

Strategy for Increasing Legal Awareness Village Achievements Through Involvement of the Role of the Driving Team Empowering Village Family Welfare

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Abstract

The aim to be achieved in this research is to realize the achievement of a Legal Awareness Village by increasing the role of Family Welfare Empowerment (PKK) at the Village Level. The PKK, which recruits members down to the lower levels of society is expected to be able to bring about prosperous family conditions, namely families that can fulfill basic human needs both materially, socially, mentally, and spiritually, as well as empowered families, namely families that live prosperously, progressively and independently, including families who are obedient and adhere to the rules of law, so that fulfillment of the Legal Awareness Village achievement indicators can be achieved through the strategic role of the PKK Movement in the village. This research is socio-legal research with a qualitative approach. The data used in this research are secondary (literature, documents, laws, and regulations) and primary data (interviews, questionnaires, and focused discussions) with the focus of the research carried out in ArangLimbung Village, Sei Raya District, Kubu Raya Regency. The research results show the urgency of forming a Village PKK level group which can be a forum for achieving the fulfillment of the Law Awareness Village indicators.

Keywords: *Community Legal Awareness, Legal Awareness of Villages, Empowerment of Family Welfare*

INTRODUCTION

Behaving following legal provisions requires public legal awareness. L.M.Friedman stated that this is related to legal culture which influences the working of the law.(Setiawati, 2019) Krabbe stated that legal awareness is a human value regarding the law that is expected to exist (Mulyani & Maksum, 2021). Legal awareness is something that achieves legal values and goals (Puspa Yuliasari, Idrus Affandi, 2019)

Paul Scholten stated that legal awareness is the awareness or values contained within humans about the laws that exist in humans or about the laws that are expected to exist. What is emphasized are values regarding the function of law and not a legal assessment of concrete events in the society concerned (Kuncorowati, 2009)

To build community legal awareness, a Legal Awareness Subdistrict/Village program has been launched which aims to increase community legal awareness of formal law, customs, and social norms (Wulandari, 2017)

The formation and development of legally conscious villages is an implementation of the Regulation of the Head of BPHN Number: PHN.HN.03.05-73 of 2008 concerning the Establishment and Development of Legally Aware Villages/Subdistricts, which was later updated through SE Ka.BPHN No. PHN-05.HN.04.04 of 2017 concerning Changes in Criteria for Assessment of Legal Awareness Villages/Subdistricts

A Legally Aware Village/Subdistrict itself is a village that has been fostered or because of its initiative and self-reliance, it meets the criteria for a legally aware village, and for villages/subdistricts that meet the criteria for a legally aware village/subdistrict, the government through the Minister of Law and Human Rights awards the Anubhawa Sasana villages to the Governor, Regent/Mayor, Subdistrict Head and Village Head whose village is designated as a legally aware village/subdistrict. (Mulyani & Maksum, 2021)

The establishment of Legal Awareness Villages/Subdistricts is a form of the rule of law. The efforts made by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights through BPHN are not limited to pursuing quantity but rather systematic efforts to ensure that these criteria are implemented as well as possible. Based on data collected by BPHN, the number of Legal Awareness Villages/Subdistricts that were inaugurated as of January 2020 was 5,744 Villages or Subdistricts. This number is still very small compared to the total number of villages or sub-districts throughout Indonesia, which is 81,239 villages or sub-districts. In other words, the percentage of villages or sub-districts that have been inaugurated by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights is 6.9%. (*Bphn-Evaluasi-Sebanyak-5744-Desakelurahan-Sadar-Hukum-Se-Indonesia @ Bphn.Go.Id*, n.d.) West Kalimantan, in fact, of the 2076 existing villages/sub-districts, as of 2021, there are only 231 villages/sub-districts designated by the Decree of the Governor of West Kalimantan as law-aware villages/sub-districts, and of these 231 villages/sub-districts there are only 166 (7.99%) villages/districts that received the Anubawa Sasana award.

These empirical facts show that the achievement of indicators for fulfilling legal awareness in villages is still low. Based on this reality, this research reveals the importance of strategic efforts to increase the achievements of Legal Awareness in Villages by involving the role of the Village Family Welfare Empowerment Mobilization Team with the focus on the problems studied in this research being what obstacles the Village faces in fulfilling the Legal Awareness Village indicators and what steps must be carried out as a strategy to increase the achievement of legally aware villages both qualitatively and quantitatively, by looking at the working aspect of the legal system, both in terms of substance, structure and legal culture through involving the active role of the Village Family Welfare Empowerment Team (TP-PKK).

Empowerment of Family Welfare (PKK) as a community organization which is a national movement for family development, based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution and devoted to God Almighty, carries out continuous and sustainable activities to gather, mobilize, and develop society by implementing 10 Main Programs (PKK) with the target of the family as the smallest unit in society to create a prosperous family that always lives in an atmosphere of peace, order, tranquility, prosperity and prosperity within the ties of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Anshar, 2017)

Family Welfare Empowerment is community-based education which is an embodiment of the democratization of education through the expansion of educational services for the benefit of society. Empowerment is the concept that we most often use in planning for a better direction. Efforts to understand a concept well is the first step in a development program that Good (Anshar, 2017) The PKK, which recruits members down to the lower levels of society, is expected to be able to bring about prosperous family conditions, namely families that can fulfill

basic human needs both materially, socially, mentally and spiritually as well as empowered families, namely families that live prosperously, progressively and independently (Handayani, n.d.)

RESEARCH METHOD

Lubis and Koto revealed that research cannot be called research if it does not have a research method because the aim of research is to reveal the truth systematically. (Joseph J.B. Perangin Angin, 2022)

This research is descriptive and analytical using qualitative methods with a sociological juridical approach. This research attempts to describe in detail the social phenomenon that is the subject of the problem without carrying out a hypothesis and statistical calculations. Descriptive here does not mean in the narrow sense of providing an overview of phenomena carried out following scientific methods. The sociological juridical approach is intended as an explanation and study of the relationship between legal aspects and non-legal aspects in the operation of law in reality. Field research was carried out using the interview method. The research results are identified, constructed, compiled, and analyzed using qualitative methods based on theory, principles, and legal norms related to the subject matter studied.

The location of this research was carried out in Arang Limbung Village, Sei Raya District, Kubu Raya Regency with the consideration that this area is a village that has been designated as an Assisted Village to become a Law Aware Village by the Regional Government of Kubu Raya Regency, so that information and data on strategic efforts will be obtained. what can be done to synergize the family character development program of the Village Family Welfare Empowerment Team (TP-PKK Desa) in creating a Law Awareness Village.

DISCUSS AND ANALYSIS

Obstacles in realizing the fulfillment of Legal Awareness Village indicators

Community legal awareness is a value that exists in society in the form of understanding in the form of obedience and obedience to existing regulations. (Medaline, 2017; Susmiarsih et al., 2019) Society is included in the category of legal awareness if society generally obeys applicable laws because it is based on society's understanding, not because of coercion because of 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 equal channels of power. Although law was and is generally defined as "a set of written or unwritten rules or norms about right and wrong behavior, obligations and rights" ((Masson-Zwaan, 2001)

Legal culture is a complex and comprehensive phenomenon that occurs in social life and includes norms, principles, legal awareness, legal relationships, and legal behavior in the process of realizing life goals in society. (Farma Rahayu, Mella Ismelina, Nenu Ruhaeni, Arinto Nurcahyo, 2010; Samekto, 1989) The need to improve legal culture is also fully supported by the rapid introduction of new technology, where discipline, concentration, professionalism, and a high work culture are very necessary ((Hermawan Usman, 2014)

The public understands and is aware that there are laws that regulate human behavior to achieve the goals of the Indonesian state contained in Pancasila. To carry out this goal, we are obliged to obey the regulations or laws that apply in Indonesia so that the public recognizes the existence of these laws, even though they are sometimes indifferent. And less concerned with the existence of the (Sumartini, 2021)

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 Formation and Development of Legally Aware Village/Subdistrict Families, it contains several criteria for the formation of a

legal-aware village institution, namely; Repayment of obligations to pay land and building taxes; no underage marriage; low crime rate (drug cases); high public awareness of environmental cleanliness and sustainability; and other criteria determined by the region. (Nevey Varida Ariani, 2017)

Regarding the criteria for a Legally Aware Village/Subdistrict to create a legally aware village which is the object of this research, interviews have been conducted with several competent sources, namely stakeholders. The respondents consisted of the Head of Arang Limbung Village, Sui Raya District, Kubu Raya Regency, and stakeholders along with the PKK of Aranglimbung Village, Sungai Raya District, Raya Regency. Based on the results of the questionnaire that researchers obtained from informants in Kuburaya Regency.

The results of the research reveal that the challenges faced by Aranglimbung village, Sungai Raya District in Kubu Raya Regency are related to low legal awareness and a lack of human resources (HR) to accompany the currently existing legally aware family groups (KADARKUM). There is a lack of involvement in the role of stakeholders or group facilitators who can help the people of Aranglimbung village, Sungai Raya District, Kuburaya Regency understand the criteria for fulfilling the legally aware village index so that the village deserves to be awarded as a Legally Aware Village.

The reality that occurred in Aranglimbung village, Sungai Raya District, Kubu Raya Regency from the target location of the research carried out is depicted in the table below as follows;

Table 1. The obstacles faced in fulfilling the Legal Awareness Village Index (DSH)
 N = 20

No	The Obstacles Faced	Total	Information
1	Understanding of filling in each point of the DSH index questionnaire	13	
2	Complete the DSH index questionnaire data and documents	19	
3	DSH achievement through the DSH index questionnaire is formal	10	
4	Guidelines and assistance in filling out the DSH index questionnaire are not yet optimal	13	
5	Information on filling out the DSH index questionnaire is inadequate	13	
6	Village officials' understanding is still weak in filling out the DSH Index	10	
7	Attitudes and responses from community groups are still low	20	
8	There is no Kadarkum group yet	20	

Data Source: Processed field research

These data show the results of research obtained from the results of distributing questionnaires to the Village Head, Village Aparat, and PKK ranks in Arang Limbung Village, Sui Raya District, Kubu Raya Regency. It appears that there are still many challenges faced in fulfilling the Legal Awareness Village index, such as the absence of a Kadarkum Group at the Arang Village level. Unsteady. The Legal Aware Family Group (Kadarkum/Kelompok Kadarkum) is a forum that functions to bring together community members who, of their own accord, try to increase legal awareness for themselves (Suhadi et al., 2018) The Kadarkum group in question can be formed from various groups, one of which is very strategic is through the Kadarkum Group, Family Welfare Empowerment Team (TP-PKK).

The tabulation results of other data above reveal that other challenging factors are included in the category of other obstacles, namely the challenge of the lack of parties who are considered capable or able to accompany 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 competent parties regarding existing legal regulations or legal norms makes stakeholders such as the village head in each village in Kubu Raya Regency hampered in the process of forming a level law group that has legal awareness and is also constrained in creating a legally aware village.

The synergy of the Village TP-PKK family character development program in creating a Law Aware Village.

The Family Welfare Empowerment Movement (usually abbreviated as PKK) which recruits members down to the lower levels of society, namely the family, is an organization that has a vision of realizing a family that has faith and devotion to God Almighty, has noble and virtuous morals, is healthy and prosperous physically and mentally (Muhyiddin Robani & Ekawaty, 2019). Through a conceptual approach, it is revealed through Presidential Decree Number 99 of 2017 concerning the Family Welfare Empowerment Movement that philosophically the empowerment of families that grow from, by, and for the community is one of the benchmarks in development that needs to be prioritized for handling in a planned, integrated, structured manner, evenly distributed and of quality based on local wisdom through empowerment and family welfare movements.

PKK is a community organization down to the village that can mobilize village community participation in development and also plays a role in village growth activities. PKK is a movement that grew from the bottom with women as the driving force in building, cultivating, and forming families to realize family prosperity (Rantung et al., n.d.)

The PKK, which recruits members down to the lower levels of society, is expected to be able to bring about prosperous family conditions, namely families that can fulfill basic human needs both materially, socially, mentally, and spiritually as well as empowered families, namely families that live prosperously, progressively and independently (Rantung et al., n.d.)

Family Empowerment and Welfare (PKK) as a social organization has become institutionalized at the central, provincial, district, sub-district, and village levels. The PKK with its various activities has even spread to the hamlet and RT levels. For management to be effective, at the provincial, district, sub-district, and village levels, PKK Advisory Teams (TP) have been formed whose function, apart from coordinating activities, is also to facilitate various activities to support various development activities carried out in their respective regions. The high increase in interest in the ideas of social capital and civil society encourages thinking about the PKK organization as social capital that exists in society (Rizky Indarwati, 2017).

One of the superior programs is increasing the appreciation and practice of Pancasila in the form of forming and growing family character. The implementation of the program for the formation and growth of family character is then outlined in a superior program known as Parenting Patterns for Teenagers in the Digital Era (PAAREDI (PAAREDI), a program that is very synergistic in creating a Law Awareness Village.

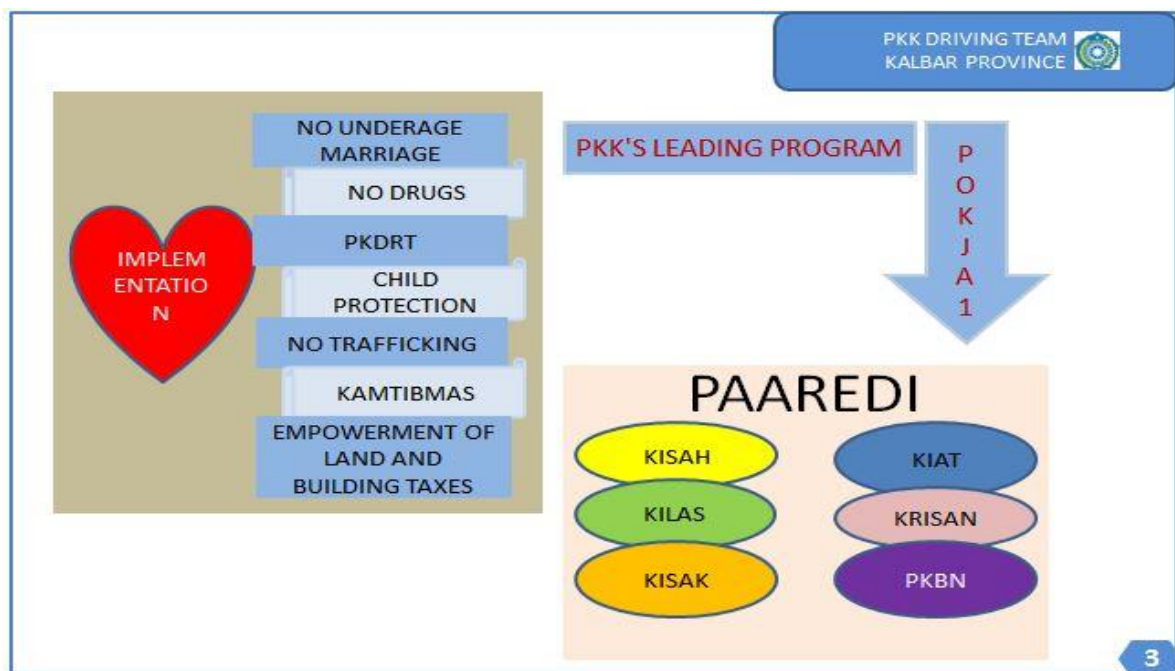
. Parenting Patterns for Teenagers in the Digital Era (PAAREDI (PAAREDI) is one of the PKK's priority programs. Parenting Patterns for Teenagers in the Digital Era (PAAREDI) aims to increase the role of the family (parents) in forming and building the character of each family member by implementing appropriate parenting patterns.

The launch of the PAAREDI program aims to encourage the realization of a family character with noble and moral character based on the Pancasila philosophy which is characterized by the character and behavior of family members who believe in and are devoted to God Almighty, are virtuous, tolerant, work together and love their country.

The synergy of the PAAREDI Program owned by PKK is very synergistic with the achievement of fulfilling the indicators of a legally aware village, where the PAAREDI program describes several activity programs, such as

1. The KISAH Program (Prosperous and Harmonious Indonesian Family in line with the DSH implementation of the absence of child marriage).
2. The KILAS Program (Indonesian Families Protect Children from Sexual Violence in line with DSH Implementation in the form of realizing Child Protection).
3. The KISAK Program (Indonesian Families Aware of Population Administration) is in line with the implementation of DSH in the form of high rates of land and building tax (PBB) payments in villages.
4. The KIAT Program (Indonesian Anti-Trafficking Family) is in line with the implementation of DSH in the form of no trafficking and domestic violence in the village.
5. The KRISAN Program (Healthy Indonesian Families without Drugs) is in line with DSH Implementation in the form of no rate of drug abuse in the village.
6. The PKBN Program (Development of National Defense Awareness) is in line with the implementation of DSH in the form of good community security and order in the village.

The synergy of the Pancasila Appreciation and Practice program as outlined in the PAAREDI program at TP PKK from the center to the village can be innovated through the formation of the Village PKK Kadarkum group to help Village Officials fulfill the Law Awareness Village indicators, which can be described as follows:



Picture: Synergy of the PKK Program and Fulfillment of Legal Implementation Dimensions

CLOSURE

Conclusion

The growth of public legal awareness is greatly influenced by the operation of various factors and forces. In this case, the actions that will be taken by citizens in response to legal regulations are very dependent on the content of the legal norms themselves, the sanctions, the activities of law implementers, and all extra-juridical factors that work on them. Therefore, it is necessary to make efforts towards fostering public legal awareness.

To build public legal awareness, since the 1980s, the Legal Awareness Subdistrict/Village (DSH) program has been launched by the Department of Justice (now the Ministry of Law and Human Rights). This program is intended to raise sub-district/village community awareness of formal and customary law and social norms that apply to the social order of human life in society.

The Legal Awareness Subdistrict/Village Program with various policies has been running for a long time. However, in reality, the achievement of fulfilling the Legal Awareness Village indicator by fulfilling several criteria, namely the Dimension of Access to Legal Information, the Dimension of Legal Implementation, the Dimension of Justice, and the Dimension of Access to Democracy and Regulation is still low.

Therefore, synergy is needed through involving the Village TP PKK in carrying out the TP PKK program which is in line with fulfilling the Legal Aware Village indicators, especially in the Legal Implementation Dimension through the formation of the Village PKK Kadarkum Group.

Suggestion

The formation and development of the Village Kadarkum PKK Group is expected to be a strategic step in fulfilling the achievements of the Legal Awareness Village indicators by aligning the program that has been launched in the TP PKK with fulfilling the Legal Awareness Village indicators. The concretization of these strategic efforts can be carried out based on the existence of cooperation between the Regional Government starting at the Provincial level with the Provincial TP PKK in collaboration with the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights which is used as the basis for the importance of forming the Village PKK Kadarkum Group through a facilitation program for the formation and development of the Village PKK Kadarkum Group.

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