

ONLINE LEGAL CONSULTATION AND LEGAL ASSISTANCE (LKOBH) AS A MEANS OF SOCIAL LEARNING STUDENTS AND LECTURER IN OPEN AND DISTANCE LEARNING UNIVERSITY

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ABSTRACT

Universitas Terbuka is the only university-based on long-distance open universities which has a law study program incorporated in the Faculty of Law Social and Political Sciences (FHISIP). Universitas's Terbuka Law Study Program has a vision and mission to produce graduates who have academic competence in the field of Legal Studies and have competitiveness in the community by carrying out community service activities integrated with education and research. This certainly must be realized by prioritizing the Open and Distance Higher Education (PTTJJ) system. Like the law faculties in Indonesia, the law study program must have an Online Consultation and Legal Aid Institute (LKOBH) or other designations that can be used in the service of lecturers, students or alumni in accordance with Law Number 16 of 2011 concerning Legal Aid. The establishment of LKOBH at Universitas Terbuka will certainly be adjusted to the distance mechanism in reaching out and providing online legal consultation and assistance services for justice seekers. The research method used is the research method that will be used in this research is normative research which will then be supported with empirical data from field research and try to be formulated in a conceptual approach that is adjusted to the norms contained in the provisions of existing laws and regulations and legal theories and doctrines that have developed in the science of law. Application and introduction of the concept of online legal consultation and assistance by an open university will be a service concept that will reach the public from various walks of life in Indonesia, assisted by UPBJJ centres throughout Indonesia, Universitas Terbuka's Law Lecturers, Law tutors, lawyers, advocates, students and alumni of study programs law in assisting Universitas Terbuka to provide free legal aid and consultation services to the community. The expectation given in the implementation is not only a means of community service but also a means of teaching and research that will develop in line with the real solutions to problems faced by the community.

Keywords: Dedication, Legal Consultation, Legal Aid, community.

A. BACKGROUND

The 1945 Constitution has stated in Article 28D paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia that "every person has the right to recognition, guarantees, protection, and certainty of law that is fair and equal treatment before the law, in other words the state guarantee every citizen is entitled to legal protection and must be avoided from all forms of discrimination. On the basis of article 28D, the issuance of Law No. 16 of 2011 concerning Legal Aid. This law is at the same time intended to maximize the state's obligations carried out by the government to make maximum efforts to prosper the community (Article 34 of the 1945 Constitution), because through this law there is a clear regulation on the provision of legal assistance to citizens to fulfil and at the same time as the implementation of the rule of law that recognizes and protect and guarantee the rights of citizens of the need for access to justice (equality before the law)¹.

¹ Aberan, Lenni Widi Mulyani .et.al, MEMPERJUANGKAN KEADILAN Panduan Standar Minimum Pelayanan Bantuan Hukum Untuk Lembaga Bantuan Hukum (LBH) Kampus, THE INDONESIAN LEGAL

Legal Aid Consultation Institution (LKBH) or Legal Aid Institution (LBH) is an institution that aims to not gain profit in every case handling (non-profit), the purpose of establishing LKBH / LBH is to provide legal aid services free of charge (for free) to the public who need legal assistance either because they do not have legal knowledge (legal blind) or need assistance in the case (*pro bono*).

Universitas Terbuka is the only open and distance tertiary institution in Indonesia that puts information technology as the main bridge to overcome the learning challenges between students and lecturers who have distance and time constraints, therefore Universitas Terbuka provides internet-based learning assistance services such as using tutorials synchronous web-based tutorials, Webinars, Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs), Open Educational Resources (OER), Internet TV (ITV-UT), UT Radio, Online Smart Teacher Portal (GPO) and other media. The use of technology as learning certainly has to be directly proportional to the use of community service through internet / online media.

Like as a lecturer / law student, the main objective of the law study program at the Universitas Terbuka was formed to produce graduates who have academic competence in the field of Legal Studies and have competitiveness in the community by carrying out community service activities integrated with the dharma of education and research. Sharpening the ability of law students in solving legal problems faced is certainly not only found in the classroom, but it will be more effective if through resolving real problems faced by the community because faced by lecturers / students / alumni will be very different from what is in theory (law in book) to practice (law in action) so that there is a need to hone the soft skills possessed by students in particular accompanied by experts in their fields.

Universitas Terbuka's study program is one of the excellent study programs with the number of students up to July 11, 2019 totalling 18,563 law students in Indonesia and this number is increasing with the registration of new students in 20192 this month. The status of the accreditation of law study program that already has the title "Good" in accordance with SK BAN-PT No. 0872 / SK / BAN-PT / Akred / S / VI / 2016 which is still valid until June 10, 2021, then of course it must be maintained and improved by making a means of increasing student skills in the form of Legal Aid Institutions (LBH) / Legal Aid Consultation Institutions (LKBH) to be able to apply their knowledge and then apply it in solving a problem.

LBK / LKBH will hone the skills of these students; among others the skills that must be possessed by law students namely first Problem Solving Skills which can solve problems is a process both mentally and is part of finding problems and knowing the types of problems. "Problem solving or problem solving is the movement or change of existing conditions or should be the desired conditions, the second ability to negotiate the ability to discuss and the ability to achieve satisfaction of all parties. "The ability to convince the parties to take the necessary actions. Whereas the ability to influence is a combination of the ability to convince and the ability to negotiate, the third Dispute Resolution Skills (ability to resolve disputes) is the ability to resolve disputes is the ability to resolve disputes between the two parties. "We must be ready to stand on one side or be in a neutral position. We must be able to take the second position, the fourth Counselling Skills (the ability to provide advice), the ability to provide advice is the ability to provide advice and guidance, including the next step (action plan). "The ability to give advice in the form of what actions should be taken next, what actions should be taken, and also the ability to hear, the fifth Convincing Skills (ability to convince) that is to be able to prove something is true or false or someone is right or wrong, the Sixth Competence Skills is competence which is a

combination of commitment, knowledge, and skills to make someone take effective action in a professional situation².

All of these student skills will be trained and honed in resolving disputes faced through LBH / LKBH owned by a University. Not only student skills will be honed but supervisors will be able to do community service and get problems so make research when participating directly in solving these problems, and of course for alumni will also be able to contribute in improving and understanding in the field of law.

B. RESEARCH PROBLEMS

- a. What are the legal basis and the establishment of a Legal Aid Institute / Online Legal Aid and Consultation Institute within an Open University?
- b. What are the concept / design of an Open University online legal consultation and legal aid that is effective for the community?

C. RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used in this research is normative research, the collection of legal materials is carried out by the identification and inventory of library materials or secondary data, which includes primary legal materials are binding legal materials consisting of applicable laws and regulations, secondary legal materials include literature related to legal consultations and assistance so as to support the research carried out and tertiary legal materials include materials that provide information about primary legal materials and secondary legal materials in the form of legal dictionaries or literature that support research. Then by using an approach that emphasizes the search for norms contained in the provisions of the legislation and legal theories that exist, namely the conceptual approach that moves from the views and doctrines that develop in the science of law³. So that it is obtained, inventoried and identified then processed and analysed qualitatively to obtain conclusions from the results of the discussion in order to answer the problem formulation.

D. LITERATURE REVIEW

a. Definition and Function of the Legal Aid and Consultation Institute (LKBH) in Higher Education

In Indonesia, the activities of the Legal Aid Institute (LBH) are growing rapidly. Both are at the College of Law and the existence of a Legal Aid charity foundation. In general, they play a role in helping people who cannot afford to pay court fees or fees to defend themselves in a case. In accordance with the 1945 Constitution, it guarantees equality before the law; so that in Article 27 paragraph 1 of the 1945 Constitution it is stated that "Every citizen shall have the same position in law and government without exception."

One effort to realize justice or equality of position in law is by the existence of a consultation mechanism and legal assistance for every citizen involved in legal cases, both able and unable to pay for legal assistance⁴. To guarantee that every community gets legal assistance, a law is issued which regulates legal aid free of charge (Legal aid), namely Law No. 16 of 2011 concerning Legal Aid and Law No.18 of 2003 concerning Advocates and other relevant laws and regulations.

Legal aid is part of the lawyer / advocate profession which is a law enforcement profession (*officium nobile*), because it requires the defence of all people regardless of background, race, colour, religion, culture, socio-economy, rich-poor, belief, politics, gender, and ideology. It may be difficult for ordinary people to distinguish legal aid from the advocate

² <https://www.hukumonline.com/berita/baca/lt56cd6c05e97ae/6-skill-lawyer-yang-harus-diketahui-mahasiswa-hukum/>, accessed 9/11/2019, 18.43 WIB.

³ Soerjono Soekanto dan Sri Mamudji, *Penelitian Hukum Normatif*, 8th Edition, PT. Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta 2012, p.14.

⁴ Frans Hendra Winarta, *Bantuan Hukum di Indonesia*. Elex Media Komputindo. Jakarta. 2011. p. 71.

profession, but the necessity of defending those who are less capable in the advocate profession is in line with the principle of justice for all.

The objective of the Legal Consultation and Assistance Institution from universities or legal aid charitable foundations is to make it easier for the public to be able to obtain legal counselling and assistance services for all levels of society that stumble legal cases.

Besides the efforts to empower people, it is to realize fundamental rights before the law. This is in accordance with the sound of article 4 paragraph 1 and article 5 paragraphs 1 and 2 of Law No. 4 of 2004 concerning Judicial Power. In Article 4 paragraph (1) reads, "Judgment is carried out simply, quickly, and at a low cost." Then Article 5 paragraph (1) reads, "The court adjudicates according to the law without discriminating against people" paragraph (2) reads, " The court helps justice seekers and tries to overcome all obstacles and obstacles to achieve justice that is simple, fast, and low cost⁵.

To ensure the implementation of the principle of law (equality before the law), it is necessary to provide legal knowledge (consultation) or legal assistance in the legal process undertaken in order to run just, even though citizens have committed an act that violates the law but their rights as citizens are not delete or disappear or be discriminatory in effect, because many motives and backgrounds of each person committing an act that violates the law even though it cannot necessarily be forgiven before the law but becomes an excuse to relieve punishment. This is where the importance of the consultation functions and the role of legal assistance. The rights of the suspect / defendant to be heard accompanied by legal counsel and given the opportunity to defend them and be proven guilty before an honest and impartial court (fair and impartial court). The right of individuals to be accompanied by legal counsel at all levels of examination is very important in order to realize the principle of a fair legal process. For this reason, the legal advisor serves to protect the rights of the suspect / defendant contained in articles 50-68 of the Criminal Procedure Code, among others, namely⁶:

- 1) The right to receive an immediate inspection (Article 50 paragraph 1 and paragraph 2).
- 2) The suspect has the right to be clearly notified in the language understood by him about what was alleged to him when the hearing began (Article 51)
- 3) The right to provide information freely to the investigator. (Article 52 of the Criminal Code).
- 4) The right to get an interpreter in each examination. (Article 53 paragraph 1, cf. Also Article 177).
- 5) The right to legal assistance at every level of examination. In the interests of defence, a suspect or defendant is entitled to obtain legal assistance from one or more legal advisors during and at each level of examination, according to the procedures stipulated in the law / KUHAP (Article 54) and the Right to freely choose legal counsel. (Article 55).
- 6) The right to legal assistance if a criminal act is allegedly threatened with a death sentence or a criminal threat of at least 15 years or more (Article 56).
- 7) The defendant has the right to be tried in a court hearing that is open to the public (Article 64).
- 8) The suspect or defendant is not burdened with evidentiary obligations (Article 66) and the suspect or defendant has the right to sue for compensation and rehabilitation (Article 68. See also Article 95)

Then, with the presence of the legal advisors actions can be prevented that can harm the rights of the suspect / defendant. The purpose of the existence of legal counsel in assisting the suspect / defendant is:⁷:

⁵ Ricko Mamahit, *Kedudukan dan Fungsi Lembaga Bantuan Hukum dalam Memberikan Bantuan Hukum Kepada Masyarakat yang Kurang Mampu*, Jurnal Hukum Lex Crimen Vol. II/No. 4/August/2013,p. 75.

⁶ Criminal Procedure Code, Articles 50-68.

⁷ *Ibid*,p. 76.

- 1) Feelings become calm and are not occupied by feelings of anxiety about the possibility of arbitrary treatment by the investigator.
- 2) Can answer the questions asked to him without fear and forced.
- 3) Growing confidence in legal counsel to fight for justice and giving attention during the hearing

To protect the need for the role of each tertiary institution that has a faculty / study program in law to be able to form a Higher Education Legal Consultation and Institution intended for the purpose, to carry out the Tri Dharma of the Higher Education based on legal settlement, namely:

- 1) Carry out education and teaching, which in this case specifically is law education and teaching;
- 2) Carry out research and development, which in this case is research and development on various legal issues;
- 3) Carry out community service, in this case is community service and providing services to the community in various issues relating to law

b. Purpose of Establishing a Consultative and Legal Aid Institute in Higher Education

Legal Basis The establishment of the Consultation and Legal Aid Institute which is carried out by the Faculty of Law has been officially recognized and supported by the Government through a circular letter from the Indonesian Court of Justice cq. The Directorate General of the Assistance of Judiciary Bodies on October 12, 1974 Number 0466 / Sek / DP / 74 addressed to the Heads of the High Courts throughout Indonesia who stated that the legal aid program provided by the Law Faculty Legal Aid Bureau was a skill education program that had become a policy government. The implementation of legal aid is required to fulfil certain requirements, among others :

- 1) Legal Aid Bureau provided in the context of a well-prepared legal education program;
- 2) Legal assistance provided by level IV and V law students participating in the legal aid program must be carried out under the supervision and guidance of lecturers / teaching staff who are experienced in case / court defence matters;
- 3) The bureau is only allowed to defend underprivileged people without charge and does not intend to compete with lawyers whose profession defends cases;
- 4) It is recommended that there is good cooperation between the Law Faculty Legal Aid Bureau with lawyers / advocates.

The legal aid program provided by tertiary institutions that have law faculties / study programs will certainly involve students and lecturers, as well as lawyers as court assistants. The provision of legal assistance by the Faculty of Law is quite essential where the development of community service activities in the form of legal aid, legal consultation, information, counselling, and practical work lectures must be utilized in the educational process as a training ground. Therefore the program must be planned in the framework of the educational process in order to achieve useful results, both in terms of community service and as a place of practice for students⁸.

According to Prof. Abas Manoppo, namely there are 2 purposes and objectives of the establishment of legal aid / consultation institutions in each Faculty of Law / Higher Education that organizes legal education, including⁹:

- a) To train prospective law graduates in dealing with legal issues in daily practice;
- b) To provide legal assistance to people who need legal assistance, but because of economic conditions it is possible to lose rights even though the law has guaranteed their rights.

Then based on the street law program or legal counselling that is a consulting and legal aid institution is one method in the application of Clinical Legal Education which aims to:

⁸ Abdurrahman, *Aspek-Aspek Bantuan Hukum di Indonesia*, (Jakarta : Cendana Press, 1983), p. 251.

⁹ *Ibid*, p. 252.

- 1) Help ordinary people understand how the law works and how the law protects them
- 2) Explain what the law expects people to do in certain situations
- 3) Explain what legal problems should be known so they can be protected;
- 4) Show people how to solve certain legal problems
- 5) Encourage tolerance by making people argue and face opposing views; and
- 6) Encourage the use of alternative dispute resolution such as negotiation, mediation and arbitration

Legal aid bodies or institutions under the auspices of the Faculty of Law both aim to educate prospective law graduates to view the legal profession as a noble profession and must only be carried out with knowledge, skills, honesty, and high morale while carrying out one of the "Tri Dharma Higher Education "which is dedicated to the community.

To achieve these aims and objectives, LBH undertakes the following efforts:

- 1) Carry out the provision of legal assistance and / or public defence covering all work or advocate services to his clients inside and outside the Court;
- 2) Holding lectures, discussions, information, publishing books and brochures, etc.
- 3) Establishing cooperation with government and non-government institutions / agencies / agencies;
- 4) Provide them as a place to practice law for students of the Faculty of Law.

LBH in its service to the community has the following functions or roles¹⁰:

a) Public service

This relates to the socio-economic condition where most of the Indonesian people are classified as being unable (onvermogen) or less able (inferior vermogen) to use and pay for advocate services so that LBH provides its services for free.

b) Social education

This relates to the socio-cultural condition where LBH with a careful and systematic planning and practical work methods must provide information and instructions to educate the public to be more aware and understand their rights and obligations according to law so as to foster and develop community legal awareness.

c) Improvements to the law

This relates to socio-political conditions in which the role of LBH is not only limited to improvements in the field of justice in general and the defence profession in particular, but can also do the work of the Ombudsman as public participation in the form of control with criticism and suggestions. his advice was to improve the imbalances or correct the actions of the authorities which were detrimental to the community.

d) Legal Renewal

There are many legal regulations that need to be updated because they do not meet the legal needs of the community, often even hampering or contradicting the situation. In this case, LBH can spearhead the proposed changes to the law (law reform) towards legal reform in accordance with the needs of the community.

e) Practical training

LBH cooperates with Law Faculties. For the Faculties of Law, LBH can be used as a practice site for law students in order to prepare themselves to become law graduates by examining theories learned with reality so as to gain experience. For LBH, the cooperation can also help maintain LBH's idealism in addition to obtaining thought contributions and suggestions in the form of scientific ideas as well as sources and student staff participation from the faculty for the development and progress of LBH.

¹⁰ *Ibid*, p. 241.

E. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

a. Urgency and Purpose of Establishing an Online Consultation and Legal Aid Institute (LKOBH) in Universitas Terbuka

Universitas Terbuka is the 45th public university established in Indonesia. Officially, the UT Establishment Committee was formed in October 1983 with the issuance of Minister of Education and Culture Decree No. 0464 / P / 1983 regarding the Establishment of the Universitas Terbuka Preparation Committee. On September 4, 1984, UT was inaugurated by President Soeharto at Bina Graha. UT is based on Presidential Decree No. 41 of 1984 concerning the Establishment of the Universitas Terbuka¹¹. Universitas Terbuka University currently has 4 faculties for diploma and undergraduate levels, namely the Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences (FMIPA) offering 8 undergraduate study programs; The Faculty of Economics (FEKON) offers 6 undergraduate study programs; The Faculty of Law, Social Sciences and Political Sciences (FHISIP) offers 3 diploma level study programs and 9 undergraduate study programs; and the Teaching and Education Faculty (FKIP) offers 8 undergraduate study programs.

The Faculty of Law, Social Sciences and Political Sciences (FHISIP) is the second largest faculty in Universitas Terbuka after the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education (FKIP) with 72,409 students with the highest number of Law Study Programs contributing to FHISIP with 18,563 students. As the most desirable study program at FHISIP, the academic quality of the law study program must of course be improved from year to year to get graduates who are competitive and ready to use. In accordance with the Vision and Mission of the Undergraduate Program of Universitas Terbuka(UT) Law Study Program¹² :

1. Vision

Carrying out quality legal education open to the whole community, and conducting research that has contributed to the development of law in Indonesia.

2. Mission

- a) Carrying out quality legal education programs with reference to UT quality assurance standards and legal professional competencies;
- b) Providing learning opportunities in the field of law to all levels of society;
- c) Increasing the accountability of open and long-distance tertiary education so that the Bachelor of Law Study Program can be held openly accountable to the wider community;
- d) Conducting research and community service for the empowerment and sustainable development of the law.

3. Goals

- a) Increase professionalism in the legal field.
- b) Improve skills as legal practitioners.
- c) Improve the ability to analyse legal events and disputes.
- d) Improve the ability to draft laws and regulations and legal documents.
- e) Develop and study legal knowledge in the context of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia (NKRI).

To improve the quality of education in the output of law study programs in accordance with the vision and mission of the science study program that has been established since 2015, of course it must be improved from the aspect of independent learning from the output of law graduates by establishing facilities and infrastructure to

¹¹ Efendi wahyono dan Setiadi, Berdirinya Universitas Terbuka, accessed in <http://repository.ut.ac.id/6335/1/Berdirinya%20UT.pdf>, on 13 September 2019, 08.56 WIB.

¹² <http://fhisip.ut.ac.id/program/sarjana/ilmuhukum>, accessed on 13 September 2019, 09.12 WIB.

support independent learning for law graduates at the UT. Only with the establishment of the Online Consultation and Legal Aid Institute (LKOBH) at the UT, this is intended because LKOBH at the UT will provide a forum for law students, lecturers and UT alumni to be able to serve at LKOBH. The specialty of Open University which prioritizes technology in providing learning services (Cyber University) and has unit offices throughout Indonesia, as many as 40 regional UPBJJs added with Foreign Affairs will certainly have a great impact for the people of Indonesia, of course those who are seeking justice, because students of UT are not only in Indonesia but also in 39 other countries, it will add to the scientific resources of prospective scholars, lecturers and alumni in understanding transnational law (International Law). LKOBH is a means of learning Clinical Legal Education (FLE) that has been widely used by law tertiary education in various countries to teach their skills, values, and views on law and human rights to students. Through layoffs, law students can learn law not solely from books, but also from the workings of law in society, because this method provides opportunities for law students to be directly involved in handling real problems or real cases. Through layoffs law students not only learn about law in the text, but also learn about how to apply it in different situations and contexts, and understand and evaluate the operation of law in the community. PHK emphasizes learning models doing the real thing, even teaches their knowledge to others and no longer emphasizes the one-way lecture learning model, or assigns students to read lecture materials. There are 3 main components in clinical law learning, for example¹³:

a. Planning Component

Law students who take part in layoffs prepare and plan what legal practices they want to get while taking part in layoffs. Such as are the technique of providing legal services, types of issues in terms of lawyers, developing written cases, planning projects and simulating them in real life.

b. Practical Components

Students practice law. For example, layoffs in the form of in-house clinic (real the client) students conduct interviews with clients under the guidance of lecturers / advocates. Or if the layoffs focus on doing street law, then students do the teaching to the community in accordance with planned legal issues.

c. Reflection Components

Law students under the guidance of lecturers evaluate their activities. There are several methods for evaluating which can be done in writing, independent evaluation exercises, peer reviews and criticisms, or evaluations from supervisors.

Based on this independence and the need for facilities for developing talent and interest in the field of law, online consultations and legal assistance are needed by students, lecturers and alumni to be able to provide something tangible to the community and for the development of each individual in carrying out legal learning clinically or directly by facing various kinds of problems that exist in the community.

b. Procedures for Establishment and Characteristics of Online Consultation and Legal Aid (LKOBH) Institutions at Universitas Terbuka

The Establishment of a Legal Aid Consultation Institution (LKBH) in Law Number 16 of 2011 concerning Legal Aid outlines in Article 1 number 3 states that the Provider of Legal Aid as a legal aid institution or social organization that provides legal assistance under this Act¹⁴, so as to become a Legal Aid Provider in accordance with Article 8 of the Legal Aid Law, it requires LBH or mass organizations to be legal

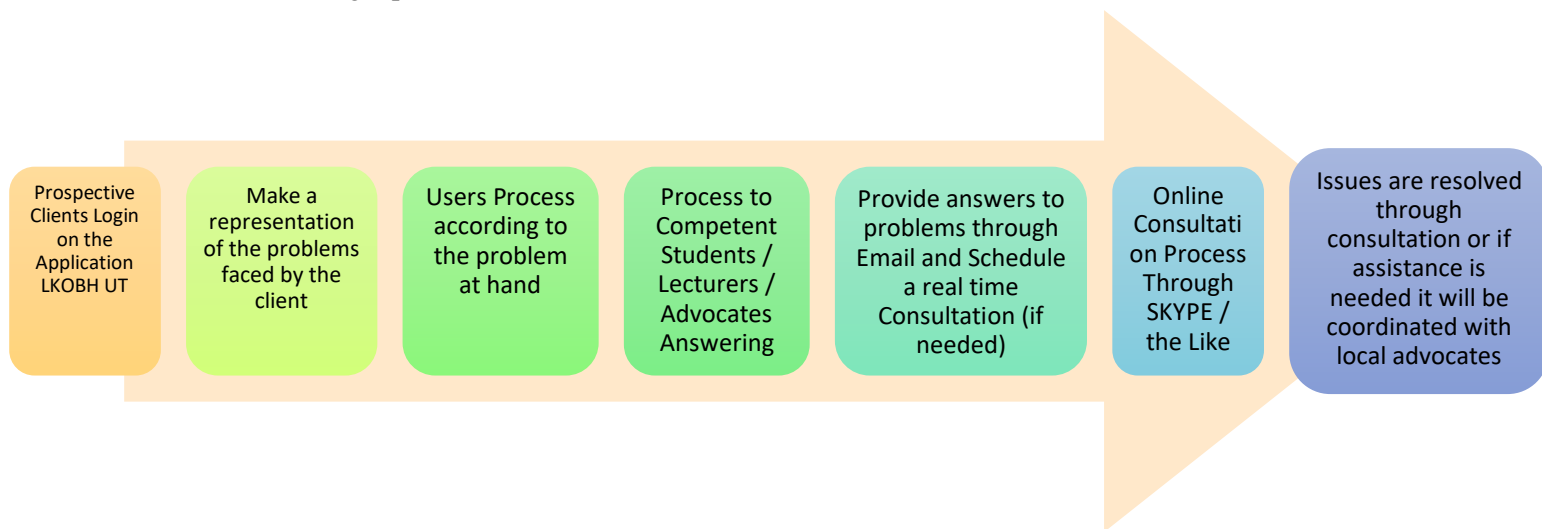
¹³ Aberan, Lenni Widi Mulyani et.al, *Op Cit*, pp. 7-8.

¹⁴ Article 1 number 3 of Law Number 16 of 2011 concerning Legal Aid

entities, be accredited, have a permanent office or secretariat, have management, and have legal assistance programs¹⁵.

This was later corroborated by Decision of the Constitutional Court (MK) No. 006 / PUU-II / 2004, asserted that the campus could establish LKBH for the sake of implementing the third function of the Tri Dharma of Higher Education, namely community service. Establishment of LKBH Campus is relatively easy, because with a group of lecturers who have a strong commitment to provide guidance to students and / or directly involved in providing legal consultations to clients, whereas if the case must be assisted then a cooperation agreement (PKS) can be done beforehand local advocacy association (PERADI or KAI) in assisting clients. The establishment of the LKBH Campus can be based on the Decree (SK) of the Dean of the Faculty of Law, the Rector's Decree, or the Foundation's Decree where the Campus LBH is located. The status of a legal entity does not stand alone, but rather follows and depends on the status of the college where LBH Campus is sheltered¹⁶.

Universitas Terbuka because it carries the title as a Cyber University campus that prioritizes technology in the implementation of learning, therefore the concept of online legal consultation must be put forward well, namely by establishing / making online legal consultation applications based on real time, not just like the online lawonline.com when there are questions accommodated and then drafted the solution through the web so that there is no direct feedback when the answers are still not satisfying clients, therefore the Universitas Terbuka's Online Legal Consultation Institute is needed to answer specific client / community questions and need more explanation. Online concept that wants to be built with the existence of LKOBH UT is every community that needs answers to the legal problems faced as follows:



Universitas Terbuka (Cyber University) which has unit offices throughout Indonesia, as many as 40 regional UPBJJs are added to the Overseas Learning Unit so that the LKOBH segment will get bigger and have its own challenges in solving problems faced by each region and country that are consulted and need legal assistance.

After Universitas Terbuka LKBOH was formed, of course, in carrying out its operations for the first time, the necessary Resources must be prepared, such as the application of LKBOH, Consultant Answering HR and Case Assistance Advocates who must be prepared in a massive and coordinated manner. LKBOH market segment which is a community throughout Indonesia that will handle consultation and legal assistance, so there are several stages in forming LKOBH in order to run effectively:

1. Creating compatible applications in community consultation planning throughout Indonesia.

¹⁵ Article 8 of Law Number 16 of 2011 concerning Legal Aid

¹⁶ Aberan, Lenni Widi Mulyani et.al, *Op Cit*, p. 41.

2. Establishing connections with Lecturers, final-year students who are considered competent (through assessment), accept Online Tutors / Facing Tutors in the area in order to help solve legal problems consulted.
3. Establishing connections and Cooperation Agreements (PKS) with the Advocate Association at the central or regional level in the association that will be accompanied.

For the initial stage, forming an application and preparation of online legal consultation in advance so as not to enter the realm of legal assistance so that it is focused on consultation, with the development of time and renewal in the journey will be formed a cooperation agreement (PKS) with the advocate association so that later can be able to assist clients who later need further assistance to a higher level.

F. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

To improve the quality of education of law study program outputs in accordance with the vision and mission of science study programs through the improvement of the independent learning aspects of law graduate output by establishing facilities and infrastructure to support independent learning for law graduates at Universitas Terbuka, namely by the establishment of the Online Consultation and Legal Aid Institute (LKOBH) at Universitas Terbuka. . The establishment of the Campus LKOBH can be based on the Decree of the Dean of the Faculty of Law, the Rector's Decree, or the Foundation's Decree where the Campus LBH is located. The status of a legal entity does not stand alone, but rather follows and depends on the status of the college where LBH Kampus is sheltered. Obviously LKOBH is very helpful for Universitas Terbuka's student learning, that is, firstly, providing legal aid and / or public defense covering all work or advocate services to its clients inside and outside the Court, secondly Conducting lectures, discussions, information, publishing books and brochures, and etc., third: Conducting cooperation with government and non-government institutions / agencies / agencies, fourthly providing themselves as a forum for training in law practice for students of the Faculty of Law.

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