



The Results of Fostering Legal Awareness in Students Through The Human Rights Law Awareness Student Forum

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ABSTRACT	ARTICLE INFO
<p>This research was based on the condition of students legal awareness in the city of Bandung was still not good, and there were cases of juvenile delinquency at SMAN 27 Bandung. Therefore there was a need for efforts to foster legal awareness in students at SMAN 27 Bandung was through the Human Rights Law Awareness Student Forum. This study aimed to examine the implementation of legal awareness development in students through FPSH HAM SMAN 27 Bandung. This study used a qualitative approach with a descriptive method. Data collection techniques were carried out in this study using interviews, observation, documentation, and literature study. Data analysis techniques were carried out using data reduction, data presentation, conclusions/verification, and data validity. The results obtained from this study are The results of fostering legal awareness in students through FPSH HAM can have a good impact and benefit on schools, and members of the FPSH HAM, so that the results of the training carried out have added knowledge, understanding, attitudes, and legal behavior to students at SMAN 27 Bandung.</p> <p>© 2021 Jurnal Civicus</p>	<p>Article History: <i>Submitted/Received 10 June 2021</i> <i>First Revised 24 Oct 2021</i> <i>Accepted 10 Nov 2021</i> <i>First Available online 29 Dec 2021</i> <i>Publication Date 29 Dec 2021</i></p> <hr/> <p>Keyword: <i>Civic Education.</i> <i>Development,</i> <i>FPSH HAM,</i> <i>Legal Awareness.</i></p>

1. INTRODUCTION

The involvement of students in the process of building legal awareness is expected to optimize the prevention of deviant behavior among students. Juvenile delinquency refers to behavior that contradicts legal norms, especially criminal law, committed by adolescents. Such deviant behavior usually harms oneself and others (Tjukup et al., 2020). Jakarta Metro Police released the crime index in Indonesia throughout 2016, and one of the prominent cases was a 400% increase in juvenile delinquency cases. Furthermore, as reported by Sindonews, children involved in criminal activities have experienced an increase almost every year. Data from the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) from 2011 to 2018 recorded 11,116 children in Indonesia involved in criminal activities. Putu Elvina, a Commissioner of KPAI, stated that the number of child offenders in 2011 was 695 individuals. However, by 2018, the number of child offenders had dramatically increased to 1,434 individuals (Koraag et al., 2021).

Meanwhile, the frequent occurrence of juvenile delinquency in Bandung City can be seen in the table below.

Table 1.
Child Protection Cases in Bandung City, 2011-2016

Child Protection Cases	Number of Cases
Children using narcotics (drugs, cigarettes, alcoholic beverages, etc.)	29
Children trafficking narcotics (drugs, cigarettes, alcoholic beverages, etc.)	6
Children involved in student brawls	23
Children involved in school violence (bullying)	63
Children involved in online sexual crimes	14
Children involved in possession of pornography media	17
Children in conflict with the law	464
Children as perpetrators of physical violence (assault, mobbing, fights)	32
Children as perpetrators of psychological violence (threats, intimidation)	13
Children as perpetrators of sexual violence (rape, molestation, sodomy, pedophilia)	55
Children as perpetrators of homicide	15
Children as perpetrators of theft	18
Children as perpetrators of traffic accidents	27
Children as perpetrators of possessing sharp weapons	17
Children as perpetrators of kidnapping	3
Children as perpetrators of abortion	17

Furthermore, based on interviews with the Civics Education teacher at SMAN 27 Bandung, common juvenile delinquencies that occur at SMAN 27 Bandung include violating school regulations, fights, skipping school, smoking, bullying, traffic violations, etc. In addition, based on secondary data obtained from news reports, Idhgam, a student at SMAN 27 Bandung, stated that many teenagers of the same age lack legal awareness. Several factors contribute to this, he explained, both in terms of the subjects taught in school and the social environment surrounding these teenagers.

Based on various preliminary studies mentioned above, we can analyze the overview of the legal awareness of students in Bandung City, particularly at SMAN 27 Bandung, and it can be said that it is still inadequate due to the occurrence of juvenile delinquency cases. This condition is likely to worsen without various efforts made by education or a specific discipline.

One discipline that plays a role in preventing juvenile delinquency is Civic Education because this discipline aims to make citizens good (Octavia & Rube'i, 2017). One of the roles of Civic Education in addressing educational issues is that Civic Education serves as a curricular program in formal educational institutions (schools/universities) as well as non-formal education (outside of school) (Handajani et al., 2019), which plays a role in developing the potential of children and youth to become smart and good citizens.

Based on the various occurrences of juvenile delinquency and to optimize Civic Education in a non-formal context, an organization called the Forum of Law and Human Rights Conscious Students (FPSH HAM) was established on October 25, 2018, with the aim of fostering legal awareness among students in West Java. The organization was officially inaugurated on December 19, 2018, in Bandung by the Governor of West Java and the West Java Ministry of Law and Human Rights. Prior to its establishment and inauguration, the organization was initiated by SMAN 27 Bandung on June 12, 2012.

The Forum of Law and Human Rights Conscious Students serves as a non-formal educational organization outside the formal education system (schools) as an extracurricular activity that complements formal education (Munandar & Mursalat, 2019). Additionally, this organization functions as a platform for non-formal Civic Education in shaping the character of students and providing guidance so that they have knowledge, understanding, attitudes, and behaviors related to the law at SMAN 27 Bandung.

FPSH HAM, as part of formal Civic Education, can serve as a means of legal socialization, which is expected to help students understand the laws that apply in Indonesia. Civic Education is a means of legal education aimed at building legal awareness among citizens (Pradesa, 2020). This is in line with Sapriya & Maftuh's opinion that Civic Education as legal education means that its purpose is to develop students or participants as citizens with good legal awareness, aware of their rights and obligations, and have a strong compliance with the law so that every citizen has legal consciousness and abides by the law obediently (Sapriya & Maftuh, 2005).

In order to achieve the organization's goals, FPSH HAM conducts various forms of guidance. Guidance is a process of developing abilities or skills to help achieve organizational goals. Therefore, it is closely related to various goals of an organization. The purpose of this guidance is to build legal awareness among students at SMAN 27 Bandung.

According to Ewick and Silbey in (Kenedi, 2015), legal consciousness is related to how people perceive and understand the law and legal institutions. It refers to the understandings that give meaning to people's actions and experiences. Furthermore, legal consciousness is formed through actions; therefore, legal consciousness is a matter of practice to be empirically examined, which means that legal consciousness is not merely about law as principles or normative rules, but rather about law as behavior. Legal consciousness arises due to several

factors, some of which are as follows (Belladonna & Anggraena, 2019): Fear of sanctions, Maintaining good relationships with a group, Maintaining good relationships with authorities, Personal interests are ensured, In accordance with adopted values.

Thus, individuals may comply with the law because they want to avoid conflicts with others or maintain good relationships. Legal consciousness is a social phenomenon influenced by the law itself, in line with the values adopted by a particular community (Hartanto, 2015). Therefore, it can be said that the legal consciousness of a society is relatively high. The evidence for these factors has a significant impact on society, so in this case, it is more about connecting each indicator within legal consciousness, which can be comprehensive or even separate.

2. METHODS

Based on the issues discussed, this research adopts a qualitative approach with a descriptive method. Qualitative research is a research method based on the philosophies of postpositivism, neopositivism, neo-structuralism, and postmodernism. It is used to investigate natural truths, with the researcher playing the role of subject and instrument in the inquiry process to interpret reality as empirical data in a natural setting.

Qualitative descriptive research is a method used by researchers to generate knowledge or theories about a particular research at a specific point in time (Zaluchu, 2021). Descriptive research examines societal problems, including the prevailing norms, specific situations, such as relationships, activities, attitudes, perspectives, ongoing processes, and the influences of a phenomenon (Zulfikar & Jumiati, 2017). This research was conducted at SMAN 27 Bandung School. The location was chosen because SMAN 27 Bandung was the first school to be established and pioneered the Forum Pelajar Sadar Hukum Hak Asasi Manusia (FPSH HAM) and has now become an extracurricular activity or organization at SMAN 27 Bandung.

The data collection techniques used in this research include observation through careful observation to obtain the required research outcomes. Additionally, the researcher conducted interviews to further deepen the research findings. The interviews were conducted in a question-and-answer format with several informants based on the research guidelines. Furthermore, data collection techniques also involved documentation study and literature review. The researcher employed administrative management and documents that support the required research results.

The informants in this study included the Deputy Head of Student Affairs at SMAN 27 Bandung, the Advisor of FPSH HAM at SMAN 27 Bandung, the PPKn (Pancasila and Civic Education) teacher at SMAN 27 Bandung, and students who are members of FPSH HAM at SMAN 27 Bandung. The data obtained from these sources will be analyzed using data analysis techniques such as data reduction, data presentation, drawing conclusions/verification, and ensuring data validity. Subsequently, these findings will be discussed in relation to the theory to provide answers to the research problem.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

FPSH HAM (Forum Pelajar Sadar Hukum Hak Asasi Manusia) as a non-formal Citizenship Education is a means of legal education in efforts to build legal awareness among citizens. This is in line with Sapriya's opinion that citizenship education plays a role in fostering legal awareness (Sapriya, 2007). Therefore, it is not only known as civic education but also referred to as law education and street law education in some countries. According to Article 26, paragraph (1) of Law Number 20 of 2003 on the National Education System, non-formal

education is provided for community members who require educational services that function as substitutes, additions, and/or complements to formal education in supporting lifelong education. Paragraph (2) states that non-formal education aims to develop the potential of learners with an emphasis on the mastery of functional knowledge and skills, as well as the development of professional attitudes and personality.

The cultivation of legal awareness among students through FPSH HAM is an effort aimed at improving the knowledge, understanding, attitudes, and legal behavior of students at SMAN 27 Bandung. This is in line with Septiyuslianisa's p. opinion which states that cultivation involves various efforts to develop knowledge, attitudes, skills, or expertise in carrying out tasks (Septiyuslianisa, 2014). Generally, cultivation is done to achieve specific targets in accordance with the planned objectives.

Findings from the field indicate that the cultivation carried out by FPSH HAM has had an impact on reducing student legal violations, particularly within the school. The level of legal awareness among students at SMAN 27 Bandung has gradually improved since the establishment of FPSH HAM. Prior to the existence of FPSH HAM, many students at SMAN 27 Bandung were involved in legal violations, especially in relation to school regulations. However, after the establishment of FPSH HAM, student legal violations at SMAN 27 Bandung can be said to have decreased. Furthermore, the discipline of students in the school has improved, it has helped prevent criminal activities in the school, and students support and help each other, thus preventing bullying and teenage delinquency such as fighting, drug abuse, etc. Additionally, the presence of FPSH HAM in SMAN 27 Bandung has had positive effects on the school. SMAN 27 Bandung has gained recognition from the government, and FPSH HAM in SMAN 27 Bandung has become a pioneer and reference for other schools in improving legal awareness among their students.

Regarding legal awareness, it is essentially a consciousness that exists within every citizen, as Kuncorowati emphasizes. Broadly speaking, legal awareness is not just a phenomenon where people are aware of legal rules, but it goes beyond that, where individuals have firmly committed themselves to always comply with and abide by the established laws (Kuncorowati, 2009). What is conveyed above is the meaning that legal awareness is not just about knowledge alone but goes beyond that. Therefore, it can be explained that someone with low legal awareness will not be able to firmly commit themselves to obey and comply with the agreed-upon laws. On the other hand, someone with high legal awareness will firmly commit themselves to obey and comply with the laws.

According to Soejono Soekanto in (Rifqi, 2017), indicators of legal awareness consist of four points, namely: The first indicator is legal knowledge. A person is considered legally aware when they know that certain legal behaviors are regulated by the law. This means that law here refers to written or unwritten laws. This knowledge concerns behaviors prohibited by the law or behaviors allowed by the law. The second indicator is legal understanding, which means a person is considered legally aware when they have knowledge and understanding of specific rules, especially in terms of their content. The third indicator is legal attitudes, which means a person is considered legally aware when they have a tendency to make certain judgments about the law or can analyze existing laws. The fourth indicator is legal behavior, which means a person is considered legally aware when they behave in accordance with the law.

Based on the findings in the field, when connected to the indicators of legal awareness, the researcher can analyze that the results of legal awareness development among students through FPSH HAM at SMAN 27 Bandung can enhance the legal knowledge of FPSH HAM members. This is based on the results of interviews with various informants, where it was found that the level of knowledge among students at SMAN 27 Bandung is considered good

because students often receive legal socialization. Additionally, it was found that FPSH HAM has several benefits, including improving the quality of students' knowledge in Civic Education (PPKn), expanding their understanding of the law, and enabling them to know and comprehend the fundamentals of legal science. This is also supported by the observations made by the researcher during the FPSH HAM training sessions, where students acquire knowledge about the law through the development activities. Moreover, the interviews revealed that there were changes observed after participating in FPSH HAM, as students who initially disliked the law became interested in legal topics and gained a better understanding of legal rules.

When connected to the indicator of legal understanding, the results of legal awareness development among students through FPSH HAM at SMAN 27 Bandung can improve the legal understanding of FPSH HAM members. This is based on field findings, where according to the Civics Education teacher at SMAN 27 Bandung, during PPKn lessons, students who participate in FPSH HAM are more active in expressing their opinions and have a better understanding of which legal perspectives are right or wrong when analyzing a legal violation case. Additionally, FPSH HAM members can implement their knowledge in school and society, such as social norms, cultural norms, and legal norms.

If we connect it to the indicator of legal attitudes, the results of legal awareness development among students through FPSH HAM at SMAN 27 Bandung have improved the legal understanding of FPSH HAM members. This is based on field findings stating that FPSH HAM can enhance discipline among students, align their attitudes with Pancasila values, develop their leadership skills, and increase their sense of nationalism. Additionally, students become more adept at engaging in positive communication, and their character transforms from laziness to diligence.

When connected to the indicator of legal behavior, the results of legal awareness development among students through FPSH HAM at SMAN 27 Bandung can improve the legal behavior of FPSH HAM members. This is based on field findings indicating that students adhere to both school regulations and societal rules, as they no longer engage in minor or serious violations within the school. Furthermore, students who participate in FPSH HAM are more compliant with every rule compared to those who do not, and they have not been reported, seen, or proven to violate various laws in society. This includes participating in fights, drug abuse, bullying, immoral acts, criminal behavior, traffic violations, or joining dubious communities.

Moreover, based on field findings, students who have participated in legal awareness development activities, including the Membership Recruitment Period and the Candidate Management of FPSH HAM, TFL (Training For Leader), and TOT (Training Of Trainer), will be recognized as Law and Human Rights Ambassadors. These students will be seen as having knowledge, understanding, attitudes, and behaviors related to the law.

4. CONCLUSION

The results of legal awareness development among students through FPSH HAM at SMAN 27 Bandung can provide positive impacts and benefits to both the school and FPSH HAM members. Therefore, the conducted development activities have successfully increased the knowledge, understanding, attitudes, and legal behavior of students who are members of FPSH HAM at SMAN 27 Bandung. Additionally, in terms of achievements, students who have participated in legal awareness development activities, including the Membership Recruitment Period and the Candidate Management of FPSH HAM, TFL (Training For Leader),

and TOT (Training Of Trainer), will be officially recognized as Law and Human Rights Ambassadors by the school.

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