



The Urgency of Digital Services in Realizing Law Conscious Villages

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Abstract. Community legal consciousness is closely related to the achievement of village consciousness indicators. Realizing a law-conscious village is an effort that encourages people to act or behave according to the law that can be supported by digital-based service media. This study aims to provide the availability of a digital service system for the community as a solution to facilitate public access to legal information and access to the fulfillment of legal-aware village indicators for rural communities. The method used in this study uses a qualitative method with a sociological approach (social, legal approach) through questionnaires, interviews, and discussions with the parties. The results of the study show that the achievement of compliance with the village consciousness indicator is still minimal, seeing from the total of 2076 villages in West Kalimantan, only 166 villages have been designated as legally aware villages. This study reveals that it is necessary to develop an information system based on digital services as a facility to facilitate access to legal information and access compliance with indicators of law-conscious villages in rural communities to achieve the criteria for law-conscious villages. The researcher recommends the development of a digital-based service system in order to create a law-conscious village that needs further assessment action.

Keywords: Legal Consciousness · Legal Consciousness Village · Digital Services

1 Introduction

Law and legal consciousness have a close bond or relationship, and legal consciousness is a factor in fulfilling the law [1]. Law violations occur due to professionalism, legal culture, and poor legal consciousness of the community [2]. Legal consciousness becomes important when society initiates reforms, radically changing the value system and the suitable content and forms of public life [3].

Legal consciousness indicator values include legal consciousness, legal acquaintance, legal attitude, and legal behavior [4]. Legal counseling to the community is carried out to realize community legal consciousness, which is closely related to the achievement of the legal consciousness village indicator, with the aim that every member of

the community can understand their rights and obligations as citizens and realize the expected legal culture [5].

A law-aware village is a village that has been faster or a village that, due to its own initiative and self-reliance, has entered and met the criteria of a law-conscious village [6].

A fostered village can be recognized as a legally aware village if it is recommended by the Regent/Mayor in charge of the village area concerned after the village meets the requirements based on the decision of the Head of the National Legal Development Agency Number: PHN.HN.03.05-73 of 2008 (two thousand eight) concerning the Establishment and Development Legally Aware Families and Legal Aware Villages/Sub-districts [6].

In order to increase the legal consciousness of the community, since the 1980s, a law-aware village program (DSH) has been planned by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. This program aims to raise the consciousness of the village community toward the existing law in Indonesia, carried out through the method of socializing legal and customary products by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights to the village community [7]. This program has been implemented, but based on previous research, the reality of achieving DSH in West Kalimantan is still minimal, as evidenced by 2076 (twenty seventysix) villages in West Kalimantan. Only 166 (one hundred sixsix) villages have received the Anubhawa Sasana Desa award. The lack of achievement is due to obstacles in the pattern of guidance and access to DSH indicators which are still manual [8].

Realizing the achievement of the DSH program requires innovation in the availability of digital service systems. Digital services have various functions for each activity, such as monitoring, diagnosis, troubleshooting, prediction, and optimization [9]. Digital services are part of the management of virtual enterprises containing information resources created to meet the specific needs of users [10].

The urgency of the importance of developing digital services is to help realize the achievement of legal consciousness village indicators. The fact is that the achievement of the village consciousness indicator is still very minimal and has not run optimally. The availability of a digital service system for the community is very important as a solution to facilitate public access to obtaining legal information systems for rural communities in West Kalimantan. This condition is of interest to this research, suggesting the importance of developing a digital service system to be used as a means of realizing a law-conscious village.

2 Research Method

This study uses the juridical-sociological method to understand the relationship between legal phenomena and society. Because basically, the law is seen not only as an independent or esoteric normative intensity but as a real part of the social system related to social, cultural, and other variables. Through this method, it is hoped that hidden meanings behind the subject under study will be found so that they can reveal the secrets of something by gathering information in appropriate circumstances, using a systematic, directed, and accountable way of working. Not only recording things that appear explicitly but must see the whole phenomenon that occurs.

3 Findings and Discussion

Legal consciousness refers to how the law is perceived and interpreted by certain legal subjects when they do, avoid or violate the law or eat it [11]. Ewick and Silbey explain that the concept of legal consciousness to conceptualize the presence of law in everyday life explores how the existence of legality exists in society, from this perspective legal consciousness limits what is allowed and not allowed which gives rise to sanctions [12].

Public legal consciousness is strongly influenced by the operation of various factors and forces. This means that the actions that citizens will take in response to legal regulations are very dependent on the contents of the legal norms themselves, the sanctions, the activities of law enforcement, and all extra juridical factors that work on them.

The current legal problem is the community's low level of legal consciousness, which results in many law violations, even in small things that don't really need to happen [13]. Therefore, it is necessary to make efforts toward fostering public legal consciousness. Such guidance should be oriented towards efforts to instill, socialize and institutionalize the values that underlie these legal regulations. For this reason, legal consciousness village development as a means of building community legal consciousness needs to be developed in the coaching process.

A law-aware village is a village that has been fostered or whose initiative or independence has met the indicators for assessing the criteria for a law-aware village. The criteria for assessing legal consciousness villages are regulated through the Regulation of the Head of the National Legal Development Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number PHN.HN.03.05-73 of 2008 concerning the Establishment and Development of Legal Aware Families and Legal Aware Villages [14]. The assessment criteria as stipulated in the regulation have been amended based on the Circular Letter of the Head of the National Legal Development Agency of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights Number PHN-05.HN.04.04 of 2017 concerning Changes in the Assessment Criteria for Legal Aware Villages. The assessment criteria for Legal Consciousness Village include 4 (four) dimensions: the dimension of access to legal information, the dimension of law implementation, the dimension of access to justice, and the dimension of democracy and regulation.

The results of the study reveal that legal consciousness in rural communities is still low, as evidenced by the data found in the field from 2076 villages/kelurahan in West Kalimantan. Only 166 villages/kelurahan have received the Anubawa Sasanadesa predicate.

Legal Aware Village Data in West Kalimantan Table

No	County/City	2011	2013	2015	2019	KET
1	Pontianak City	5	1	23	-	29
2	Mempawah Regency	-	-	1	18	19
3	Singkawang City	-	-	-	26	26
4	Sambas District	2	-	-	-	2

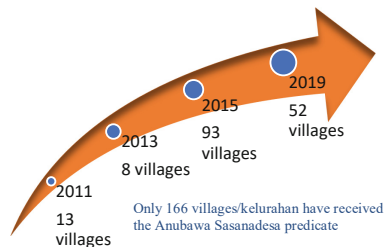
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No	County/City	2011	2013	2015	2019	KET
5	Sanggau District	-	-	8	20	28
6	Sekadau District	-	1	6	-	7
7	Sintang District	-	5	23	28	56
8	Kapuas Hulu Regency	1	1	7	8	17
9	Hedgehog County	-	-	-	-	-
10	Bengkayang Regency	1	-	8	1	10
11	Kubu Raya Regency	1	-	8	6	15
12	Ketapang District	-	-	-	6	6
13	North Kayong District	1	-	9	4	14
14	Melawi District	2	-	-	-	2

In supporting and succeeding in the program of establishing a Legal Consciousness Village until the formation of a Law Aware Village in West Kalimantan, together with the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law, they conduct community legal consciousness development in West Kalimantan. This coaching role is very necessary and is woven in a synergistic, integrated, and sustainable manner in building and improving community legal compliance.

Village Data in West Kalimantan with the Status of Legal Consciousness Village Diagram



The diagram above explains that the development of the legal consciousness of village communities in West Kalimantan is still not optimal. The facts found in the field, the achievement of public understanding of legal consciousness is still very low. This is because access to legal information, implementation of the law, the availability of access to informal justice, and the formation of village regulations and public services are still lacking. In this case, the community is not given the space to be able to understand the importance of legal consciousness in everyday life independently. The lack of space for the community to access information about the law and the manual assessment system for village-based indicators has attracted the author's attention to offer an idea for developing a digital-based service system.

The current digital revolution has resulted in many changes in every activity carried out by people every day, such as social developments and information accessibility facilities such as the use of e-mail, electronic information, online chat, and video conferencing that depend on technology [15].

The digital service system regarding legal information for the community is considered very important to facilitate public access/information so that it can grow and increase legal consciousness for rural communities in the West Kalimantan region. A digital service system regarding legal information can be a facility tool to facilitate access to legal information to achieve the criteria for a law-conscious village. The creation of a law-conscious village website or application that aims to raise public consciousness of positive law that applies in Indonesia refers to the Implementation of the Regulation of the Head of the National Law Development Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number: PHN. HN. 03.05-73 of 2008 concerning the Establishment and Fostering of Legal Aware Families and Legal Aware Villages.

4 Conclusion

Answering the problem regarding the lack of public understanding of legal consciousness in daily life indirectly becomes a problem for the village in realizing the achievement of a law-aware village. The availability of legal information and legal services that are still difficult to access by the community is the main reason people are less aware of the importance of legal consciousness, so seeing this, researchers offer ideas in the form of developing a digital-based service system model that is easy for rural communities to access independently to realize consciousness. Village community law and create a law-conscious village in West Kalimantan.

The working mechanism of the digital service system that the researcher offers will be in the form of a digital-based service system in the form of a website or application, which will later be accessed independently by every village community containing legal information, legal news, and legal regulations. In addition, the availability of a digital-based service system also helps the village government access the fulfillment of village assessment indicators that are aware of the law.

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