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Policy on the Development of the Law Laboratory as a Center for Legal Studies and Advocacy (Law Laboratory Study, Faculty of Law, University of Jambi)

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Abstract: The purpose of this study is to analyze the function of the law laboratory based on education, research, and community service, as well as analyze what factors can affect the strengthening and legal laboratory as a center for legal studies and advocacy. This legal research uses empirical juridical research, using a legislative approach and a conceptual approach. The object of the research is the law laboratory, Faculty of Law, University of Jambi. The analysis was carried out qualitatively and presented in a qualitative descriptive manner. The results of the research on the law laboratory of the Faculty of Law, University of Jambi, that the laboratory at the faculty of law has not implemented the provisions of the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture Number 19 of 2014 concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of the University of Jambi and the Regulation of the Rector of the University of Jambi Number 5 of 2022 concerning the Organizational Structure, Work Procedures, Duties and Functions of the Faculty of Law, University of Jambi.

Keyword: Advocacy, Laboratory, Study Center

INTRODUCTION

One of the efforts to strengthen and expand the function of the laboratory as an implementation of the Tri Dharma of Higher Education, universities need to change their perspective based on past values in social science laboratories that are not appropriate. The characteristics of the laboratory in the field of social sciences are not the same as the exact sciences, and as a result, the types of activities in the laboratory also have differences in the two fields. In addition to the development of the laboratory, both in the form of strengthening the function of the laboratory and in the form of expansion, it is intended to make the laboratory not only a place of learning, but also a forum for lecturers and students to conduct research and community service. Thus, the laboratory can accelerate the delivery of knowledge information to the public with programmed scientific activities. Facilities in physical form such as buildings and other facilities are one of the supporting factors in addition to administrative management, archiving or documentation and publications. In addition, the most important support in

optimizing laboratories is university policies in the form of regulations that meet the requirements.

In an effort to improve expertise in the field of law, the law laboratory is a forum for law students to apply the theories they get in the learning process, both structured and unstructured, to later be applied in people's lives. The law laboratory is a vital organ in the learning process at the Faculty of Law, because the laboratory is a forum to test legal theories to be implemented in daily life in real life so that laws and regulations are not interpreted as regulations written in rigid law books, but are interpreted as laws that exist in the midst of people's lives in line with existing behaviors and habits and develop in line with changes in the movement of life in society.

As one of the institutions of higher education, the Faculty of Law has the responsibility to provide a guarantee of the realization of openness to acts or acts of injustice in all circles of society as a form of implementation of activities to help the community. The obligations contained in the Tri Dharma of Higher Education are closely related to the goals of higher education both in the fields of education, research, and community service. The goal in the field of education/teaching is for students to be able to believe and be aware of carrying out their belief in God Almighty, as well as have good morals, master their field of knowledge, have creativity, do not depend on others, master certain skills, are capable, and are cultured. The purpose of the field of research is to produce science and technology that does not leave the value of the humanities so as to provide benefits to provide added value for all forms of progress contained in society. For the purposes of community service, it is expected to be based on rational thinking. Therefore, law laboratories in universities must be facilities that encourage the enforcement of the three obligations given to universities. However, in reality, some cases in universities have created laboratories whose function is more oriented to the educational function than the function of activities in the field of research and community service activities.

Higher education is a normative institution that in carrying out its activities is supported by a set of regulations that contain norms that require all members of the organizational unit in higher education, both leaders, lecturers, and education staff to comply with it. These norms have a very significant contribution to improving the performance of universities. Norms that need to be developed in higher education include: norms that can strengthen the growth and development of academic freedom. A norm that can expand the space as wide as possible for the growth of the recruitment system well. Norms related to the realization of the condition of scientific ability and strengthening the research process, renewal, patterns of thinking and ideas as well as the birth of ideas for everyone (Muhammad, 2017)

Regarding the law laboratory at the Faculty of Law, University of Jambi, Article 62 of the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture Number 19 of 2014 concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of the University of Jambi (OTK UNJA 2014), states that "laboratories, workshops, or studios, are in charge of carrying out activities in the field of science and technology to support the activities of the implementation plan of the Tri Dharma of higher education, Namely, the implementation of education, research, and community service within the faculty. This means that the function of the laboratory in higher education must be able to participate in every aspect of the tri dharma of higher education, namely not only as a learning function but also as a support for research and cooperation, as well as community service.

Regulations regarding law laboratories at the Faculty of Law are contained in the Rector Regulation of the University of Jambi Number 5 of 2022 concerning the Organizational Structure, Work Procedures, Duties and Functions of the Faculty of Law, University of Jambi (OTK FH 2022). The laboratory is a unit for the implementation of practicum and studies in the field of law, as well as social and political sciences. Based on Article 21 of the 2022 OTK FH, the faculty laboratory consists of; Legal Profession Development Laboratory, Legal

Consultation and Aid Laboratory, Legal Studies Laboratory, Government Science Studies Laboratory, Good Governance Development Laboratory, Political Studies Laboratory, and Political Culture Development Laboratory. Article 22 stipulates that the laboratory is headed by the Head of the Laboratory.

Related to legal science laboratories, each has duties and functions as stipulated in Article 23, Article 24, and Article 25 of the 2022 OTK FH. Observing the duties and functions of the law laboratory at the faculty of law, namely; The Legal Profession Development Laboratory, the Legal Consultation and Aid Laboratory, and the Legal Studies Laboratory are not carried out as regulated in their respective duties and functions, so it seems that the current legal science laboratory is only used as a learning resource or as a place of lecture practice (Utari, 2017). Meanwhile, Article 62 of the 2014 OTK UNJA requires the function of the law faculty laboratory to contribute to educational activities and also research and service activities. For this reason, it is necessary to strengthen the function of the legal laboratory as a center for legal studies and expand the function of the legal science laboratory with the addition of a Legal Aid Institution that will carry out legal advocacy. Strengthening and expanding the function of the law laboratory can be done by making a policy in the form of a rector's regulation that supports the strengthening and expansion of the laboratory function into a separate unit in the law laboratory. The policy of developing the function of the legal laboratory is an effort to improve good governance or can be accounted for based on the principle of responsibility, where every policy and task carried out must be responsible to all parties concerned (Sari, 2016). As one of the learning resources for students, the law laboratory can later produce the competencies needed by law faculty graduates, and make it easier for graduates to get a job or pursue the career they are interested in (Bramantyo, 2018). By strengthening the function of the laboratory as a study center, it is hoped that it can produce lecturer and student research that can be used and beneficial to the community. Then expand the function of the legal laboratory by establishing a legal aid unit, assisting lecturers in carrying out community service and honing the ability of students and alumni in legal practice by conducting legal advocacy for the community.

The formulation of the problem in this study is as follows:

1. What is the function of a law laboratory based on education, research, and community service in the law laboratory (study at the Faculty of Law, UNJA)?
2. What factors can affect the strengthening of the law laboratory as a center for legal studies and advocacy in the law laboratory (study at the Faculty of Law, UNJA)?

METHOD

This research uses an empirical juridical research method, which is research that aims to determine the use of legal rules in people's lives, in this case reviewing and analyzing the implementation of the functions of the legal science laboratory as regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture Number 19 of 2014 concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of the University of Jambi (OTK UNJA 2014), the Rector's Regulation of the University of Jambi Number 5 of 2022 concerning the Organizational Structure, Work Procedures, Duties and Functions of the Faculty of Law, University of Jambi (OTK FH 2022).

The basis of empirical juridical research is the legal facts that exist in society or social realities that occur in society in society. The character of empirical juridical research begins with the collection of facts contained in the field both in the form of social facts and legal facts. The instruments used in the research are in the form of interview guidelines, documentation instruments. In empirical juridical research, the research approach used is a sociological juridical approach (Nasution, 2008).

The data obtained in the study is analyzed descriptively, by classifying each of the same data and information from the problem being studied and then interpreted to gain an

understanding of the aspects being studied. Furthermore, the relationship between one aspect and another is sought. The next step is to conduct a qualitative analysis and interpret the whole, to get a complete understanding and description of the relationship between one aspect and another.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The function of the Law Laboratory is Based on Education, Research, and Community Service

The legal basis of the legal laboratory is Article 62 of the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture Number 19 of 2014 concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of the University of Jambi (OTK UNJA 2014), which emphasizes that "the laboratory ..., is tasked with carrying out activities in the aspect of knowledge and scientific methods to support the activities of the implementation plan of three tasks which are the obligations of universities, namely, carrying out educational and/or learning activities, Study activities, and activities to carry out community service within the faculty. In other words, a legal laboratory is a means for students, lecturers, the community, and stakeholders to conduct education and/or training, research, practice of legal skills regarding litigation and non-litigation.

Based on the Organizational Structure, Work Procedures, Duties and Functions of the Faculty of Law, University of Jambi (OTK FH 2022), the laboratory is a unit that conducts practicum and studies in the field of law, as well as social and political sciences. The function of the law laboratory is to be a place and source for the management of legal proficiency courses, namely Judicial Practice, Contract Design, and Legislation Design, State Administrative Judicial Practice and the organization of Internships for students, as well as a place for the Center for Legal Studies. Technically, the Faculty of Law, University of Jambi has 3 law laboratories, each of which is led by a Head of Laboratory, namely the Legal Profession Development Laboratory, the Legal Consultation and Services Laboratory, and the Legal Studies Laboratory, each of which is led by a Head of Laboratory who is responsible to the Dean, and appointed and dismissed by the Rector.

The Legal Profession Development Laboratory, in accordance with the provisions of Article 23 of the 2022 OTK FH, as the organizer of legal proficiency courses, internships, advocate professional education, legal and contract designers, mediators, and the legal profession as needed. The Legal Consultation and Services Laboratory functions to provide legal consulting services, the implementation of moot court practices, as well as the coordination and facilitation of the implementation of community service. Then the Legal Studies Laboratory functions to document every law and regulation, the results of judges' decisions, legal research articles, record laboratory properties and collect positive legal sources in Indonesia, as well as coordinate and facilitate the implementation of research and publications in the field of law.

To integrate the law laboratory that carries out the three obligations of higher education, namely carrying out education, research, and community service as a unit, integration can be done by reconstructing the 2022 OTK FH regulations, namely the provisions of Article 21, to Article 29. The provisions of Article 21 and Article 22 are amended that the faculty laboratory which originally consisted of 7 laboratories became 3 laboratories, namely the law laboratory, the government science laboratory, and the political science laboratory, each of which is led by the Head of the Laboratory. The functions of legal laboratories listed in Articles 23 to 25 must be adjusted to the functions of legal laboratories as centers for learning, research, and community service, and the functions of government and political science laboratories regulated in Articles 26 to 29 must also be changed.

Based on the opinion of law scholars, legal norms have an important role in the order of people's lives, law also has several uses for the good of people's lives in order to meet the goals

of law, namely justice, legal certainty, and legal usefulness. However, the opposite situation often occurs, where the government in power coerces the people by using the law as a tool to override the aspirations of the people and use it for the benefit of the government (Lathif, 2017).

There are two types of legal changes in a country, namely regulations or laws that can be changed or improved and laws that tend to be traditional, meaning that they always maintain the customs and traditions that live in the society. Family law or the law on individual property rights tends to be on the traditional side and rarely changes. Meanwhile, for laws related to the business field or business law and public law, there is a tendency to experience shifts or changes based on or in accordance with changes in society (Fuady, 2011).

Changes in legal norms or legal reconstruction in Indonesia do not only change, make, prepare, correct, assess, add, subtract, or delete all applicable rules and principles of law or regulation. Legal reconstruction is more about the spirit of the law, namely through changes, including adding or removing legal rules or legal principles contained in the applicable laws and regulations in the legal system, thus making the legal system better, fairer, and providing legal certainty (Prasetyo, 2017).

The integration of legal laboratories also requires the support of facilities and infrastructure. The Judiciary Building (Building P) of the Faculty of Law, University of Jambi is currently intended for legal laboratory activities. However, in its use, only 4 rooms are used for legal laboratory activities, namely 2 rooms for practical courses, namely civil justice practice and criminal justice practice, 2 more rooms for the Head of the Legal Laboratory room. Other rooms in Building P are used for the Section Chair's room, the Lecturer's room, and the room for lectures. While space for contract drafting, legislation, and administrative judicial practice, the Constitutional Court and the International Practice of Justice are not available at all.

The results of the research obtained from the academic section of the Faculty of Law UNJA, students who take the Legal Proficiency course are as listed in the table below:

Table 1. Number of Students Taking Legal Propiciency Courses in 2023

No.	Legal Propiciency Courses	Numbers of Student
1.	Criminal Justice Practice	350 (10 classes)
2.	Civil Court Practice	419 (14 classes)
3.	State Administrative Court Practice	30 (1 classes)
4.	Contract Planning	450 (11 classes)
5.	Drafting Legislation	30 (1 classes)
6.	Constitutional Court Practice	-
7.	International Justice Practice	-

Source: Academic Section of Faculty of Law UNJA

Based on the data mentioned above, the Constitutional Justice Practice and International Justice Practice courses are new courses based on curriculum changes and will only be offered in the next even semester. Then, based on the table above, 3 more rooms must be added to the room for the implementation of judicial practice so that the entire learning room for the legal proficiency course becomes 5 rooms. The additional space will be used for the practice of the state administrative court 1 room, for the practice of contract drafting and the practice of drafting legislation 1 room, then 1 additional room for the common room which can be used for the practice of constitutional justice and international judicial practice which is a new course in accordance with the curriculum of the Faculty of Law in 2022.

Then the facilities and infrastructure for the development of legal laboratories for research and community service must also be aligned in accordance with the goals to be achieved. The legal laboratory as a center for research and publication studies as well as a place for legal services or assistance and consultation as a form of community service also requires

facilities and infrastructure as well as resources for its management. In terms of facilities and infrastructure, space is needed for management and personnel who carry out management. The rooms in Building P should be converted for this purpose. Then the Faculty must also place existing resources, be it lecturers, education staff, or students, alumni, to manage these activities.

In the field of research publications, the Faculty of Law has eight (8) research journals, which have been accredited by SINTA. All of these journals are managed by each section and study program in the faculty of law. Journals at the Faculty of Law are; Invite Law Journal, Jambee Law Journal, Uti Possidetis International Law Journal, Mendapo Administrative Law Journal, Zaaken Civil and Business Law Journal, Pampas Criminal Law Journal, Limbago Constitutional Law Journal, Recital Review Journal of Notary Master.

The journal mentioned above publishes articles from student research that are sourced from thesis or thesis or articles from lecturer research. Currently, the management of the journal is under the supervision of the Legal Science Laboratory under the coordination of the Head of the Legal Studies Legal Laboratory. In order to improve the management of journals and research publications, the Faculty of Law has established a journal management collaboration with the BKS Dean of PTN Western Region by holding workshops at the Faculty of Law UNJA and sending journal managers to participate in workshops at several PTN in the Western Region. With the change in OTK FH later, the management of journals and research publications will become a part or unit under the coordination of the head of the law laboratory. As a consequence of this integration, the faculty must appoint a coordinator to carry out activities related to research and of course the preparation, regulations and guidelines as well as the facilities and infrastructure to support the unit.

Related to efforts to develop the function of the law laboratory as a place to conduct studies and provide assistance as a form of community service activities, it requires good resources from lecturers, students, alumni who are ready to work together to manage the study center. In 2021, the Center for Legal Aid and Studies (PKBH) Team has actually been formed based on the Decree of the Rector of the University of Jambi No. 1359/UN21/HK/2021. In the Rector's Decree, the duties of the PKBH team are mentioned, including:

1. Carry out legal consulting services
2. Providing legal assistance and assistance
3. Carry out legal consulting education and training in the field of legal profession
4. Other activities that do not conflict with laws and regulations, morality, and public order

The task of the PKBH team above does not contain a center for scientific studies and publications related to lecturer and student research. There are several study centers that have actually been formed in the faculty of law, including the Center for Legal Studies, the Center for Law and Human Rights Studies, and others, but the study centers are no longer functional, so the study centers are not integrated as one of the units of legal laboratory activities. The state of Indonesia is a state of law, a statement stipulated in Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution. The state of law, recognizes and protects human rights and protects equality before the law of every citizen. The right to equality before the law is the state's recognition of the people's right to legal aid. The provision of legal aid to the community is a manifestation of the Indonesian state as a state of law that guarantees and protects the right of citizens to enter to get justice.

People who are facing legal problems and do not understand the law can seek legal help by paying for the services of an advocate. However, not all communities in need of legal assistance have the legal ability to pay for the services of advocates to defend the legal interests of those communities. People who are classified as low-income and low-educated, usually because of their ignorance of the law, do not take the right steps to fight for their legal interests. Meanwhile, based on the concept of the rule of law, everyone is considered to know about the

law. The reason for not knowing the law cannot be used as a justification to eliminate or mitigate unlawful acts committed by the individual concerned.

In historical records, before the enactment of Law Number 16 of 2011 concerning Legal Aid (Law on Legal Aid), there were many laws and regulations regarding the right to legal aid, namely, the Civil Procedure Regulation, Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP), Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, Law Number 18 of 2003 concerning Advocates, Law Number 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power. However, these laws and regulations are incomplete and mixed up with one regulation and another, so that it does not provide legal certainty in granting the right to legal aid.

The Legal Aid Law provides legal clarity and certainty to the public to get legal aid. However, if you look deeper into the Legal Aid Law, it has not been regulated consistently and it is clear that the public can access the mechanism for providing legal aid. The state has an obligation to guarantee equal rights for every citizen to the law. However, the state's obligations in its implementation are assisted by advocates and/or other Legal Aid Institutions.

In general, the task of the Campus Legal Aid Institute (LBH) as one of the legal laboratory units in higher education is to be a forum for students to gain knowledge and experience in the field of practical law. The main task of LBH campus is to provide legal services to the community, such as conducting legal socialization in the form of legal counseling, as one way to prevent the community from violating the law against applicable laws and regulations. After the enactment of Law Number 18 of 2003 concerning Advocates and the Constitutional Court's decision, LBH Campus can resolve disputes for the community both through the court and outside the court for those who are experiencing legal problems (Susilo, 2017).

Looking at what is explained above, it can be stated that the unification of legal laboratories that function to carry out the tri dharma of higher education as desired by OTK UNJA in 2014, namely carrying out education, research, and community service has not been fully implemented. This is because several articles of the 2022 OTK FH which are derivatives of the 2014 OTK UNJA, namely Article 21, Article 23, Article 24, and Article 25, stipulate 3 independent legal laboratories that have different functions. Likewise, the PKBH team of the faculty of law has not been able to carry out the tasks mandated by the Decree of the Rector of the University of Jambi No. 1359/UN21/HK/2021, which among other things carries out legal consulting services, carries out legal assistance and assistance as part of the functions of the integrated legal laboratory.

Factors affecting the strengthening and expansion of the function of the Legal Science Laboratory as a Center for Legal Studies and Advocacy

As a center for legal studies, the current law laboratory has not placed a study center as an integrated part of the laboratory. This study center existed before the enactment of the Decree of the Rector of the University of Jambi No. 1359/UN21/HK/2021, which is located directly under the faculty. After the enactment of the Rector's Decree, this study center was integrated with a legal science laboratory. However, until after the enactment of the Rector's Decree on PKBH, the PKBH team has not carried out its duties at all.

One of the elements of the tri dharma of higher education based on Article 1 number 9 of Law Number 12 of 2012 concerning Higher Education, is to carry out community service. This service activity can take advantage of PKBH to devote science and technology to devote their knowledge for the benefit of the wider community. In theory, the legal aid forum consists of organizations under the Faculty of Public and Civil Law, are organizations formed by professional organizations, organizations that have relationships with social forces, organizations formed by interest groups, and organizations formed by social groups. Campus

legal aid institutions under the Faculty of Public and Civil Law and the Faculty of Sharia in Indonesia, use the name of the Legal Consultation and Aid Institute (LKBH) although in some campuses call it LBH. At the Faculty of Law, University of Jambi, the term used is PKBH.

In accordance with the duties of the PKBH team formed in 2021 as mentioned above, the PKBH team has not carried out its function of providing services in the form of legal consultation or legal aid services. In the period 2021 to 2023, Law Study Program lecturers are only asked to provide legal assistance by becoming expert witnesses. The request to be an expert witness is personal. The Dean will then issue an Assignment Letter. In providing legal assistance as an expert witness, lecturers who are assigned by the Dean will receive an honorarium from the party requesting assistance with an agreed amount, Lecturers of the Faculty of Law who provide assistance as expert witnesses in 2023 can be seen in the table below:

Table 2. Lecturers Assignment Letter as an Expert Witness until August 2023

No.	Date	Areas of Expertise	Quantity
1.	17 Mart 2023 - 30 May 2023	Criminal Law	7
2	5 June 2023 - 9 June 2023	Administration Law	2
3.	8 June 2023	Criminal Law	2
4.	22 June - 3 July 2023	Civil Law	2
5.	5 July - 22 August 2023	Criminal Law	2

Data Source: Planning and Staff Department of Faculty of Law UNJA

Furthermore, from the results of the research, the factors that affect the strengthening and expansion of the function of the Law Laboratory as a center for legal studies and advocacy are:

1. Legal Factors

The law should not only be seen as a set of norms and principles that govern human behavior in society, but it should also regulate the legal institutions and mechanisms necessary to apply those laws in real life. The definition of law shows that understanding the law as a whole means not only understanding the law through legal norms and principles, but also understanding its institutions and processes, because norms, principles, institutions, and processes are part of the overall law that is needed to create a law that really exists (Kusumaatmadja, 1986).

The purpose of law is to obtain social order, create order, have the ability to maintain a state of balance and equality, and by realizing order in society, it is hoped that individual interests will be protected (Kusumaatmadja, 2012). The existence of the law, according to Satjipto Rahardjo, is to unite and harmonize the needs of a person who may be in conflict with others (Rahardjo, 1996).

In fact, legal regulations related to the Center for Legal Studies and Assistance that is integrated with legal laboratories have only been formed based on the Rector's Decree No. 1359/UN21/HK/2021. During the period until 2023, there has been no activity from the legal laboratory to follow up on the Rector's Decree. Law is a collection of norms contained in regulations whose substance consists of compelling and binding orders accompanied by sanctions for violators, which aims to regulate peace and order in society (Iskandar, 2017). The law must be implemented and enforced, law enforcement must be carried out as a system, so that the results will be in accordance with expectations (Sukadi, 2011).

Regulations regarding legal advocacy institutions on campus after the enactment of the Advocate Law, if studied in depth, stipulate the obligation for campus LBH to carry out the function of community service as mandated in Article 20 paragraph (2) of Law No. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, namely the obligation to carry out learning, conduct assessments and carry out community service activities, including

providing community service assistance services free for the poor. However, the space for LBH Campus movement is limited. This restriction applies to state university lecturers who can no longer carry out their duties as advocates in court. This is in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 paragraph (1) of the Advocate Law, which regulates the prohibition of civil servants from providing legal aid. Lecturers can only provide legal advice. As a regulation regulating legal aid, the Advocate Law greatly affects the development of the function of legal laboratories to provide unpaid or non-profit legal advocacy services aimed at community groups that do not have economic capabilities.

After going through a judicial review, against Article 31 of the Advocate Law, LBH Campus gets the space to participate in legal aid activities to the poor for free, both in the field of litigation and non-litigation. However, if we look at the meaning of legal aid contained in Law Number 16 of 2011 concerning Legal Aid, it is the provision of assistance to underprivileged people who have legal problems without payment. Legal Aid Providers are legal aid institutions or community organizations that provide Legal Aid services based on this Law.

The concept of legal aid regulated in the Legal Aid Law emphasizes that the provision of legal aid to the community is carried out free of charge. In other words, it is not done by accepting payments. The law only clarifies that legal aid providers can be organizations or institutions. LBH in higher education can be classified as a legal aid provider if it meets the requirements as stipulated in Government Regulation No. 42 of 2013 concerning Terms and Procedures for the Provision of Legal Aid and Disbursement of Legal Aid Funds, as stated in Article 8 paragraph (3), namely being a legal entity, accredited under this Law, having a permanent office or secretariat, having an entrepreneur and having a legal aid program.

In connection with the existence of LBH, the campus as a provider of legal aid, is further regulated regarding the involvement of lecturers to provide legal aid if the institution providing legal aid has a smaller number of advocates, while the recipients of legal aid are more. For the provision of legal aid on a non-litigation basis, based on Article 16 paragraph (1) of the PP, both by lecturers, students, and advocates who have graduated as legal aid providers.

Based on the provisions mentioned above, legal advocacy or the act of providing legal aid both inside and outside the court that can be carried out by the PKBH FH UNJA Team together with advocates can provide legal aid services. Litigation is carried out by providing services to accompany or receive power of attorney starting from the investigation and prosecution stages, or assisting at the stage of the examination process in court and others. Non-litigation activities can be carried out by the PKBH TEAM by providing legal counseling, legal consulting services, both electronic and non-electronic, conducting legal research, mediation, negotiation, community empowerment, out-of-court assistance and the preparation of legal documents, among which the cost can be determined which can be an income for FH UNJA.

Thus, the change in the rules that regulate the law laboratory as a center for legal studies and advocacy is very important, so that the future law laboratory consisting of the Legal Profession Development unit, the Legal Consultation and Services unit, and the Legal Studies unit will not only become a place for legal practice education but can develop into a center for legal studies and legal advocacy.

Therefore, the policy of developing a legal science laboratory as a center for legal studies and advocacy is to reconstruct the functions of the legal profession development laboratory, the legal consultation and service laboratory, and the legal study laboratory regulated in Article 23, Article 24, and Article 25 of OTK FH 22. The reconstruction of OTK FH 2022 can be divided into several activities, namely:

- 1) Legal Profession Development Unit

- a) Implementation of Legal Proficiency courses
 - b) Student Internship
 - c) Maintenance of Moot Court Practice, Contract Planning, Legal Planning, Mediators
 - d) Implementation of advocate professional education
- 2) Legal Consultation and Legal Services Unit
- a) Providing free legal consultation and legal services to litigants for the poor/poor to obtain legal information, either through telephone services or directly to PKBH to get legal assistance and legal consultation
 - b) Providing legal services in the form of litigation assistance in court to prepare lawsuits, applications, answers and exceptions for litigants
 - c) Providing legal information services in the form of enrichment activities of legal awareness insights to parties, prospective parties who come to the legal science laboratory
- 3) Legal Studies Unit
- a) Documenting laws and regulations, judges' decisions, and legal research results
 - b) Coordinating the activities of the center for legal studies
 - c) Managing Journals in the Law Study Program
 - d) Collaborate with government agencies and other institutions related to lecturer and student research

2. Facility Factors

The means factor is the main factor to make a particular rule or provision effective. The definition of facility is defined as a physical facility that is positioned as a supporting tool, so that the implementation of the rule of law can carry out its work properly and must be equipped with appropriate means of transportation and liaison (Soekanto, 2014). The absence of these tools or facilities will result in law enforcement not running smoothly. These facilities include human resources who have education and expertise, a good and neat organizational structure, adequate equipment, adequate funding sources and others (Ali, 2007).

According to Wayne La Favre, law enforcement is a series of events whose essence is the implementation of policies related to decision-making that are not perfectly regulated by legal norms, but have a part of the process of collecting personal information (Soekanto, 2014). Law enforcement is defined as (Gunarso, 2012);

- a. Law enforcement is total, that is, it requires law enforcement without exception, including all the values that are reflected and behind each legal method.
- b. Full law enforcement, meaning that total law enforcement should be limited to providing protection of individual interests through procedural law.
- c. Law enforcement is actual, meaning that there is a policy in law enforcement, because there are sustainable limitations with facilities and infrastructure, the quality of human resources and laws and regulations, and a lack of community participation.

Basically, the application of law is related to efforts to apply the law to events related to the law or acts that violate the law or are contrary to the applicable law. Aspects related to law enforcement are: aspects of security, order and legal protection, and justice. In order to carry out law enforcement, what needs to be considered is the issue of justice, usefulness and legal certainty (Mertokusumo & Pitlo, 1993).

Usefulness as one of the purposes of law is a form of public trust. Theoretically, Bentham describes utility coupled with pleasure, inner and outer peace, as a measure for calculating pleasure and suffering, most appropriately placed as a way to evaluate legal products rather than being legal ends. (Pratiwi, 2022). Thus, the essence of the meaning of law enforcement can be observed from the activity of harmonizing relationships and the

image of something that is considered good which is reflected in the norms and attitudes of good actions as a unity of value explanation at the final stage, in an effort to realize, and maintain peace in the association of life in society. Law serves as a tool that regulates social relationships. Thus, at this stage, it is a means to realize social justice and provide benefits for all its citizens. In addition, the law also has a function as a driver of development activities that can make society in a better direction. The law also serves to improve people's thinking ability to be more rational and critical, meaning that people will understand the power to do something right and do something (Mawardi, 2015).

As a policy implementation to strengthen and expand the function of the law laboratory as a center for legal studies and advocacy, in addition to legal factors that must be handled, legal administration factors are also handled. The legal administration factor must run in accordance with the expected targets and be timely and effective, and carried out by each party involved in the management of the legal laboratory as one of the responsible parties. Therefore, the development of legal administration in the context of expanding the function of the legal science laboratory is an important note that must be improved. In a broader sense, the administrative system in the laboratory includes the implementation of the legal provisions that govern it as well as the administrative governance of the legal laboratory. In this case, it can be stated about how the mechanism for documenting laws and regulations, judges' decisions, documentation of research publications, internships, and professional education advocacy has been carried out so far. If the administrative system is not well organized, then the broad public's access to the activities of the legal laboratory will not be fulfilled to expect the public to understand and comply with rules that they do not know. Public ignorance certainly cannot be left alone, socialization and information disclosure programs must be carried out systematically, through improving the administration of transparency law laboratories.

In addition, as mentioned earlier, the availability of adequate space to make the law laboratory not only a center of learning but can be expanded into a center for legal study and aid, must be supported by changes and/or the addition of adequate space for it. The availability of lecturers and students as well as alumni and advocates is also the most important part of this development. The placement of students in carrying out the task of assisting lecturers must be recruited based on conditions that can maximize the role of students in helping to provide legal advice and legal assistance, for example in resolving disputes outside the court, while in cases that are resolved through the court, the role of students is limited to only analyzing the case in question and preparing documents for trial. Students involved in PKBH activities are selected students who have extensive knowledge and high confidence compared to other students.

CONCLUSION

Developing the function of the legal laboratory to carry out the tri dharma activities of higher education can be done by making the law laboratory not only a place to learn legal proficiency courses, but also as a research publication center for lecturers and students by collaborating with related parties. As a form of integration of community service, the law laboratory can develop a study and advocacy center or PKBH Team that has been formed to carry out activities in the form of legal consulting services, legal aid, and legal advocacy which are not only provided for free but in exchange for providing income for lecturers, faculties, and all related parties, whose management is under the legal laboratory. In addition, integration can be done by reconstructing related laws and regulations. Factors that can affect the strengthening and development of legal laboratories are legal factors that regulate the function of integrated legal laboratories in the implementation of the Tri Dharma of the High Desert has not been

fully regulated clearly. Then the existing facilities and infrastructure factors have not supported laboratory activities both as a center for learning, research, and community service.

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