



Socialization of village head regulations regarding the legal aid service center of Warudoyong village, Cianjur district towards a digital society

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Abstract

If the independent learning program is designed and implemented correctly, students' hard and soft skills will be formed strongly. One form of MBKM (the independent campus, freedom to learn) learning activities is Village Building. The student activity in the Village Building program is to form a legal service institution based on the legal basis of village head regulations. The impact of this activity is that the community is assisted in knowledge about the law and the resolution of legal issues.

Keywords: independent learning, independent campus, socialization, village regulations

Introduction

The independent campus, freedom to learn (abbreviated MBKM) Policies launched by the Ministry of Education and Culture continue to be a concern of universities. Informing curriculum, many things must be considered in it. Not only courses but also the process of implementing the curriculum until it can finally be applied to all students. Like the establishment of the MBKM program curriculum. MBKM itself is a new program launched by the Indonesian Ministry of Education and Culture. This program is expected to bring a unique atmosphere for students in Indonesia to be more prepared and alert when they graduate from a university.

Independent on-campus learning provides challenges and opportunities for the development of innovation, creativity, capacity, personality, and student needs, as well as developing independence in seeking and finding knowledge through realities and field dynamics such as ability requirements, real problems, social interaction, collaboration, self-management, demands performance, targets, and achievements. Through an independent learning program that is well designed and implemented, students' hard and soft skills will be formed strongly.

Suryakencana University (abbreviated as UNSUR) responded positively to the MBKM policy. To support the success of the MBKM policy, UNSUR seeks to facilitate the implementation of fulfillment and student learning rights by making policies for the performance of the MBKM program. Furthermore, there are students in the law study program who have implemented MBKM and participated in the Village Building Program. One of the activities carried out is socialization and assistance in drafting village regulations to village heads, village officials, the Village Consultative Body (abbreviated BPD), and related parties.

Method

The method used is through socialization to study programs that have not implemented MBKM in the following ways: a) Phase I (Field Observation); b) Phase II (Licensing Activities), the

Service Team requests permission from the Village Head regarding the socialization activities of the village head design that will be implemented; c) Phase III (Socialization Activities), Activities are carried out with the face-to-face method and still pay attention to health protocols, use masks, apply the habit of washing hands with the use of hand sanitizers, and limiting distance. The activities carried out by the team were carried out in Warudoyong Village. In carrying out this Community Service, he gave presentations in the form of power points to pay closer attention and added various pictures as examples of the themes to be discussed to understand the objective reality better. The method used in this Community Service is through the lecture, discussion, and question and answer method; with this question and answer, the community can ask questions according to the counseling theme, or the public can ask questions outside the predetermined composition.

Results and Discussions

Indonesia as a state of law. This statement indicates that all actions must be based on the law (Atang Hermawan Usman, 2014). According to Henny Nuraeny and Tanti Kirana Utami (2015), Indonesia as a legal state is stated in Article 1 paragraph (3) of the third amendment to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which states that Indonesia adheres to the principle and the concept of Pancasila can be maintained in the Preamble to 1945 Constitution.

Laws in Indonesia are known as statutory regulations that provide a general basis or guideline for how people interact in state life within the corridors of the legal framework that has been provided for by the Constitution. In carrying out its role, the Act is an arrangement that contains matters that are only of a principle and general nature. This results in the need for other technical legislation (Fitriani Ahlan Sjarif, 2017).

The law is the rule of the game (the rules) that will prevent or hinder rulers and ordinary people from doing arbitrarily. Law is

the boundaries of individuals and authorities in every social interaction. The law is a protection for general peace and justice in realizing the welfare of society. Without enacting the law and proper and fair law enforcement in the community, it will lead to chaos and arbitrariness, whether carried out by the state or by individual human beings (H. Abdul Manan, 2016) [3]. In a state of law, the law is a form of formulation of legal norms in state life. The existence of laws in a country has a strategic and vital position, both seen from the conception of the rule of law, the hierarchy of legal norms, and the function of the law in general (Laurensius Arliman S, 2017) [7]. The principle is something that is the foundation of thinking or opinion. Principles can also mean basic rules. The principle is a general proposition stated in general terms without requiring special conditions regarding its implementation. These are applied to a series of actions to be the proper instructions for that action (Tata Wijayanta, 2014) [10].

Juridical-normative and socio-political studies informing legislation are procedural concepts (included in the normative aspect of democracy). They have not been hermeneutic in carefully examining the context and text of the articles in legislation which are the substance of the material content (Rodiyah, 2012) [9]. Village regulations, in principle, are a village community decision that is used as the basis for implementing village government to regulate living together, protecting community rights and obligations, and maintaining community safety and order in the implementation of village government following the wishes and aspirations of the community. Therefore, the performance of the village government should be based on aspirational village regulations, where the process of its formation requires the involvement of the village community as regulated in Law Number 6 of 2014 (2019). In a society that adheres to the Civil Law legal tradition, the law is the primary source of direction. The formation of a legal system is influenced by law formation. Forming statutes and regulations in Indonesia often result in controversial laws and regulations (Racel Octora, 2018) [8]. Referring to the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 111 of 2014 concerning Technical Guidelines for Village Regulations, it stipulates that the flow of issuing village regulations is as follows:

- a. **Planning:** 1) Planning for drafting Village Regulations is determined by the Village Head and BPD in the Village Government work plan; 2) Input from the community;
- b. **Preparation (BPD/village head):** 1) By the Village Head; 2) Consultation with the community; 3) Follow-up; 4) Submitted to BPD; 5) Proposed by BPD; 6) Proposed by Members to the leadership for determination.

Warudoyong Village, Cikalong District, Cianjur Regency, a village that is willing to become a partner in the Village Building Program following the program choices in the MBKM curriculum at the Faculty of Law, Universitas Suryakencana. Warudoyong Village binds itself with the Elementary Law Faculty according to the MoU Number: 54/FH-UNSUR/MoU/XI/2020 as a partner of the Village Building Program. The biggest problem in Warudoyong Village as a village in the middle of Cikalong city is the common understanding of community law; an effective means is needed to improve the community's legal experience. Through the Village Building Program, according to the MBKM Curriculum,

the Faculty of Law places three students to take part in the Village Building Program in Warudoyong Village. Then these three MBKM students began to map out various problems in Warudoyong Village, one of the things that became the focus was the low legal culture of the community. Based on the analysis results, it was agreed between the Village Head and Students to form a Village Legal Service Institution through the Village Head Decree regulation and socialization regarding the formation of village regulations.

The socialization of the Village Head's Decision was carried out through the MBKM Policy Research Program and Community Service Based on Private Higher Education Research Results in 2021, focusing on service in Warudoyong Village on Monday, December 20, 2021, with 100 villagers participating. The socialization is intended for the Village Head Regulation regarding the Village Legal Service Institution to be socialized to the Warudoyong Village community. It is hoped that the legal awareness of the people of Warudoyong Village can increase.

Conclusions

The learning outcomes of the MBKM curriculum for the Village Building program were followed up with community service in Warudoyong Village in Cikalong District through the dissemination of Village Head Regulations regarding Village Legal Service Institutions. The impact of this activity is that the community is helped in solving problems, both private and public.

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