

Research Article

Involvement of Student Through the MBKM Program to Create a Law-Conscious Village

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Abstract.

The development of legal awareness is a critical social issue currently receiving government attention and being promoted through various development efforts. To foster public legal awareness, the Legal Awareness Village (DSH) program has been launched and implemented. However, in West Kalimantan, out of 2,076 villages/kelurahan, only 231 have been designated as legally assisted villages by the West Kalimantan Governor's Decree as of 2021. Moreover, only 166 villages/kelurahan have received the Anubawa Sasana Desa award from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights as Legal Awareness Villages. This study aims to explore how students can play a role in realizing the fulfillment of village awareness indicators to increase community legal awareness. The research employs socio-legal research methods with a qualitative approach, using questionnaires, interviews, and focused discussions with stakeholders for data collection.

The study findings indicate that the knowledge and understanding of the community in fulfilling the achievement indicators of law-aware villages, consisting of various legal dimensions, are still lacking. As a solution, researchers propose involving students as campus personnel who can assist villages in becoming law-conscious communities. This strategic effort can be achieved through synergy between the Legal Awareness Village program from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, and the Independent Campus Learning Program Merdeka (MBKM) from the Ministry of Education and Culture, in collaboration with the Regional Government.

Keywords: community legal awareness, law aware village, free learning, student

1. INTRODUCTION

Laws are formulated to regulate and protect the interests of society so that conflicts do not occur and to uphold human rights. The law functions as a social engineering tool for the benefit of society [1]. The law essentially functions as a guide to people's lives, so that the applicable law in society can be effective. Zudan Arif Fakrulloh revealed that the utilization of law is actually a process of maximizing the ability of the law to produce

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results and benefits in accordance with the objectives that have been set. Thus, an effective law is a law that has the ability to carry out its duties properly. Utilization of law also means an effort to optimally function "facilities" that have been legitimized in regulations/laws. Thus, the utilization of law is an effort carried out by the bureaucracy and the community who are subject to the law to jointly function optimally [2].

To be able to understand issues related to law better, the law should be seen as a system. Understanding the law as a system implies that the legal issues faced are very complex. On the one hand, the law is seen as a value system that is as a whole under the umbrella of a basic norm (ground norm), where the basic norm is used as the basis as well as a guide for law enforcement. Meanwhile, from another perspective, the law is part of the social environment. This, law is one of the subsystems among other social subsystems, such as social, cultural, political, and economic. That means the law cannot be separated from society as the basis for its work. Here it appears that the law is between the world of values or the world of ideas with the world of everyday reality.

Ubi societies, ibi ius, which means "where there is society, there is law". This expression can be explained that in society there are always rules that regulate human relations with each other in order to fulfill their interests or life needs [3]. Society and its order are two things that are very closely related, it can even be said as two sides of one coin. It is difficult to say there is a society without an order, regardless of its quality. Order in society is created jointly by various institutions jointly, such as law and tradition. Therefore, in society, there are also various kinds of norms, each of which contributes to the creation of order.

Today, society's view of the law is very concerning. As a result, people have the principle that it is better to avoid the law than to enter the circle of the process of solving legal problems. There is a negative stigma in society towards the implementation of the law, so that it often creates dissatisfaction, and even goes so far as to choose shortcuts by violating the law. This condition is caused, none other than because the law does not work well in society, because of the high deviation, abuse of authority, and the existence of conflicts of interest in carrying out the law. The law, which should work to enforce justice, has shifted into a tool of legitimacy for various powerful interest groups. As a result, the image and understanding received by the community about the law is not an authoritative law, but a weak legal reality, which is unable to do much in upholding justice and defending the interests of the community.

Responding to this reality, it is necessary to build efforts to increase public legal awareness through building a legal culture of society. Lawrence M. Friedman explains, that according to anthropologists, culture does not just mean a collection of forms of

behavior and thoughts that are mutually exclusive, but culture is defined as a category of values so that it includes all social values related to law, along with attitudes that affect its work. law but which is not the result of deduction from substance and structure. So that includes respect for or disrespect for the law, and people's willingness to use courts or not to use courts because they choose informal ways to resolve a dispute. Thus what is meant by legal culture is human attitudes toward the law and the legal system of beliefs, values, thoughts, and expectations.

To act or behave in accordance with these legal provisions, there needs to be legal awareness from the community, because these factors are a bridge that connects legal regulations with the behavior of community members. The legal awareness of society, by Lawrence M. Friedman, is closely related to the problem of legal culture. What is meant by the legal culture here is in the form of a category of values, views, and attitudes that affect the work of law. [3] Not only culture, legal awareness also can rise from education [4].

In the context of building public legal awareness, since the 1980s, the Legal Awareness Village/Village (DSH) program has been launched by the Ministry of Justice (now the Ministry of Law and Human Rights). This program is intended to raise awareness of the kelurahan/village community towards formal and customary laws and social norms. This program is carried out through the socialization of legal and customary products by the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights (Kanwil Kemenkumham) to residents of Kelurahan/Village. The topic is chosen by the residents through the Lurah/Village Head or a representative group regarding any legal information needed by the community [5].

The legal awareness village/kelurahan development program has long been launched, but its achievements have not been maximized, so a study is needed to explore the problems and obstacles faced in an effort to realize this law-conscious village both in terms of substance, structure, and legal culture. In response to this, the idea that will be explored and poured as the novelty of this research is how students can be played through the development of the implementation of the independent learning curriculum through rural building activities by involving students' roles as paralegals in the content group in the village/kelurahan in order to build community legal awareness through village programs. the village is aware of the law. This is possible, considering that culture and law can be built in the university environment through personal formation, which contributes to enrichment when deployed to society [6].

The urgency of carrying out research on the Design of Student Role Involvement through the Implementation of the Independent Learning Program in Encouraging the Realization of Law-Aware Villages is based on empirical facts that the achievements of legal villages/kelurahan in West Kalimantan are still low, which is only 166 (7.99%) villages/kelurahan that have been established by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights as a legally aware village/kelurahan with the Anubawa Sasana Desa award from a total of 2076 villages/village villages in West Kalimantan.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This research is descriptive in nature using qualitative methods with a socio-legal approach. This study seeks to describe in detail the social phenomena that are the subject of the problem without carrying out a hypothesis and statistical calculations. Descriptive here is not in the narrow sense of meaning in providing a calm picture of the existing phenomena carried out in accordance with the scientific method. 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. In sociological legal research, the first research is secondary data, then it is continued with research on primary data in the field or in the community. The field research was conducted using the interview method. The results of the research after being identified, constructed, compiled, and analyzed using qualitative methods based on theories, principles, and legal norms relating to the subject matter studied.

The location of this research was carried out in West Kalimantan but focused more on Kubu Raya Regency, especially in Rasau Jaya District 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 being formed to become Legal Aware Villages by the Government. Kubu Raya Regency area, so that information and data will be obtained on what obstacles are faced in building the village towards the Legal Awareness Village. This is in accordance with the type of information in qualitative research as proposed by Sanapiah Faisal to understand a situation that is limited in number, with an in-depth and detailed focus.

3. DISCUSSION

3.1. Cultural Development and Community Legal Awareness

Awareness comes from the word conscious, which means to be aware, feel, know, or understand. To be aware means to know, to realize, to feel. Consciousness means realization, a state of understanding, something that is felt or experienced by a person. Legal awareness can mean the existence of awareness, the condition of a person who understands very well what the law is, and the function and role of law for himself and the surrounding community [7]. Legal awareness is an abstract conception in humans, about the harmony between order and peace that is desired or appropriate. Legal awareness is often associated with law compliance, law formation, and law effectiveness. Legal awareness is an awareness of the values contained in humans about the existing law. Legal awareness is related to legal compliance, the thing that distinguishes it is in legal compliance there is a fear of sanctions [7].

Legal awareness here is awareness to act in accordance with the provisions of the law. Community legal awareness is a kind of bridge that connects legal regulations with the legal behavior of community members. L M Friedman, in Achmad Ali's book, *The Downfall of Law in Indonesia*, argues that he is more inclined to call it part of "legal culture", namely values, and attitudes that affect the operation of the law[8]. Paul Scholten mentions legal awareness is awareness or values contained in humans about the law that exists in humans or about the law that is expected to exist. Actually, what is emphasized is the values about the function of law and not a legal assessment of concrete events in the society concerned [9]. Sudikno Mertokusumo also has an opinion about Legal Awareness, which means awareness about what we should do or should do or what we should not do, especially to other people. This means awareness of our respective legal obligations to others [7]. Krabbe states that legal awareness is awareness or values contained in humans, about existing laws or about laws that are expected to exist [10]. Legal awareness is one of the most essential elements in achieving legal values and objectives [11].

In fact, the growth of public legal awareness is strongly 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 enforcement, and all extra juridical factors that work on them.

Therefore, it is necessary to make efforts towards fostering public legal awareness. The guidance should be oriented to efforts to instill, socialize and institutionalize the values that underlie these legal regulations. For this reason, legal awareness village

development as a means of building community legal awareness needs to be developed in the coaching process.

3.2. Building Community Legal Awareness Through Legal Awareness Village/Kelurahan Development

The implementation of legal development must be carried out comprehensively covering legal substance, legal institutions, and legal culture [12]. Soerjono Soekanto stated that the achievement of the purpose of the law, namely to create harmony between order and peace, would be achieved, among others, if there was a strong tendency and the fact that the law was obeyed by the majority of the community members and their leaders. The high and low degree of compliance with written positive law is determined, among others, by the level of legal awareness based on the following factors (1) Knowledge of regulations; (2) Knowledge of the content of regulations; (3) Attitude towards regulations; and Behavior in accordance with regulations [13].

Legal awareness in the community is not a one-time process, but is a series of processes that occur step by step as follows [7]:

1. Legal knowledge stage; in this case, it is a person's knowledge regarding certain behaviors regulated by written law, namely about what is prohibited or what is allowed
2. Legal understanding stage; What is meant is that a person has a number of information regarding the contents of the (written) legal rules, namely the contents, objectives, and benefits of these regulations.
3. Stage of legal attitude (legal attitude); is a tendency to accept or reject the law because of an appreciation or realization that the law is beneficial or not beneficial to human life. In this case, there is already an element of appreciation for the rule of law.
4. Legal Behavior Pattern Stage; What is meant is whether or not a rule of law applies in society. If a rule of law applies, to what extent does it apply, and the what extent to which the community obeys.

One of the efforts to build and create a legal culture in the community as described above is through a legal awareness village/kelurahan development program. The establishment of law-conscious villages as an implementation of the Regulation of the Head of BPHN Number: PHN.HN.03.05-73 of 2008 concerning the Establishment and Development of Law-aware Families and Legal-Aware Villages/Kelurahan, which was later

updated through SE Ka.BPHN No. PHN-05.HN.04.04 of 2017 concerning Changes in Legal Awareness Village/Kelurahan Assessment Criteria.

Legal Awareness Village itself is a village that has been fostered or because of its own initiative and self-reliance it meets the criteria for a law-conscious village, and for a village that has met the criteria for a law-conscious village, the government through the Minister of Law and Human Rights gives the Anubhawa Sasana Desa award to the Governor, Regent /Mayor, sub-district head and village head whose village is designated as a legally aware village.[9]

A Legal Awareness Village is formed by members of the community and local village government who voluntarily seek to increase legal awareness and knowledge for themselves and village government officials. The purpose of fostering a legal awareness village is the realization of community legal awareness. Legal awareness is the output of the process of counseling and coaching activities that reach the ideal level of optimization marked by the emergence of a sense of respect for the law.[9]

To explain the concept, it is necessary to refer to the stages set by BPHN through the above regulations. This stage begins with the formation of the Legal Awareness Family Group (Kadarkum), the Assisted Village and the Legal Aware Village. What is meant by Legal Awareness Family or commonly abbreviated as Kadarkum is a group consisting of several people/families whose function is to bring together members of the community who with their own volition try to increase legal awareness for themselves. After a village or kelurahan has a Kadarkum, it can be upgraded to a Fostered Village and then a Legal Awareness Village.[4]

3.3. The Synergy of Legal Awareness Village Development and Independent Learning Curriculum

In its implementation, the development of Legal Aware Villages / Sub-districts cannot be separated from the role of various parties, both the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, the Legal Department of the Provincial and District / City Governments as well as village officials and their communities so that the Village / Sub-district is worthy of being Legal Awareness Village.

In this regard, the purpose of this research is to explore opportunities for the involvement of students, especially students of the law study program who act as paralegals who are placed in the village through the independent learning curriculum through village building activities, becoming law-conscious villages.

The Independent Learning-Independent Campus Policy was issued by the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia, Nadiem Anwar Makarim. The policy aims to improve the competence of graduates, both soft skills and hard skills, to be more prepared and relevant to the needs of the times, and to prepare graduates as future leaders of the nation with excellent personalities [14]. The MBKM policy prioritizes active learning by developing creativity, and innovation, and being critical in solving problems in the learning process. The principle of the MBKM policy is contained in Permendikbud Number 3 of 2020 concerning National Standards for Higher Education[15]. The independent campus is an extension of the independent learning program which is still hotly discussed in the field of education, it's just that the independent campus gives students the freedom for three semesters to seek learning experiences outside of their majors. Apart from that, this statement is a step towards improving the quality of education that was initiated by the minister of education, Nadiem Makarim [16]

Education always strives for the creation of students who always make updates for the sake of renewal at all times. Not only able to be highly educated but also able to become agents of change in a small and large scope [16].

That is why universities are expected to be able to innovate in each of their learning processes, namely student-centered learning in order to support the achievement of quality graduates who are ready to face the changing times. The government also takes on a function in educational reform, and this is where the government creates the concept of an independent learning campus. Where one of these concepts is to give freedom for three semesters to take actions that require learning experiences and social experiences, without neglecting technology and these three semesters are carried out outside the study program. This is done to be able to produce the best graduates from universities who will become the biggest agents of change in the progress of civilization [16].

The general forms of activities with the concept of an independent campus are student exchanges, internships, teaching assistance in education units, research, humanitarian projects, entrepreneurial activities, independent projects, and building villages/thematic real-work lectures [17].

This program develops the MBKM concept by synergizing it with the concept of building a village through the Thematic Real Work Lecture program with the involvement of students' roles as paralegals accompanying the assisted villages that have been determined by the Regional Government towards the realization of a Legal Awareness Village.

The design and construction of student involvement through the implementation of the Law Awareness Village KKN-T program were carried out by the Faculty of Law, Panca Bhakti University, Pontianak in Rasau Jaya General Village, Rasau Jaya District, Kubu Raya Regency. From the KKN-Thematic activity to build a law-conscious village, the results of an interview with the Village Head of Rasau Jaya General revealed that the presence of students as paralegals in the KKN-T program is very helpful for the village and its officials in understanding the indicators of fulfilling the criteria for a law-conscious village that must be met by the village. so that the KKN-Thematic Legal Awareness Village program as an independent learning program can be used as a strategic effort and model in fulfilling the criteria for a village to become a law-conscious village.

4. CONCLUSION

The Legal Awareness Village/Village Program with various policies has been running for so long. However, the reality is, as in West Kalimantan, from a total of 2076 villages/kelurahan, up to 2019, there were only 231 villages/kelurahan that was designated by the Governor of West Kalimantan's Decree as legal villages, and from a total of 231 villages/kelurahan, there were only 166 villages/kelurahan that received the Anubawa Sasana Desa award from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights as a Legal Awareness Village.

This fact shows the low achievement of community legal awareness development towards law-conscious villages in West Kalimantan. The results of the study indicate that a village/kelurahan to become a law-aware village at the formal level must indeed have various criteria, namely the Dimensions of Access to Legal Information, Dimensions of Law Implementation, Dimensions of Justice, and Dimensions of Access to Democracy and Regulation.

The existence of a Legal Awareness Village Thematic KKN activity program in every village that is still under formation by the Regional Government is considered to be able to encourage and assist villages in assisting the fulfillment of the criteria for a village to become a law-conscious village so that the design of the program can be carried out sustainably and widely in almost all areas. every village in order to achieve a law-conscious village that can build community legal awareness.

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