly to earn income. Qualifications for Becoming an Advocate: To become an

advocate, individuals must fulfill many prerequisites as outlined in Article 3 of the State Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2003 about Advocates.

In the first paragraph, "In order to be designated as an Advocate, you must satisfy the following criteria:

1. Citizen of Indonesia;
2. Currently living in Indonesia;
3. Lacking the status of a governmental official;
4. The minimum age requirement is 25 years old.
5. A bachelor's degree in law from a higher education institution is necessary, as defined in Article 2, paragraph (1).
6. Completing an examination administered by an advocate organization is required.
7. Complete at least 2 years of uninterrupted internship in the Advocate Office.
8. Must have no prior convictions for offenses carrying a minimum jail sentence of five years or longer.
9. Must exhibit exemplary conduct, honesty, accountability, fairness, and strong moral character.

Once a person has met the requirements outlined in Article 3 of the State Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2003 regarding Advocates, they must then take an oath or make a solemn promise by Article 4 of the same law. This oath or promise must be made at a public session of the High Court in their legal domicile before they can begin practicing as an advocate.

The pronouncement of the oath or promise as intended is as follows; "For the sake of Allah I swear/I promise;

1. That I will firmly uphold and practice Pancasila as the basis of the State and the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945;
2. That I to obtain this profession, directly or indirectly by using any name or any means, do not give or promise anything to anyone;
3. That I, in carrying out my professional duties as a legal service provider, will act honestly, fairly, and responsibly based on the law and justice;
4. That I, in carrying out my professional duties inside or outside the court, will not give or promise anything to judges, court officials, or other officials in order to win or benefit the case of his client that I am currently handling or will handle;
5. That I will maintain my conduct and will carry out my duties under my honor, dignity, and responsibility as an advocate;

6. I will not refuse to defend or provide legal services in a case that, in my opinion, is part of my professional responsibility as an advocate;

A copy of the minutes of the oath as intended in Paragraph (2) by the Registrar of the High Court shall be sent to the Supreme Court, the Minister and the Advocate Organization".

The oath above is essentially a commitment made by an individual who intends to pursue a career as an advocate, pledging to God, oneself, and society. If every advocate not only recites an oath or commitment as a mere formality but also fully embraces, supports, and fulfills it, then the state of law enforcement will consistently enhance. In order to ensure truly impartial and just law enforcement.

## **METHOD**

The Advokat Professional Special Education (PKPA) program is conducted through a direct face-to-face approach, followed by independent learning through Service Learning (SL) (Arifin, 2018) and Participatory Action Research (PAR) (Afandi, 2013). The National Leadership Council of the Indonesian Advocates Association (DPN PERSADIN) has developed the Application Service Learning (SL) program. A special degree for the Advocate Profession (PKPA) is a mandatory qualification for anyone with a higher degree in law seeking an appointment as an advocate, following completion of the Special Education for the Advocate Profession (PKPA). DPN PERSADIN will soon initiate the enrollment process for the advanced PKPA program, explicitly targeting eligible individuals aspiring to become advocates.

## **Partner Engagement**

This Community Service demonstrates the need for Advocate Professional Special Education Providers (PKPA) to collaborate with Universities or Law Colleges. When arranging Special Education for the Advocate Profession (PKPA), Advocate Organizations must cooperate with universities or law schools offering a Law Study Program or College of Law with a curriculum focusing on a high standard of specialized knowledge and professional skills. The Constitutional Court (MK) has decided to review the content of the State Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2003 on Advocates, as requested by the Indonesian Association of Legal Higher Education Leaders (APPTHI). "Approving the Applicant's Request for Partiality". The Constitutional Court (MK) stressed that the legal considerations must be grounded on the premise that preserving excellence in Educational

Standards, including Special Education for the Advocate Profession (PKPA), is imperative. This follows the State Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2003 regarding Advocates, which aligns with the essence of Article 31 of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945.

## **DISCUSSION**

### **Analysis of the problem**

The issue within the Law Enforcement Process for Violations of the Advocate Professional Code of Ethics stems from the lack of collaboration between the Advocate Organization and the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court, apart from the Advocate Organization, is the authorized executor of decisions. Article 8 specifies that advocating advertising simply for the aim of grabbing people's attention, such as using signboards with exaggerated size or shape, is prohibited. This involves leveraging the ongoing case to acquire publicity. Upon completion of law school, many sequential phases must be completed in order to become an advocate. These stages include commencing the Special Education for the Advocate Profession (PKPA), passing the Advocate Professional Exam (UPA), completing an internship at an advocate office, and finally, taking the Advocate oath. PKPA, which stands for Professional Training for Advocates, is conducted by Advocate Organizations and is open to graduates of the Faculty of Law, College of Law, Faculty of Sharia, Military Law College, or the College of Police Science.

The necessary PKPA material must include fundamental materials, procedural law materials (about litigation), non-litigation resources, and supporting items. Advocates can be terminated or expelled from the profession by the Advocate Organization and submitted to the Supreme Court, High Court, and other law enforcement agencies. As stated in Article 16 of the State Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2003 about Advocates, Advocates are granted certain advantages known as immunity rights. This means that Advocates cannot be legally pursued, whether in civil or criminal cases, both within and outside the Court, as long as they act in good faith. Special Education for the Advocate Profession (PKPA) is a mandatory professional education program that aspiring Advocates must complete to fulfill the profession's standards. The objective of PKPA is to provide future Advocates with the legal knowledge, skills, and expertise to carry out their Advocate practice professionally. This complies with the Advocate Law and under the principles outlined in Article 31 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. In

Constitutional Court Decision Number 103/PUU-XI/2013, the Court stressed that the right to organize PKPA belongs to the Advocate Organization.

Advocates found guilty of violating the code of ethics are subject to administrative punishment as outlined in Article 16, Paragraph (1); a). Standard cautions, b). Strong admonition, c). Temporary suspension for a specific duration, d). Termination of membership from professional organizations. The advocate can withdraw from the case they are responsible for if there is a disagreement and no consensus is reached with their client over how to proceed. The Honorary Council is empowered to investigate and resolve cases of Advocates' violations of the Code of Ethics, following the violated articles of Ethics. Advocates have work zones distributed over Indonesia; however, lawyers are restricted from litigating only in the jurisdiction where the local court gives their practice license. If the Lawyer wishes to engage in litigation in a different jurisdiction, he must seek authorization from the Court in that specific jurisdiction.

Graduates of the legal department have the option to pursue a career as an advocate. Advocates are professionals who offer legal or other related services. An advocate can offer legal counsel or represent the defendant in a court of law—yet another arduous undertaking. Furthermore, numerous categories of advocates exist. The restriction of dual Advocate roles is implemented to mitigate or circumvent conflicts of interest. An advocate is a legal professional responsible for delivering legal services, both within and outside the court, according to the stipulations of the State Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2003 regarding Advocates. In order to be appointed as an Advocate, individuals must fulfill the following criteria as stated in Article 3, Paragraph (1): a) They must be Indonesian nationals, b) They must reside in Indonesia, c) They must not have the status of a civil servant or state official, d) They must be at least 25 years old, and e) They must possess a Bachelor's degree in law.

The advocate organization in Indonesia has a history closely linked to the First National Congress of Indonesian Advocates, which took place in Olo on August 30, 1964. During this congress, an advocacy organization called PERADIN was formed through a unanimous agreement. PERADIN serves as a platform for the unity of advocates in Indonesia. The Code of Ethics and Provisions on the Honorary Council are the sole regulations governing the professional conduct of advocates in Indonesia. According to Article 33 of the Advocate Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2003, the Code of Ethics remains in effect until the Advocate Organization creates new regulations.

Troubleshooting Special Education for the Advocate Profession, as mandated by the State Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2003 concerning Advocates, is a mandatory educational program for individuals with a bachelor's degree in law. This concept aligns with the regulations on professional education stated in the State Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2003, which pertains to the National Education System. It is worth noting that the National Education System Law was enacted four months after the Advocate Law.

The National Education System Law categorizes education into various sorts, namely general, vocational, academic, professional, religious, and special education. Professional education refers to advanced education undertaken after completing undergraduate degrees, which equips students with specialized skills necessary for employment. The governance of professional education is explicitly governed by the State Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2012 on Higher Education (UU DIKTI). According to Article 17 of the Higher Education Law, professional education refers to higher education programs that follow undergraduate studies and aim to provide students with the specific skills needed for specialized work roles. These provisions are identical to those stated in the National Education System Law, as mentioned above. Universities can organize professional education in partnership with ministries, LPNK, or professional organizations that oversee the quality of professional services.

From a normative perspective, the regulation in the National Education System Law that includes professional education as part of formal education has several implications. These implications can be categorized into several key points, such as the institutions' responsibilities, the content and criteria that apply to professional education, and the recognition of individuals who have completed professional programs.

Professional education, in the form of formal education, is structured and provided by universities. Nevertheless, universities do not assume control over the execution of professional education. Advocate organizations execute the PKPA according to the provisions of Advocate Law. Nevertheless, implementing the SISDIKNAS Law necessitates the participation of universities in the execution of PKPA, hence creating a tacit demand for Advocate Organizations to collaborate with them. The Constitutional Court has essentially acknowledged this in the Constitutional Court Decision Number 103/PUU-XI/2013 and the Constitutional Court Decision Number 95/PUU-XIV/2016.

Constitutional Decree Number 95/PUU-XIV/2016 explicitly specifies that the power to establish the PKPA is reserved for Advocate Organizations, which are required to cooperate with institutions that have law faculties recognized as B or law colleges accredited as B.

As a formal form of education, process education must adhere to the relevant educational requirements. When incorporating professional education into formal education, it is essential to have a well-defined standard basis to ensure its effective implementation. The Constitutional Court has emphasized in multiple rulings that while the implementation of PKPA is entrusted to an Advocate Organization, this does not grant the organization the authority to disregard the prevailing standards and regulations in the field of education. Therefore, it is imperative to establish quality standards and objectives for attaining a specific level of expertise or skill in the PKPA curriculum.

Collaborating with universities that offer law study programs or have law colleges is crucial in the context of Special Education for the Advocate Profession (PKPA). The term "EDUCATION" in PKPA implies that it must adhere to the pedagogical qualifications typically outlined in the curriculum. Consequently, professional education will be better upheld, aligning with the intended goals of the Advocate Law and in compliance with the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. As part of formal education, students enrolled in professional education programs can receive degrees and professional certificates. According to Article 26 Paragraph (5) of the Higher Education Law, universities that offer professional education are authorized to supply professional spectacles. Moreover, the aforementioned professional designations are established by universities in collaboration with ministries, LPNK, and professional organizations that oversee the standard of professional services. The Advocate Organization, as mentioned in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2003 concerning Advocates, is the organization being referred to in this context. Graduates of professional programs are entitled to receive a professional certificate from universities, ministries, LPNK, and Professional Organizations. These entities are responsible for ensuring the quality of professional services and are authorized by laws and regulations.

The legal justification for adopting Advocate Professional education is outlined in the Indonesian Republic of State Law Number 18 of 2003, which specifically addresses the regulation of Advocates. However, the legislation about PKPA is solely included inside one paragraph, as previously indicated, and lacks comprehensive explanation and

regulation. No provision delegates additional regulations about PKPA. Permenristekdikti Number 5 of 2019, also known as Permenristekdikti PPA, is a comprehensive guideline for the Advocate Professional Program (PKPA) to ensure compliance with national education requirements. However, it is unsurprising that the existence of the Permenristekdikti PPA gives rise to inquiries about its compliance with the Indonesian Republic State Law Number 18 of 2003 respecting Advocates. This is a key factor contributing to the significant disparity in the execution of advocate professional education, following the three points mentioned before. The variations encompass Advocate Professional Education Providers, educational standards and content, and acknowledgment modes.

It is imperative for advocate groups to promptly arrange the implementation of Advocate Education under the principles stated in Article 31 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and the vocational education system. The Constitutional Court asserts that the need for standardization of education, including professional education, is justified by the requirement of maintaining its quality as mandated by the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2003 concerning Advocates and under the principles outlined in Article 31 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The Constitutional Court emphasized that attaining these anticipated objectives requires the establishment of universally recognized benchmarks in vocational education, as mandated by diverse legislation and regulations about educational standards.

## **CONCLUSION**

The Special Education for Advocate Professions (PKPA) is connected to the State Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2003, which outlines the National Education System (SISDIKNAS). According to this law, education in Indonesia is categorized into general, vocational, professional, vocational, religious, and unique education. This Community Service activity aims to train individuals to become trustworthy, autonomous, and accountable advocates who can effectively uphold justice in the legal system. These advocates will strive to ensure that justice is administered honestly and in line with the objectives of the law, which include legal justice, legal utility, and legal certainty for all individuals. They will achieve this by promoting equality in the application of the law. The socialization activity aims to create advocate professions and promote the idea that advocates are esteemed, autonomous, independent, and accountable professionals in upholding the law. The profession's activities are legally safeguarded and protected to uphold the Rule of Law.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- Afandi. A. (2013) Articulatory Action Research (PAR) Alternative Methodology of Research and Transformative Community Service *Workshop Research-Based Service* at LP2M UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, 53(9), 1689-1699.
- Anita Sinaga. N. (2020). Code of Ethics as a Guideline for the Implementation of a Good Legal Profession, *Scientific Journal of Aerospace Law*, 10(2), 1-34, <http://doi.org/10.35968/jh.v10i2.460>.
- Ibrahimi Situbondo University *Introduction To Face the Challenges & Influences of Free Trade in the Asian Region, We Must Maximize the Role of Education*, 08(2), 110-132.
- Boboy. J.T.B, Santoso. B, & Irawati. I, (2020). Land *dispute resolution through mediation* based on Dean's theory. G. Pruitt & Jeffrey. Z. Rubin. Notary, 13(2), 803-818. <http://doi.org/10.14710/nts.v13i2.31168>.
- Kharlie. A.T. & Cholil. A. (2020). E-Chourt And E-Litigation ; The New Face Of Civil Court Pratices In Indonesia. *International Journal Of Advanced Science And Technology*, 29(2), 2206-2213.
- Kurniati. N. (2016), "Mediation-Arbitration" for Land Dispute Resolution, *Sosiohumaniora*, 18(3), 197. <http://doi.org/10.24198/sosiohumaniora.v18i3.10008>.
- Malik.P. Sampara.S. & Qamar.N. (2020), Analysis of the Decision of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35/PUU-XVI/2018 concerning Advocate Organizations. *Journal Of Lex Generalis (JLS)*, 1(7), 989-1011.
- Mantili.R. (2021). Actio Pauliana, as a protection effort for creditors according to the Civil Code & Bankruptcy & Debt Payment Obligation Suspension (PKPU). Adhaper; *Journal of Civil Procedure Law*, 6(2), 21, <http://doi.org/10.36913/jhaper.v6i2.127>.
- Maqfirah.R. Sipayung, Chairany Kartika & Lubis. F. (2023). The important role of advocate organizations in shaping character in accordance with the code of ethics for advocates in Indonesia. As-Sy/10.47467/as.v5i3.2851.aI ; *Journal of Family Guidance & Counseling*, 5(3), 713-723. <http://doi.org>
- Prasetio.E.R. & Rahmi.S. (2020). Constitutional Losses of Advocate Organizations in Organizing Special Education for the Advocate Profession Due to the Implementation of PERMENRISTEK Number 5 of 2019 concerning the Advocate Professional Program Eko Riki Prasetio, haufy Rahmi Abstract. *Staatrechts Law Journal*, 3(1), 81-105. <http://doi-org//10.52447.sr.v3i1.4879>.
- Sagama.S. (2016). Analysis of the concept of justice, legal certainty & benefits in environmental management. [https ://doi.org/OI: https://DOI:https://doi.org/10.21093/mj.v15i1.590](https://doi.org/OI:https://DOI:https://doi.org/10.21093/mj.v15i1.590).
- Setiawan.Heru & Wisnaeni. F. (2017), Reconceptualization of the Authority of the Constitutional Court in an Effort to Maximize the Function of the Constitutional Court as The Guardian of Contitution, *Bmc Public Health*, 5(1), 1-8. <http://ejournal.poltektegal.ac.id/index.php/siklus/article/view/298%0Ahttp://repositorio.unan.edu.ni/2986/1/5624.pdf%0Ahttp://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&P>.
- Widodo., M.F.S., Sudarsono., S. & Winarno., B. (2018). The position of the advocate organization as the sole forum for the profession after the Constitutional Court decision. *Scientific Journal of Pancasila & Citizenship Education*, 3(2), 149. <http://doi.org/10.17977/um019v3i2p149-158>.

**JOURNAL**

- Anita Sinaga, N. (2020). Code of Ethics as a guideline for the implementation of a good legal profession. *Scientific Journal of Aerospace Law*, 10(2), 1–34. <https://doi.org/10.35968/jh.v10i2.460>
- Arifin, S. (2018). *Journal of Islamic Guidance and Counseling Service-Learning Approach, Faculty of Da'wah and Communication, Ibrahimy Situbondo University Introduction To face the challenges and influences of free trade in the Asian region, we must maximize the role of educators*. 08(02), 110–132.
- Boboy, J. T. B., Santoso, B., & Irawati, I. (2020). Land Dispute Resolution Through Mediation Based on the Theory of Dean G. Pruitt and Jeffrey Z.Rubin. *Notary*, 13(2), 803–818. <https://doi.org/10.14710/nts.v13i2.31168>
- Kharlie, A. T., & Cholil, A. (2020). E-court and e-litigation: The new face of civil court practices in Indonesia. *International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology*, 29(2), 2206–2213.
- Kurniati, N. (2016). "Mediation-Arbitration" for Land Dispute Resolution. *Sociohumanities*, 18(3), 197. <https://doi.org/10.24198/sosiohumaniora.v18i3.10008>
- Malik, P., Sampara, S., & Qamar, N. (2020). Analysis of the Decision of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 PUUXVI/2018 concerning Advocate Organizations. *Journal of Lex Generalis (JLS)*, 1(7), 989–1011.
- Mantili, R. (2021). Actio Pauliana as an effort to protect creditors according to the Civil Code and the Bankruptcy and Suspension of Debt Payment Obligations (PKPU) Law. *Adhaper: Journal of Civil Procedure Law*, 6(2), 21. <https://doi.org/10.36913/jhaper.v6i2.127>
- Maqfirah, R., Sipayung, Chairany Kartika, & Lubis, F. (2023). The Important Role of Advocate Organizations in Shaping Character in Accordance with the Code of Ethics of Advocates in Indonesia. *As-Syar'i: Journal of Family Guidance & Counseling*, 5(3), 713–723. <https://doi.org/10.47467/as.v5i3.2851>
- Prasetio, E. R., & Rahmi, S. (2020). The Constitutional Disadvantages of Advocate Organizations in Organizing Special Education for the Advocate Profession Due to the Implementation of Permenristekdikti Number 5 of 2019 concerning the Eko Riki Prasetio Advocate Professional Program, Shaufy Rahmi Abstract. *Staatrechts Law Journal*, 3(1), 81–105. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.52447/sr.v3i1.4879>
- Sagama, S. (2016). Analysis of the concepts of justice, legal certainty and usefulness in environmental management. *Mazahib*, XV(1), 20–41. <https://doi.org/OI:https://doi.org/10.21093/mj.v15i1.590>
- Setiawan, Heru and Wisnaeni, F. (2017). Reconceptualization of the authority of the Constitutional Court in an effort to maximize the function of the Constitutional Court as the Guardian of the Constitution. *Bmc Public Health*, 5(1), 1–8. <https://ejournal.poltektegal.ac.id/index.php/siklus/article/view/298%0Ahttp://repositorio.unan.edu.ni/2986/1/5624.pdf%0Ahttp://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jana.2015.10.005%0Ahttp://www.biomedcentral.com/14712458/12/58%0Ahttp://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&P>
- Widodo, M. F. S., Sudarsono, S., & Winarno, B. (2018). The position of the advocate organization as the sole forum for the profession after the Constitutional Court decision. *Scientific Journal of Pancasila and Citizenship Education*, 3(2), 149. <https://doi.org/10.17977/um019v3i2p149-158>

**LAWS & REGULATIONS**

The Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945.

Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2003 concerning Advocat.

State Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2012 concerning Higher Education.

State Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System.

State Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 24 of 2003 concerning the Constitutional Court