

The Role of Legal Aid Post (Pos Bantuan Hukum) in Serving Uncapable Communities in the Bandung Religious Court

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ABSTRACT

Legal Aid Post (Posbakum) as the role of one's gateway to access justice is intended for those who are economically incapable, it is necessary to know the procedures and mechanisms of legal aid services and the extent to which these roles are deemed effective or not by the beneficiaries. This study focuses on the implementation of legal aid for economically disadvantaged communities in Legal Aid Post (Posbakum) Court using descriptive analysis research methods, the type of data used is empirical juridical, data sources are obtained from primary data and secondary data which are then analyzed qualitatively. The results of the study (1) recipients of legal assistance brought a Certificate of Incapacity (Surat Keterangan Tidak Mampu (SKTM)) from the local village and were brought to the consultation desk to fill out a form that contained in a nutshell the identity of the applicant and a brief description of the subject matter of the case, then legal advice was given by a lawyer or legal aid post (Posbakum) officer. available, if the requirements and forms have been filled in completely, then the typing will be given to assist in making legal documents. (2) The factors that become the benchmark for its effectiveness have not been fully achieved, so it can be said that the legal aid post (posbakum) at Bandung Religious Court has not been effective.

Keywords: Legal Aid, Poor People, legal aid post (posbakum)

ABSTRAK

Peranan posbakum sebagai gerbang seseorang untuk mengakses keadilan, posbakum diperuntukan bagi mereka yang tidak mampu secara ekonomi, maka perlu untuk mengetahui prosedur dan mekanisme layanan bantuan hukum serta sejauh mana peran tersebut dirasa efektif atau tidak oleh para penerima bantuan. Penelitian ini berfokus pada implementasi bantuan hukum bagi masyarakat tidak mampu secara ekonomi di posbakum pengadilan dengan menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif analisis, jenis data yang digunakan adalah yuridis empiris, sumber data primer dan data sekunder yang kemudian dianalisis secara kualitatif. Hasil penelitian (1) penerima bantuan hukum membawa Surat Keterangan Tidak Mampu (SKTM) dari kelurahan desa setempat dibawa menuju meja konsultasi untuk mengisi formulir yang berisikan sesingkat-singkatnya identitas pemohon dan uraian singkat mengenai pokok perkaranya, selanjutnya diberikan advis hukum oleh pengacara atau petugas posbakum yang ada, jika persyaratan dan formulis sudah diisi lengkap selanjutnya kebagian pengetikan untuk dibantu dibuatkan dokumen hukumnya. (2) Faktor-faktor yang menjadi tolak ukur efektifitasnya belum seluruhnya tercapai, sehingga dapat dikatakan bahwa posbakum Pengadilan Agama Bandung belum efektif.

Kata Kunci: Bantuan Hukum, Masyarakat Tidak Mampu, Posbakum

INTRODUCTION

Justice has the right to be obtained by all circles of society, in legal principles known for its principle of equality before the law. This principle expressly explains that all people have equality before the law, whether it is state officials, rich people, or poor people. Incompetence and a weak position should not prevent a person from getting justice. Legal representation or assistance law for everyone without discrimination is a manifestation of protection and treatment which same in front of law, this thing in accordance with then the second principle of Pancasila is "just and civilized humanity" and the fifth principle "social justice for all Indonesian people".

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The word incapable in law has a double meaning, it can mean economically incapable or legally incapable. There are several meanings regarding the word incapable, first according to the Court Agung in PERMA Number 1 of 2014 concerning Pedoman Pemberian Layana Hukum Bagi Masyarakat Tidak Mampu di Pengadilan of Court in article 7 states that being unable in this case is not capable economically with proven by letter description no able from the local area, other social benefits cards (KKM, Jamkesmas, Raskin, BLT, KPS) or other documents relating to data on underprivileged persons in government databases or other agencies authorized to provide such information.

Legal aid cannot be enjoyed equally by incapable people, because in society there are still gaps, where there are groups of people who enjoy the results of development excessively, while on the other hand there are groups of people who can only enjoy a part of the total development results. Disparities in income make certain groups richer and others poorer. Sunggono & Harianto (2009)

The dysfunctional purpose of legal aid post (Posbakum) then emerged from the events described above and is now being used by people who are economically capable, causing many people to participate in using legal aid post (Posbakum) services to make legal documents, when in fact economically many people can afford to hire a lawyer., but assisted by legal aid post (posbakum). Because the community is able to participate in using the legal aid post (Posbakum) services, it is difficult to distinguish someone who deserves priority to get legal aid post (Posbakum) services.

In connection with the phenomenon that occurs, this research is important to be appointed because the recipients of legal aid in legal aid post (Posbakum) should be the poor and legally blind, as evidenced by a certificate of incapacity from the kelurahan or evidenced by other information from the authorities.

This study aims to analyze the procedures and service mechanism help law for society incapable in the Religious Court in Bandung and the effectiveness of legal aid post (posbakum) at Bandung Religious Court. So the benefits of the research are; theoretical, study this is expected to be able to add and broaden knowledge and insight in the field of law especially in the Department of Family Law (Ahwal Syakhsiyah) and provides thoughts contribution for science in the field of legal aid services for writers and readers.

Practically this research expected can be used as new knowledge among public about legal aid post (posbakum) in the Religious court. Can be study for consideration for other researchers who will research with the same theme.

The research that examines the issue of the role of Posbakum in court are as follows; research by Ari Wibowo Legal Aid Post (Posbakum) at the Bengkulu Religious Court Class 1A Based on the Republic of Indonesia Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2014, The results of this study show that the role of Posbakum based on the Supreme Court Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2014 is very helpful for the less fortunate, but not too significant because there is no legal assistance at the Religious Courts, there are no rules governing the Limits or criteria for people who can't afford to hire a lawyer, Posbakum officers cannot serve two disputing parties in one case file, even though both of them really need services from Posbakum. Prabowo (2017)

Second, Joharmansyah's thesis with the title Implementasi Peran Advokat Dalam Perkara Perceraian Pada Tahap Sidang Mediasi (Studi Posbakum Pengadilan Agama Tanjung Karang), the results of this study are, First, the role of advocates in reducing the divorce rate at the mediation trial stage at the Tanjung Karang Religious Court Bandar Lampung from 2017 to 2019 have an impact in the perspective of masalah. Because if the case ends in divorce, it will have a negative impact on the psychological condition of the children from both parties who are divorced and have a negative impact on the family economy.

Second, the factors that cause people to have litigation without using the services of an advocate include economic factors, the honorarium is very expensive, the lack of professionalism of advocates in handling cases so that there is an assumption that using the services of an advocate will add to the problem. Joharmansyah (2020)

Third, Fauzan's journal entitled Penerapan Pemberian Bantuan Hukum Bagi Masyarakat Miskin Melalui Posbakum di Pengadilan Agama Kota Bengkulu, the results of the study indicate that the implementation of legal services through Posbakum at the Bengkulu City Religious Court has been going well. Although the implementation of legal services is still constrained by the Human Resources (HR) factor in Posbakum, but when viewed from the side of the administrative process and the impact of legal aid services, the overall implementation of legal services through Posbakum in the Religious Courts has been going well according to achievements. based on statutory regulations. Fauzan (2017)

Several previous studies have stated that the role of Posbakum in serving the poor is good enough and quite effective, but the purpose of holding Posbakum for the poor has not been fully achieved because Article 7 of PERMA number 1 of 2014 clearly states that legal aid post (Posbakum) is for those who cannot afford it economically. So the focus of the author's research is the implementation of the article, because the practice of legal aid post (Posbakum) is still enjoyed by the public in general and this has an impact on recipients of legal aid in legal aid post (Posbakum) which is only limited to typing legal documents. So, this needs to be studied further.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used in this research is descriptive analytical research method which collects, studies, analyzes, and presents the data that has been obtained regarding legal aid in legal aid post (posbakum) for the poor. The type of data used is juridical empirical for can be realized in research on the effectiveness of the law that is currently in force or research on legal identification. Efendi & Ibrahim (2018). The source of this research data comes from primary data in the form of interviews with the Posbakum coordinator, Registrar, Junior Law Registrar and Secretary of the Bandung Religious Court, while secondary data sources are collected from literature, results of previous research, journals, articles, opinions of scholars and others. other. Then this research was analyzed qualitatively.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Posbakum in Court

Philosophically, the nature of legal aid is a service or legal profession to assist every individual in obtaining human rights in accordance with the principle that everyone has rights and dignity. This principle becomes the philosophical basis that every human being has the right to get justice (the right of justice). This concept is also the basis for legal action in the context of the relationship between the rights and the obligations between each individual. Legal efforts can be made through court (litigation) and out of court (non-litigation). Kusnadi (2012)

Talking about human rights in terms of dignity itself, is closely related to human rights. According to Jack Donnelly's theory, human rights are equal rights: a person or human or non-human, and therefore, or has the same human rights as other people (or not the

same). Human rights are also inalienable rights, in the sense that a person cannot stop being a human being, no matter how evil he behaves, or how wrongly he is treated. Kania (2018)

In legal philosophy there is a premise which states that "our rights are obligations to others, and the obligations of others are our rights". This principle is synonymous with the "principle of reciprocity" in the concept of human rights and is in line with the obligation to uphold law and justice (Qs. 4:35). Meanwhile, it can be seen from LBH/YLBHI that among the objectives of legal aid, among others: First, to provide legal services to the poor; Second, develop and increase legal awareness, especially their rights as legal subjects; third, seeking changes and improvements to the law to meet the new needs of developing societies. Kania (2018)

According to Aristoteles, law is formed based on justice, and it is directed as a guide for the behavior of individuals in all matters relating to the context of social life. The formation process thus focuses on or covers the whole theme related to society. Bakir (2009). This theory is emphasized by the theory of John Rawls (A Theory of Justice, 1971) that there needs to be a balance between personal interests and common interests. How the size of the balance should be given, that is called justice. Erwin, (2013)

The provision of legal aid is intended as an integral part of the obligations of capable and competent citizens to provide legal assistance to the poor. The provision of legal aid has great benefits for the development of education, awareness of the rights of citizens who are unable, especially economically, in access to justice, as well as social change towards improving the welfare of life in all fields. life based on social justice for all Indonesian people. Susanto (2018)

A person's weak position and incompetence should not prevent that person from getting justice. Legal assistance (legal representation) to everyone without discrimination is a manifestation of equal protection and treatment before the law. Without legal assistance, equality before the law as mandated by the constitution and universal human rights values will never be fulfilled. Susanto (2018)

Sociologically, legal aid is a demand and the reality that exists must be held in a modern legal state society, where law is the basis for ideal ideals (ideal norms) and state fundamental norms (staats fundamental norm). Legal aid is absolutely needed in a society in Indonesia that is still blind to the law. Therefore, legal aid institutions are a must and must be guaranteed in the state constitution, because they are a reflection of the demands and desires of the people who uphold justice based on equality and human rights. Susanto (2018)

Juridically the obligation to provide legal assistance carried out by the court and other related regulations is stated in the formulation of Article 58 paragraph (2) of Law no. 7 of 1989 in conjunction with Article 5 paragraph (2) of Law Number 4 of 2004 which reads: courts assist justice seekers and try their best to overcome all obstacles and obstacles to achieve a simple, fast and low cost trial. Sunaryo (2011)

The legal content contained in these articles requires that in examining cases in court, judges must actively provide assistance to litigants. The provision of such assistance is limited to providing assistance or providing advice on matters relating to "formal" matters or about the procedure for proceeding in court. The judge cannot provide assistance or advice to the parties as long as they deal with material problems or cases. This is solely so that the examination of the case at the trial runs smoothly, directed, and does not deviate

from the procedural rules as stipulated in the law. Therefore, it is very unfortunate that if there is an error in a formal matter, the case being examined will be delayed. Sunaryo (2011)

Article 28D paragraph (1) of the second amendment to the 1945 Constitution known as the 1945 Constitution which reads "Every person has the right to recognition, guarantees, comparison and fair legal certainty and equal treatment before the law" and Article 28I Paragraph (4) " The protection, promotion, enforcement and fulfillment of human rights is the responsibility of the state, especially the government." The provisions emphasize that the provision of legal assistance is the right of every citizen guaranteed and facilitated by the government. Legal aid is an explanation of the right to be recognized personally before the law and a legal subject that is classified as a Non-Deregoleble right.

The Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2011 concerning Legal Aid as known as UU Bantuan Hukum also confirms the criteria for legal recipients who are entitled to legal assistance as regulated in Article 5 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2011 concerning Legal Aid:

1. Recipients of Legal Aid as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (1) include any person or group of poor people who cannot fulfill their basic rights properly and independently.
2. The basic rights as referred to in paragraph (1) include the right to food, clothing, health services, education services, employment and business, and/or housing.

According to Adnan Buyung Nasution: (Nasution, 1981)

"Legal aid programs for underprivileged and legally illiterate people, namely people who are illiterate or have low education who do not know and are aware of their rights as legal subjects or because of their social and economic position and due to pressures from the stronger do not have the courage to defend and fight for their rights".

The discussion about legal aid, human rights and/or the rule of law in the context of Indonesia as a state of law becomes important, meaning that in building a state of law, the following basic characteristics were attached: Sunggono & Harionto (2009).

1. Recognition and protection of human rights that contain equality in the political, legal, social, cultural, and educational fields;
2. An independent and impartial judiciary, not influenced by any other power;
3. Legality in the sense of law in all its forms.

According to Satjipto Raharjo, legal protection is to provide protection for human rights that are harmed by others and that protection is given to the community so that they can enjoy all the rights granted by law. Raharjo (2006)

Therefore, a country cannot be said to be a state of law if the country concerned does not provide respect and guarantees for the protection of human rights issues. One of the rights of Indonesian citizens is the right of everyone to obtain equality before the law by obtaining free legal aid, the costs of which are borne by the state for those who cannot afford to hire legal counsel. Sunggono & Harionto (2009).

Procedures and Mechanisms for Legal Aid Services

The provision of services, of course has procedures and mechanisms that have been established, as well as procedures and mechanisms for the Posbakum in serving underprivileged communities who need to access justice. The procedure for legal aid services at Posbakum has been stated in Article 24 and Article 25 of PERMA Number 1 of 2014 concerning Pedomannya Pemberian Layanan Bantuan Hukum Bagi Masyarakat Tidak Mampu di Pengadilan.

part 2

Court Postal Procedures

Article 24

Implementation of Court Postal Service

1. Court Posbakum operates in accordance with court provisions on court days and hours;
2. The Chief Justice will arrange the schedule and number of Legal aid post (posbakum) in Court Officers each day;
3. The arrangement of the schedule and the number of Legal aid post (posbakum) in Court Officers as referred to in paragraph (2) is arranged in institutional cooperation with the Legal aid post (posbakum) in Court Service Provider through an open and responsible process.

Article 25

Types of Service at legal aid post (Posbakum)

The Legal aid post (posbakum) in Court provides services in the form of:

1. Providing information, consultation, or legal advice;
2. Assistance in making required legal documents;
3. Provision of information on the list of Legal Aid Organizations as referred to in Law no. 16 of 2011 concerning Legal Aid or Legal Aid Organizations or other Advocates that can provide free legal aid.

It is not possible to arbitrarily provide legal aid services, this must be in accordance with the established mechanism. The mechanism for providing services at legal aid post (posbakum) is also regulated in PERMA Number 1 of 2014 in Article 32:

Article 32

Service Delivery Mechanism at Court Postal Service

1. A person or group of people submits an application to the Legal aid post (posbakum) in Court by filling out the form provided and providing the necessary requirements;
2. A person or group of people who have filled out the form and meet the requirements as referred to in Article 22 paragraph (2) can immediately receive the Legal aid post (posbakum) in Court service;
3. Provision of legal aid post (Posbakum) Services The Court will compile the case files for the Recipients of the Legal aid post (posbakum) in Court Services as Court documentation consisting of:
 - a. Application form;
 - b. Document requirements as referred to in Article 22 paragraph (2);
 - c. Chronology of the case such as the date of the trial agenda;
 - d. Legal documents that have been made at the Court Posbakum;
 - e. A statement that the service has been provided which is signed by the Legal aid post (posbakum) in Court Officer and the Legal aid post (posbakum) in Court Service Recipient.
1. If the Legal aid post (posbakum) in Court Service Recipient is unable to pay the court fees, the Legal aid post (posbakum) in Court Officer will provide an application form for waiver of court fees to be submitted to the Chairperson of the Court;
2. If the Recipient of the Legal aid post (posbakum) in Court Service requires assistance in the form of assistance at a court hearing, the Legal aid post (posbakum) in Court officer will provide information regarding legal aid procedures in court and a list of Legal Aid Organizations as referred to in Law Number 16 of 2011 concerning Legal Aid or Legal Aid Organizations or other Advocates who can provide free legal assistance.

The main requirement for obtaining legal assistance based on article 7 paragraph 2 letter (a) of PERMA Number 1 of 2014 concerning Pedoman Pemberian Layanan Bantuan Hukum Bagi Masyarakat Tidak Mampu di Pengadilan is that it can be proven by a Certificate of Disability (SKTM) issued by the local kelurahan or village.

Article 22 paragraph (1) of PERMA Number 1 of 2014 states that any person or group of people who are economically disadvantaged and or do not have access to legal information and consultation who require services in the form of providing information, consulting, legal advice, or assistance in making legal documents what is needed, can receive services at the legal aid post in court (posbakum), then the main goal of getting postbakum services is people who are economically incapable.

Based on the data obtained by the author through interviews with the secretary regarding the use of SKTM as a prerequisite for obtaining free legal aid services in other words for free, that: (Interview Results with the Secretary of the Bandung Religious Court Diana Risnawati, S.Sos., MH, 09 January 2020):

“Those who actually use the SKTM are around 175 (one hundred and seventy five) people a year or in a month it's only 15 (fifteen) people with a budget provided by the Supreme Court of Rp. 100,000,000, - (one hundred million rupiah), while the number of cases that go to the Court is 90% through Posbakum.”

This is different from the calculation of the Registrar which ideally is adjusted to the working hours of the Posbakum service per day, counting 8 people per day, because the function of the Posbakum itself is consulting, typing, and legal advice. Consultation that takes a lot of time for legal aid post (Posbakum) in serving someone who wants to have a case.

"Services provided by legal aid post (Posbakum) are in accordance with normal working hours, namely from 8.00 to 16.00, approximately 7 hours minus rest hours, if until 16.00 there are still those who have not been served, it is the willingness of legal aid post) Posbakum even though they have exceeded working hours." (Results of Interviews with the Registrar of the Bandung Religious Court, Drs. H. Saepuloh, 08 June 2020)

The procedures and mechanisms carried out to serve the underprivileged at the Legal aid post (posbakum) in Bandung Religious Court during 2017-2019 have the same pattern of procedures and service mechanisms, namely separate consultation and typing of legal documents.

The effectiveness of legal aid post (posbakum) in Bandung Religious Court

The main problem of law enforcement actually lies in the factors that may influence it. These factors have a neutral meaning, so that the positive or negative impact lies in the content of these factors. These factors are legal factors, law enforcement, facilities or facilities, society, and culture. These five factors are interrelated because they are the essence of law enforcement, as well as a measure of the effectiveness of law enforcement. According to Soerjono Soekanto in his book on law enforcement theory, Soerjono Soekanto said that the effectiveness of the law can be measured through 5 factors, namely: Soekanto (2007)

Legal and Legislative Factors

The law exists to ensure the survival of a person from security to order in social life, because in society there are regulatory norms, namely religious norms, moral norms and legal norms, all three of which can provide strict sanctions against violations or crimes. So it is not enough just to have a law.

The effectiveness of the product of the Act in its application requires attention to the institutions and procedures required in their implementation. Therefore, an adequate understanding of law should not only view the law as a set of rules or principles that regulate human life in society, but must include the institutions and processes needed to realize the law in reality. Kusumaatmadja (2013). Law will always require renewal, because society is always changing or not static. Raharjo (2010). So that the law is often left behind and cannot solve the problems that occur in society.

Law Number 16 of 2011 concerning Legal Aid has clearly stated that legal aid is for the poor who cannot meet the needs of clothing, basic food, health services, education services, work and business and/or housing and are independent, regarding guidelines for service delivery. The legal aid is further clarified by PERMA Number 1 of 2014 that underprivileged people are people who bring SKTM to be served at legal aid post (Posbakum).

Law Enforcement Factor

Talking about law enforcement is a follow-up to the existence of a legal product that is determined to be obeyed by legal subjects. Although there is no clear basis in the legislation, it is called law enforcement. Law enforcement is a role model in society, which should have certain abilities, in accordance with the aspirations of the community.

Law enforcers within the scope of the Religious Courts consist of judges, clerks and advocates or lawyers. The Registrar as part of law enforcement says that Posbakum is the initial gate for a case to enter, so the Registrar assumes that anyone can use legal aid services at legal aid post (Posbakum), not only those who have an SKTM. The author interviewed 2 advocates and both explained different things, the first advocate said that everyone could access posbakum because SKTM is not the main thing for someone to receive legal aid. The second advocate said that the main requirement for obtaining legal aid services at posbakum was an SKTM in accordance with PERMA Number 1 of 2014, but in fact now those who do not have an SKTM can freely access legal aid services at legal aid post (posbakum).

Factors of facilities or supporting facilities

Facilities and facilities have an important role in law enforcement. Without these facilities and facilities, law enforcement cannot run smoothly and in accordance with its objectives. These facilities and facilities include educated and skilled human resources, good organization, adequate equipment, sufficient financial capacity, and so on. Soekanto (2007)

Standardization of facilities and infrastructure should be adjusted to the facts on the ground which will later assist law enforcement quickly, lightly and easily. People judge for themselves.

Supporting facilities or facilities at the legal aid post (posbakum) Bandung Religious Court in terms of human resources can be said to be good, legal aid post (Posbakum) officers as facilitators in the implementation of legal aid services have adequate skills and knowledge in terms of providing legal aid services in the form of consulting, legal advice, and typing legal documents.

Community factor

Public awareness of the law cannot be separated from law enforcement, the people themselves are not capable of the law. A related societal factor is the environment in which the law applies or is applied. Public opinion about the law also influences law enforcement with legal compliance. One of the public's opinions is regarding the meaning of law which is considered synonymous with officers. This opinion will cause people to obey the law if there are officers on duty. Soekanto (2007)

The community as a layman about the law will of course follow the officers on duty, what the public knows about legal aid post (posbakum) is that anyone can access legal aid post (posbakum). This is what the community thinks and keeps repeating because indirectly Posbakum officers are not firm about this, so among the community this is a common thing to do.

Cultural factors

People who have not implemented legal culture as a necessity in their daily lives. Along with economic development, people still regard law as a sub-ordinate and a sub-system of economics and politics. And the law is only needed if there is no other way to solve the problem. Winarta (2011). This is a common concern of all elements from law enforcement to the community itself.

Something that is done continuously will become a habit, a habit will form a custom, a custom will become a culture, in this case the community is continuously and from generation to generation afraid to come to the Court and Advocate's Office because there is an assumption that everything can be resolved with kinship, especially for the community. who can't. Courts and lawyers' offices are something they consider far from reaching, they don't believe they can access justice.

Because the community cannot afford to have such an assumption and there is no clear socialization to them that anyone can access justice, then there are people who are actually economically capable to pay for the services of an advocate using the legal aid post (Posbakum) service which should be the right of the poor who choose a way out.

Legal aid must actively arrest justice seekers who unable anywhere and wherever possible to encourage the creation of a reshuffle the social order from an unjust order to a more social order fair. This legal aid basically wants to bring all social resources closer together, economy, law and culture to the people who have been kept away from their reach. Winarta (2011)

Measuring the effectiveness of a regulation cannot be seen from one factor alone, of course it also applies to measuring the effectiveness of legal aid post (posbakum) in court, because the existence of legal aid post (posbakum) in court is the result of the existence of several regulations, especially PERMA Number 1 of 2014 concerning Pedoman Pemberian Layanan Hukum Bagi Masyarakat Tidak Mampu di Pengadilan, because PERMA Number 1 of 2014 is a guideline for courts and legal aid providers to provide services to legal aid recipients.

There are several factors that take into consideration whether the legal aid post (Posbakum) is effective or not, based on interviews with the Registrar, the 2017 legal aid post (Posbakum) Coordinator and the 2018-2019 Posbakum Coordinator, there are several differences that become the benchmark for the effectiveness of the legal aid post (Posbakum) in court.

CONCLUSION

Procedures and mechanisms for legal aid services for underprivileged communities at the Bandung Religious Court are carried out by means of legal consultation and the typing of legal documents is separated, at the consultation stage, legal aid providers also provide legal advice for legal aid recipients and legal aid recipients at the consultation stage are informed about the requirements what must be prepared to register and after the consultation and giving legal advice is completed, the next step is the legal document typing stage. The implementation of legal aid at the legal aid post (Posbakum) in Bandung Religious Court has not been effective because the legal effectiveness factors have not been met. The fulfillment of one factor cannot be said to be effective because these factors are interrelated. The main

objective of holding legal aid post (Posbakum) is to facilitate access for economically disadvantaged communities to justice. So that what should be the main concern here is the effectiveness of legal aid post (Posbakum) to serve the poor. All elements are expected to be able to help each other in order to achieve the aspired goals, so that they can serve the underprivileged community according to the principles of simple, fast, and low-cost justice.

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