



Opportunities and Challenges to Realize a Law-Aware Village

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ABSTRACT

Efforts to build legal awareness of rural communities have long been made for the welfare of the community. Carrying out the achievement of community legal awareness towards a legally aware village/village will find challenges and opportunities. The challenges and opportunities of realizing a legally aware village in this are associated with the press perspective of Lawrence M Friedman's theory, namely the theory of the legal system, namely aspects of the substance, structure, and culture of the law. The method used in this study uses a qualitative method with a sociological approach (social, legal approach) through questionnaires, interviews, and discussions with relevant stakeholders. The results of this study explain that the facts show that the achievement of coaching in legal awareness and the process of realizing a legally aware village is still very low. This study revealed that there were challenges in realizing a law-conscious village, namely low legal awareness regarding early marriage and the lack of legally aware family groups (kadarkum) in rural communities. However, it does not rule out the possibility that behind the challenges faced, there are also opportunities obtained by the involvement of students in the Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka (MBKM) program, which is organized by Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, Riset dan Teknologi (Kemendikbudristek) as a companion for rural communities to helping to realize a law-conscious village. Researchers recommend further assessment actions as outlined in two policy texts.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The progress of a nation can be seen from the level of a directed legal culture and the legal awareness of its people. The higher the level of legal awareness of a society, the level of progress of a nation will increase. [1]The understanding of public legal awareness as a form of legal culture must continue to be carried out with the aim of increasing public compliance with the law. In this legal culture, it can be seen that a tradition of citizens' attitudes in their daily lives is in line with reflecting the will of legal regulations that apply to all legal subjects in the life of the nation and state. [2]

Legal culture is a general response from some people to legal phenomena, where this response becomes a point of view in seeing and explaining the model of people's attitudes in society that raises legal awareness. [3]Legal awareness is defined as the way in which certain individuals experience and interpret the law when they encounter, evade, or oppose the law or interpretation of the law. [4]

LM Friedman asserts in the Legal System theory that the legal system is influenced by 3 (three) subsystems so that the law can really run effectively, namely: Legal substance, Legal structure, and Legal Culture. [5]This theory explains that in the implementation of the legal system, the substance or content of a regulation is very decisive so that the existing legal rules can be properly complied with regarding the legal structure, it expects law enforcement officials to be the determinants of the implementation of an existing rule,

and legal culture becomes the culture or habit of the community. Who tend to influence law enforcement officers or who frequently violate the law. These three things affect each other. [6]

To maintain harmonious relations between the government and the community, a program was created by the government, namely the Legal Awareness Village/Village (DSH) program, which has been started since the 1980s. [7] A legally aware village/kelurahan is a village or sub-district that has been fostered or, because of its own initiative and self-reliance, fulfills the criteria of a legally aware village/outcome. The assisted villages/neighborhoods can be inaugurated as legally aware Villages/neighborhoods if proposed by the regent/mayor in charge of the area, or the village/neighborhoods fulfills the requirements that were inaugurated based on the decision of the Head of the National Legal Development Body No: PHN. HN. 03. 05-73 of 2008 concerning the Creation and Development of Legal Aware Families and Legal Awareness Villages/Neighborhoods. [8]

In carrying out the legal process of village/neighborhoods programs, there are challenges and opportunities that cannot be denied that will go hand in hand. The legal awareness village/neighborhoods development program has been realized so far. However, the reality of its achievement is still very minimal, one of which comes from the aspect of low human resources. The Legal Awareness Family development program that is currently running is still not effective due to the lack of assistance from parties who are able to become assistants.

The challenge regarding the low level of human resources greatly affects the level of public awareness of the existing law. The challenges that currently block the road to realizing a law-conscious village are finding a point of opportunity with the involvement of assistance from the program issued by the Ministry of Education and Culture. Independent Learning Campus Independent Program (MBKM) through Thematic Real Work Lectures (KKN), the MBKM Program is needed today because the MBKM program concept is more industrial and tends to be practical in responding to today's demands, so it serves as a means of preparing students to have hard and soft skills. Skills needed in the workplace. [9]

The challenges and opportunities faced in realizing a law-aware village with the tabulation of the Data that the researcher has are of interest for researchers to study further on research with the theme of Challenges and Opportunities in Realizing a Law-aware Village, given that this village/neighborhoods program is still very low in achievement, The researcher recommends for further assessment actions.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

The approach used in this research is a qualitative approach using a sociological approach (social law approach). Researchers use this method because it makes it easier for researchers to observe, process research data, and describe the implementation of law-conscious village programs.

The descriptive used in this study provides an overview of the phenomena carried out in accordance with the scientific method. The sociological juridical approach acts as an explanation and study of legal aspects with non-legal aspects in the workings of law in reality. Sociological, legal research that will be studied initially is secondary data, followed by research on primary data in the field and the community.

The field research was conducted by using the interview method and distributing several questions in the form of a questionnaire. The results of the research are then identified, constructed, compiled, and analyzed using qualitative methods based on theory, as well as legal norms related to the problems studied.

The location of this research was carried out by researchers in the West Kalimantan region, but researchers focused on the Kuburaya Regency area with the consideration that in that area, there are villages that have been designated as Assisted Villages and villages that are still in the framework of formation to become Legal Awareness Villages by the Kuburaya Regional Government so that Data will be obtained regarding the challenges and opportunities faced in realizing a law-conscious village.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Challenges in Realizing a Law-Aware Village

Community legal awareness is a value that exists in society in the form of understanding in the form of obedience and compliance with existing regulations in society. [10] The community is included in the legal awareness category if the community generally obeys the applicable law because it is based on the understanding of the community, not because of coercion for fear of sanctions that must be faced.

Lawrence M Friedman coined the term legal culture to emphasize that law is best understood and described as a system of products of social forces and channels of equal power. Although the law was and is generally defined as "a set of written or unwritten rules or norms about right and wrong behavior, obligations and rights." [11]

The community understands and is aware that there is a law that regulates human behavior to achieve the goals of the Indonesian state contained in Pancasila. To carry out these goals, we are obliged to obey the regulations or laws that apply in Indonesia so that people recognize the existence of the law even though

sometimes they are indifferent. And less concerned about the existence of the law. [12]

Based on the second attachment to the regulation of the Head of the National Legal Development Agency PHN.HN.03.05-73 of 2008 concerning the Establishment and Development of Legal Aware Village/Neighborhoods Families, it contains several criteria for the formation of a law-conscious village, namely; Settlement of the obligation to pay land and building taxes; no underage marriage; low crime rate (drug cases); high public awareness of cleanliness and environmental sustainability; and other criteria determined by the region. [8]

Related to the criteria of a Legal Awareness Village/Neighborhoods to realize a law-conscious village as the object of this research, a number of competent sources, namely stakeholders, have been interviewed. The respondents consisted of the Village Head of Kuburaya Regency and Kuburaya local government stakeholders. Based on the results of the questionnaire that researchers got from the informants in Kuburaya Regency.

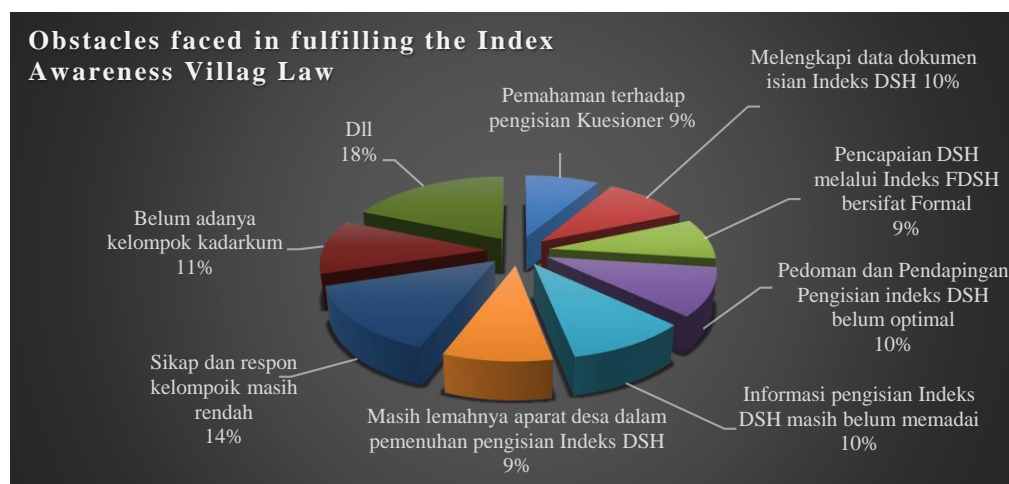
The results of the study revealed that the challenges faced by the village in Kuburaya Regency were related to the lack of legal awareness and the lack of human resources (HR) as companions for the current legally aware family group (KADARKUM). The lack of involvement of the role of stakeholders or group facilitators who are capable of helping the village community of Kuburaya Regency understand the criteria for the formation of a law-conscious village.

The reality that occurred in Kubu Raya Regency from the target location of the research carried out is illustrated in the table below as follows;

Table 1. Obstacles faced in fulfilling the Legal Awareness Village Index

No	Action	Graveyard	
		= R	= N
1	Understanding of filling out each point of the DSH index questionnaire	6	13
2	Complete the DSH index questionnaire data and documents	7	
3	DSH achievement through the DSH index questionnaire is formal	6	
4	Guidelines and assistance for filling out the DSH index questionnaire are not optimal	7	
5	Insufficient information on filling out the DSH index questionnaire	7	
6	The village apparatus is still weak in fulfilling and filling out questionnaires	6	
7	Attitudes and responses of community groups are still low	10	
8	There is no grade group	8	
9	And others	13	

Data Source: The results of distributing questionnaires to the Village Head in Kuburaya Regency in the West Kalimantan region.



The description of the facts above reveals the obstacles or challenges that become problems in realizing a law-conscious village in Kuburaya Regency. The challenge that most hinders the process of realizing a law-

conscious village in Kuburaya Regency is the attitude and response of community groups which are still low. The legal awareness of the community in the village of Kuburaya Regency is still very low, highlighting that in the regulation of the Head of the National Legal Development Agency PHN.HN.03.05-73 of 2008 concerning the Establishment and Development of Legal Aware Village/Neighborhoods Families, one of the criteria for the formation of a law-conscious village is the absence of marriage. Early or underage, currently, there is still an early marriage or underage as intended.

The results of the tabulation of other data above reveal that there are other challenging factors in the category of other obstacles, namely the challenge of the lack of parties that are considered capable or capable of becoming companions for the Kadarkum group that has been formed and which is in the process of forming a new Kadarkum group. The problem of the lack of human resources or the involvement of capable parties regarding existing legal regulations or legal norms makes stakeholders such as village heads in every village in Kubu Raya Regency constrained in the process of creating a kadarkum group that has legal awareness and is also constrained in realizing a law-conscious village.

3.2 Opportunities in Realizing a Law-Aware Village

The role of law is not only to maintain legal order but also to be a tool in carrying out social change, such as encouraging change by changing relations or patterns of relationships in a society for the better and fairer. [13] Talking about challenges, always related to opportunities, in the program process from BPHN in realizing a law-conscious village not only found obstacles or challenges but also found opportunities in realizing a law-conscious village.

The Independent Learning Program-Independent Campus (MBKM) is a policy or program by the Minister of Education and Culture that aims to encourage students to be able to master various scientific fields that are useful when these students enter the world of work. This program aims to make the learning gained in the campus world more meaningful. [14] The principle of the MBKM policy is enshrined in Permendikbud Number 3 of 2020 concerning National Higher Education Standards in Article 18. [13] Students can learn by taking a project-based learning approach, which involves them actively investigating questions regarding problems in their daily lives. [15]

Independent learning is an important aspect of higher education. [16] The formulation of the MBKM curriculum is carried out very optimally, considering the involvement of partners aimed at achieving learning outcomes in higher education. One of the programs agreed upon in the MBKM curriculum is to build villages/KKN. [17] Thematic Real Work Lecture (KKN Thematic) is a form of education with the concept of providing a learning experience for students to serve in the community outside the campus. The KKN Thematic is expected to hone soft skills, cross-disciplinary team collaboration/discipline and student leadership in managing development in rural areas. [18]

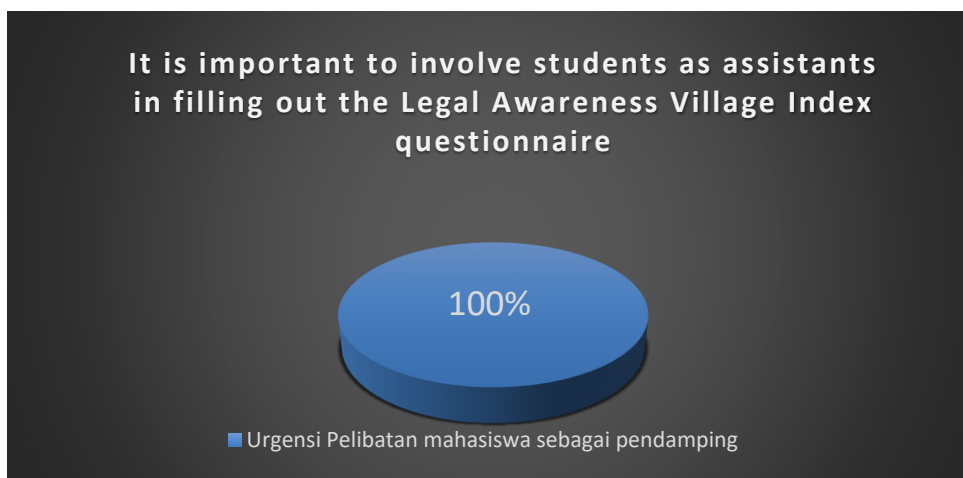
The results of the study revealed that in the course of the program to realize a law-aware village, researchers found opportunities to help overcome the challenges of the low legal awareness of the community and the lack of human resources that can be involved in being a companion to the kadarkum group in the village of Kuburaya Regency. The opportunity to realize a law-conscious village that the researchers found from the results of the research instrument data (questionnaire) was the involvement of lecturers and students as assistants in filling out the Legal Awareness Village Index questionnaire and also as a companion to the kadarkum group that had been formed and was in the process of being formed.

The interview that the researcher conducted with one of the village heads in the village area of Rasau Jaya, Kuburaya Regency, explained that in their village, it was important to involve students as legal assistants or counsellors. Given the situation in the village of Rasau Jaya, the community's legal awareness is still very low, so the village head has high hopes for the role of students as a solution to realize a law-conscious village. Given the challenges in realizing a law-conscious village in the village area of Rasau Jaya, in the field of household administration, it is still very low. The reality that occurred in Kuburaya Regency from the target location of the research carried out is illustrated in the table below as follows;

Table 2. It is important to involve students as assistants in filling out the Legal Awareness Village Index

No	Action	Graveyard	
		Amount	%
1	It is important to involve students as paralegals/companions in the village in filling out the DSH Index	13	100%
TOTAL		13	100%

Data Source: Research results obtained from the results of distributing questionnaires to village heads in Kuburaya



The description of the facts above reveals that in realizing a law-aware village in Kuburaya Regency, opportunities in the form of the importance of involving students as assistants in filling out the Legal Awareness Village Index questionnaire and as assistants to the kadarkum group help stakeholders to increase legal awareness of the people of Kuburaya Regency. The involvement of students as assistants or extension workers for the existing level group also helps the MBKM program run comprehensively.

4. CONCLUSION

Answering all questions regarding the challenges and opportunities in realizing a law-conscious village that has been accommodated through the laws and regulations as described above, the researchers made an offer by drafting a policy text in order to strengthen cooperation between stakeholders such as the Ministry of Law and Human Rights and the Ministry of Education and Culture.

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