



The Roles of Advocate Professional Education in Improving the Quality and Competitiveness of Sharia and Law Alumni

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Abstract: This study aimed to determine the quality and competitiveness improvement of alumni of the Faculty of Sharia and Law (FSH), Alauddin State Islamic University Makassar (UINAM), through the Special Advocates Professional Education (PKPA). The method uses a normative juridical approach with quantitative data collection using surveys. The results show an increase in the quality of alumni after participating in PKPA from the aspect of graduate user satisfaction, such as law offices, state institutions, and the private sector. The quality of PKPA UINAM as a printer of advocates also increases periodically as well as the enthusiasts of participants. Following that, the competitiveness shown by the short waiting period of work, which is 3.5 months, and the contribution graduates, who can contribute as much as 15% of the total national Advocate Profession Exam (UPA) participants. It shows the implications given by making the competitiveness of alumni able to compete nationally and globally.

Keywords: Advocate; Competitiveness; Quality.

1. Introduction

The Advocate Profession is a profession that is currently in great demand by law school graduates.¹ The advocate profession is an integral part of the law enforcement process in Indonesia.² Prosecutors' demands and Judge's Decisions will never exist without a lawsuit from advocates. Therefore, it is very natural for the advocate profession to be part of a noble and honorable profession (*officium nobile*).³

Standardization of education, including professional education, will maintain its quality as required in Article 28 paragraph (1) of the Law on Advocates and in line with the spirit of Article 31 of the 1945 Constitution. Advocates' organizations remain providers of Special Advocate Profession Education (PKPA) with mandatory cooperation with colleges or high schools whose law faculties are at least accredited B.⁴

¹ Danggur Feliks and Otto Yudianto, 'The Standard Concept of the Advocate Profession in Implementing Professional Advocate' (2021) 8 *International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding* [134].

² M Zamroni, 'Existence of Indonesian Advocate Profession' (2018) 7 *International Journal of Engineering & Technology* [317].

³ Muten Nuna, Dince Aisa Kodai and Roy Marthen Moonti, 'Code of Ethics and the Role of Advocates in Providing Legal Aid to the Poor' (2020) 1 *Indonesian Journal of Advocacy and Legal Services* [259].

⁴ Nuna, Kodai, and Moonti.

This has prompted the Faculty of Sharia and Law of the State Islamic University of Alauddin Makassar (UINAM) to collaborate with the Central Executive Board of the Indonesian Advocates Association since 2016 to implement PKPA for Law alumni. Good cooperation between Advocate organizations and Law Colleges or law colleges so that the implementation of PKPA has a higher standard of qualification compared to other professions. The advocate profession remains on the path of a noble and honorable profession.

In this regard, the implementation of Special Advocate Profession Education (PKPA) is the authority of the Indonesian Advocates Association (PERADI) based on the provisions of Article 2 paragraph (1) of Law Number 18 of 2003 concerning Advocates (Law on Advocates), namely conducting Special Advocate Profession Education.⁵ Currently, after the issuance of the Decree of the Supreme Court No. 73 of 2015, which regulates the justification of the High Court swearing at advocates from any advocate organization. This has triggered many advocate organizations outside Peradi to organize PKPA, such as KAI, Peradin, APSI, Peradri, etc. Peradi who obtained legality from the law formally, namely the Law on Advocates, was divided into three versions, so practically all three of them also organized PKPA.⁶ This is different from the Constitutional Court's Decision No. 66/PUU-VIII/2010, which affirms Peradi as the only single organization. Initially, PKPA could be organized by advocate organizations themselves or collaboration with universities, law offices, and NGOs engaged in legal aid.⁷ However, after issuing the Constitutional Court's Decision Number 95/PUU-XIV/2016, which stipulates that in the implementation of PKPA, advocate organizations must cooperate with universities or law colleges whose law faculties are at least accredited B.⁸

⁵ Shalih Mangara Sitompul, 'Kedudukan Organisasi Advokat Selain Peradi, Keabsahan Penyempahan Advokat Yang Diusulkannya Dan Pertanggungjawaban Hukum Yang Dapat Dimintakan Atasnya Analisa Yuridis Atas Impelementasi Putusan Mahkamah Konstitusi Nomor 35/Puu-Xvii/2018' (2020) <<https://www.peradi.or.id/index.php/infoterkini/detail/kedudukan-organisasi-advokat-selain-peradi,-keabsahan-penyempahan-advokat-yang-diusulkannya-dan-pertanggungjawaban-hukum-yang-dapat-dimintakan-atasnya-analisa-yuridis-atas-impelementasi-putusan-mahkamah-konstitusi>>, Retrieved from 8 June 2022.

⁶ Imam Hidayat, 'Organisasi Profesi "Ambyar" Advokat' (*Bahasan.id*, 2019) <<https://bahasan.id/organisasi-profesi-ambyar-advokat/>>, Retrieved from 8 June 2022.

⁷ Yusa Djuyandi, 'The Role of Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) in Advocating the National Security Bill' (2016) 8 *Jurnal Bina Praja* [97].

⁸ Shirmohammad Davoodvand, Abbas Abbaszadeh and Fazlollah Ahmadi, 'Patient Advocacy from the Clinical Nurses' Viewpoint: A Qualitative Study' (2016) 9 *Journal of medical ethics and history of medicine* [5].

The dynamics of implementing PKPA above also impact the implementation of PKPA at the Faculty of Sharia and Law of UINAM.⁹ The advocate organization that collaborates with FSH UINAM is Prof. Peradi's version. Dr. Fauzi Hasibuan, S.H., M.H. since 2016 until now based on a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) which is renewed annually.¹⁰ In addition, FSH UINAM also collaborates with the Sharia Lawyers Association (APSI) to organize PKPA.¹¹ This adds to the range of choices for alumni, especially other advocate organizations such as Peradin, KAI, and Peradri that do not cooperate with FSH UINAM and are also eyed by alumni.¹² Not to mention that a handful of alumni also ogles alumni who want to try a new atmosphere in other universities.¹³ However, this research is only focused on collaboration with Peradi because only that organization has consistently held PKPA at FSH UINAM since 2016 until now.

For alumni who want to participate in PKPA by Peradi at FSH UINAM, they must meet several requirements, and other law faculty alumni throughout Indonesia who want to participate in PKPA at UINAM. These requirements are standard requirements from Peradi, which apply specifically to PKPA UINAM.¹⁴ Additional requirements are different from PKPA registration requirements elsewhere to accommodate FSH UINAM alumni, such as sharia undergraduate education degrees (S.Ag., S.Hi, or S.Sy).¹⁵ This was done because before 2018, graduates from other majors other than the law major at the Sharia and Law faculty did not hold a Law Degree (SH). DPN Peradi still accepts graduates with sharia degrees.¹⁶

Educational materials also refer to Peradi's curriculum.¹⁷ Likewise, the speakers refer to the standards set by Peradi, which must be proportional to the composition of 70%

⁹ Michael Stausberg, "Advocacy in the Study of Religion \s," *Religion* 44, no. 2 (April 3, 2014): 220–32, <https://doi.org/10.1080/0048721X.2014.892248>.

¹⁰ Syukri Hidayatullah Kadarsih, Dwi Ambarina Rita, Mahendra Putra Kurnia, "Legal Status of MoU Determining The Limits of The Territory Area Between Indonesia and Malaysia," *Mulawarman Law Review* 4, no. 1 (2019): 1–15.

¹¹ Farid Sufian Shuaib, "Administration of Islamic Law and Human Rights: The Basis and Its Trajectory in Malaysia," *Al-Jami'ah* 56, no. 2 (2018): 281–304, <https://doi.org/10.14421/ajis.2018.562.281-304>.

¹² Sheldon Gen and Amy Conley Wright, "Policy Advocacy Organizations: A Framework Linking Theory and Practice," *Journal of Policy Practice* 12, no. 3 (2013): 163–93, <https://doi.org/10.1080/15588742.2013.795477>.

¹³ Anila Fatima Shakil and Waqar Un Nisa Faizi, "The Importance of Alumni Association at University Level in Karachi, Pakistan," *Education* 2, no. 1 (2012): 25–30, <https://doi.org/10.5923/j.edu.20120201.05>.

¹⁴ Anirban Chakraborty, "Ethical Dilemmas in the Lawyer–Client Relation: Concerns and Solutions," *Asian Journal of Legal Education* 7, no. 1 (January 1, 2020): 25–34, <https://doi.org/10.1177/2322005819893279>.

¹⁵ M Slabbert, "Lawyers and Ethics," *PER / PELJ* 14, no. 4 (2011): 209–32.

¹⁶ Lina Kushidayati, "The Development of Islamic Law in Indonesia," *Qudus International Journal of Islamic Studies* 1, no. 2 (2014): 163–80, <https://doi.org/10.21043/QIJIS.V1I2.185>.

¹⁷ E S Pannebakker et al., "Empirical Legal Studies in the Law School Curriculum in the Netherlands: What Is the State of the Art and Where Do We Go from Here?," *The Law Teacher* 56, no. 2 (February 7, 2022): 1–20, <https://doi.org/10.1080/03069400.2021.2022391>.

external speakers and 30% internal speakers.¹⁸ Meanwhile, the material provided consisted of 80% of court practice materials and 20% related to the advocate profession. Most of the PKPA materials have been obtained in college. However, in PKPA, the procedural skills were further sharpened. Moreover, the material was delivered directly by legal practitioners such as advocates, notaries, judges, and other competent practitioners.¹⁹

Therefore, the quality of PKPA's output can be guaranteed to produce reliable and professional advocates.²⁰ The UINAM PKPA committee also continues to add material related to advocates from an Islamic perspective to provide a noble personality as a noble advocate profession (*officium nobile*).²¹ Therefore, this study focuses on how the role of PKPA in improving the quality and competitiveness of alumni of the Faculty of Sharia and Law UIN Alauddin Makassar through professional education of advocates.

2. Method

This study uses a normative juridical approach accompanied by quantitative data.²² The normative approach will elaborate on the laws and regulations and various legal regulations that focus on research topics, such as the Law on Advocates and the Law on Legal Aid.²³ Furthermore, this research is quantitative research by taking several critical indicators and then discussing them in the form of data and figures.²⁴ The data collection process uses an online survey for five months (January-May 2022) to 300 PKPA UINAM alumni spread from PKPA alumni Batch 1 to 8 and from 2016 to 2019.²⁵ The following respondents were 100 users of PKPA UINAM alumni who came from various agencies. The selection of

¹⁸ Maksymilian Bielecki, Olga Maria Piaskowska, and Piotr F Piesiewicz, "Peer Tutoring in Clinical Legal Education as a Learning Community Building Method," *The Law Teacher* 56, no. 2 (April 3, 2022): 186–205, <https://doi.org/10.1080/03069400.2021.1936395>.

¹⁹ Rachael Field et al., "Student Wellbeing through Teacher Wellbeing: A Study with Law Teachers in the UK and Australia," *Student Success* 10, no. 3 (2019): 76–83, <https://doi.org/10.5204/ssj.v10i3.1338>.

²⁰ Elisabetta Iossa and Bruno Jullien, "The Market for Lawyers and Quality Layers in Legal Services," *The RAND Journal of Economics* 43, no. 4 (June 10, 2012): 677–704, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/41723350>.

²¹ Haider A. Hamoudi, "Islamic Law from the Internal Point of View," *Journal of Islamic Law* 2, no. 1 (2021): 226–35, <https://doi.org/10.53484/jil.v2.hamoudi>.

²² Jane Noyes et al., "Synthesising Quantitative and Qualitative Evidence to Inform Guidelines on Complex Interventions: Clarifying the Purposes, Designs and Outlining Some Methods," *BMJ Global Health* 4, no. Suppl 1 (January 25, 2019): e000893–e000893, <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjgh-2018-000893>.

²³ Ervina Dwi Indriati, Sary Ana, and Nunung Nugroho, "Philosophy Of Law And The Development Of Law As A Normative Legal Science," *International Journal of Educational Research & Social Sciences* 3, no. 1 (2022): 425–32, <https://doi.org/10.51601/ijersc.v3i1.293>.

²⁴ Michael J Albers, "Quantitative Data Analysis—In the Graduate Curriculum," *Journal of Technical Writing and Communication* 47, no. 2 (February 26, 2017): 215–33, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0047281617692067>.

²⁵ Julie Ponto, "Understanding and Evaluating Survey Research," *Journal of the Advanced Practitioner in Oncology* 6, no. 2 (2015): 168–71, <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26649250>.

respondents was made by random sampling.²⁶ Furthermore, the data found will be systematically explained descriptively to describe the dynamics that occur from the beginning to the end.²⁷ The indicators used in testing the quality of respondents are the level of satisfaction of graduate users and the trend in the number of PKPA UINAM enthusiasts.²⁸ Meanwhile, the alumni tenure before work and the passing rate of the Advocate Profession Examination (UPA) are indicators to test the competitiveness of PKPA UINAM graduates.²⁹

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 The Improvement of the Quality of Alumni of the Faculty of Sharia and Law (FSH) through Special Advocate Professional Education (PKPA)

A lawyer is one of the professions or jobs that become excellent for FSH UINAM students after completing their studies.³⁰ In order to become an advocate, you have to go through various stages, starting from education, professional advocate exams, internships to swearing-in. The stages of advocate education in the form of PKPA are the initial stages of going to the Advocate Profession Examination (UPA). After students take part in PKPA, the Central Executive Board (DPN) of Peradi will issue a PKPA certificate as a condition for joining UPA.

The number of PKPA options for UINAM FSH alumni, both internally and externally at UINAM is perfect for improving the quality of alumni. However, the PKPA held by FSH UINAM collaborates with the Fauzi Hasibuan version, which seemed to be very interested in alumni based on the number of alumni who participated and the frequency of holding PKPA each year. Based on data collected from the PKPA FSH UINAM committee, the trend of increasing participants of PKPA Peradi in collaboration with FSH UIN Alauddin as well as the number of alumni who participated in PKPA is depicted in the diagram below.

²⁶ Andrea E Berndt, "Sampling Methods," *Journal of Human Lactation* 36, no. 2 (March 10, 2020): 224–26, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0890334420906850>.

²⁷ Parampreet Kaur, Jill Stoltzfus, and Vikas Yellapu, "Descriptive Statistics," *International Journal of Academic Medicine* 4, no. 1 (January 1, 2018): 60–63, https://doi.org/10.4103/IJAM.IJAM_7_18.

²⁸ Henk F Moed, "Toward New Indicators of a Journal's Manuscript Peer Review Process," *Frontiers in Research Metrics and Analytics*, 2016, <https://www.frontiersin.org/article/10.3389/frma.2016.00005>.

²⁹ Dag W Aksnes, Liv Langfeldt, and Paul Wouters, "Citations, Citation Indicators, and Research Quality: An Overview of Basic Concepts and Theories," *SAGE Open* 9, no. 1 (January 1, 2019): 2158244019829575, <https://doi.org/10.1177/2158244019829575>.

³⁰ Kyle Rozema, "Does the Bar Exam Protect the Public?," *Journal of Empirical Legal Studies* 18, no. 4 (December 1, 2021): 801–48, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1111/jels.12299>.

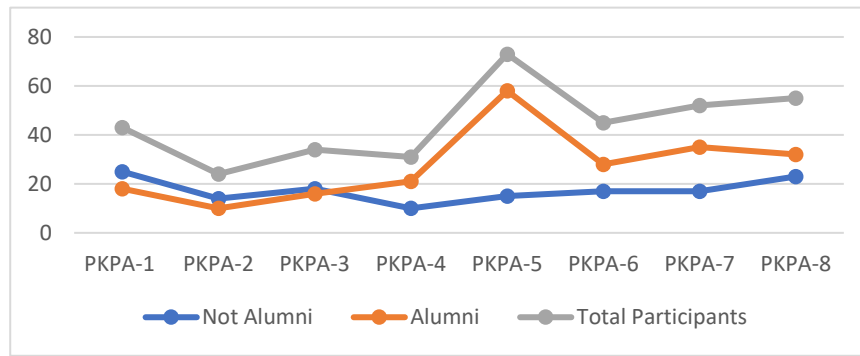


Figure 1. The Development of PKPA Participants Consisting of 2016-2019

The Faculty of Sharia and Law of UIN Alauddin, as one of the PKPA organizers in South Sulawesi, is also in great demand by alumni from other universities and even universities outside South Sulawesi. The data shows that from each batch of PKPA UINAM from 2016 to 2019. It shows that alumni of other universities participating in PKPA UINAM tend to increase.

Figure 1. shows that from 2016 to 2019, PKPA FSH UINAM has produced 357 graduates, consisting of 218 alumni and 139 law alumni from other universities. PKPA FSH UINAM alumni continue to accommodate sharia scholars and religious scholars as stipulated by the PKPA from the Peradi DPN to accommodate graduates who have these degrees, which are in line with strengthening Islamic identity. However, it does not mean that PKPA FSH UINAM does not accommodate non-Muslim alumni.

This data also shows that the total participants and the number of PKPA UINAM alumni from law graduates at UIN Alauddin are directly proportional and experience a positive trend. Meanwhile, the trend of interest in UINAM PKPA participants from outside UIN Alauddin can also be said to have increased, although not significantly.

Advocate education is essentially the provision of soft skills to prospective advocates, both in public speaking, investigations, and how to meet in court. The UINAM PKPA process, in collaboration with PERADI has an educational period of 8 (eight) to 9 (nine) meetings every Saturday and Sunday. Participants receive 31 (thirty-one) materials as previously discussed during education. Although, only a few days with 31 materials is enough to provide practical provisions for prospective advocates. This is under a senior Indonesian lawyer named Shalih Mangara Sitompul, who said that PKPA is the shortest education among all professions, but the education quality is maintained with a rigorous selection process for prospective advocates.

The quality of a university's alumni can be measured by indicators of graduate user satisfaction and the waiting period from graduation to work after joining PKPA UINAM. These two indicators are used as a measuring tool for improving the quality of alumni through PKPA UINAM, and this is possible because after participating in PKPA, each individual remains free to choose the desired profession, not only having to become a lawyer, for example, the profession of judges, prosecutors, lecturers, notaries, and staff at company law.

It can be seen from an online survey from January to May 2022 of 100 users of PKPA UINAM graduates, such as lawyers' offices, state companies (BUMN), private companies, legal aid agencies, and others which are depicted in the following diagram.

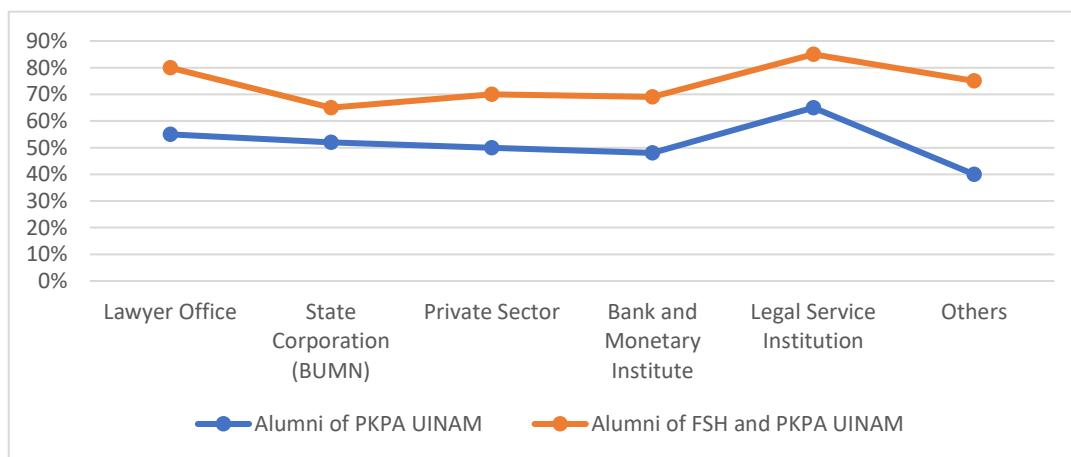


Figure 2. Percentage of User Satisfaction with PKPA UINAM Graduates

Figure 2 shows the achievements of user satisfaction graduates from PKPA UINAM and specific alumni of FSH UINAM. If we refer to the data in Figure 2, we can see that PKPA UINAM graduates and alumni from UIN Alauddin are more considered. It means that graduates of FSH UINAM who have attended advocate education show better performance, whereas graduate users who are spread from state and private agencies are very satisfied. This will significantly impact UINAM's good reputation as a PKPA organizer and encourage law graduates from various campuses to register.

The materials and presenters presented during the PKPA implementation also received appreciation from the participants. It is due to the commitment of the PKPA FSH UINAM committee to present practitioner speakers from various law enforcement elements such as advocates, judges, and notaries. It has just that the participants felt that the duration of time to receive the material was very short. DPN Peradi indeed only limited the time per speaker

to only two hours with 31 materials so that the PKPA only held eight meetings (days). The level of satisfaction of PKPA participants is also accompanied by the level of satisfaction of work users (stakeholders) with PKPA FSH UINAM participants.

Work users, mostly lawyers' offices, have benefited directly from PKPA FSH UINAM alumni, especially UINAM FSH alumni, both as staff and as client companions. The ability to serve and accompany clients by FSH UINAM alumni who have participated in PKPA as expected by work users, such as making subpoenas, lawsuits, pledoi, and other letters related to cases.

The data above illustrates that PKPA FSH UINAM has contributed a lot to improving the quality of alumni because, apart from internships, many have been sworn in to become professional advocates. Some of the participants who are already advocates have opened their own offices, and some are still joining the advocate's office as assistant advocates or partners. In addition, some participants chose other jobs outside the profession of an advocate or related. However, at least it is still related to legal science, so PKPA has provided material and practical provisions for participants in their work. Several agencies and companies make professional certificates a condition of work.

3.2 The Increasing of the Competitiveness of Alumni PKPA Faculty of Sharia and Law UIN Alauddin

The success of training such as Advocate Profession Special Education can be measured by the waiting period for alumni to start working and the success of PKPA participants in passing the Advocate Profession Examination (UPA) organized by the Central Executive Board (DPN) of Peradi. In addition, the success of PKPA participants to become advocates or be absorbed by the world of work after going through PKPA supports the competitiveness of alumni of a university.

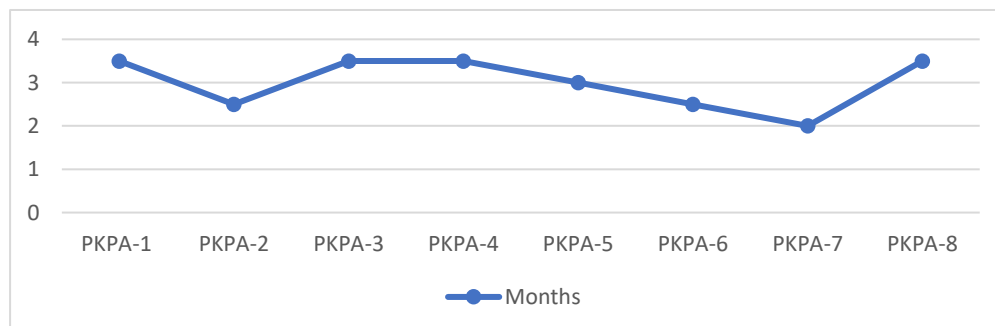


Figure 3. Waiting period for alumni of PKPA participants who come from FSH UINAM

The next indicator is the waiting period for PKPA graduates to start working. The waiting period for alumni of a university is an essential indicator in measuring the quality of the alumni produced and a problem for each university. The following is a diagram of the waiting period for working after PKPA to become an advocate or work for other agencies.

The data in Figure 3 shows the waiting period for graduates that is constantly changing. The most significant achievement was achieved in Batch 7, which on average, was only two months after graduating and starting work. While most graduates, on average, it takes 3.5 months to start working. This proves that PKPA UINAM alumni who are FSH UIN Alauddin graduates have proud competitiveness compared to other PKPA graduates who have a more extended waiting period.

Special Education for the Advocate Profession is one of the right solutions for FSH UINAM alumni not to wait too long to get a job after participating in PKPA. Participants who have completed their advocate education can immediately take internships at advocate offices or a legal aid association such as a legal aid institution with a PKPA certificate capital. In addition, the PERADI DPN may issue a temporary PERADI Membership Card for participants who have not been sworn in through an application from an attorney's office under the auspices of PERADI. This temporary card can be used for assistance purposes for clients up to court. Many of the participants have been sworn in to run the advocate profession.

The Advocate Profession Exam (UPA) is the next stage after participants take part in the PKPA, held all over Indonesia simultaneously. The graduation rate at UPA is the primary indicator in assessing the competitiveness of UINAM FSH alumni who take part in PKPA UINAM. This shows that PKPA UINAM participants are eligible to compete with PKPA alumni at other universities in South Sulawesi Province, even throughout Indonesia. Meanwhile, the competitiveness of FSH UINAM alumni who take part in PKPA FSH UINAM can also be measured by their graduation rate at UPA. Therefore, to measure the competitiveness of FSH alumni, it is better first to measure the graduation rate of UPA alumni divided into two comparison materials as a measuring tool, namely:

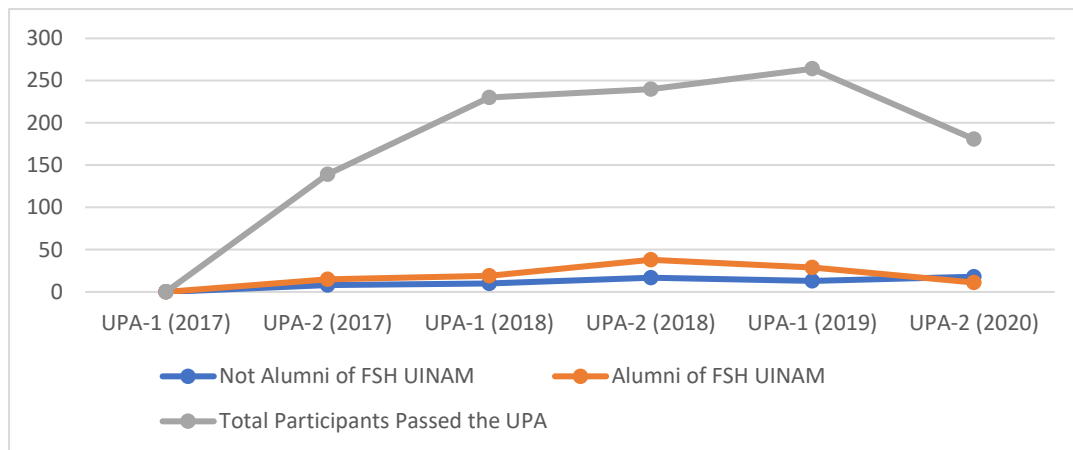


Figure 4. Comparison of UINAM PKPA graduates who passed UPA

Figure 4 illustrates the comparison of graduations between PKPA UINAM participants, alumni of FSH UINAM, and PKPA participants from other universities in the South Sulawesi region. UPA is a moment held twice a year at regular times, while when Covid-19 hits, UPA is only held once a year.

The trend that occurs from the data is that PKPA UINAM alumni who pass UPA continue to increase. The highest achievement was achieved at the UPA-2 session in 2018, where UIN Alauddin graduates took a 15% portion of the total participants who passed UPA in Indonesia with 38 out of 240 participants. At the same time, the minor achievement was in the 2020 UPA-2 session, which only contributed 11 of the 280 participants or 3.9%. However, researchers see that even the most minor achievements have become positive things considering the number of campuses in Indonesia which number in the thousands, and graduates of PKPA UINAM can consistently make significant contributions.

The waiting period data and UPA graduation prove that the competitiveness of UINAM PKPA alumni and UINAM FSH graduates have been very calculated. Fundamental contributions have been made by alumni, which is also a hard effort from PKPA UINAM implementers who can present curriculum and nuances that build up to become achievements. This success must, of course, be maintained and improved not only on a national scale but also globally.

4. Conclusion

Advocate professional education positively affects the quality and competitiveness of FSH UINAM alumni. This quality improvement can be justified in the satisfaction of graduate users, in this case, the lawyers' offices where they do their internships and other institutions where alumni have careers. This quality can also be identified in increasing PKPA enthusiasts organized by UIN Alauddin Makassar. In addition, the competitiveness of PKPA UINAM graduates consisting of alumni of FSH UINAM and other campuses tends to provide opportunities and acceleration in reducing unemployment with a short waiting period, which is only 3.5 months on average. Meanwhile, the competitiveness of FSH UINAM alumni also increased with a high passing rate in the Advocate Profession Examination (UPA) which was conducted nationally with intense competition. The implications of this research can also be seen in the enthusiasm of legal alumni from various universities in Indonesia to participate in the PKPA organized by UIN Alauddin to consider that alumni will be quickly absorbed and have global competitiveness.

5. Acknowledgments

The researcher says to the head of the Alauddin Makassar State Islamic University institution for providing various assistance to researchers, one of which is providing research costs to produce this article.

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