

**THE URGENCY OF LEGAL AWARENESS AMONG THE
BENEFICIARY COMMUNITY OF THE *PROGRAM KELUARGA
HARAPAN* (PKH) IN EAST OKU REGENCY**

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ABSTRACT

In essence, every human being is a creature constantly seeking tranquility and peace in their life. To actualize this, there is a need for binding rules and regulations to be applied in daily life. One community that must have good legal awareness is the family benefiting from the Family Hope Program (PKH), where they can implement their rights and obligations in spending the government aid according to established rules. The aim of this research is to analyze the urgency of legal awareness in the community, especially legal awareness in the *Program Keluarga Harapan* in East Ogan Komerling Ulu Regency. The method used in this writing is a qualitative descriptive approach with two data sources: primary data through interviews with PKH beneficiary families, direct engagement in field socialization, and secondary data from relevant journals, articles, and related photos. The results of this writing highlight the importance of legal awareness in PKH, covering three components: welfare, education, and health, which are not fully implemented. The researcher provides a solution to enhance legal awareness in the Family Hope Program community through socialization about the importance of proper utilization and expenditure of assistance, as an effort to improve family welfare in line with the aspirations of the Republic of Indonesia stated in the 1945 Constitution.

Keywords: *Legal Awareness; Welfare; Program Keluarga Harapan*

A. INTRODUCTION

Human being in their life requires an orderly arrangement of life; therefore, various rules or norms grow in society that essentially aims to produce an organized and peaceful communal life. Legal awareness is crucial to be instilled and implemented in our daily lives. This is intended to realize prosperity, order, peace, tranquility, and justice. In addition, with the realization of a law-abiding society, the potential towards becoming an advanced nation can be achieved. This is because one aspect of the progress or glory of a nation can be seen from the level of legal awareness of its citizens. If the level of legal awareness among the

population is high, then the level of order, regularity, and discipline in national and community life will also be higher.

The importance of legal awareness is a necessity inherent in society that must be possessed and implemented in the individual. Moreover, the Indonesian constitution clearly and emphatically mandates the protection of the rights of its citizens in terms of equality before the law and equal rights in obtaining legal services. With the growth of legal awareness in each individual, originating from, by, and for individuals, a person with noble character, good manners, health, prosperity, progress, independence, gender justice, obedience and compliance with the law, and concern for the environment will be realized. Thus, the benefits of this legal awareness are not only felt by oneself but can also be felt by the surrounding environment, including neighbors, relatives, the community, the village, and the country (Arif & Mursida, 2017).

It should be known that there is a very close connection or relationship between law and legal awareness. According to Lemaire (1952), legal awareness is a factor in legal discovery. Furthermore, Krabbe asserts that legal awareness is the source of all law (Van Apeldoorn, 1954: 9). According to his opinion, what is called law is only what satisfies the legal awareness of most people, so laws that do not align with the legal awareness of most people will lose their binding force. One way to increase legal awareness is that legal awareness is a conscious effort to instill legal values in the culture of society to enhance legal consciousness in which the law must be obeyed. In a legal state, the law is always positioned as the highest controller of the power of state governance. It is operationalized through the regulation of the position, authority, duties, functions, and responsibilities of positions attributed to state institutions or government bodies, as well as the relationship between the state government and the people.

Consequently, every individual and legal entity must comply with the law; they can be replaced and subject to legal sanctions if they act against the law, while the law remains a constant reference for the governance of national life. In connection with this, the principle applies that the true regulator is not a person or government but the law organized as a system. Krabbe (cited in Atmadja, 2013: 31) states that the foundation of law is not created by the state but by the law that arises from the legal awareness of society. It has a manner of application and binding due to a sense of morality, aesthetics, religious feelings, or spiritual intelligence, and the legal awareness of individual humans (Soekanto, 1977: 464).

Furthermore, according to Prof. Muchtar Kusumaatmaja, law can be used as a tool to shape and transform society into a better community. (Kusumaatmaja, 1975: 16), Additionally, (in Rahardjo, 1980: 2) it is mentioned that law is a human effort to organize society so that communal life can proceed smoothly. on Savigny, as cited in (in Sumaryati, 2016: 4) tates that law is not created but grows, develops, and disappears as society evolves. On the other hand, humans, society, and law are interconnected concepts. Society greatly needs legal regulations to create a safe and peaceful social environment, and the key to the existence of law lies in the legal awareness of the community. The need for high legal awareness is crucial, especially in groups within society that play a role in community life (Tsania Rif'atul Munna & Prayogi, 2021).

According to Emile Durkheim, society is defined as the objective reality of individuals who are its members. The life of a society is a social system in which its parts are interconnected, creating an integrated unity. Within society, there are groups benefiting from the Family Hope Program (Program Keluarga Harapan or PKH), which is an anti-poverty program providing assistance to the less privileged in education and health as a form of social protection by the government. This program was initiated in 2007 by the Ministry of Social Affairs. PKH is intended as an effort to build a social protection system for the impoverished community. Based on the experiences of other countries, similar programs have proven to be beneficial, especially for families facing chronic poverty. However, the goal of PKH is not just to alleviate poverty but to eradicate it, representing a long-term aspiration. This does not mean that the long-term goal is futile, but PKH alone cannot achieve this target. There is a need for other poverty alleviation programs that truly empower the community to achieve self-sufficiency (Latif & Pangestu, 2022).

However, the journey of the PKH social assistance does not always proceed smoothly, but faces many obstacles reported by the Minister of Social Affairs, Tri Rismaharini, who reduced the number of recipients of social assistance (bansos) by up to 53 million people. This is because of duplications or double data entries in the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) system owned by the Ministry of Social Affairs. Furthermore, based on research findings conducted in East OKU Regency, it was discovered that many families benefiting from the PKH program are still not accurately targeted. There is also misuse of assistance that should be spent on daily needs and children's educational expenses but is instead used for other purposes such as gold and other luxury items.

The regency, consisting of 20 districts and 315 villages, recorded more than 24,000 families receiving social assistance in 2020 according to data from the East OKU Social Service Office. However, in 2021, there was a reduction in the number of social assistance recipients due to invalid data, such as mismatched National Identification Numbers (NIK), duplicate names, and recipients receiving duplicate social assistance. As a result, in 2021, the number of social assistance recipients was only around 22,000 households. Based on the findings of the phenomenon of low legal awareness among social assistance recipients and the misallocation of bansos funds, as outlined above, the researcher will examine and analyze the importance of implementing legal awareness among beneficiary families in East OKU Regency.

B. RESEARCH METHODS

The writing of this article employs a qualitative descriptive approach. This qualitative research method is used as a procedure that generates descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from the individuals observed. Kirkl and Miller, as cited in (Moleong, 2010:4) define qualitative research as a specific tradition in social science that fundamentally relies on observing humans, both in their environment and in their actions. Meanwhile, according to Bogdan and Taylor (in Moleong, 2005:3), qualitative writing method is a research procedure

that produces descriptive data, namely written or spoken words from people and observed behaviors. This research utilizes a qualitative descriptive approach.

The focus of qualitative research is more based on the level of importance, urgency, and feasibility of the problem to be solved, as well as factors such as limitations in manpower, funding, and time (Sugiyono, 2016: 286). In this study, the focus is on building legal awareness in the community through the Legal Awareness Family program within the *Program Keluarga Harapan* in East OKU Regency. Then, according to Lofland as cited in Lexy J. Moloeng (2007:157) the primary sources of data in qualitative research are words and actions, while additional data may include documents and others. In this section, the types of data are divided into words and actions, written sources, photos, and statistics. The data used in this writing are secondary data (Moleong, 2011).

Secondary data serves as complementary information, filling in the gaps in the data obtained from primary sources. In terms of data sources, additional materials from written sources can be categorized as books and scientific journals, sources and archives, personal documents, and official documents (Moleong, 2011:159). In this study, secondary data includes documents, journals or articles, and photos that align with the topic or focus of the writing. Literature books and documents from previous research, in the form of previous research findings, can also be categorized as secondary data.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

a. Legal Awareness

Legal awareness linguistically comes from the word 'sadar,' which means to know and understand. In its entirety, it implies knowing and understanding the applicable laws (Kamaruddin, 2016: 148). Furthermore, according to Ewick and Silbey, legal awareness refers to how people understand the law and legal institutions, encompassing interpretations that give meaning to people's experiences and actions. It is important to note that legal awareness is a matter of "law as behavior" and not "law as rules, norms, or principles." Sudikno Mertokusumo, in the book "Bunga Rampai Ilmu Hukum," states that legal awareness is an awareness of what should or should not be done, especially towards others. In the long run, legal awareness can be interpreted as an action that respects the rights of others and contains values of tolerance (Kenedi, 2015: 206).

Furthermore, in efforts to build legal awareness, it can be pursued through education as a means of developing the morals and personalities of individuals to become better. One way to achieve this is through legal awareness education, a conscious effort to instill legal values in the culture of society to enhance legal consciousness, where the law is obligatory to obey. In a legal state, the law is always positioned as the highest controller of the power of state governance. It is operationalized through the regulation of the position, authority, duties, functions, and responsibilities of positions attributed to state institutions or government bodies, as well as the relationship between the state government and the people. Consequently, every individual and legal entity must comply with the law; they can be replaced and subject to legal sanctions if they act against the law, while the

law remains a constant reference for the governance of national life. In connection with this, the principle applies that the true regulator is not a person or government but the law organized as a system (Ellya Rosana, 2014).

"Every human being in their life requires an organized and orderly arrangement, hence various rules or norms grow in society, essentially aimed at creating a communal life that is organized and peaceful (Kenedi, 2015: 206). "In a society with diverse levels of legal awareness, awareness varies widely within the community (Arif & Mursida, 2017).

Legal awareness in society significantly determines the success of law enforcement within the community. With high legal awareness, the result is the establishment of order, peace, and tranquility in life (Wiyono, 2016). Legal awareness is the way a society perceives the law, what should and should not be done in relation to the law, influenced by reasoning, religion, politics, economics, and so forth. It can also be said that legal awareness is an individual's awareness, without external pressure, orders, or coercion, to submit and comply with the law. Legal awareness originates from the perspective or outlook of each society that the law is created by the community and for the community. There is a need for enforcement to implement every right and obligation inherent in human beings since birth, which cannot be restrained or limited. However, there are times when the law may restrict it because within our rights, there are also the rights of others that need to be considered. Humans are social beings, so there is a need for rules that limit their behavior for the common good.

According to Soerjono Soekanto, among the factors that influence the level of legal awareness in society are four, namely:

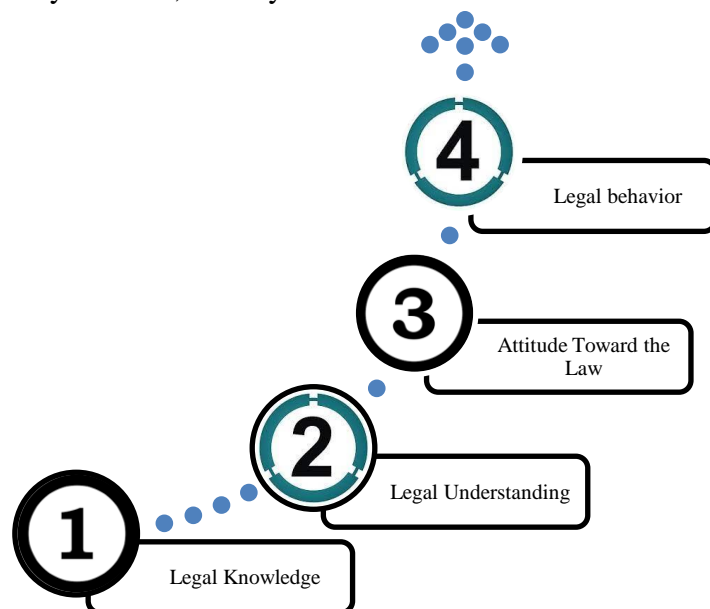


Figure 1. Legal Awareness According to Soerjono Soekanto
Source: Compiled by the Author

From figure 1, it can be explained that the components of legal awareness are as follows:

1. Knowledge About Legal Knowledge

In community life, often the enacted regulations are quickly disseminated and known by the general public. However, in the process, there are times when some people are unaware of them due to a lack of socialization and notification about the applicable regulations. The task of legal socialization is the government's responsibility to provide education to the public, especially those who are unfamiliar or unaware of the laws in Indonesia. Therefore, if there is an act that violates or goes against the law, there is no excuse for not being aware of the law. Hence, legal awareness plays a crucial role in determining the success of the legal system.

2. Understanding of Legal Provisions

Legal understanding is indeed acknowledged by society regarding the existence of law, but in reality, many citizens in the field have not complied with and understood a certain legal provision. The existence of the law is known to society, but whether society implements it according to the regulations is questionable because people are afraid of law enforcement rather than the law itself. However, the law is created for the benefit of society, ensuring security, and safeguarding rights and obligations as citizens.

3. Attitude Towards Legal Provisions

The attitude towards the law is a form of respect for the law as a benchmark for assessing the extent to which a prohibited legal regulation can be accepted within society. Some members of society comply, while others may oppose environmental legal policies, which can influence the condition of individuals who are aware of the law but often still violate it. As a result, a positive environment can affect a person's behavior in complying with existing regulations, thereby avoiding legal violations and potential sanctions in enforcement.

4. Behavior Towards Legal Provisions

That all interests in society must be based on legal values and prevailing regulations. Society must be able to discern and interpret which laws are prohibited and which are not. Sometimes, individuals comply with the law out of fear of sanctions rather than a genuine internal understanding. A person may submit to the law not out of obedience but because there is someone tasked with enforcing the law; the fear is directed towards the enforcer, not the law itself. It can be ensured that without a conscious awareness of the law, an individual may violate it if there is an opportunity, especially in the absence of law enforcement authorities. In such cases, it cannot be considered an awareness of the law but rather the fear of society towards law enforcers, not fear of the regulations and their potential impact on oneself and those around them.

Of the four indicators of legal awareness according to Soerjono Soekanto, it is evident that the implementation of legal awareness in society is still very low. Various cases of violations, ranging from minor to severe, often occur around us. In essence, the public is aware of the law, but their knowledge of the law often leads them to exploit legal loopholes in its application. Consequently, the more one knows about legal regulations, the tendency is not to comply with the law but,

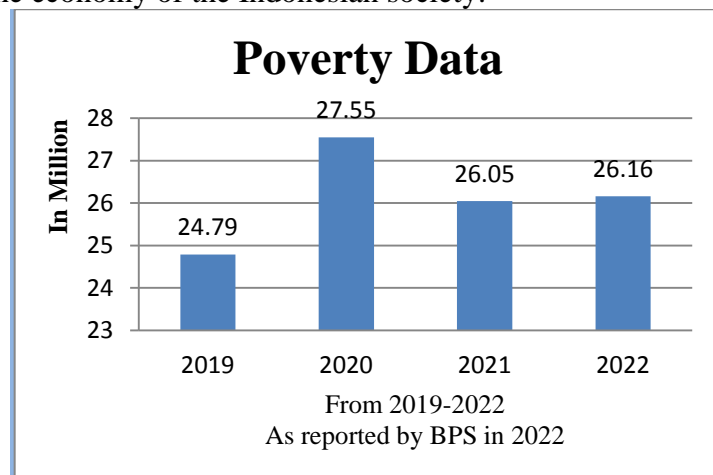
on the contrary, to find ways to exploit those legal provisions and avoid punishment when engaging in unlawful activities.

b. The Urgency of Public Legal Awareness *Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH)*

Legal awareness linguistically originates from the word 'sadar,' which means to know and understand. Overall, legal awareness implies knowing and understanding the applicable rules and being able to implement them in community life (Kamaruddin, 2016: 148). Legal awareness plays a crucial role in the framework of law enforcement in society. The life and death of law or rules are in the hands of the people. It cannot be denied that the effectiveness of law in society is influenced by the presence of the community itself.

The community, as legal actors, must have a commitment to building law within the society. Their role as subjects and objects of the law is expected to create peace and order in line with the formulated legal objectives. In broader society, legal awareness is still significantly lacking in implementation, one example being the community beneficiaries of the *Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH)*. The Family Hope Program is an expansion of the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs program initiated in 2007, aimed at breaking the cycle of poverty in Indonesia in line with the constitutional mandate of the state, as stated in Article IV of the Preamble to the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which declares that the Government of the Republic of Indonesia protects the entire Indonesian nation, advances public welfare, and fosters the intellectual life of the nation.

The commitment of the Indonesian nation to advancing public welfare is demonstrated through various stimulus programs for its people, including both cash and non-cash assistance, with the hope of helping the community meet their daily needs. In essence, this assistance is not permanent but serves as a catalyst in supporting the economy of the Indonesian society.



Graph 1 of Poverty Figures in Indonesia
Source: Central Statistics Agency, 2022

The data above indicates that the poverty rate in Indonesia is still very high and tends to increase each year. Various ways and efforts by the government to

improve the economy of the society are continuously pursued, one of which is through the *Fa Program Keluarga Harapan* (PKH) that is currently ongoing. The hope is that it can contribute to accelerating the economic development of the community in Indonesia. In essence, the family program is an effort to help alleviate poverty, with the expectation that the poverty rate will decrease each year.

"The results of a survey conducted by the Ministry of Finance in September 2017 showed that social assistance programs like PKH have a significant impact on reducing poverty and inequality (CNN Indonesia, 2021). Therefore, poverty alleviation through PKH is a priority for the Indonesian government and serves as a flagship program in its efforts to eradicate poverty. Furthermore, coordination, synergy, and support from various elements, both from the government and field officers, are necessary for the effective implementation of the PKH assistance program (Sasmito & Nawangsari, 2019).

The importance of legal awareness for recipients of the Family Hope Program is to enable them to implement their rights and obligations while receiving assistance properly. Legal awareness is crucial and should be possessed by the community, especially beneficiaries. Awareness of legal regulations helps the community understand their rights and obligations within society, especially as beneficiaries of a program receiving special attention from the government to accelerate their economic development. According to the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, the Family Hope Program consists of three components: Education, Health, and Welfare. These components must be implemented in spending according to the allocated funds. In light of this data, certain rights and obligations arise, including the incorporation of these three components, as follows:

1) Awareness of Family Welfare

Fundamentally, one of the aspirations of the Indonesian nation is to advance the general welfare of the Indonesian people. This is clearly and firmly stated in the preamble of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. It is further emphasized in Article 34, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the 1945 Constitution, which states that the state nurtures the poor and neglected children, and the state develops a social security system for the entire population, empowering the weak and less fortunate in accordance with the dignity of humanity.

"The noble aspirations of the Indonesian nation in advancing general welfare are realized through various means, including the Family Hope Program, commonly known as PKH, according to the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia (Finance, 2015). It is a social assistance program targeting households that meet specific qualifications, imposing requirements aimed at transforming poverty-related behaviors. The program in question involves providing cash to Extremely Poor Households (RTSM). Internationally, such programs are known as Conditional Cash Transfers (CCT), where the conditions may include attendance at educational facilities (e.g., for school-age children) or attendance at healthcare facilities (e.g., for toddlers or pregnant women).

According to Rahayu (2012), in both the short and long term, the benefits of PKH are as follows: (1) in the short term, it provides an income effect by reducing

the burden of expenditures for poor households; (2) in the long term, it can break the chain of poverty for eligible households through the improvement of health/nutrition, education quality, and income capacity of children (price effect), providing certainty about their future (insurance effect); (3) changing the behavior of poor families that are relatively unsupportive of improving welfare, including due to a lack of information about rights, benefits, advantages, and opportunities, as well as high indirect costs (transportation, uniforms, and others) and opportunity costs (children working being more "profitable" than attending school); (4) reducing child labor by preventing children from working on the streets, preventing eligible households from becoming socially vulnerable, and addressing social welfare issues; (5) improving the quality of public services through complementary improvements in education and health services (supply side), developing a social protection system for poor communities (demand side), and strengthening decentralization; and (6) accelerating the achievement of MDGs through indicators such as poverty, education, pregnant women, reducing child mortality, and improving gender equality (Rahmawati & Kisworo, 2017).

The well-being within the family is the key to the success of this social ministry program, as its goal is to accelerate economic development within families. A legally aware family can accelerate the government's program. Legal awareness can be interpreted as a law-abiding behavior and implemented through tangible actions, including adhering to rights and obligations as beneficiaries. This involves utilizing assistance in accordance with the allocated budget. If the beneficiary no longer meets the criteria for assistance, the family, with awareness and willingness, reports to the relevant department to terminate the assistance program, allowing it to be replaced by another family in greater need.

The following are the components of the assistance funds that must be received by Family Hope Program beneficiaries and must be spent in accordance with the allocated budget.

No.	Assistance Component	Assistance Index
1.	Fixed Assistance	500.000
2.	Assistance for Pregnant and Nursing Mothers	1.200.000
3.	Assistance for Children Under Six (6) Years Old	1.200.000
4.	Assistance for Students Equivalent to Elementary School (SD/MI) or Equivalent	450.000
5.	Assistance for Students Equivalent to Junior High School (SMP/MTS) or Equivalent	750.000
6.	Assistance for Education Equivalent to High School (SMA/MA) or Equivalent	1.000.000
7.	Assistance for Severe Disabilities	3.100.000
8.	Assistance for the Elderly Aged 70 Years and Above	1.900.000

Source: processed from data of the Ministry of Social Affairs (2020)

2) Awareness of Family Health

Health is the primary key to well-being within a family. A healthy family is capable of working and fulfilling the needs required in daily life. Currently, there is still a low awareness among the community regarding health, including the lack of individual access to proper sanitation facilities (MCK - Mandi, Cuci, Kakus), lack of awareness in proper waste disposal, and insufficient awareness about regular check-ups for pregnant women during pregnancy. Pregnant women are required to undergo health facility check-ups four times: once at 3 months of pregnancy, once at 6 months, and twice during the last 3 months. They also receive iron tablet supplements, and this awareness is lacking among the elderly.

In the constitution, it is explicitly stated in Article 28 I, paragraph (4) of the 1945 Constitution that the protection, advancement, enforcement, and fulfillment of human rights are the responsibility of the state, especially the government. Similarly, the right to health is a government obligation to fulfill, and the people must actively participate in claiming their rights and fulfilling their responsibilities in promoting a healthy society and family through the facilities provided, including spending the assistance provided by the government.

Here are the components that must be spent on health by the families benefiting from the Family Hope Program:

No.	Assistance Component	Assistance Index
1.	Fixed Assistance	500.000
2.	Assistance for Pregnant and Nursing Mothers	1.200.000
3.	Assistance for Severe Disabilities	3.100.000
4.	Assistance for the Elderly Aged 70 Years and Above	1.900.000

Source: processed from data of the Ministry of Social Affairs (2020)

These components must be spent according to health needs, creating a health-conscious family in anticipation of a prosperous society.

3) Awareness of Children's Right to Education

Educating a child is fundamentally not about economics but about love and time quality time that involves engaging in meaningful conversations with the child. The family, as the child's developmental environment, should ideally be an open space for the child to share their thoughts and daily activities. In general, there are four fundamental rights of a child that must be fulfilled within the family: protection, love, attention, and the fulfillment of basic needs, including adequate education.

Education is the right of every citizen that can be accessed by anyone. This is explicitly stated in Article 31, Paragraph 1 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which reads, 'Every citizen has the right to education.' The importance of education makes basic education not only a right of citizens but also a duty of the state. Article 31, Paragraph 2 of the 1945 Constitution even obliges the government to fund basic education for its citizens. Every person and individual has the right to access education without discrimination.

"A legally aware family, meaning one that is aware of its rights and obligations, will undoubtedly provide optimal support for its children to access education, especially within families participating in the *Program Keluarga Harapan* (PKH).

This program is allocated funds by the government for education access. The details of the funds that must be spent to access education include the following:

No.	Assistance Component	Assistance Index
1.	Assistance for Students Equivalent to Elementary School (SD/MI) or Equivalent	450.000
2.	Assistance for Students Equivalent to Junior High School (SMP/MTS) or Equivalent	750.000
3.	Assistance for Education Equivalent to High School (SMA/MA) or Equivalent	1.000.000
4.	Fixed Assistance	500.000

Source: processed from data of the Ministry of Social Affairs (2020)

The assistance components are mandatory aid provided by the government and spent by the beneficiary families of the *Program Keluarga Harapan* (PKH) in efforts to eradicate disparities and poverty in society. The level of education influences the quality of job access and can enhance the well-being of families.

c. Efforts to Increase Legal Awareness

Legal awareness education involves conscious efforts with the cultivation of legal values in accordance with the culture of society to enhance legal consciousness, where the law is obligatory to be obeyed and applied (Rahardjo, 1986). "One way to enhance legal awareness in society is through the socialization of legal consciousness. The method of implementing this effort to increase legal awareness is comprehensively designed through mechanisms and strategic programs. The stages to be undertaken in enhancing legal awareness are :



Figure 3. Method of Legal Awareness Enhancement Activities

Source: Processed by the Researcher 2023

Figure 3 explains the steps of enhancing legal awareness. The first step is socialization, using an interactive lecture approach, meaning all participants in the socialization are given the opportunity to respond to the material presented during the socialization. This method is a form of presenting instructional material through explanation and oral narration on a particular topic. In the lecture method,

visual aids or props such as pictures, objects, and others can be used (Sabardila et al., 2020). The legal awareness enhancement socialization program is carried out through interactive lectures to deliver educational material to the community. This was conducted in the village of Sidogede, Belitang Madang Raya District, Ogan Komerling Ulu Timur Regency, South Sumatra. The material disseminated to the community covers awareness of three components: education, health, and welfare within the family.



Figure 4: Legal Awareness Socialization
Source: Author's Documentation"

The education component includes school-age children at the elementary, junior high, and high school levels who have the fundamental right to education. The health component covers pregnant women, toddlers, and children under five who are required to receive health supervision and sufficient vitamins. The last component is welfare, which is vital and includes parents or the elderly and children with special needs who require assistance and supervision. Through this socialization, it is hoped that beneficiary families can fulfill their obligations by spending the assistance appropriately according to its functions.

The second step is training to enhance legal awareness in the community. The community will be equipped with a series of training related to legal awareness within the family, delivered by Experts from the Department of Social Affairs of Ogan Komerling Ulu Timur Regency to the beneficiary families of the Family Hope Program. In this training stage, various training activities will be implemented, including: training on effective parenting, training on caring for the elderly within the family, and training on developing assistance funds by starting businesses and utilizing opportunities in the surrounding area.

Next, the third step in the implementation stage is the field implementation phase, where the program and a series of activities designed for legal awareness improvement in the community are carried out. In this implementation stage, programs with strategic execution management will be gradually conducted, starting from the socialization of basic concepts of assistance and assistance components, followed by a series of training sessions, and concluding with the final process of program evaluation to obtain the best alternative solutions in creating a better legal awareness education program in the community.

The fourth step is evaluation, which is an activity to gather information about the performance of the implemented program. This information will be used to determine the best alternative solutions in making improvement decisions. This

stage is conducted to identify weaknesses and shortcomings during implementation and to assess the achievement level of the planned activity objectives. Evaluation is carried out throughout the socialization, training, and continuous program implementation.

D. CONCLUSION

Legal awareness is the key to achieving a peaceful and tranquil society, aligning with the ultimate goal of law itself, which is for the benefit of the community. The importance of legal awareness for recipients of the *Program Keluarga Harapan* (PKH) is to enable them to implement their rights and obligations properly while receiving assistance. Awareness of legal rules helps people understand their rights and responsibilities in society, especially as beneficiaries of a government-supported assistance program aimed at accelerating their economic development. Law-conscious families will fulfill three fundamental components: welfare, education, and health, implementing them in accordance with the assistance provided by the government. Good legal awareness leads to law-abiding behavior marked by adherence to established rules, but in reality, many people still lack a high level of legal awareness. Therefore, it is essential to conduct legal awareness socialization, training, and evaluation in the community to create an orderly and prosperous society.

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