

Legal Counselling on Legal Awareness at LPKA Class I Tangerang

Rila Kusumaningsih

Faculty of Law, Universitas Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa, Indonesia

Corresponding author: rilakusumaningsih26@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Legal counselling at LPKA fostered law awareness, boosting residents' understanding and compliance. The approach was educational. It provided participants with better knowledge of legal rights and duties. It also led to a more positive attitude towards laws and regulations. The extension program used an educational approach. It involved lectures, group talks, and legal case simulations. The materials included an introduction to legal rights and duties. Also, the legal outcomes of crimes. And, the role of ethics and morals in daily life. Counselling participants joined discussions. They also did activities and grasped legal concepts. The program also developed the participants' ability to avoid unlawful behavior. This is an important step in their reintegration into society. The program evaluation showed that participants had a big increase in legal awareness. They also had better behavior. This should help coaching succeed. It will also reduce kids' and teens' re-offending at LPKA.

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Submitted/Received 9 Jul 2024

First Revised 19 Jul 2024

Accepted 20 Jul 2024

First Available online 31 Jul 2024

Publication Date 31 Jul 2024

Keyword :

*Keyword: Counselling
Legal Awareness
LPKA*

INTRODUCTION

Law is a form of man-made regulations. It exists within society. It contains orders, bans, and punishments for violators. So, things that deviate from rules are abnormal. Those that disobey the law will face punishment. In law, the law governs human life. It does so to be proper and correct. Society's life will have chaos without law. Law and society are inseparable. The application of law in society serves as a guarantee of order and justice in society. Equal treatment for all is essential for the law to deliver justice. It must not discriminate in the environment. The law has commands, prohibitions, and permissibility (Rokilah & Sulasno, 2021). Law can be a vital regulation for social life. One must obey the coercive directive. Law prevents conflicts. It does so between rights and obligations, human rights, and peace.

Law and legal awareness have a related relationship. In 1954, Scholten defined legal awareness as humans weighing permissibility and prohibition. It covers things related to law and things that are not. Mangku & Yuliantini (2020) explain that people can understand a law. They do so because they recognize two things. These things show the importance of people in interconnected laws. According to Soerjono Soekanto, legal awareness is a person's thoughts about the law. It includes the values of the law's function that they aim to uphold. Soerjono Soekanto stated that there are four indicators of legal awareness:

- Thoughts about the law: A person should know that their actions are in a law that regulates them. Being aware of the law limits the actions and activities that people can do.
- Legal reasoning is the thought process of a person. Society's rules serve as its foundation. This legal reasoning makes a group of people aware. Legal awareness is a useful work structure in their lives and it is relevant..
- Having an opinion is fine. You can share what you know and believe about legal awareness. This legal attitude contains the law's content. It also includes being aware and valuing democracy over the law.
- Legal Behavior: Someone who will follow existing regulations. About the application and non-applicability of laws in society. If society has not implemented the law, to what extent has society implemented it.

By looking at the four indicators above. They show that society needs more legal awareness. Society should cultivate a comprehensive grasp of legal rights across the board. However, few people know the law in our country. So, legal institutions need to help the public understand its importance.

Implementation Method

This activity shows how well children at LPKA Class I Tangerang comprehend the law with the help of assistance. It does this by informing them of the law. In this manner, they can understand their rights, duties, and authorities. This measure enables them to adhere to the law precisely. Counselling takes place through two methods: direct interaction and subtle guidance. Direct legal counselling is a face-to-face counselling approach. It does not involve lectures and discussions.

Legal counselling also aims to foster an attitude towards the law in each community. It also aims to foster an understanding of the law. This enables each person to realize their rights and duties as good citizens. The goal is to uphold justice and law so that the law can protect, maintain peace, and establish order. Obedience to the law is key.

RESEARCH METHOD

We use two methods to carry out this activity:

1. We will present "Legal Counselling on Legal Awareness at LPKA Class I Tangerang." It is for the foster children of LPKA Class Tangerang. We will use a short explanation. It will increase understanding and law compliance among LPKA residents.
2. Discussion and Q&A. Hold discussions and ask questions. This outreach program involves many educational activities. They include lectures, group discussions, and legal case simulations. The material presented includes an introduction to legal rights and duties. It also covers the legal results of crimes. Furthermore, it covers the role of ethics and morals in daily life.

Devotion Framework

The author created an activity framework to make this service easier. You can see it in Picture 1 below:



PICTURE 1. Framework for Community Service Activities

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In social life, law is the most important thing. According to Roscoe Pound, law has several functions. It is a tool for social planning and for administering society. Law acts as a means of reforming society and changing society's social values. Law also defines people's behavior. It does this by setting sanctions for violators. (Mastinelli et al., 2023)

Apart from Pound, there is a legal expert, Lawrence Meir Friedman (1977). He stated that the function of law is to control and check behavior. Friedman says the law does not punish Pound. It also punishes citizens who violate it. If there is no law, then people's lives will not go well. Studying law is important for life.

Disastrous consequences follow when the law fails to receive proper execution. One such instance is that an authoritarian government will arise. It can use its power for personal or group interests. This is the kind of situation that sparks a conflict between the government and its people. Thus, society cannot separate law from it. This is in line with the ideas of an Italian philosopher, Marcus Tullius Cicero. He said "Ubi Societas Ibi Ius", which means where society exists, there the law exists. This agrees with Haryati (2014). They say "Law and society are close and inseparable." (Saleh et al., 2020)

Communities who live side by side in one social environment need legal regulations. Thus, to be useful in everyday life, the implemented law requires a subject. These sources are still interconnected. A safe and well-structured society links them together. They also connect to how society operates under the law. They connect to the public's awareness of the laws they must obey.

Friedman identified three key components in 1977: composition, character, and culture. First, this relates to legal awareness. This stems from the existence of legal institutions or law enforcement. The law's character forms its foundation. Culture and legal awareness form a connection. They connect society to the importance of legal awareness in social circles. (Amatahir, 2022)

Nikolaas Egbert Algra, an expert from the Netherlands, says law has these aims:

1. Creating a more organized civic structure.
2. Create an order and balance.
3. Strengthen existing functions (Salle, 2020).

Apart from Nikolaas Egbert Algra, Achmad Ali is a law professor from Indonesia. He has a book titled "Uncovering Legal Theory and Judicial Prudence". It covers the interpretation of the law. It argues about the fundamental understanding of law, including Eastern, Western, and Islamic theories. Here's the explanation:

- Eastern Theory
Their original legal culture forms the basis for a theory with a conservative nature.
- Western Theory
This Western theory aims at legal certainty, justice, and benefits.
- Islamic Legal Theory
This theory uses Al-Qur'an principles. They cover life in this world and the Hereafter. (Ali, 2009)

In these theories, Indonesia employs Western legal theory. It employs it to find the aims of the law. These objectives are justice, benefit, and legal certainty. They give rise to aspects of legal structure, substance, and culture. Thus, the state and nation base their lives on Pancasila. In this case, state administrative law has principles. They are guidelines for the nation and state. These are:

- a. Principle of Legal Certainty
This principle has the aim of guaranteeing legal certainty to protect the public.
- b. Principles of Equality in Making Decisions
This principle is that the position of citizens is not different. It means that all citizens are equal in the eyes of the law. This equality shields citizens from group-inflicted harm and injustice.
- c. Examine options thoroughly, analyze actions closely, and perfect outcomes with precision.
The government must be wise and thorough in its duties. It must do them so that problems do not occur.
- d. Motivational Principles
This principle is a theory that necessitates clarity and truth in making a decision.
- e. Principles of Prohibition of Mixing Authorities
The principle is that powerful people in the state cannot abuse their power. They must use it for the state's interests.
- f. Principles of Fair Play
This principle means that all citizens lack the right to discriminate by ethnicity. They also cannot do so by race or religion in the country.
- g. The principle of justice or fairness

Officials and those with high authority must not abuse their position. They should follow a clear decision-making process.

- h. The Principle of Responding to Reasonable Expectations
The government must meet the people's expectations.
- i. Principles of Wisdom
The government must perform its duties. It must base them on the country's problems. It finds solutions with discernment and impartiality. They must base these duties on their consequences.
- j. Principles of Implementation
This principle does not favor individuals or groups. It favors society. (Permana, 2020)

Soekanto and Nurhidayat say the sign of true legal awareness is a clear indication. It shows the level of legal awareness. Several indicators divide legal awareness, namely:

- Someone familiar with the law understands that certain actions are subject to regulation. Laws can be either written or unwritten legal regulations. This act also includes acts that laws prohibit or permit.
- A student's understanding of law includes specific rules. They also understand the importance of a rule in a school.
- The legal attitude is of an individual. They have a style for making specific judgments about the law.
- Final resort is pursuing litigation. In it, an individual or a student follows existing rules.

All these indicators prove the level of legal awareness. It is specific in its practice. If people only know about the law, then legal awareness is still very low.

In legal culture, officials and the public lack awareness of the law's importance. As we know, law violations in Indonesia are still very worrying. The government should be a role model. But, it has not been able to apply the law as an example of state behavior. So that people do not have trust in the government, this can lead to legal destruction. Ibrahim (2001) explains that there are four factors inhibiting law enforcement in Indonesia, the following are:

- There are not yet strong laws and regulations in Indonesia.
- Lack of government capacity.
- Government officials still have not achieved equal justice.
- Lack of community contribution to the development of a legal culture.

Because of this, law in Indonesia has very little respect. There are still many law violations. To overcome this, it is necessary to increase legal awareness among the people of a country. Because if the problem is not resolved, it will cause other problems. (Kenedi:2016)

Efforts to Increase Legal Awareness

Indonesia has a low level of legal awareness. This definitely requires further action. It can cause problems and divisions in society. About legal awareness, some people already understand this issue. But, that does not rule out the chance that those who know could also break the rules. (Zein, 2023) Raising awareness of the law in society is very important. The following are efforts to increase legal awareness:

- a. Instilling the value of legal awareness from an early age.
We must instill an awareness of the law at an early age. We can start in the smallest environments, such as the family. This occurs because the family is the primary environment. It shapes the character of each person. The whole family can also train a sense of responsibility in each child.

This includes obeying orders from both parents. This way, children can obey existing rules. If they can do their duties well in a small space, this activity can spread awareness of the law to a much wider scope. (Timoera et al., 2023)

b. Increasing knowledge related to legal awareness.

Knowledge of legal provisions is an important aspect that is integral to the rule of law. Governments issue public notices, making them accessible to all. They establish protocols. But, many people do not understand the laws. They fall into several categories. This condition shows a lack of public attention and knowledge about laws. So, it is important to increase community knowledge about the law. This will raise individual awareness of the law. (Andraini, 2023) There are many ways to do this, such as:

c. Action

There are two types of actions to improve legal awareness in society. They are repressive and preventive. Repressive actions mean that the implementation of the action must be firm. To resolve legal problems, such as violations, we need repressive measures. After a violation occurs, people use them. Furthermore, there are preventive actions. Someone violates a law after it occurs. They tell how to cut legal problems. They also tell how to raise legal awareness in the community.

d. Education

Education is a learning process. It forms and grows society. It shapes its thought patterns, behavior, and skills. Education has two parts: formal and non-formal education. They aim to make people good citizens who follow cultural values. They do this through learning activities. (Tsanja Rif'atul Munna & Arditya Prayogi, 2021)

e. Formal education

Education is formal. It is regular, organized, and tiered. It commences at the elementary school level and extends to college. Every human being is obliged to receive education. People must install legal awareness in the educational environment. This must happen from kindergarten to college. This is because children and grandchildren need to learn legal rules. It will shape their attitudes and thoughts about the importance of legal awareness.

f. Kindergarten level

At the kindergarten level, there is no legal knowledge. This includes legal sciences or materials that kindergarteners must memorize. Before kindergarten, children learn about laws. However, we should teach them about good behavior and ethics. Instill in children the importance of doing good and not breaking the rules.

g. Elementary, middle, and high school levels

At this level, we must do more about the rights and duties of citizens. This includes the authority and duties in the Republic of Indonesia. We should make rules in schools. We must follow up with violators to instill the values of justice in students. They must form an institution. It will be a supervisory board. It will supervise and prosecute students who violate school rules. Apart from legal awareness textbooks. Schools must provide books about the stories of Indonesian heroes.

h. College Level

The lecture level is key. This is especially true for law students. It has a major role in developing awareness of law in society. Students take part in it. So, students here have their own growth in the law student environment.

i. Non-formal education

Non-formal education means learning and teaching activities. They aim to develop students' knowledge, skills, and personality. This education aims to benefit all levels of society. Non-formal education employs diverse approaches, including legal guidance, awareness campaigns, and showcases. Here's the explanation: (Tsania Rif'atul Munna & Arditya Prayogi, 2021)

Law enforcement

Individuals must obey, enforce, or fulfill a law. Law enforcement officers must be strong, consistent, committed, and accountable. This is one effort to increase legal awareness in society. (Widati, 2023) If officers lack commitment and responsibility, this will make them indifferent. This will provide opportunities for legal action, which will lead to legal consequences. Officers must have a firm and persistent attitude. They must not hesitate to confront law violators anytime and anywhere. Officers' consistent and responsible attitude is important. It will create a sense of peace and security for the community. The community obtains legal shields without hindrance. They are not refused service or lack services or face high costs. If the opposite happens, people feel unsafe when filing or reporting violations. They are unsure if they will receive good service for the violation or if someone will handle the report.

Police must supervision. They need it to carry out their duties and exercise authority. Local leaders carry out the supervision. But, it also requires oversight from central leaders. They fear that some things may escape their attention. Many reports do not tell what actually happened. Central leaders must pay more attention to this. (Pualillin, 2022)

Legal science is irregular. It is like real law. So, law enforcers must have refreshments. Legal science tends to ignore theory. So, training for law enforcers is very important. To succeed, we still need leaders to take part and help.



PICTURE 2. Delivery of legal counselling in LPKA Tangerang Middle School Classrooms

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Law is part of the norms that exist in social life. The law contains prohibitions and orders. Violators will face sanctions if they break the law. The law consists of commands (gebod), prohibitions (verbod), and permissibility (mogen). Scholten (1954) said that legal awareness is the awareness found in every person. It is about what the law is and how it should work. Soerjono Soekanto also said that there are four indicators of legal awareness. They are: legal knowledge, legal understanding, legal attitudes, and legal behavior. Law and society are two real entities. They live in harmony and side by side. As the legal expert Marcus Tullius Cicero said, "Ubi Societas Ibi Jus" means: where there is society, there is law. But, few people realize that law is important in society and the state. This is the case in Indonesian government and society. The

increasing number of violations and crimes prove the same thing. Both the government and community sectors commit them.

The Indonesian government is a state institution. It sparks a surge in public understanding of the significance of law. It will do this by teaching the value of legal awareness from an early age. It will also increase legal knowledge.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank you to the head of LPKA. They gave permission for this legal counseling. Thanks also to the LPKA officers. They helped organize the event. And thanks to the children of LPKA class 1 Tangerang. They took part in this activity.

REFERENCES

- Ali, A. (2009). *Revealing Legal Theory and Judicial Theory (Judicialprudence) termasuk interpretasi undang-undang (legisprudence)*. Kencana Prenada Media Group.
- Amatahir, Z. (2022). Pengaruh Budaya Hukum Terhadap Kebijakan Pembangunan Hukum Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Media Hukum*, 10(1), 38–50. <https://doi.org/10.59414/jmh.v10i1.502>
- Andraini, R. (2023). Upaya Menumbuhkan Jiwa Kesadaran Masyarakat untuk Mentaati Hukum. *Nomos: Jurnal Penelitian Ilmu Hukum*, 3(3), 100–106.
- Fahmi, A. E. N. L. and F. D. (2021). Pengenalan Dan Definisi Hukum Secara Umum (Literature Review Etika). *Jurnal Ilmu Manajemen Terapan*, 2 no.6. <https://doi.org/10.31933/jimt.v2i6.622>.
- Kenedi, J. (2016). Urgensi Penegakan Hukum Dalam Hidup Berbangsa Dan Bernegara. *El-Afkar: Jurnal Pemikiran Keislaman Dan Tafsir Hadis*, 5(2), 51–62.
- Kusumah Putri, A. F., & Senjaya, O. (2022). Analisa Dampak Budaya Dualistis Hukum Terhadap Proses Penegakan Hukum. *Jurnal Pendidikan Sosiologi Dan Humaniora*, 13(1), 164. <https://doi.org/10.26418/j-psh.v13i1.52992>
- Lestari, R. M., & Wijaya, R. (2021). Tingkat Kesadaran Hukum Masyarakat Terhadap Kepemilikan Surat Ijin Mengemudi (Sim) C Di Kecamatan Semampir Kota Surabaya. *Kajian Moral Dan Kewarganegaraan*, 9(3), 565–579. <https://doi.org/10.26740/kmkn.v9n3.p565-579>
- Mangku, D. G. S., & Yuliantini, N. P. R. (2020). Diseminasi Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 1974 Tentang Perkawinan Dalam Peningkatan Kesadaran Hukum Masyarakat di Desa Sidetapa Terkait Urgensi Pencatatan Perkawinan Untuk Memperoleh Akta Perkawinan. *Jurnal Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Undiksha*, 8(1), 138–153.
- Mastinelli, I., Chandra, C. M., & Shavira Ardita Maharani. (2023). Fungsi dan Penerapan Hukum Kontrak Berdasarkan Pandangan Roscoe Pound. *Journal Kewarganegaraan*, Vol. 7(2), 2092.
- Permana, T. C. I. (2020). Asas-Asas Umum Pemerintahan Yang Baik Yang Berkembang Melalui Putusan Hakim. *Indonesian Journal of Law and Policy Studies*, 1(1), 1. <https://doi.org/10.31000/ijlp.v1i1.2657>
- Pualillin, A. (2022). Implementasi Law Enforcement dalam Tugas dan Fungsi Kepolisian Sebagai Penegak Hukum. *Mandar: Social Science Journal*, 1(2), 86–99.
- Rokilah, R., & Sulasno, S. (2021). Penerapan Asas Hukum Dalam Pembentukan Peraturan Perundang-Undangan. *Ajudikasi: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 5(2), 179–190. <https://doi.org/10.30656/ajudikasi.v5i2.3942>

- Saleh, K., Agusta, M., & Weni. (2020). HUKUM DAN MASYARAKAT DALAM PERSPEKTIF SOSIOLOGI HUKUM. *Jurnal Sains Dan Seni ITS*, 1(2), 1–3. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.36355/dlj.v1i2.454>
- Salle. (2020). *Sistem Hukum dan Penegakan Hukum* (N. Komar (ed.)). CV. Social Politic Genius (SIGn).
- Sumartini, N. W. E. (2021). Penyuluhan Hukum Di Era Digital. *Prosiding Webinar Nasional IAHN-TP Palangka Raya*, 3, 133–140.
- Timoera, D. A., Casmana, A. R., Putra, A. P., & Oktawijaya, F. (2023). Peningkatan Pemahaman Hukum Remaja Tentang Anak Berhadapan Dengan Hukum di Desa Cisaat. *Satwika: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 3(1), 26–37.
- Tiya, T. (2023). Analisis Kesadaran Hukum Masyarakat Generasi Z Dalam Menggunakan Media Sosial Di Provinsi Bangka Belitung. *Ekspose: Jurnal Penelitian Hukum Dan Pendidikan*, 22(2), 17–28. <https://doi.org/10.30863/ekspose.v22i2.5187>
- Tsania Rif'atul Munna, & Arditya Prayogi. (2021). Strategi Peningkatan Kesadaran Hukum Masyarakat Kelurahan Bligo Kecamatan Buaran Kabupaten Pekalongan. *JURPIKAT (Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat)*, 2(3), 404–422. <https://doi.org/10.37339/jurpikat.v2i3.645>
- Widati, D. R. (2023). Pembentukan Desa/Kelurahan Sadar Hukum Sebagai Upaya Untuk Membangun Kesadaran Dan Kepatuhan Hukum Di Masyarakat. *Wicarana*, 2(1), 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.57123/wicarana.v2i1.33>
- Yuhandra, E., Akhmaddhian, S., Fathanudien, A., & Tendiyanto, T. (2021). Penyuluhan Hukum Tentang Dampak Positif Dan Negatif Penggunaan Gadget Dan Media Sosial. *Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 04(01), 78–84.
- Zein, M. F. (2023). Pentingnya Mentaati Dan Meningkatkan Kesadaran Hukum Di Masyarakat. *Nomos: Jurnal Penelitian Ilmu Hukum*, 3(2), 71–75. <https://doi.org/10.56393/nomos.v3i2.1489>
- Ali, A. (2009). *Menguak Teori Hukum (Legal Theory) dan Teori Peradilan (Judicialprudence) termasuk interpretasi undang-undang (legisprudence)*. Kencana Prenada Media Group.
- Amatahir, Z. (2022). Pengaruh Budaya Hukum Terhadap Kebijakan Pembangunan Hukum Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Media Hukum*, 10(1), 38–50. <https://doi.org/10.59414/jmh.v10i1.502>
- Andraini, R. (2023). Upaya Menumbuhkan Jiwa Kesadaran Masyarakat untuk Mentaati Hukum. *Nomos: Jurnal Penelitian Ilmu Hukum*, 3(3), 100–106.
- Fahmi, A. E. N. L. and F. D. (2021). Pengenalan Dan Definisi Hukum Secara Umum (Literature Review Etika). *Jurnal Ilmu Manajemen Terapan*, 2 no.6. <https://doi.org/10.31933/jimt.v2i6.622>.
- Kenedi, J. (2016). Urgensi Penegakan Hukum Dalam Hidup Berbangsa Dan Bernegara. *El-Afkar: Jurnal Pemikiran Keislaman Dan Tafsir Hadis*, 5(2), 51–62.
- Kusumah Putri, A. F., & Senjaya, O. (2022). Analisa Dampak Budaya Dualistis Hukum Terhadap Proses Penegakan Hukum. *Jurnal Pendidikan Sosiologi Dan Humaniora*, 13(1), 164. <https://doi.org/10.26418/j-psh.v13i1.52992>
- Lestari, R. M., & Wijaya, R. (2021). Tingkat Kesadaran Hukum Masyarakat Terhadap Kepemilikan Surat Ijin Mengemudi (Sim) C Di Kecamatan Semampir Kota Surabaya. *Kajian Moral Dan Kewarganegaraan*, 9(3), 565–579. <https://doi.org/10.26740/kmkn.v9n3.p565-579>
- Mangku, D. G. S., & Yuliantini, N. P. R. (2020). Diseminasi Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 1974 Tentang Perkawinan Dalam Peningkatan Kesadaran Hukum Masyarakat di Desa Sidetapa Terkait Urgensi

- Pencatatan Perkawinan Untuk Memperoleh Akta Perkawinan. *Jurnal Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Undiksha*, 8(1), 138–153.
- Mastinelli, I., Chandra, C. M., & Shavira Ardita Maharani. (2023). Fungsi dan Penerapan Hukum Kontrak Berdasarkan Pandangan Roscoe Pound. *Journal Kewarganegaraan*, Vol. 7(2), 2092.
- Permana, T. C. I. (2020). Asas-Asas Umum Pemerintahan Yang Baik Yang Berkembang Melalui Putusan Hakim. *Indonesian Journal of Law and Policy Studies*, 1(1), 1. <https://doi.org/10.31000/ijlp.v1i1.2657>
- Pualillin, A. (2022). Implementasi Law Enforcement dalam Tugas dan Fungsi Kepolisian Sebagai Penegak Hukum. *Mandar: Social Science Journal*, 1(2), 86–99.
- Rokilah, R., & Sulasno, S. (2021). Penerapan Asas Hukum Dalam Pembentukan Peraturan Perundang-Undangan. *Ajudikasi: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 5(2), 179–190. <https://doi.org/10.30656/ajudikasi.v5i2.3942>
- Saleh, K., Agusta, M., & Weni. (2020). HUKUM DAN MASYARAKAT DALAM PERSPEKTIF SOSIOLOGI HUKUM. *Jurnal Sains Dan Seni ITS*, 1(2), 1–3. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.36355/dlj.v1i2.454>
- Salle. (2020). *Sistem Hukum dan Penegakan Hukum* (N. Komar (ed.)). CV. Social Politic Genius (SIGn).
- Sumartini, N. W. E. (2021). Penyuluhan Hukum Di Era Digital. *Prosiding Webinar Nasional IAHN-TP Palangka Raya*, 3, 133–140.
- Timoera, D. A., Casmana, A. R., Putra, A. P., & Oktawijaya, F. (2023). Peningkatan Pemahaman Hukum Remaja Tentang Anak Berhadapan Dengan Hukum di Desa Cisaat. *Satwika: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 3(1), 26–37.
- Tiya, T. (2023). Analisis Kesadaran Hukum Masyarakat Generasi Z Dalam Menggunakan Media Sosial Di Provinsi Bangka Belitung. *Ekspose: Jurnal Penelitian Hukum Dan Pendidikan*, 22(2), 17–28. <https://doi.org/10.30863/ekspose.v22i2.5187>
- Tsania Rifatul Munna, & Arditya Prayogi. (2021). Strategi Peningkatan Kesadaran Hukum Masyarakat Kelurahan Bligo Kecamatan Buaran Kabupaten Pekalongan. *JURPIKAT (Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat)*, 2(3), 404–422. <https://doi.org/10.37339/jurpikat.v2i3.645>
- Widati, D. R. (2023). Pembentukan Desa/Kelurahan Sadar Hukum Sebagai Upaya Untuk Membangun Kesadaran Dan Kepatuhan Hukum Di Masyarakat. *Wicarana*, 2(1), 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.57123/wicarana.v2i1.33>
- Yuhandra, E., Akhmaddhian, S., Fathanudien, A., & Tendiyanto, T. (2021). Penyuluhan Hukum Tentang Dampak Positif Dan Negatif Penggunaan Gadget Dan Media Sosial. *Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 04(01), 78–84.
- Zein, M. F. (2023). Pentingnya Mentaati Dan Meningkatkan Kesadaran Hukum Di Masyarakat. *Nomos: Jurnal Penelitian Ilmu Hukum*, 3(2), 71–75. <https://doi.org/10.56393/nomos.v3i2.1489>