

The Development of Law Study Program in Distance Education: A Case Study at Universitas Terbuka, Indonesia

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Abstract

Universitas Terbuka (UT) is a state university and the only open and distance education in Indonesia that responsible for providing higher education to Indonesian. Currently, the study programs offered at the UT as much as 39 comprising 30 undergraduate programs, three diploma programs and six master programs. One of the undergraduate programs offered by Faculty of Law, Social and Political Science in UT is the Law Study Program, which was offered in 2013 and becomes one of the program which is favored by many students.

This article discusses how far the public interest to follow the law science courses in UT, and also reviewing policies of UT, such as what has been done as an institution of higher education open and distance in giving students the competence to practice law? Does this policy may meet the competencies expected to be a legal scholar? What is the response of legal experts and practitioners with these policies? To obtain such information and documentation studies were conducted in-depth interviews with relevant parties such as legal studies program providers, counselors, experts (prosecutors, judges, clerks), and the students themselves.

The results showed that students who enrolled in the Law Study Program in UT until the registration period 2018.2 are as many as 22.365 students. This amount is relatively more than the other programs studies recently opened. This means that public interest in the science of law study programs at higher distance education institution is quite high. The Law students felt that after following the practice of litigation experience they feel have acquired the knowledge and skills expected of a law degree candidate. Associated with competency interviews with experts from the district court and the counselors also showed that the subjects given practical experience of procedural models UT, UT law students will have the same competence with law students from face-to-face university.

Key words: *Distance education, law study program, litigation practice experience*

1.Introduction

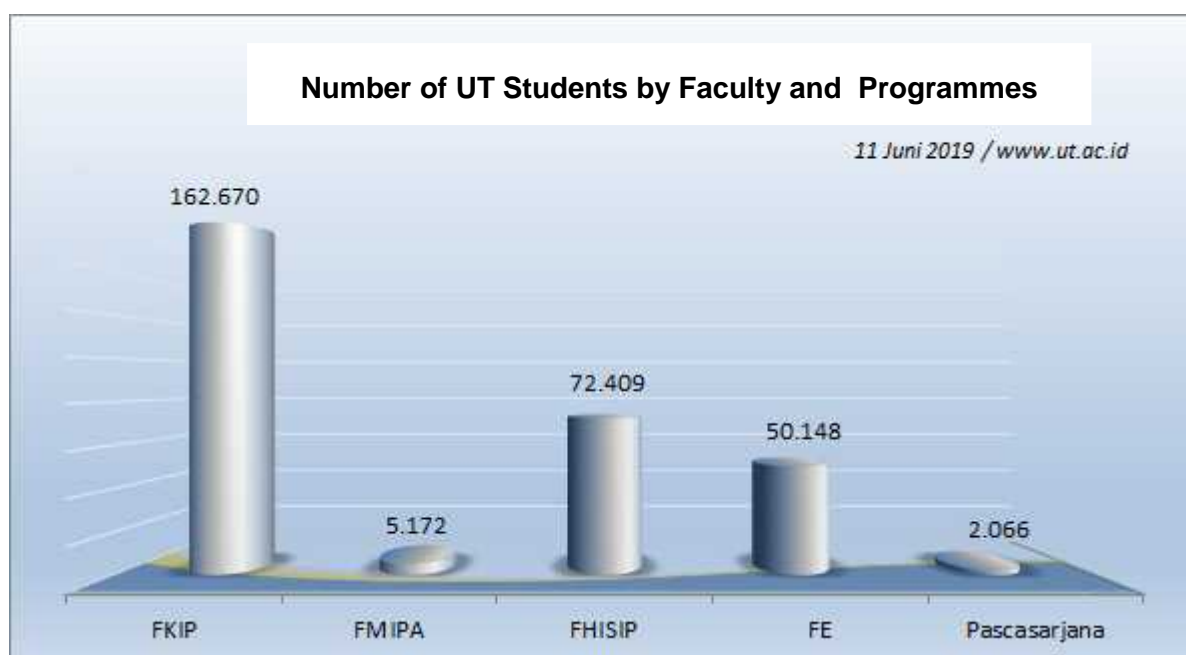
Universitas Terbuka (UT) is a public university that implements open and distance education systems in its teaching and learning process. Currently UT has 40 Regional Offices (UPBJJ) which are spread throughout Indonesia (Figure 1). UPBJJ is the spearhead of UT which is directly dealing with students.



Source: UT Website <https://www.ut.ac.id/ut-dalam-angka>, downloaded July 30, 2019

Figure 2: Location of UT's Regional Office

Currently UT has 292,465 students (UT Website, 2019) registered in four faculties, namely FKIP (Faculty of Teacher Training), FMIPA (Faculty of Science and Technology), FHISIP (Faculty of Law, Social, and Political Sciences), and FEKON (Faculty of Economics), as well as one postgraduate study programs as shown in Figure 2. Below is a description of the distribution of UT students (Figure 2):



Source: UT Website <https://www.ut.ac.id/ut-dalam-angka>. Downloaded July 30, 2019

Figure 1: Number of UT Students Based by Faculty and Program

Currently there are 39 study programs offered at UT, consisting of 30 undergraduate programs, three diploma programs, and six master programs. While the Study Programs offered by FHSIP are 11 study programs. One of the relatively new study programs offered by FISIP is the law studies program, which was only opened in 2013.

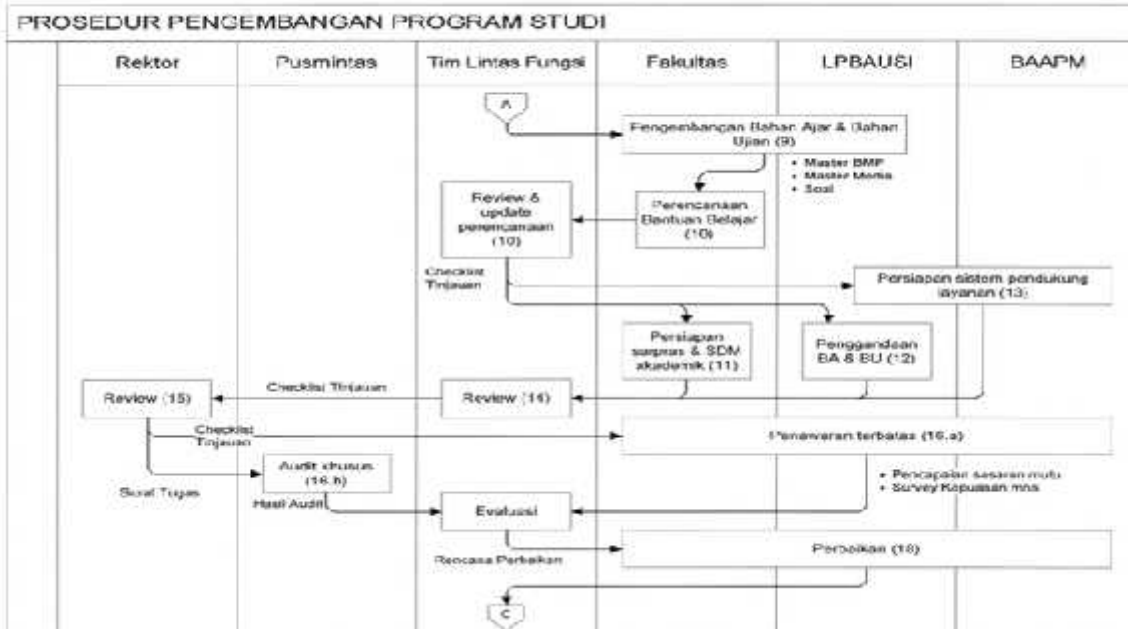
With respect of theoretical materials, students could learn it from printed learning materials with facilitation of learning support such as face-to-face tutorial or online tutorial provided by the Study Program. These should be enough as foundation for students to analyze legal issues. However, to provide experience in courts, students have to practice their knowledge in court or at least have simulation to practice their Criminal Procedure course, Civil Procedure Law course. These requirements need to be planned and implemented accordingly not only because of targeted competencies of the study program but also because of the scattered location of students. It is not only a matter of providing the required facilities but also making sure that all Law students have access to the facilities.

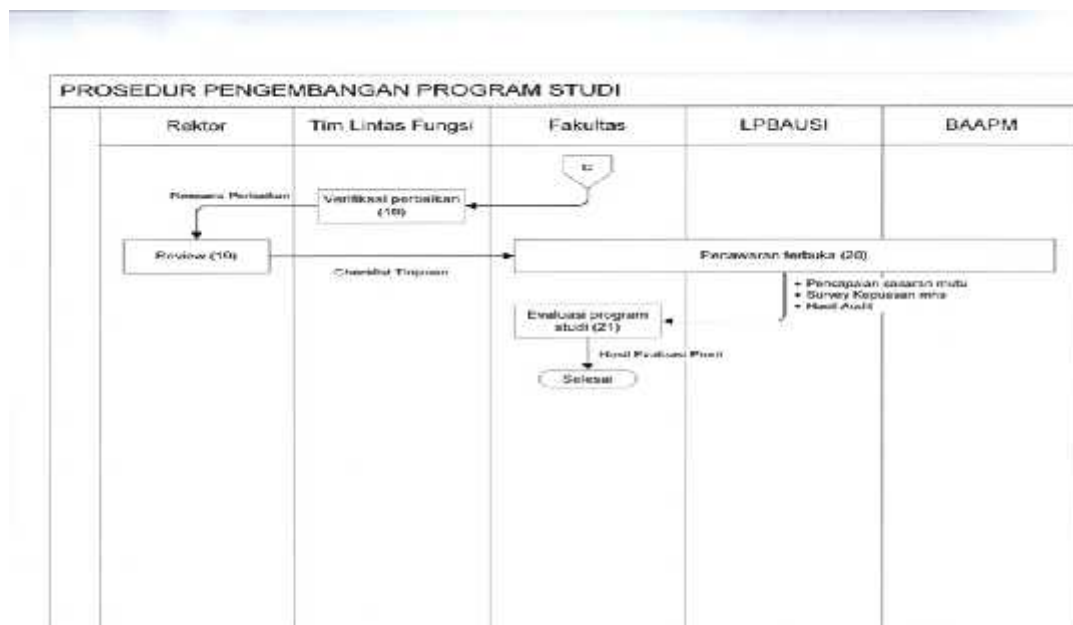
The objectives of this paper are (1) to see how far the public interest in participating in the law study program at UT (2) To see the characteristics of UT's law science study students (3) to describe the policies that UT has made in providing legal practice competence to students (4) to get information on whether this policy can meet the competencies expected to become law graduates according to experts, legal practitioners and graduate users.

2.The Development of Law Study Program

The above mentioned that the new study program in UT was opened in 2013.2. As with other study programs, the opening of this study program has gone through various stages, including the following: 1) forming a Team to identify the need to develop a study program; 2) conduct a feasibility study; 3) review the results of the feasibility study; 4) analyze the needs of developing study programs based on the results of surveys and FGDs; 5) developing curriculum; 6) planning the development of study programs (academic texts); 7) reviewing academic texts; 8) developing teaching materials and examinations; 9) planning learning assistance; 10) preparing sarpras and academic human resources; 11) duplicating teaching materials and examinations; 12) preparing a system to support services; 13) offer limited

PROSEDUR PENGEMBANGAN PROGRAM STUDI			
Rektor	Senat Akademik	Tim Lintas Fungsi	Fakultas
<p>Mulai</p> <p>Identifikasi ruang lingkup kebutuhan pengembangan program studi dan bentuk tim (1)</p> <p>Review (3)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permintaan masyarakat • Instruksi pemerintah • Analisa SWOT • Hasil Evaluasi Prodi <p>Surat Tugas</p> <p>Checklist Tinjauan</p> <p>Naskah Akademik</p>	<p>Studi kelayakan/ awal (2)</p> <p>Laporan Studi Kelayakan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kebijakan UT • KKN • SNPT <p>Perencanaan pengembangan prodi (6)</p> <p>Checklist Tinjauan</p> <p>A</p>	<p>Analisa kebutuhan (4)</p> <p>Laporan Analisa Kebutuhan</p> <p>Pengembangan Kurikulum (5)</p> <p>Kurikulum</p>





Source: Pusmintas UT

Figure 1: Study Program Development Procedure

The opening of Law Study Program in UT turned out to attract many people to register, because they can now study while working, considering that at that time only the UT was the only public university that was allowed to open distance education programs. The existing data shows that the legal science study program is the study program which is the most interested compared to other study programs in UT especially in FHISIP. The following are data on law students active up to the 2018.2 period compared to other study programs offered at FHISIP-UT (Table 1).

Table 1: Number of Active Student FHISIP Per-Study Programs up to 2018.2 Period

No.	Name of Program Studi	Jumlah
1.	Business Administration	1.606
2.	State Administration in the Field of Administrative Interest	8
3.	State Administration	15.624
4.	Legal Studies	16.333
5.	Communication Studies	7.395
6.	Public administration	13.220
7.	Library Science	6.335
8.	Archives	1.280
9.	Taxation	1.479
10.	Library Science (Diploma 2)	497
11.	English Literature in the Field of Interest in Translation	3.593
12.	Sociology	1.381
	Total	68.751

Source: FHISIP UT

From Table 1 above, it can be seen that the Law Study Program has the most interest compared to other study programs offered at FHISIP. Even though this study program is relatively newer compared to other study programs. The high level of public interest in the

law study program is partly due to the increasing number of legal cases that occur in the community, where they have to deal with courts, police, etc. Even though so far many people are legally blind. In addition, the demands of work are also a reason for them to enroll in legal study programs, especially law enforcers such as the police, the military, and the community who work in law offices, courts, prosecutors, notaries, and prisons.

In the background it has been stated that the legal science study program at UT only opened in 2013, especially during the 2013.2 registration period (2013 semester 2). Until the registration period of 2018.2 the number of students who registered in the Legal Studies program had reached 22,364 people. Below is a table of the number of students of law studies who register early until the 2018.2 period. (Table 2). Law study program students are spread in 44 UPBJJ, which has the most students is UPBJJ-UT Jakarta, UPBJJ-UT Bengkulu, UPBJJ-UT Pangkal Pinang, Batam UPBJJ-UT, UPBJJ-UT Pontianak, UPBJJ-UT Kupang, and UPBJJ-UT Bandar Lampung). In UPBJJ- UT Overseas there are 59 students spread across countries, including Amsterdam, Hong Kong, Korea, America, etc.

Table 2: Number of Students of Active Law Study Program Per Semester Per UPBJJ

Count of NIM PRODI	REG AWAL 20101	20102	20112	20121	20131	20132	20141	20142	20151	20152	20161	20162	20171	20172	20181	20182	Grand Total
AMBON						3	4	12	5	40	36	43	26	26	26	55	276
BANDA ACEH						7	18	21	23	29	91	45	149	55	64	84	586
BANDAR LAMPUNG						1		5	12	16	23	79	146	275	124	343	1024
BANDUNG						4	9	6	7	17	26	34	46	42	56	66	313
BANJARMASIN						4	1	2	3	4	7	9	16	74	7	42	169
BATAM			1			6	19	23	28	72	160	103	158	143	141	244	1098
BENGKULU						4	27	34	24	120	129	312	134	180	85	278	1327
BOGOR						3	10	16	11	19	32	42	52	71	55	142	453
DENPASAR						5	5	15	9	40	37	44	41	70	62	89	417
GORONTALO						7			1	8	28	7	3	31	10	38	133
JAKARTA			1			7	29	43	47	71	147	170	224	249	217	411	1616
JAMBI						3	9	19	21	26	58	110	159	106	154	207	872
JAYAPURA						52	13	22	18	76	68	121	141	130	92	222	955
JEMBER						2		1	5	15	10	23	31	63	43	161	354
KENDARI						2	2	3	7	7	115	74	83	52	23	41	409
KUPANG			1			43	16	61	30	101	134	194	90	127	80	137	1014
LAYANAN LUAR NEGERI								1	3	4	10	17	8	5	7	4	59
MAJENE						6	3	15	11	27	29	61	73	87	1	138	451
MAKASSAR						1		9	3	11	25	28	17	40	35	49	218
MALANG						1	1	3	5	5	14	17	12	35	29	65	187
MANADO				1		6	5	19	12	15	14	71	17	50	13	173	396
MATARAM						5	1		6	1	56	70	29	57	46	47	318
MEDAN						2	5	14	8	23	33	81	48	62	75	83	434
PADANG						17		5	8	10	8	15	139	27	32	37	298
PALANGKARAYA						27	24	33	21	75	156	136	128	97	62	208	967
PALEMBANG						3	3	17	7	18	46	118	87	103	51	100	553
PALU						2	2	2	1		2	6	4	14	7	23	63
PANGKAL PINANG		1				12	14	33	41	83	165	129	171	155	82	216	1102
PEKANBARU						14	15	16	10	117	80	196	112	79	74	134	847
PONTIANAK						1	8	21	21	50	67	166	159	129	106	329	1057
PURWOKERTO						1	8	9	16	20	48	66	38	86	82	151	525
SAMARINDA						6	7	8	11	25	30	89	133	236	187	169	901
SEMARANG						17	6	11	14	27	33	130	94	59	60	220	671
SERANG						18	4	4	2	8	13	9	37	31	29	64	219
SORONG								8	3	9	15	25	19	34	7	29	149
SURABAYA						1	1	10	4	10	49	39	47	78	41	75	355
SURAKARTA						7	2	7	7	25	25	24	16	44	30	63	250
TARAKAN							2	9	11	12	19	167	92	71	149	114	646
TERNATE					1	14	1	14	14	37	31	76	44	56	43	69	400
YOGYAKARTA						3	8	1	5	21	22	53	22	49	42	56	282
Grand Total		1	1	2	1	317	282	552	495	1294	2091	3199	3045	3378	2529	5176	22364

Source:: FHISIP UT

2.1 Characteristics of Law Study Program Students

From Tables 1 and 2 above, it can be seen that the people who enroll in UT's Law Study Program are very high. This shows that the interest of the Indonesian people in the law study program is quite large and they believe that even though it is held in a law study program held at a university that applies open and longdistance systems, they will get the same knowledge and experience as the same program organized by conventional university.

What are the characteristics of UT Law Study Program students? The following are the characteristics of UT's Legal Studies study program students in the period 2013.1 to 2015.1 seen from their gender (Table 3). What is interesting is that there are far more male students of law study programs than women who only have 18.67%.

Table 3: Gender of Law Study Program Students
Period of Registration for 2013.2 - 2015.1

Gender	Registration Period				Total	%
	2013.2	2014.1	2014.2	2015.1		
Female	196	135	226	193	750	18.67%
Male	1005	632	932	697	3266	81.33%
Total	1201	767	1158	890	4016	100%

Source: FHISIP UT

In terms of age, the majority of students who register in law studies are adults. In Table 4, it can be seen that as many as 44.47% of students between 30 and 39 years old, and as many as 31.42% are between 20 and 30 years old.

Table 4: Age of Law Study Program Students
Period of Registration for 2013.2 - 2015 Period.1

Year of Birth	Total	%
s.d 1959	28	0.70%
1960 – 1969	192	4.78%
1970 – 1979	748	18.63%
1980 – 1989	1.786	44.47%
1990 – 1999	1.262	31.42%
Total	4016	100%

Source: FHISIP UT

Furthermore, related to the background of student education, the majority of Law Study Program students are Senior High School (88.95%) graduate, as shown on Table 5.

Table 5: Background to Student Education in the Legal Studies Program

Period of Registration for 2013.2 - 2015.1

Education Background	Registration Period				Total	%
	2013.2	2014.1	2014.2	1015.1		
Diploma 1	9	7	14	13	43	1.07%
Diploma 2	1			3	4	0.09%
Diploma 3	19	15	26	34	94	2.35%
Diploma 4		2	2		4	0.09%
Elementary LP3B				1	1	0.02%
Bachelor	38	32	38	39	147	3.67%
Master	3	7	6	9	25	0.62%
Doctor				1	1	0.02%
Senior High School	11	697	1019	752	3572	88.95%
Vocational high School	23	6	51	38	118	2.95%
No Reply	4	1	2		7	0.17%
Jumlah	1201	767	1158	890	4016	100%

Source: FHISIP UT

Whereas for occupational background, the majority of students in the Legal Sciences study program have a profession as members of the Army / Police (32.73%) and most of them are Civil Servants (20.29%).

Table 6: Background of Work for Legal Studies Program Students

No	Type of Work	Registration Period				Total	%
		2013.2	2014.1	2014.2	2015.1		
	Worker	18	5	19	14	56	1.39%

	Public Servant	219	165	228	203	815	20.29%
	Private	259	242	351	281	1133	28.21%
	Does not work	80	51	140	89	360	8.96%
	Army/Police	558	208	327	89	1314	32.73%
	Entrepreneur	67	96	93	82	338	8.42%
	Jumlah	1201	767	1158	890	4016	100%

Source: FHISIP UT

The above mentioned that the Law Study Program must provide practical practice courses for its students. The form, place and time of practice differ from one university to another. Since UT is the only public university that applies the Open and Distance Education System, UT must design its own model and form of practice, then UT designs the practice of law students in a separate course, which is the Practical Experience Course / HKUM4410 has a weight of 6 credits. The Course of Practice Experience can be taken by students on the condition that the student must have taken a minimum of 90 credits and have or are currently pursuing Agreement Law (HKUM4402), Invitation Science (HKUM4403), Civil Procedure Law (HKUM4405), Criminal Procedure Law (HKUM4406), as well as Arbitration, Mediation and Negotiation (HKUM4409). This Practical Experience Course course was only offered to students in 2016.

2.2 Practical Experience Course (Litigation Practice)

In conventional universities the form of legal practice is usually students are asked to do an internship or attend a hearing in the local district court for a certain period of time. This is not too difficult for conventional students to do because they generally live in big cities and the distance to where they live is not too far away. In addition, they can meet face to face and discuss directly with their supervisor. Unlike students at open and long distance universities such as UT. Where students are spread throughout Indonesia on various islands to remote areas). Even to get to the Regional Office, they have to go through sea transportation, which is only available three days or even once a week. In addition, because not all regions / villages have a court office, even if there is a distance. Besides that UT students are also spread in various countries that have different legal systems in Indonesia. Despite facing obstacles as mentioned above, UT, which has a legal study program, must design practical experience that can be carried out by UT students by considering the various obstacles above. So that the law study program students of UT FISIP can achieve the expected competencies as a law graduate. With these various considerations, UT designed three models for students of legal science study programs practicing, namely through the following methods:

1. Direct observation in court;
2. Practice virtually;
3. Practice through online tutorials.

Students are asked to choose one method among the three choices. This practice course was only offered to students in 2016.

Ad. 1. Practice through Direct Observation in Student Courts in 2016.

In this one option students are asked to practice the procedure by attending a session in one of the following; district court, religious court, State administrative court, Indonesian National Arbitration Board in the local court. In this first option students are asked to observe the criminal and civil trial, at least twice. In carrying out this practice experience students must be guided by a lecturer or legal practitioner as a counselor in making a practice report and 2 (two) Instructors who will guide students in making criminal case files (Instructor I), and another for guidance in making civil case file (Instructor II). The supervisor is a lecturer at the local College of Law Faculty or a legal practitioner who guides the implementation of observations in the court and preparation of observation reports. While the Instructor is a lecturer at the Law Faculty of a local college or legal practitioner. In the guiding process students can do a moot court (not mandatory) in a place that has been agreed upon between students and counselors and instructors, for example at the Local District Court or at Regional Office, or in other places agreed upon

The Practice Experience Materials (HKUM4410) include;

1. Observation of the judicial process which includes the following aspects:
 - a. The process of handling cases in practicing judicial institutions;
 - b. The judicial process is 2 (two) criminal cases and 2 civil cases, which include:
 - c. 1) Case Type;
2) Trial Description
2. Criminal Case Simulation. Simulation observed by making the following file:
 - a. Examination Event File
 - b. Indictment
 - c. Exception (optional)
 - d. Exception response (optional)
 - e. Intermediate decision (optional)
 - f. Claims
 - g. Pledoi
 - h. Replic
 - i. Duplic
 - j. Verdict (optional)
3. Simulation of the Procedure for Civil Cases observed by making the following file:
 - a. Summation
 - b. Power of attorney
 - c. Lawsuit
 - d. Claim answer
 - e. Replic
 - f. Dupllic
 - g. Proof
 - h. Conclusion
 - i. Verdict (optional). (Panduan Pengalaman Beracara, 2015)

Below is an overview of the practical activities of UT Law students in the State District Court, Jembrana, Bali. (Figures 3 and 4)



Figure 3: Practice of Students Law Study Program in the State Courts, Jembrana, Bali



Figure 4: Practice of Students Law Study Program in the State Courts, Jembrana, Bali

Time, Strategy, and Output of Implementation of Experience Experiences Practices (HKUM4410)

Practice Experience Procedure by direct observation carried out for 288 hours, with details as follows:

Table 7: Time, Strategy, and Output of Implementation of Experience Experiences Practices (HKUM4410)

No.	Content	Time Estimation	Strategy	Output
1.	Observation of the Judicial Process			
	a. Two criminal cases	15 hours	Students observe the judicial process in the District Court / religious court / administrative court of the state / national arbitration body with a legal practitioner instructor. Each group has a minimum of 5 students, a maximum of 10 students.	Output: Observation report
	b. Two civil cases	15 hours		
2.	Simulation of criminal cases observed			
	a. Investigation & Interrogation Report	10 hours	Students must at least make points a, b, f, g, h, and i by being guided by PLKH lecturers at the law faculties of PTN / PTS Local / legal practitioners, with a minimum of 5 students, and a maximum of 10 students and through tuton.	Criminal File
	b. Indictment	15 hours		
	c. Exception (optional)	10 hours		
	d. Exception response (optional)	10 hours		
	e. Interlocutory Decision (optional)	10 hours		
	f. Claims	15 hours		
	g. Pledoi	15 hours		
	h. Replic	15 hours		

	i. Duplic	15 hours		
	j. Verdict (optional)	15 hours		
3.	Simulation of civil cases observed			
	a. Summation	15 hours	Students make points a to h by being guided by the PLKH Lecturer at the local Faculty of Law PTN / PTS / legal practitioner with a minimum of 5 students, a maximum of 10 students and through tuton.	Civil File
	a. Power of attorney	10 hours		
	b. Lawsuit/ Claim	15 hours		
	c. Claim answer	15 hours		
	d. Replic	15 hours		
	e. Duplic	15 hours		
	f. Proof	15 hours		
	g. Conclusion	15 hours		
	h. Verdict (optional)	13 hours		
Total		288 hours		

Source: Panduan Praktik Pengalaman Beracara, FHISIP UT

This time of practice for 288 hours does not mean that students must be fully in the courtroom, but also includes the time of guidance with the Supervisor and Instructors as well as the independent study time of the students concerned. While for the assessment of students who choose the option of direct observation in court in the form of recapitulation of the following values; 1) observation reports on criminal and civil court cases from Pembimbing; 2) the value of filing criminal cases from Instructor I; and 3) the value of filing civil cases from Instructor II. The three values are combined and divided by the supervisor as the final grade of the student. Then the Procedure Experience Report and the final grades of students are sent to UT's Regional Office for key in.

Ad. 2. Virtual Practices

For students who cannot make direct observations in court or who live abroad, the person concerned can choose the second option, namely through virtual. Where the student will be given a video in the form of a simulation process of civil proceedings and criminal proceedings in court. Then the student is asked to observe the case at the trial and make a report on the practice as prescribed. In principle the report is the same as the practice report such as the direct observation model. The requirements are also almost the same as direct observation, which must be accompanied by an instructor and 2 instructors. Students are required to communicate and discuss with Supervisors and Instructors in the places they have agreed to or done online or through various communication media available. The following is an example of a CD that is given to students who practice the procedure with

virtual options (Figure 5.). The contents consist of the Guidelines for Using Virtual CDs and 8 Initiations that must be studied by students, each initiation has a video and / or case example. Furthermore, at each Initiation students are asked to make the following assignments: (1) make a session resume in the form of conclusions and summaries of the judges' decisions; (2) make a trial resume in the form of a summary of the decision of the panel of judges; (3) Making a summons to the civil court; (4) Making a Power of Attorney and Claim in a civil court; (5) Making Conclusions and judges' decisions on civil courts; (6) Make an indictment on criminal justice; (7) Make a letter of claim to the criminal court; 8) Making pledges and judges' decisions on criminal justice.



Figure 5: Virtual Display Experience Procedure CD / HKUM4410

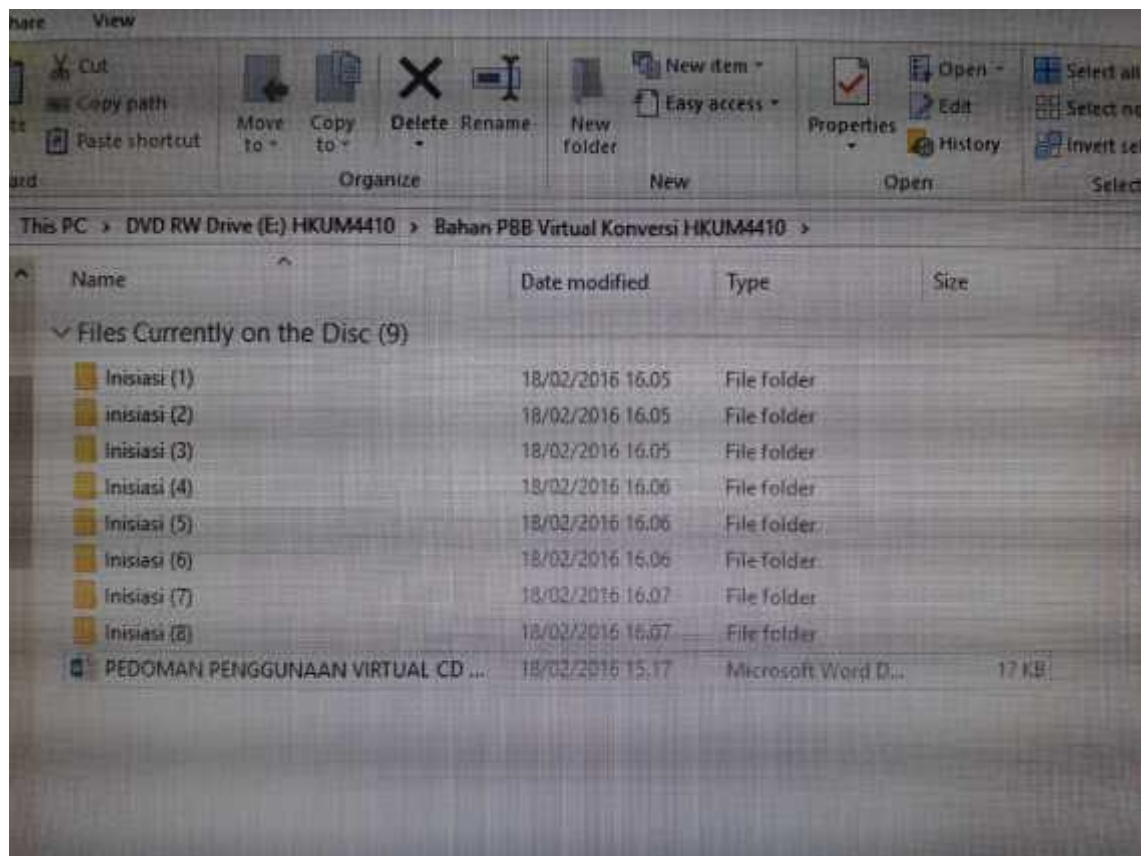


Figure 6: Preliminary Display on the Practice Experience CD / HKUM4410

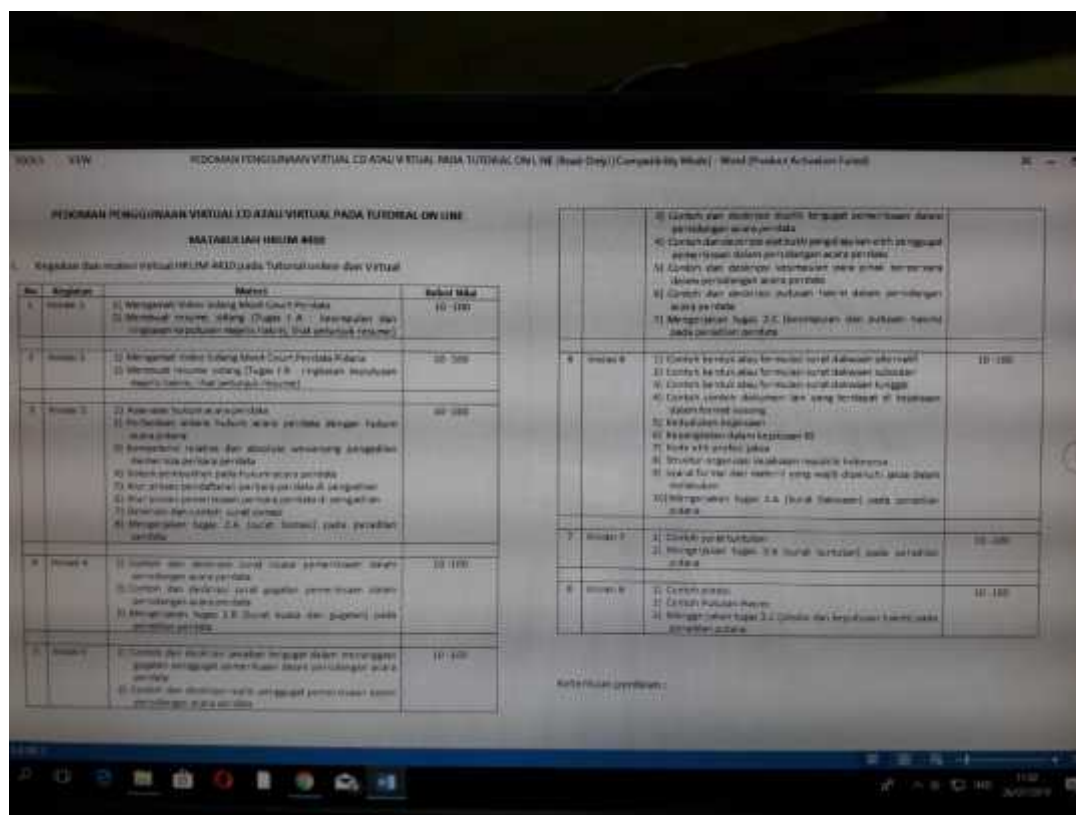


Figure 7: Guidelines for Using a CD of Experimental Experience



Figure 8: Display of Video Trial in Court



Figure 9: Display of Videos of Civil Case Sessions

For the assessment to apply, such as the assessment procedure in the practice of proceedings through direct observation..

Ad. 3. Practice through Online Tutorials

If students cannot make direct observations in court or practice virtually for example because the location of their residence is far from the court office or in the district there is no court office, or for certain reasons, then the student can take part in the Practice of Experience in the form of online tutorials. Where the student will be given initiation and assignments whose material is specifically about the practice of the ceremony. Here students are guided by one tutor. Especially for Tuton PPB, Tutors are recruited from lecturers from the UT Center and UT-UPBJJ. In the PPB tuton students will be given 8 Initiations and 8 Tasks. Tuton lasts for eight consecutive weeks. Every week students will be given an Initiation and a Task. Tasks must be done by students in the allotted time.

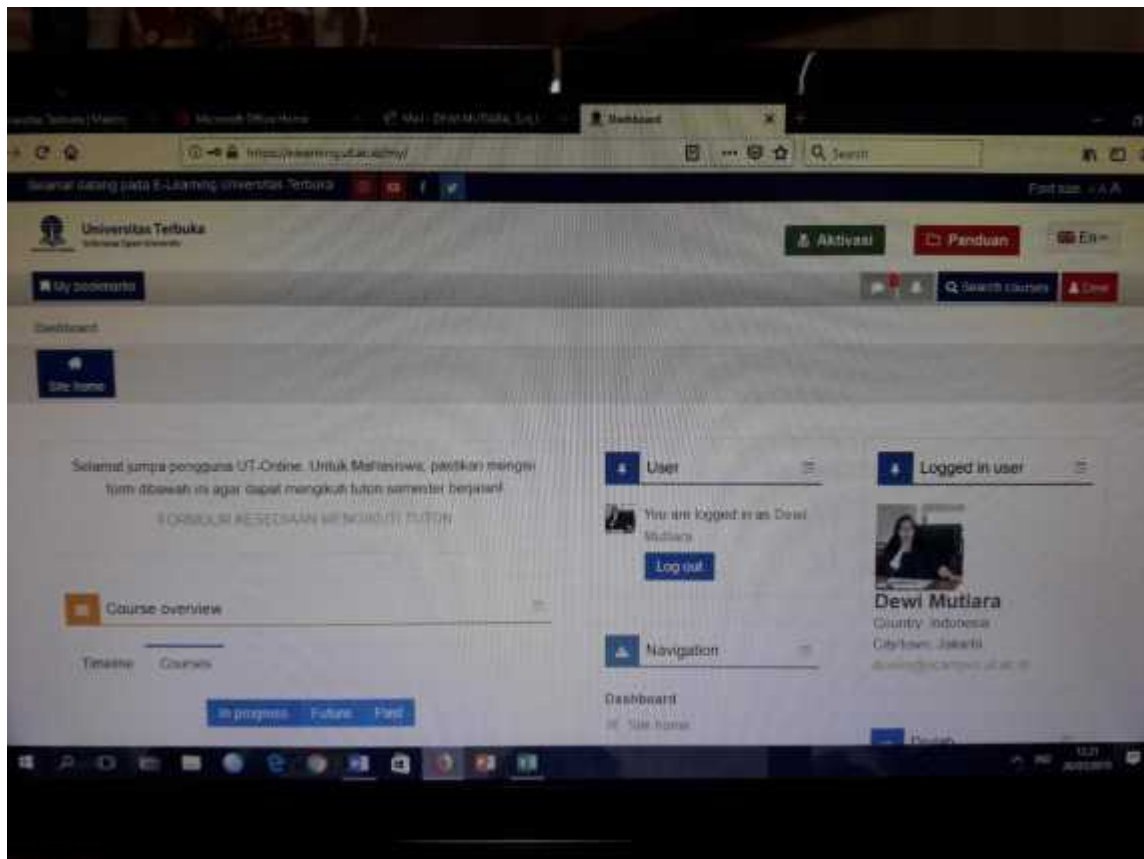


Figure 10: Display of Tutors on Practice Experiences / HKUM4410 through online tutorials

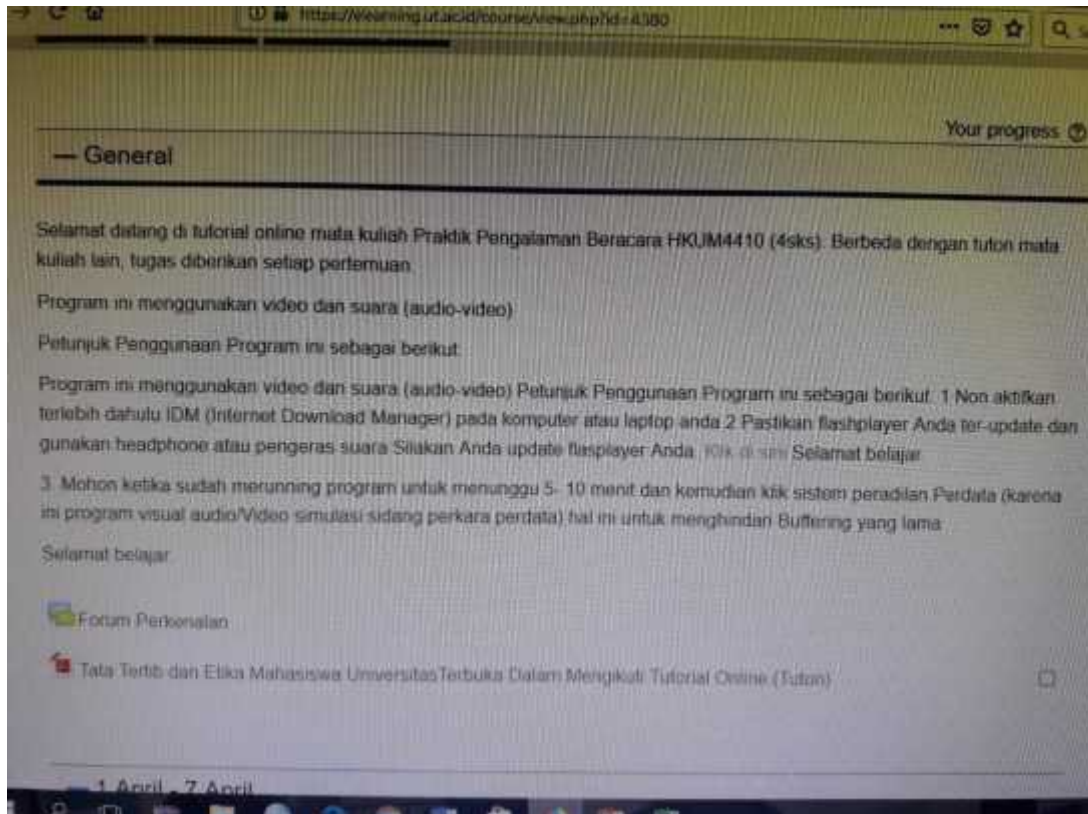


Figure 11: Display of Instructions for Using the Program, Forum Introduction and Rules of Procedure Following the Online Tutorial

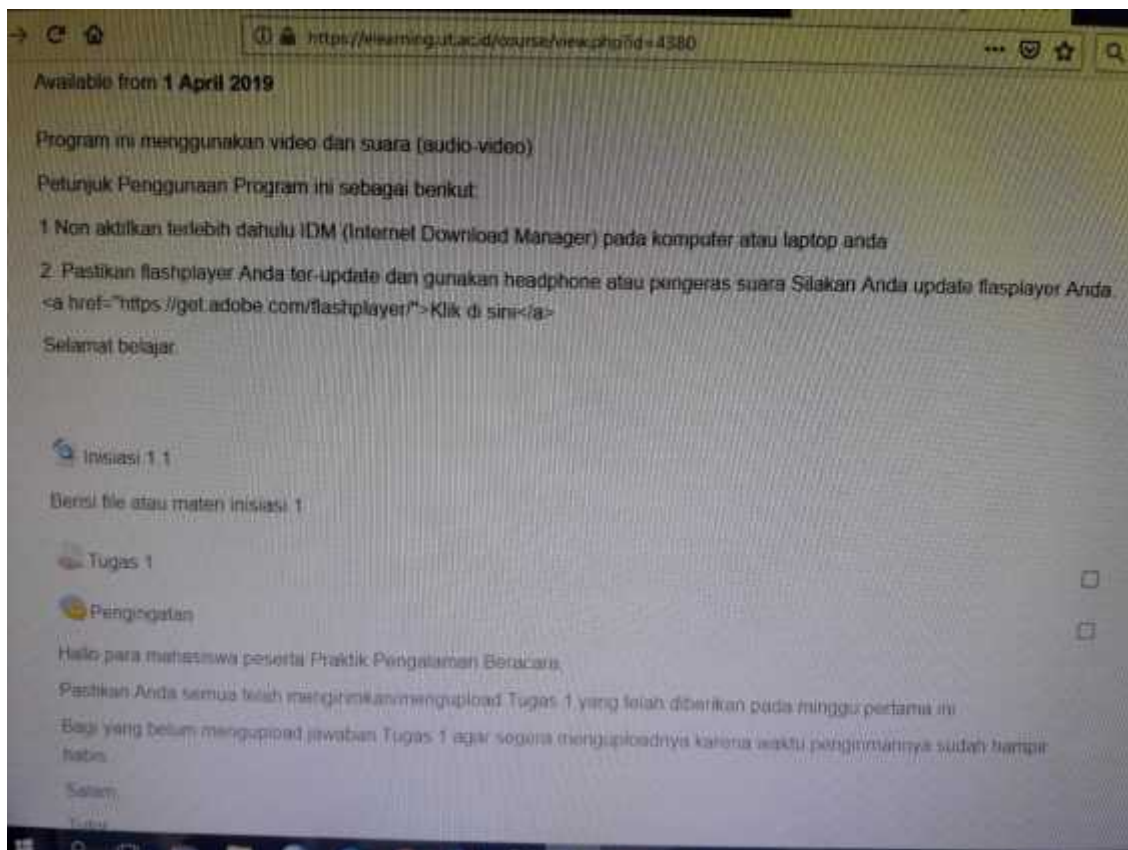


Figure 12: Display of Initiation 1



Figure 13: Display of Criminal Justice Videos and Student Tasks

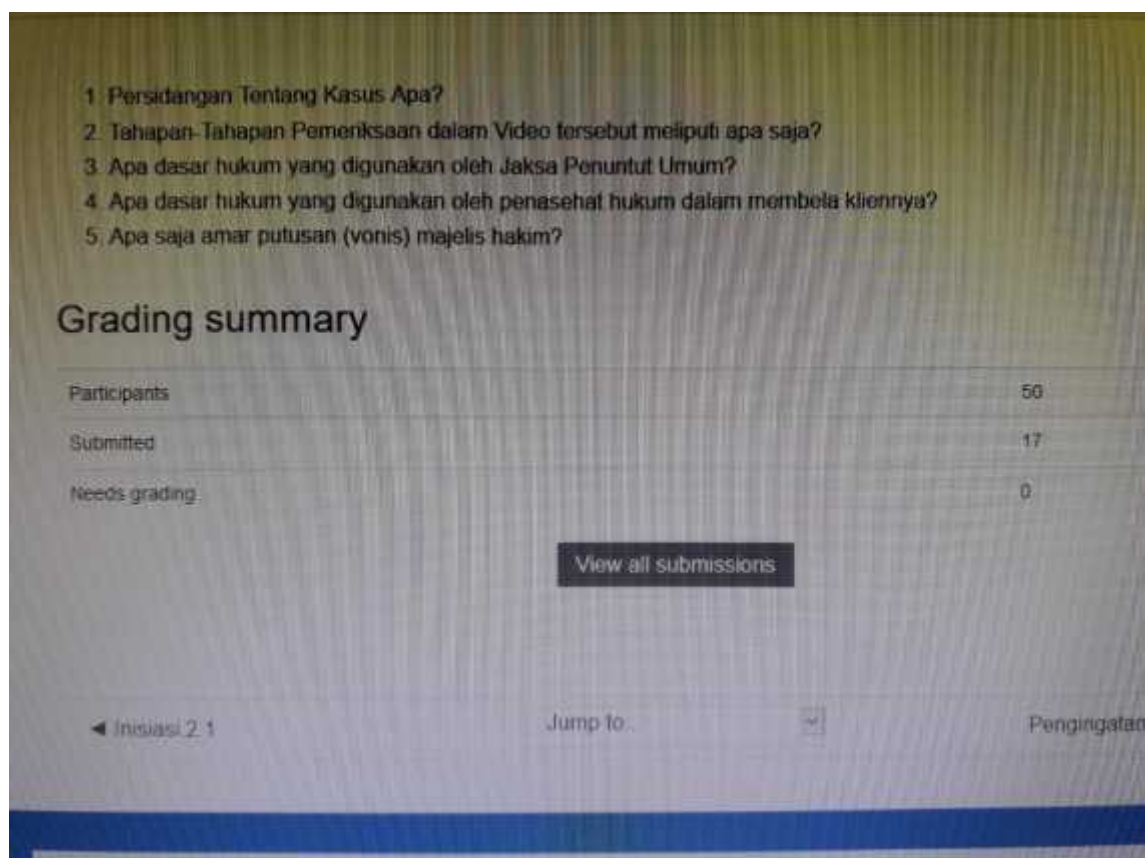


Figure 14: Display of Number of Tuton Participants in Practical Experiences / HKUM4410

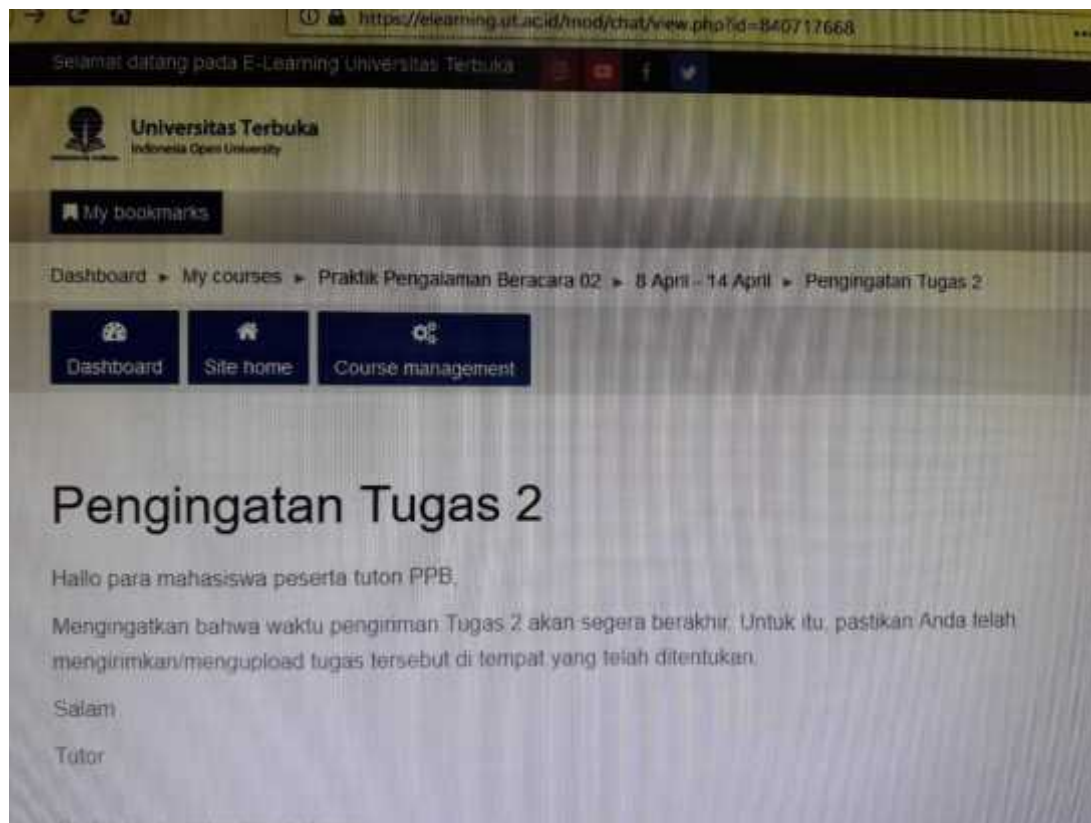


Figure 15: Remembrance of the Tutor to Online Tutorial Participants Who Have Not Submitted Tasks

The Practice of Online Tutorials grade is the average grade of the eight assignments given. This grade is directly in the key in by the tutor in question on the menu key in the grade provided.

The final grade of students for the Practical Experiences / HKUM4410 course is entirely taken from the grade of the practice through virtual, observation or grades through online tutorial. There is no final semester examination (UAS) for the course.

Furthermore, are there obstacles faced by students in following the practical experience of the course experience?

2.3 Constraints in carrying out the practice of the ceremony

Based on the findings from the research results of Dewi Mutiara et al (2016), it is known that there are obstacles in the practice of the procedure by direct observation experienced by students. These obstacles include:

- a. The trial schedule is inappropriate and not timely
- b. Time constraints because students work
- c. The lack of information from UPBJJ about the practice of the experience of the ceremony
- d. Procurement of sarpras such as practice clothing, hammer judges etc. does not yet exist
- e. Lack of coordination between UT advisers and court proceedings
- f. There is not much choice in the practice of practice experience (determined by UPBJJ)

- g. There are several substitute clerks who do not understand the practice procedures because of lack of coordination
- h. The completeness of the quasi-court practice is inadequate
- j. The number of trial schedules in court
- k. The obstacles were only for civil proceedings, the time until the verdict by the presiding judge was not witnessed, because it was only 2 months
- l. Difficult decisions are obtained from the clerk
- m. No trial schedule available

Whereas for Practicing Experience Experiences with the Virtual option the constraints are:

- a. There is not enough time to carry out the practice / or because of the students' busy life
- b. The video is unclear and intermittent
- c. Practice equipment is inadequate
- d. There are no debriefing first
- e. There is no virtual mode
- f. Lack of coordination between UT officers and students
- g. The system is not yet adequate
- h. Signal / network

Likewise with the practice of experience through Tuton, according to students, the obstacles they face are:

- a. Signal / network
- b. Time to add files
- c. There can't be a lot of detailed discussion, so just expect big on the face to face tutorial.
- d. Lack of learning guides so it is still difficult to learn through tuton
- e. Unable to open online tutorial, it was asked to the Regional Office but there was no satisfactory answer
- f. Communication and coordination need to be improved

2.4 Opinions of Legal Experts / Practitioners Against PPB Legal Study Programs

The above has been mentioned that the subject of the Practice of Procedure for students of Law Study Program at UT has only begun to be implemented in 2016, so the success is still needed and is the implementation in accordance with the requirements requested? Are the competencies obtained by students after taking part in the practice of this experience as expected? This still needs further investigation. From the results of Mutiara's research, (2016), it can be seen that based on the results of interviews and group discussions with counselors, instructors of civil and criminal cases, district courts, and legal experts it is known that giving practice in the form of direct observation in court such as those provided by UT can be accepted and can provide the expected competencies, provided that the implementation of this practice must be properly monitored and its truth and sustainability can be accounted for. There must be a monitoring system that ensures that the practice of this experience is carried out properly. according to the material practice of the experience of the event itself according to legal experts in accordance with the demands and competencies

expected of a prospective law degree. While the practice of virtual practices is still doubtful because the implementation is difficult to monitor the sustainability and fulfillment of its requirements. For practical practice through online tutorials, legal practitioners say that competence as a law scholar can be obtained through tuton as long as the material provided in initiation and assignments meets the required requirements, and to increase student insight needs to be supplemented with enrichment videos related to the trial. -degree in court both civil and criminal.

3.Conclusion

The opening of UT's law study program has gone through the stages according to the procedure of developing a study program and fulfilling the criteria set by the government. The community's interest in taking law courses at UT is very high. This can be seen from the number of registrants in each semester. The characteristics of the students are also very diverse both in terms of their educational background, work, and age. Specifically for the practical course, there are obstacles in its implementation in the field, therefore, it needs to be continuously reviewed and evaluated both in terms of its implementation options, material, and fulfillment of its competencies. There needs to be a kind of comparative study to universities that apply the Distance education system in opening legal studies programs, especially in terms of providing practical practices that must be given to students so UT law graduates have the same competencies as university law study program graduates. wellknown state or private sector.

4.References

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