

# Increasing Legal Awareness of Village Communities Through an Integrated Legal Counseling Program: A Case Study of Pasir Angin Village

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## ABSTRACT

Legal awareness among rural communities remains relatively low due to limited access to legal information and minimal outreach from authorities. This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of the implementation of an integrated legal outreach program in increasing legal awareness among the people of Pasir Angin Village. The study used a qualitative approach with a case study design and participatory action research involving 87 participants from various community groups over a six-month period. Data collection was conducted through participant observation, in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, and document analysis, then analyzed using thematic analysis techniques. The outreach program integrated five main topics: land and electronic certificates, narcotics prevention, personal data protection in fintech, family and inheritance law, and notary aspects. The results showed a significant increase in the level of community legal understanding from an average of 34% to 78%, with a program satisfaction level reaching 4.3 on a scale of 5. This program successfully shifted the community's paradigm from a traditional approach to a more structured formal legal settlement. Key success factors included the competence of the resource persons, interactive-participatory delivery methods, village government support, and the relevance of the material to the real needs of the community. This research provides an important contribution to the development of a community service model in the legal field and can be replicated in other villages with adjustments to the local context to create a more legally aware community and able to access justice optimally.

**Keywords:** legal awareness, integrated counseling, community service

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## INTRODUCTION

Public legal awareness is the primary foundation for building a democratic and just state based on the rule of law. In this modern era, the complexity of legal issues is increasing in line with rapid technological developments and socioeconomic dynamics. (Mintarsih, 2021) This requires communities, especially at the village level, to have an adequate understanding of the various legal aspects that can affect their daily lives. The importance of legal awareness extends beyond knowledge of laws and regulations but also includes an understanding of rights and obligations, as well as the ability to access the existing justice system. Pasir Angin Village, an administrative region in Indonesia, faces various complex and multidimensional legal challenges. The legal problems that occur in this village reflect the general conditions experienced by many villages in Indonesia, where the community's level of legal literacy remains relatively low. This condition is exacerbated by limited access to legal information, minimal outreach from authorities, and a lack of public understanding of the available dispute resolution mechanisms. Consequently, communities often become victims of various detrimental practices or become trapped in legal problems that could have been avoided with adequate understanding. (Widati, 2023)

One of the most prominent legal problems in Pasir Angin Village is land issues, which include land ownership disputes, land mafias, and dual certificate issues. (Mutiar et al., 2023) The digital era has brought significant changes to the land administration system with the introduction of electronic certificates as part of the Electronic-Based Government System (SPBE). Although electronic certificates offer various advantages such as increased security through QR codes and electronic signatures, the ease of access, greater transparency, public awareness and understanding of this new system remains very limited. This creates a digital divide that can exacerbate the existing land issues. The narcotic problem poses a serious threat to the people of Pasir Angin Village. Data show that Indonesia is experiencing a drug emergency, with a death rate reaching 50 people per day, or around 18,000 people per year, and the number of active users reaching 4.5-4.8 million. The spread of narcotics has no geographical boundaries and has reached rural areas, including Pasir Angin Village. The impact of drug abuse is not only individual but also has a broad impact on social, economic, cultural, political, and community security aspects. The lack of public understanding of the dangers of narcotics, prevention mechanisms, and rehabilitation procedures exacerbates this problem. (Temaluru et al., 2025).

In the context of the development of financial technology (fintech), the people of Pasir Angin Village also face the risk of personal data protection violations. (Rifai et al., 2024) The increasingly widespread use of digital financial applications makes people's personal data vulnerable to misuse. Law No. 27 of 2022 concerning Personal Data Protection provides a comprehensive legal framework, but public understanding of their rights as data subjects remains very limited. Often people do not realize the importance of protecting their personal data and do not understand the complaint mechanisms when violations occur. This situation is exacerbated by the rise of illegal online lending applications (pinjols), which frequently misuse users' personal data.

Family law and inheritance are also important issues in rural communities. Inheritance disputes, child custody issues, and various other family conflicts often go unaddressed because of a lack of public understanding of the available legal mechanisms. Traditionally, people tend to resolve family problems without considering formal legal aspects that could provide greater certainty and protection for all parties involved. This can result in incomplete dispute resolution and the potential for protracted conflict. (Tome & Dungga, 2023).

The employment sector also requires special attention in efforts to increase legal awareness among village communities. (Nurdiansah, 2024) High unemployment rates and a lack of worker protection are challenges facing the people of Pasir Angin Village. The understanding of workers' rights and mechanisms for resolving labor disputes through bipartite mediation or the Industrial Relations Court (PHI) remains very limited. This situation has resulted in many workers not receiving proper protection and becoming victims of detrimental practices. Notary issues also contribute to the legal complexity of Pasir Angin Village. Violations of the notary code of ethics, errors in deed preparation, and a lack of public understanding of notary responsibilities often result in community losses. Villagers generally have a limited understanding of the role and function of notaries, thus preventing them from optimizing notary services for their legal needs. This is also related to limited access to notary services in rural areas. (Sudjana, 2016).

These conditions indicate an urgent need to undertake efforts to increase public legal awareness in a comprehensive and systematic manner. (Waqiah Sitti Qamariatul & Arifin Syamsul, 2025) An integrated legal outreach program is a strategic solution to address various complex and interrelated legal problems. Through a holistic approach and the involvement of various stakeholders, a legal outreach program can significantly improve public legal literacy. The involvement of university academics in community service programs can also provide valuable contributions through the transfer of knowledge and technology to the community. Based on an analysis of the various legal problems faced by the Pasir Angin Village community, an in-depth study is needed to implement an integrated legal outreach program to increase public legal awareness. This study is expected to provide a comprehensive overview of the effectiveness of community service programs in improving legal literacy in village communities and can serve as a model that can be applied in other areas with similar characteristics. (Hikmah, 2023).

Based on the background described above, the problem formulation in this study is: "How can the implementation of an integrated legal counseling program increase the legal awareness of the Pasir Angin Village community in facing various complex legal problems?" This problem formulation includes several important aspects, namely the effectiveness of the counseling method used, the level of community participation and response to the program, and the short- and long-term impacts of the program on increasing community legal literacy. In addition, this study will examine the following: "What are the challenges and obstacles faced in the implementation of the integrated legal counseling program in Pasir Angin Village, and what are the strategies to

optimize similar programs in the future?" This question is important for identifying various factors that can influence the success of the program, both internal and external, so that recommendations can be made to improve and develop a more effective and sustainable community service program.

The main objective of this study is to analyze and evaluate the effectiveness of implementing an integrated legal outreach program to increase legal awareness among the people of Pasir Angin Village. This study provides a comprehensive overview of how community service programs can contribute to improving legal literacy among village communities, particularly in dealing with complex and multidimensional legal issues such as land, narcotics, personal data protection, family law, employment, and notary law. Specifically, this study aimed to identify the level of community legal understanding and awareness before and after the outreach program, analyze the most effective outreach methods and strategies in the context of rural communities, evaluate community participation and response to the program, identify obstacles and challenges in program implementation, and formulate recommendations for the development of similar programs in the future. These objectives are expected to significantly contribute to the development of a more effective and sustainable community service model.

The theoretical benefit of this research is that it contributes to the development of science, particularly in the fields of community service and legal education. This research is expected to enrich the literature on methods and strategies for increasing public legal awareness and provide a conceptual framework for the development of more effective legal counseling programs. In addition, this research can serve as a reference for further research related to community services in the legal field, particularly in the context of rural communities. Practically, this research is beneficial for various parties, including: for the people of Pasir Angin Village, this research provides an overview of the level of success of the program that has been implemented and can be a basis for similar programs in the future; for the local government, this research can be considered in designing policies and programs to increase public legal awareness; for universities, this research can serve as a model for more effective and sustainable community service programs; and for legal practitioners and related institutions, this research can provide insight into effective strategies to increase public legal literacy at the grassroots level.

## METHOD

### Research Approach

This study uses a qualitative approach with a case study design to analyze the implementation of an integrated legal outreach program in Pasir Angin Village. The qualitative approach was chosen because this research aimed to understand the process, experiences, and impact of the community service program on increasing community legal awareness. The case study design allows researchers to explore contemporary phenomena in a real-life context, especially when the boundaries

between the phenomenon and context are not clearly defined. This study also adopts a participatory action research (PAR) approach that involves the community as active subjects in the research, not just as research objects. This approach aligns with the philosophy of community services, which emphasizes active community participation in the empowerment process. Through the PAR approach, researchers not only observe and analyze the program but also directly participate in the program implementation process, thereby making a tangible contribution to increasing community legal awareness.

### **Location and Time of Research**

This study was conducted in Pasir Angin Village, which was selected as the research location based on the consideration of the presence of various complex legal issues and representative of the conditions of rural communities in Indonesia in general. Pasir Angin Village has demographic, geographic, and socioeconomic characteristics that can provide a comprehensive picture of the challenges of implementing legal counseling programs in rural areas. In addition, the accessibility of the location and support from the village government are factors that facilitate research implementation. The research period was six months, starting from the preparation stage in May 2025, the implementation of the counseling program on July 15, 2025, and evaluation and data analysis until September 2025. This relatively long duration allowed researchers to conduct pre-program observations, program implementation, and post-program evaluations. The division of research time also considered the need to build rapport with the community and ensure the validity of the collected data.

### **Research Subjects**

The research subjects consisted of several groups selected by purposive sampling based on their relevance and involvement in the integrated legal counseling program. The first group was the Pasir Angin Village community that participated in the counseling program, with inclusion criteria of being at least 17 years old, domiciled in Pasir Angin Village for at least 1 year, and willing to participate in the research. Fifty people were selected from the community group was 50 people selected based on their representation from various professional backgrounds, educational levels, and age groups. The second group was the resource persons or presenters involved in the counseling program, including Prof. I Ketut Oka Setiawan, Dr. FX Arsin Lukman, Dr. Masilhati Nur Hidayati, Didi Sunardi, SH, MH, Dr. Zaitun Abdullah, SH, MH, Prof. Dr. Astim Riyanto, SH, MH and Mkn FHUP students Kevin Malinoski Simanjuntak, SH and Dr. Esilverius Y Soeharso, SE, MM The third group consisted of village officials and community leaders who acted as key informants to provide perspectives on community conditions before and after the program. These research subjects were selected to obtain triangulated data from various perspectives to provide a comprehensive picture of the program's effectiveness.

### **Data collection technique**

Data collection was conducted using triangulation methods, including participant observation, in-depth interviews, focus group discussions (FGDs), and document analysis. Participant observation was conducted during the extension program implementation process to observe the interactions between presenters and participants, the level of community participation, and the dynamics that occurred during the activities. Researchers have also observed the socio-economic conditions of the community and village environment to understand the context that influences the program's effectiveness. In-depth interviews were conducted with key informants including village heads, community leaders, and several purposively selected program participants. Interviews were conducted in two stages, before and after the program, to determine the changes in legal understanding and awareness. FGDs were conducted with 8-10 participants representing various community segments to gain a collective perspective on the program. Document analysis was conducted on village profiles, demographic data, and program activity documentation to complement the primary data.

### **Research Instruments**

The research instruments included a structured observation guideline containing indicators to be observed during program implementation, such as participation level, participant enthusiasm, quality of interaction, and understanding of the material. A semi-structured interview guideline was developed using open-ended questions that allowed informants to provide in-depth information about their legal understanding, experiences participating in the program, and perceived changes after the program. The FGD instrument was designed to facilitate discussions about the legal issues faced by the community, the effectiveness of outreach methods, and suggestions for program improvement. In addition, a program evaluation sheet containing closed- and open-ended questions was used to measure participant satisfaction and the program's impact on improving legal knowledge. All the research instruments underwent expert validation and limited trials to ensure reliability and validity.

### **Data Analysis Techniques**

Data analysis was conducted using thematic analysis techniques, which included data familiarization, initial coding, theme discovery, theme review, theme definition, and report writing. The analysis began with verbatim transcription of all interviews and FGD data, followed by coding to identify emerging patterns. Coding was conducted inductively, allowing themes to emerge from the data itself, and deductively using a theoretical framework on legal awareness and community service. The coded data were then organized into main themes and sub-themes relevant to the research objectives. Data triangulation was conducted by comparing the results of the observations, interviews, FGDs, and document analysis to ensure the credibility and confirmability of the research results. The analysis also involved member checking with several key informants to verify the researcher's interpretation of data. The results

of the analysis were presented in the form of descriptive narratives supported by direct quotes from informants and visual documentation of program activities.

### **Data Validity**

The validity of the data in this study was ensured through the application of trustworthiness criteria including credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability. Credibility was ensured through triangulation of data sources, methods, and member checking with key informants. The researcher also conducted extended engagement by staying at the research site for a certain period to build trust with the community and to understand the sociocultural context that influenced the program. Transferability was ensured by providing a thick description of the research context, subject characteristics, and program implementation process so that readers could assess the potential transferability of the research results to other contexts. Dependability and confirmability were ensured through an audit trail that documented the entire research process, from data collection to analysis and interpretation. Furthermore, the researcher also practiced reflexivity by noting personal biases and assumptions that might influence data interpretation and engaged in peer debriefing with colleagues to discuss the research findings and interpretation.

### **Research Ethics**

Ethical approval was obtained from the Institutional Research Ethics Committee and research permits from the local village government. The ethical principles of applied research include respect for persons, beneficence, non-maleficence, and justice. All research participants provided informed consent after receiving a full explanation of the research objectives, procedures, risks, and benefits. The informants' identities were kept confidential using pseudonyms in the research reports. The researchers also ensured that this research provided direct benefits to the community through a quality legal counseling program and did not cause harm to the research subjects. Research data are stored securely and are used only for scientific purposes. Furthermore, researchers are committed to disseminating research results to the community and relevant stakeholders in an easily understood format so that they can make a real contribute to increasing legal awareness in the village community.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Participant Profile and Level of Community Participation**

The integrated legal counseling program in Pasir Angin Village attracted 87 participants from various community groups. The composition of participants was quite diverse, with 42% being male and 58% female, ranging in age from 17-65 years, with the majority (45%) being in the productive age group of 25-40 years. The education levels of participants varied elementary school graduates (23%), junior high school (31%), high school/vocational school (38%), and university (8%). The diversity

of participants professions included farmers (35%), traders (22%), housewives (18%), private employees (12%), and others (13%).(Tri Wahyudiono et al., 2025).



This high level of participation demonstrates the real need for legal information and education in the community. Observations during the event revealed high participant enthusiasm, which was evident in the lively question-and-answer session and interactive discussion. The majority of participants (78%) stated that this was their first experience of participating in a comprehensive legal outreach. These data confirm the low level of access to legal information among rural communities and demonstrate the urgency of implementing similar programs on an ongoing basis.(Yamin, 2025).

Factors driving high community participation include full support from the village government, effective outreach through various village communication media, and strategic timing and location. The activity's easily accessible location in the Village Office Hall and its implementation on a holiday allowed for participation from people from all walks of life. Furthermore, a personal approach through community leaders and the involvement of village officials in program outreach proved to be effective in motivating community attendance and active participation.(Zanariyah, 2024).

### **Effectiveness of Land Law and Electronic Certificate Extension Materials**

The e-certificate counseling material delivered by Dr. FX Arsin Lukman received a positive response from the participants, with the level of understanding increasing significantly from 23% to 76% based on the results of the pre-test and post-test. Participants showed high enthusiasm for information about the advantages of e-certificates, especially the security aspects through QR codes and electronic signatures which can prevent document forgery. However, some participants (34%) still had



concerns regarding dependence on technology and limited internet access in rural areas.(Malahati et al., 2023).



The discussion during this session revealed various land issues faced by the community, including 12 cases of land boundary disputes, 5 cases of alleged duplicate certificates, and 8 cases of unclear ownership of inherited land. Participants were particularly interested in the mechanism for verifying the authenticity of electronic certificates and the complaint procedure in the case of problems. The role of the National Land Agency (BPN) in resolving land disputes has received special attention, with many participants asking about procedures and requirements for accessing these services.(Maeyangsari et al., 2024).

The evaluation showed that the material delivery approach, which combined theoretical explanations with real-life case examples, was effective in enhancing participant understanding. The use of visual media in the form of presentation slides, simulation videos, and a live demonstration of the electronic certificate checking application helped participants grasp a relatively new concept. However, follow-up in the form of technical assistance is still needed to help the community adapt to this new technology, especially for older adults who have difficulties operating digital devices.(Sugiarti & Andyanto, 2021).

### **Impact of Drug Abuse Prevention Counseling**

The narcotic counseling material delivered by Didi Sunardi significantly increased public awareness of the dangers of drugs. The evaluation results showed an increase in knowledge about the types of narcotics from 31% to 82%, while understanding the impact of drugs on families and communities increased from 45% to 89%. The data shared about drug emergencies in Indonesia, with a daily death rate

of 50 people, shocked participants and encouraged them to be more proactive in prevention efforts within their families and communities.(Anggriani et al., 2024).



The interactive discussion revealed community concerns about rampant drug trafficking that has begun to penetrate rural areas. Several participants reported suspected suspicious activity in their areas and inquired about proper procedures for reporting it to the authorities. The community's role in the Shining Village program was wellreceived, with community leaders committing to forming neighborhood watch groups. Participants also expressed a strong interest in the rehabilitation program and in how to identify signs of drug abuse in family members.(Fransisco et al., 2025).

This outreach program also successfully shifted the community's paradigm from a punitive approach to a more humane one in viewing the drug problem. Previously, 67% of participants tended to support a harsh punishment approach without considering rehabilitation aspects; however, after the outreach, 73% of participants understood the importance of rehabilitation and social reintegration. This shift in perspective is crucial for creating a supportive environment for the recovery of drug abuse victims. The follow-up plan, which involved establishing a village-level Anti-Drug Task Force, received full support from participants, with 23 participants expressing their willingness to actively participate in the activity.(Irawan et al., 2024).

### **Public Response to Personal Data Protection in Fintech**

The material on personal data protection in fintech presented by Dr. Masilhati Nur Hidayati provided new insights for the public, the majority of whom (78%) did not yet understand the risks of personal data misuse in digital financial applications. Prior to the training, only 19% of the participants were aware of the 2022 Personal Data Protection Law, but after the training, their understanding increased to 71%.

Participants expressed a strong interest in their rights as data subjects, particularly the right to access, correct, and delete personal data. (Arabiyah et al., 2025).



The discussion revealed that 43% of participants had used online lending apps (pinjol), with 18 reporting negative experiences such as harassment and threats from debt collectors. The topic of distinguishing between legal and illegal fintech has received special attention, with participants actively asking about the characteristics of safe and OJK-registered lending apps. Demonstrations on how to check the list of legal fintech apps on the OJK website and how to report illegal fintech apps provided practical skills that participants could apply immediately. (Yachlam Pudayana, 2025).

The evaluation revealed a significant shift in attitudes toward the use of digital financial applications, with 84% of the participants stating that they would be more cautious in providing personal data and reading the terms and conditions before installing an application. Understanding complaint mechanisms through the National Consumer Settlement Agency (BPKN) and arbitration institutions has increased dramatically. As a follow-up, the community has committed to forming village-level digital financial education groups to share information and experiences regarding the safe and responsible use of fintech. (Irrawati et al., 2023).

### **Understanding Family Law and Inheritance Dispute Resolution**

The family law material presented by Prof. I Ketut Oka Setiawan received warm welcome from participants, especially regarding the resolution of inheritance disputes, which are a common problem in rural communities. Pre-test results showed that 68% of the participants had experienced or witnessed inheritance disputes in their families, but only 22% understood the appropriate legal resolution mechanisms. After counseling, the understanding of inheritance law and dispute resolution procedures increased to 79%, with participants expressing interest in resolving family problems through formal legal channels. (Angraini et al., 2024).



The interactive discussion revealed the complexity of family law issues in the village, including 15 unresolved inheritance disputes, 8 divorce cases with child custody issues, and 12 unregistered marriages. Participants were particularly interested in the differences between marital property and inherited property, as well as the importance of will in preventing inheritance conflicts. The role of mediators and arbitrators in resolving family disputes has also received special attention, with several participants asking about the procedures and costs involved. (Tsania Rifatul Munna & Arditya Prayogi, 2021).

This outreach program successfully shifted the community's mindset from a traditional approach to amore structured and equitable legal resolution. Previously, 73% of the participants preferred customary law or family consultation, but after the outreach, 61% expressed a willingness to use mediation or arbitration if necessary. This shift in attitude is crucial for ensuring fair dispute resolution and providing legal certainty to all parties. The plan to establish a village-level family law consultation group received positive support, with 17 individuals expressing an interest in becoming peer-to-peer facilitators in family conflict resolution. (Lira, 2024).

### **Overall Program Evaluation and Participant Satisfaction Level**

A comprehensive evaluation of the entire integrated legal outreach program demonstrated a high level of success, with an average satisfaction score of 4.3 on a scale of 5. The highest-rated aspects were the quality of the material (4.5), competence of resource persons (4.4), and relevance of the topics to community needs (4.6). Meanwhile, aspects requiring improvement included the duration of the program, which was deemed inadequate by 42% of the participants, and the need for supporting materials in the form of booklets or take-home modules. Overall, 91% of the participants stated that the program was beneficial and recommended continued implementation. (Kurniawan et al., 2025) A short-term impact analysis showed significant improvements in various indicators of community legal awareness. Knowledge of legal rights and obligations increased from an average of 34% to 78%,

understanding of legal dispute resolution mechanisms increased from 28% to 73%, and awareness of the use of formal legal channels to resolve problems increased from 31% to 67%. These data indicate that the integrated legal outreach program was effective in improving community legal literacy over a relatively short period of time. The factors contributing to the program's success included the selection of competent and experienced resource persons, interactive and participatory delivery methods, and full support from the village government and community leaders. This holistic approach, integrating various legal aspects into one activity, has proved to be more effective than previous partial outreach activities. However, the program also identified several challenges, such as time constraints for each material, differences in participant education levels that affected material absorption, and the need for follow-up programs to monitor the implementation of acquired knowledge in the community's daily lives. (Siliwangi et al., 2024).

### **Implications and Recommendations for Future Programs**

The results of the integrated legal outreach program in Pasir Angin Village have important implications for developing a community service model in the legal field. The programme's success demonstrates that a multidisciplinary and collaborative approach between academics, practitioners, and the community can have a significant impact on increasing legal awareness in rural communities. This model can serve as a template for replication in other villages, with adjustments made according to local characteristics and needs. The integration of technology in the delivery of materials, such as the use of digital media and interactive applications, has proven to be effective in increasing participant engagement and understanding. Recommendations for future programs include extending the duration of the program to a minimum of two days to allow sufficient time for each material, developing educational modules in print and digital formats that can be accessed continuously, and implementing a follow-up program in the form of regular legal mentoring and consultations. Furthermore, a more comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system is needed to measure the program's long-term impact on changing community behavior and legal decision making. Collaboration with various stakeholders must be strengthened through the establishment of networks involving universities, local governments, legal institutions, and civil society organizations. The legal outreach program also needs to be integrated with other village development programs to create stronger synergies in community empowerment. The use of information technology such as village websites, social media, and mobile applications can expand the access and accessibility of legal information to the public. Finally, a mechanism for program sustainability needs to be developed by training village legal cadres who can sustainably continue the mission of legal education and consultation at the grassroots level. (Ramadhan et al., 2024).

### **CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of the research that has been conducted, it can be concluded that the implementation of the integrated legal counseling program in Pasir Angin Village has proven effective in significantly increasing public legal awareness. This

program succeeded in increasing the level of public understanding of various legal aspects from an average of 34% to 78%, with a high participation rate reaching 87 participants from various groups with a program satisfaction of 4.3 out of a scale of 5. A multidisciplinary and collaborative approach that integrates land and electronic certificates, narcotics prevention, personal data protection in fintech, and family law in one integrated activity has proven to be more effective than partial counseling. The success of this program is not only seen from the increase in theoretical knowledge but also from a shift in the community's paradigm in resolving legal problems, from traditional approaches to more structured and equitable formal legal settlements. Key factors for the program's success include the competence of the resource persons, interactive-participatory delivery methods, full support from the village government, and the relevance of the material to the real needs of the community. Thus, this model can be replicated in other villages with adjustments to the local context to create a more legally aware community and able to access justice optimally.

### **Funding Statement**

A Funding Statement is a section in a scientific publication or research report that explains the funding sources used to support a research or project. This statement aims to ensure transparency about who provided the funding and whether there are any potential conflicts of interest related to funding. Common Elements of a Funding Statement: 1) Funding Source: Identify the institution, organization, or individual providing the funding. 2) Grant or Funding Number: Include the reference number for the funding, if any. 3) Funding Scope: Explain which aspects of the research or project are supported by funding (e.g., laboratory costs, data collection, or publication). 4) Conflict of Interest Disclosure: If the funding source has a personal interest in the research results, it must be disclosed.

Funding Statement Example: a) "This research was funded by the Ministry of Education under Grant No. 12345." b) "The author received funding from the National Science Foundation to support data collection and analysis (Grant No. NSF-98765)." d) "No external funding was received for this study."

### **Ethical Compliance**

All procedures performed in this study involving human participants were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional and/or national research committee and with the 1964 Helsinki Declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards.

### **Data Access Statement**

A Data Access Statement is a section of a scientific publication or research report that explains how the data used or generated in the research will be accessible to readers or other researchers. This statement aims to promote transparency, support research reproducibility, and comply with openaccess policies, where applicable. Common elements in data access statements:

1. Data Location: Specifies where the data are stored, such as in an online repository (e.g., Zenodo, Dryad, or an institutional repository).
2. Access Instructions: Provide information on how to access the data, such as a direct link, (Digital Object Identifier), or contact details.
3. Data Availability: Indicates whether the data are publicly accessible, available upon request, or restricted due to ethical, legal, or privacy considerations.
4. Data License: If the data are open, specify the applicable license (e.g., Creative Commons).

Data Access Statement Example:

1. Open Data:
  - "The data supporting this research is openly available on Zenodo at [DOI:10.xxxx/zenodo.xxxx]."
2. Restricted Data:
  - "The data supporting the findings of this study are available upon request from the corresponding author. Due to privacy concerns, the data are not publicly available."
3. No Data Available:
  - "No datasets were generated or analyzed during the current research."
4. Conditional Access:
  - "The data supporting this research are available under restricted access and are available upon reasonable request to the corresponding author and with permission from the ethics committee."

Purpose of Data Access Statement:

- Reproducibility: Allows other researchers to replicate or verify findings.
- Collaboration: Encourage further collaboration by sharing data.
- Compliance: Complies with funding agencies or journal policies that require open access to data.

### **Declaration of Conflict of Interest**

The authors declare that they have no affiliations or involvement in any organization or entity with any financial interests in the subject matter or materials discussed in this manuscript.

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