

Management of Public Information Towards Indonesia Society Legal Awareness

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Abstract. Indonesia is a state based on the law (rechstaat), not based on sheer power (machsstaat). That is why every citizen of the Republic of Indonesia should understand the law. This research will examine the extent of dissemination of information about legal programs in Ministries/ State Institutions, examine the public acceptance of priority programs related to law and how public responses to these programs. Besides, also how to increase legal awareness in the community. The research method used is a mixed-method between qualitative normative legal research and quantitative research methods. This research was also conducted through a survey by distributing questionnaires to the public in 25 provinces. The results obtained from this research are. First, only 34.04% of 47 Ministries/State Institutions disseminate information on priority programs related to law. Only 10.64% percent of 47 Ministries/State Institutions include priority programs related to law in their top 10 most essential dissemination programs. Second, the information acceptance related to legal certainty and the bureaucratic reform program is 63.13 (this is in the moderate category). While the level of importance for information on legal certainty and bureaucratic reform is 32.07 (which is in the terrible category), so that in this case, the public views the legal program as not a high priority. Third, the law can be applied responsive if it is formed bottom-up from societies. Society itself still diverse in giving meaning, understanding, and perceiving law, so it gives different influences on society's respect and obedience to the law. Legal counseling is needed to enhance community members' image and form public legal awareness.

Keywords: Society; Ministry; State Institutions; Legal Awareness; Dissemination of Legal Information.

1 Introduction

Indonesia is a state based on the law (rechstaat) and not on power (machsstaat) as stated in Article 1 (3) 1945. This statement implies that in the organization of society, nation, and state law to get the highest and honorable. The obligation for anyone in the Republic of Indonesia's territory to comply with the law, so every citizen should understand and aware of the law. Public legal awareness is the most significant amount of individual legal awareness of a particular event. [1] According to Scholten, legal awareness is the awareness that exists in every human being about what the law is or what the law should be, a specific category of our mental life by which we distinguish between legal (Recht) and non-legal (onrecht), between those should and should not be done [2].

Sudikno Mertokusumo stated that legal awareness means awareness of what we should do or do or what we should not do or do, especially towards other people. [3] AW. Widjaja concluded that legal awareness is a condition where there are no conflicts of life in society. The community here is in a state of balance, harmony, and compatibility. [4] There are four indicators of legal awareness, namely: [5]

- a. Legal knowledge is a person's knowledge of certain behaviors that are regulated by law. This knowledge relates to behavior that is prohibited or behavior that is permitted by law. As seen in society, in general, a person knows that killing, stealing, and so on is prohibited by law. This legal knowledge is closely related to the assumption that the public is considered to know the regulation's contents when the regulation has been promulgated.
- b. Legal understanding. In other words, legal understanding is an understanding of the content and purpose of a union in a particular law, written or unwritten, and its benefits for parties whose life is not required; a person must first know the existence of a written rule.
- c. A legal attitude tends to accept the law because of the respect for the law as something beneficial or beneficial if the law is obeyed.
- d. Legal behavior, the pattern of legal behavior, is the main thing in legal awareness because we can see whether a regulation applies or not in society.

Suparman Marzuki, interpreting legal awareness in a broad and narrow scope. In the narrow sense, legal awareness is what people know about what the law should do, should not be done, and still has to do. Meanwhile, the definition of legal awareness in a broad sense is that legal awareness includes not only the phenomenon of knowing but also becoming a determination to obey what is happening is ordered by law. [6] When the law is interpreted as a steadfastness of the heart, the law should manipulate people's behavior to support economic and social development to create legal certainty, justice, and benefit.

However, it turns out that until now, people still vary in meaning and perceive the law, some can see the urgency of the existence of the law, but some are trapped in narrow thinking or are wrong about the law. Of course, mistakes in understanding the law can affect respect and compliance with the law.

A person's understanding of the law depends on the experience he has to deal with the law. Of course, this research is fascinating, because first, we want to know how the legal information is disseminated in ministries/agencies to the public. Especially whether these legal programs are included in the top 10 (Ten) most essential programs of the Ministry/Institution to be disseminated to the public or not. Second, looking at the level of public acceptance of priority programs related to law and community responses to these programs. We want to see how the community views the law-related programs, whether they consider them necessary or not. Third, this study also wants to know about how to increase legal awareness in society; of course, this is based on pre-existing conditions.

2 Method

This study uses a mixed-method, which combines quantitative and qualitative methods to strengthen the quantitative results further. Quantitative methods are used to see the level of acceptance and public interest in priority program information about the law that the

government disseminates. The data collection method used a survey, and it was carried out in 25 provinces, randomly selected. After determining which provinces will be surveyed, the next step is to determine the respondents in each province using the proportional sampling method. Determination of the number of respondents in each province is carried out by considering the population of the chosen provincial capital so that the total number of respondents is 1584.

Respondents Determination Method

Selection of respondents based on productive age, namely 15 - 64 years. Each capital city has determined the number of respondents, which is then determined the number of respondents at the Kelurahan level by applying the principle of Probably Proportionate to size, which means that it must be following the proportion of the population. (1) The number of respondents each District and Sub-District must be determined in proportion. For example, the number of respondents at the capital level is 140 people, in which four districts have been randomly selected. So, the number of respondents for each District was determined using the following formula:

$$n_1 = \frac{\text{Total Population per District}}{\text{The total population of all districts}} \times \text{Number of sample capitals}$$

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Method of Analysis

Apart from the survey to the community, a survey was also carried out to 47 Ministries / Agencies to see Ministries / Agencies that disseminate information on priority programs related to law, as well as Ministries / Agencies that include priority programs related to law in their top 10 most important programs for dissemination. Each assessment variable is then processed using the following formula:

$$\text{Total Score} = \frac{\text{Number of respondents who answered "Yes"}}{\text{Total Responden}} \times 100\%$$

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The score has a value between 1 and 100, and is divided into five categories, namely as follows:

Very Good	: score \geq 80%
Good	: 70% \leq score < 80%
Moderate	: 60% \leq score < 70%
Bad	: 50% \leq score < 60%
Very Bad	: score < 50%

In addition to seeing each variable's score value, this study also wants to see the correlation or relationship between variable acceptance and public interest on priority program information about the law disseminated by the government, using SPSS. Furthermore, a qualitative analysis was carried out from quantitative data, through literature study, based on theory and regulatory studies. In particular, the type of research used in this paper is normative juridical research. Normative juridical research is a study used to solve a problem by examining secondary data first.

Normative juridical research is also called doctrinal legal research. In this type of legal research, the law conceptualized as written in statutory regulations (law in books), or law conceptualized as a rule or norm. Data collection for qualitative research used in this writing is through library research, namely by studying laws and regulations, books, internet sites, mass

media, and dictionaries, which can be used as sources related to this writing that can be used as a basis in research and analyzing the problems faced.

3 Analysis and Discussion

The Law is seen as one of society's important aspects, which aims to realize a comfortable and justice society. Legal awareness in society needs to be nurtured and instilled to be more obedient to existing laws, whether written Law or Law that grows and develops in society. Fostering legal awareness is a demand for social change that has become a government concern in development efforts. Since the beginning of the New Order (Orba) government, it has been clearly and systematically stated in the Decree of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) Number IV/MPR/1978 Regarding the Outlines of State Policy (GBHN) in terms of the Law, law order and law enforcement. This affirmation formulated as follows: [6]

- a. Development in law based on the foundation of an orderly source of law as contained in Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.
- b. In order to improve order and legal certainty in protecting society, which is a condition for the creation of stable national stability, government officials in
- c. general and law enforcement officials in particular need to be continuously nurtured and developed to increase their capacity and authority.
- d. Development and guidance in law are directed so that the law can meet the needs following the development progress level so that public order and certainty can create.
- e. Efforts to curb law enforcement agencies need to continue
- f. Efforts to increase the capacity and authority of law enforcement officers need to continue
- g. Increase legal awareness so that people live up to their rights and obligations
- h. To improve law enforcers' attitudes toward upholding law, justice and fostering protection of human dignity, order, and legal certainty by the 1945 Constitution.

According to specific patterns, a nation desiring order and peace will continue to regulate and direct the behavior of all citizens of society through certain legal norms. Among other things, this legal norm contains the roles that the community should carry out. The community's roles must assume wrapped in good messages, one of which the government carried out to increase government programs' legal awareness. It is interesting to highlight because there are many issues about the decline in legal awareness. The view that the decline in legal awareness is due to the occurrence of law violations and lawlessness.

Respondents based on Gender

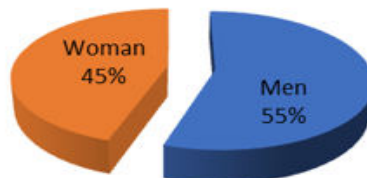


Fig 1. Respondents based on gender

Therefore, the research team wanted to disseminate legal information in government programs to the public. Do people see these legal programs and information related to the law as essential or not. This research carried out by dividing the public sample into 2 (two) groups, namely the general public and stakeholder groups consisting of representatives of the legislative body, political parties, local government officials, community leaders, and Community Social Institutions (NGOs) and media institutions at the research location. This study's Respondents were communities in 25 provinces, where 45% of respondents were women, and 55% were men (Fig. 1).

The target population in this study are residents of 25 provincial capitals aged 15 - 64 years. The age range of the population was selected with the main consideration of their ability to respond or answer questions and provide the necessary data. The sample size with a confidence degree of 95% and a margin of error of 2.5%, total is 1,584 people. Most respondents have high school / vocational / MA education at 47%. Meanwhile, based on occupation, most came from private employees at 25% and then self-employed / traders at 24% (Fig. 2).

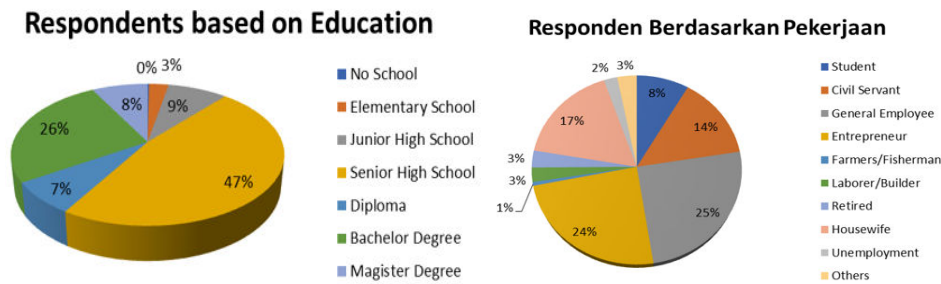


Fig 2. Respondents based on Education and Respondents based on Profession

Based on the survey results to the community, the results obtained in table 1. The total value of receipt of information related to law is 63.13 or is in the medium category. Of the 25 provinces surveyed, the level of acceptance of legal-related information was Maluku Province, with the highest score at 95.83, while the lowest score was in West Sulawesi at 40. Unfortunately, if the revenue value-compared to the level of importance, the results are inversely related. The total score for public interest level in legal information is 32.07 or at a very poor level.

Many people still think that legal information is not very important. From 25 provinces, there is only one province with a good value, namely East Kalimantan, with a score of 73.3. while 24 other provinces had a score below 50 with a very bad category and the province with the worst score was the Bangka Belitung Islands with a score of 3.33.

Table 1. Value of Information Acceptance and Level of Interest in Each Province

Province	Information	Interest
Aceh	48.33	25.00
Bali	76.67	28.33
DI Yogyakarta	70.37	18.52
DKI Jakarta	70.00	30.00
Gorontalo	72.73	18.18
Jawa Barat	47.03	24.86

Jawa Tengah	78.15	35.29
Jawa Timur	72.22	35.56
Kalimantan Barat	46.67	36.67
Kalimantan Selatan	71.83	36.62
Kalimantan Timur	76.67	73.33
Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	63.33	3.33
Lampung	69.49	30.51
Maluku	95.83	41.67
Maluku Utara	70.00	36.67
Nusa Tenggara Barat	65.52	6.90
Nusa Tenggara Timur	70.97	19.35
Sulawesi Barat	40.00	33.33
Sulawesi Selatan	54.00	27.00
Sulawesi Tengah	76.19	35.71
Sulawesi Tenggara	95.24	28.57
Sulawesi Utara	53.33	20.00
Sumatera Barat	50.00	43.33
Sumatera Selatan	64.44	48.89
Sumatera Utara	41.67	36.36
Total	63.13	32.07

The relationship between acceptance and the level of importance of information about the law has a strong correlation and positively correlates with a value of 0.113 (Table 2). That is means that the higher the level of acceptance, the higher the level of importance. In this case, to increase public awareness that information about the law is important, the acceptance of legal information also needs to be increased.

Table 2. Correlation between acceptance and interest

	Acceptance	Interest
Pearson Correlation	1	.133**
N	1584	1584
Pearson Correlation	.133**	1
N	1584	1584

One of the factors that can affect the increase in information acceptance is the government's information dissemination to disseminate information related to the law that the Ministries and Agencies disseminate. Priority programs related to legal certainty and bureaucratic reform based on priority activities are as follows: First, law enforcement (implementing transparent and accountable law enforcement and ensuring access to justice), such as the landmark decision program; implementation of community development regarding

the implementation of Law No.11 / 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System; implementing the Case Management System (CMS) application to support the IT-based SPPT pilot project; The pilot project for the TI Integrated Criminal Justice System (SPPT) to increase its function; victims of violence get rehabilitation and social protection; Compilation of 1 report on the national human rights action plan 2020-2024; The drafting of SOPs for handling cases of violence against women and children; 5,425 people who received litigation legal assistance; Preparation of SOP documents for handling cases of violence against women and children; capacity building for Legal Aid Organizations (OBH) and paralegals (thematic); non-litigation legal aid activities.

Second, the Prevention and Eradication of Corruption (Increasing the effectiveness of the prevention and eradication of corruption), such as the arrangement of the handling of asset recovery related to the proceeds of crime; assets resulting from criminal acts of corruption that used for law enforcement agencies; law enforcement officers (APH) who attended training in asset management resulting from corruption crimes; the implementation of advocacy for the implementation of beneficial ownership policies in Ministries / Agencies; monitoring the implementation of the national corruption prevention strategy; activities of the Central Government Guard and Security Team and Development.

Third, Integrated e-Government Implementation (the establishment of an integrated e-gov), such as the integrated program one monitoring system for government procurement of goods/services (PBJP) with central and regional financial applications; One integrated PBJP planning system as well as the regional budgeting system; An e-Planning application that is integrated with e-Database and e-Budgeting and e-Money in planning and implementing regional development; Integrated public service information system at 580 agency with the KemenPANRB public service information system; Establishment of a national data center that includes strengthening data centers and managing intra-government networks in 20 government agencies; The implementation of phase IV of the roadmap for eGovernment through 8 government service linkage initiatives system; Guidelines for Governance and Management of Information Security for Electronic-Based Government Administration.

[7] Of the programs that mentioned above, unfortunately, of the 47 Ministries/agencies surveyed related to government programs related to law, only 34.04% of Ministries / Agencies have disseminated information on priority programs related to law, and only 10.64% percent have submitted programs legal priorities into their top 10 most important programs to disseminate. This is as shown in table 3.

Table 3. Agencies values related to public information in the field of law

	Ministries / Agencies that carry out Dissemination of Legal- Related Information	Ministries / Agencies that enter Legal- Related Information as Priority Programs
Value	34.04	10.64

Legal obedience is the loyalty of a person or legal subject to the law manifested in real behavior. In contrast, the awareness of society's law is still abstract, not yet a real form of behavior that accommodates the will of the law itself. [9] Legal awareness is awareness to act by legal provisions. Legal awareness is a kind of bridge that connects legal regulations with community members' legal behavior. L.M. Friedman tends to call it part of the legal culture, namely the values and attitudes that affect the law's operation. In the operation of the law, every member of society has a legal custom. Chambliss and Seidman, mentioning that legal adrebat is a role occupant; the law expected to fulfill certain expectations as stated in the legislation.

Thus, community members are expected to fulfill the roles written in the regulations. [10] To increase and foster legal awareness and legal compliance can be taken:

- a. Repressive actions must be drastic, firm. Law enforcers in implementing law enforcement must be firmer and more consistent. The slack in the implementation of law enforcement will cause a decline in legal awareness.
- b. Carry out preventive measures, namely efforts to prevent legal violations or a decline in legal awareness. By exacerbating legal threats against certain legal violations, it hoped that certain violations of the law could be prevented. Likewise, the obedience or legal compliance of citizens needs to be closely monitored.
- c. Persuasive action, namely encouraging and spurring. Legal awareness is closely related to law, and the law is a cultural product. Culture includes a system of objectives, and traditional values reflect the values in society. Embedding legal awareness means instilling cultural values.
- d. Education about legal awareness should be given formally in schools and non-formally outside schools to the broader community, how to be a good citizen, and the rights and obligations of an Indonesian citizen. Every citizen must know the laws in force in the Republic of Indonesia.
- e. Efforts to change the existing culture in society must begin with more profound and more directed socialization of the community regarding the importance of law for life [11].

Therefore, to increase legal awareness of government information dissemination related to legal programs, efforts are needed to foster public legal awareness. Such guidance should be oriented towards instilling, socializing, and institutionalizing the values that underlie programs and information related to the law based on legal regulations. Besides, it is also necessary to pay attention to regular communication so that public members can recognize it as a target for legal regulation.

Legal communication efforts can be made through Legal Counseling. Legal counseling activities are carried out in various forms, including through oral counseling such as lectures, discussions; legal awareness meeting; exhibition; simulation; legal awareness family competition; legal consultation; interactive dialogue; radio interview; stage; theatrics; soap operas; as well as written counseling and through demonstrations such as fragments; film; banner; brochure posters; leaflet; booklet; billboard; newspaper; magazines and other forms. Socialization or legal counseling (either by State institutions, government, or society) through disseminating law-related programs can be a reasonable and adequate effort to bridge the community's legal culture.

Public participation depends on obtaining information and obtaining information, one of which is legal counseling and how it disseminates ministries/agencies' programs related to the law. The legal understanding that ignorance of the law (legal fictie) is not a justification cannot be applied casually in public legal knowledge education. Legal socialization that focuses on the values contained in a legal regulation is much more effective in shaping a legal culture and community obedience to the law itself. What's more, the personal approach will hit more than the material approach. Thus, legal counseling must be carried out by carrying out its purpose and character, namely that the law provides benefits to individuals above the central issue of law, namely justice. Even if the dimension of justice is raised as a central issue, appropriateness as a value in society must take precedence.

Changes in community behavior can realize; it requires efforts to arouse society by changing habitual attitudes and behaviors. Besides outreach activities, in developing community legal awareness, community guidance can also be carried out. Community guidance is a further activity of counseling. The government must optimize the improvement

of adequate facilities and infrastructure in disseminating information on legal programs, including digitization.

Government programs are more top-down, thus creating a perception that society is only the object of policy. If the actions taken by the government are for the benefit of society and if the community is expected to accept and comply with these actions, then the community must be allowed to develop and express its views. [12] A person's awareness of the law does not necessarily make a person obey the law because many other social indicators influence it.

A person's awareness of the law does not necessarily make a person obey the law because many other social indicators influence it. Obedience of the law is a dependent variable, so to build a law-abiding society, it is necessary to find an independent variable or intervening variable. The government should play an active role in accommodating the embryos of legal awareness of the community by taking approaches that are following the nation's spirit and culture. The more people understand the importance of law and become a habit, the society will gradually change for the better, and the legal awareness of the Indonesian people will increase. And the purpose of the law will be achieved, namely a safe, serene, and prosperous society. [13]

4 Conclusion

A nation that desires order and peace will continue to regulate and direct all citizens' behavior through legal norms. One of the government's efforts to increase legal awareness is to disseminate government programs related to law. In this study, the dissemination of information on priority programs by the Ministry / Institution related to law is still low. Only 10.64 percent of ministries/agencies include priority programs related to law in their top 10 most crucial dissemination programs.

The low level of information dissemination on government programs causes the level of acceptance of information about legal certainty and bureaucratic reform programs to be at a moderate level. The level of importance for information on legal certainty and bureaucratic reform is in the very bad category. In essence, the Indonesian people currently view that legal programs are not a high priority than other government programs such as health and infrastructure development. Public participation in forming public legal awareness depends on obtaining information correlated with how the government disseminates ministries/agencies' programs related to the law.

A strong and positive correlation between acceptance and interest implies that the higher the level of acceptance, the higher the public interest level. To increase public awareness to include information about the law as one of their priorities is to increase acceptance by the community by increasing information dissemination regarding the law. These dissemination activities can be carried out by the government through legal counseling and guidance to the community to improve citizens' image towards the law and form community legal awareness. The socialization of law with an emphasis on value is far more effective in shaping the culture of law and observance of society to the law itself. People will gradually change for the better because getting people to understand the importance of law and become a habit. In the end, the people of Indonesia's legal consciousness will increase further to form a safer, more peaceful, and prosperous society.

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