






Literacy, Compliance, and Digital Legal Awareness: The Role of JDIH UNNES in Disseminating Legal Information

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Abstract

Public legal awareness is an important foundation in creating a fair and effective legal system. The low level of legal understanding is the main trigger for public non-compliance with the law. Therefore, legal literacy is a strategic key in shaping legal awareness. The novelty of this article discusses the urgency of legal literacy and compliance in realizing a law-aware society and highlights the role of JDIH UNNES as an important tool in disseminating legal information. The method used in this study is normative juridical. The results of this study show that legal literacy not only includes the ability to understand the content of the law, but also encourages proactive legal attitudes and behavior. JDIH UNNES has proven to play a strategic role in

providing legal information that is easily accessible, accurate, and relevant so as to support information disclosure and public participation in law enforcement and encourage the development of a legal culture in Indonesia. Thus, strengthening legal literacy through means such as JDIH has practical implications in shaping a society that understands, obeys, and is aware of the law in a sustainable manner.

Keywords

Legal Literacy, Legal Compliance, Legal Awareness, JDIH UNNES, Legal Information

A. Introduction

Legal awareness can be defined as the state of a person who truly understands the legal norms and laws that apply and their functions for himself and the surrounding community. Legal awareness also means protecting the interests of the people, this is based on the realization that people have many interests that require legal protection. Therefore, respecting the rules is a requirement for the community to follow the rules of the game (law).¹

The law aims to provide protection to the community and provide guarantees of rights for a just, prosperous and prosperous society based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, but these rights will not be realized if there is no legal awareness in the community. Legal awareness has a close relationship with legal culture. If the community has high legal

¹ Syamsarina, M. Ibrahim Aziz, Arzam, Defril Hidayat, Ari Bakti Windi Aji. "Kesadaran Hukum dan Kepatuhan Hukum: Analisis Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Kesadaran Hukum dan Kepatuhan Hukum Masyarakat." *Jurnal Selat* 10, no. 1 (2022): 81-90. For further discussion and cases related to legal awareness, please also see Ary Purwantiningsih, "Interconnection Between Citizenship Education and Law: Understanding the Role of Education in Shaping Community Legal Awareness." *Pandecta Research Law Journal* 19, no. 1 (2024): 122-145; Bagus Edi Prayogo, et al. "Increasing Legal Capacity for Communities in the Context of Realizing a Village of Law Awareness and Child Friendly: Study of Kedungkelor Village, Tegal Regency, Indonesia." *Indonesian Journal of Advocacy and Legal Services* 1, no. 1 (2019): 65-78.

awareness, it will create a good legal culture as well.² This is one indication that the law functions well in society.

Indicators of the creation of legal awareness are knowledge of legal regulations, patterns of legal behavior, and attitudes towards legal regulations. Increasing understanding of the role of legal subjects in maintaining the desired order and security is a form of development of legal awareness. People can avoid conflicts and uncertainties that often arise due to ignorance or indifference to the law by having a strong understanding of the applicable laws and norms.³

Legal awareness plays an important role in public policy formation. If the general public realizes how important the law is for regulating social life, then they will be more likely to be involved in the policy-making process and be willing to comply with the rules. In addition, legal awareness helps people better understand their rights under the law. They can also be better agents of change in demanding justice and compliance with the law from those responsible.⁴ In this regard, legal awareness cannot be instilled instantly.

Thus, efforts to increase legal awareness become a fundamental element to achieve law enforcement. If people are aware of the law, they tend to be proactive in obeying the law and can distinguish between legitimate and illegitimate actions, thereby minimizing the number of violations.⁵ In addition, the justice system will run more effectively and improve justice and help in building a healthy legal culture where the law is respected

² Dwi Retno Widati. "Pembentukan Desa/Kelurahan Sadar Hukum sebagai Upaya untuk Membangun Kesadaran dan Kepatuhan Hukum di Masyarakat." *Wicarana* 2, no. 1 (2023): 1-13. <https://doi.org/10.57123/wicarana.v2i1.33>.

³ Surya Wira Yudhayana and Arya Salman Aziz. "Pentingnya Kesadaran Hukum dalam Dinamika Sosial di Masyarakat." *Legalitas* 9, no. 1 (2024): 79-96. <https://doi.org/10.31293/lg.v9i1.7885>.

⁴ Muhammad Fauzan Zein. "Pentingnya Mentaati dan Meningkatkan Kesadaran Hukum di Masyarakat." *Nomos: Jurnal Penelitian Ilmu Hukum* 3, no. 2 (2023): 71-75. <https://doi.org/10.56393/nomos.v3i2.1489>.

⁵ Tim Hukumonline. "Indikator dan Ciri Kesadaran Hukum Tinggi dalam Masyarakat." (Hukum Online, 2024). <https://www.hukumonline.com/berita/a/indikator-dan-ciri-kesadaran-hukum-tinggi-dalam-masyarakat-lt63031f672a8db/>

and applied correctly.⁶ Public legal awareness plays an important role in law enforcement and justice efforts, especially in a multicultural country like Indonesia.

Indonesia, which has a complex and diverse legal system, faces many challenges in raising the legal awareness of its people. The high number of crimes and violations that occur in various circles shows that the level of legal awareness is low. This is evidenced by the number of individuals or groups who are still unable to understand their rights and obligations in society and the importance of complying with applicable laws.⁷ Legal non-compliance is often caused by people's low understanding of the law.

One of the strategic actions in shaping public awareness of the law is to improve legal literacy and compliance among the community. The understanding of individuals or groups in applying legal norms in life is reflected in the level of legal literacy. Without adequate legal literacy, individuals or groups will be more ignorant of the applicable law and will even violate the law unconsciously. Therefore, legal literacy must be systematically improved through both formal and non-formal education, the dissemination of easy-to-understand regulations, and the provision of open and inclusive access to legal information. If people's level of legal knowledge increases, they will be better able to understand their rights and obligations and actively participate in building a legal culture of integrity and justice.

This research certainly has novelty compared to previous studies. Dede Suryanto has studied "*Meningkatkan Kesadaran Hukum Masyarakat dalam Bermedia Sosial sebagai Wujud Kepatuhan Terhadap Hukum*" (Improving Public Legal Awareness in social media as a Form of Compliance with the Law) which in this case examines legal awareness in the context of social media as a form of compliance with the law. The study emphasizes the importance of prioritizing good communication

⁶ I Made Sila. "Membangun Kesadaran Hukum Warga Negara Melalui Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan." *Jocer: Journal of Civic Education Research* 2, no. 1 (2024): 9. <https://doi.org/10.60153/jocer.v2i1.49>.

⁷ Ramad Yurizal Riski. "Rendahnya Kesadaran Hukum di Indonesia." (Literasi Hukum Indonesia, 2024). <https://literasihukum.com/rendahnya-kesadaran-hukum-di-indonesia/>.

interaction ethics in social media and filtering information properly.⁸ Ahmad Syahir, Ahmadi Hasan, and Masyithah Umar have studied “*Kepatuhan Terhadap Hukum (Sebuah Perspektif Filsafat Hukum)*” or Compliance with the Law (A Legal Philosophy Perspective) where this research discusses compliance with the law in the perspective of legal philosophy.⁹

Rahma Aulia has studied “*Membangun Kesadaran Hukum Masyarakat di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Melalui Peran Keluarga*” (Building Public Legal Awareness during the Covid-19 Pandemic through the Role of the Family). The purpose of the study was to determine the factors that encourage people to ignore regulations related to covid-19 and the function of the family in building public legal awareness. The results showed that the factors that encourage people to ignore are influenced by conspiratorial theories and economic conditions, on the other hand, the results also emphasized the importance of the role of parents (as personal role models for children) on legal awareness.¹⁰ Furthermore, Yenny Aman Serah, et al have studied “*Raising Public Legal Awareness in the Digital Age: Global Practices and Indonesia’s Path Forward*” which emphasizes the importance of technological innovation in encouraging a legally aware society and supporting legal transformation in the digital era.¹¹

⁸ Dede Suryanto, “Meningkatkan Kesadaran Hukum Masyarakat dalam Bermedia Sosial sebagai Wujud Kepatuhan Terhadap Hukum”, *Jurnal belom Bahadat Hukum Agama Hindu* 13, no. 1 (2023): 80-97, <https://mail.ejournal.iahntp.ac.id/index.php/belom-bahadat/article/view/983/589>.

⁹ Ahmad Syahir, Ahmadi Hasan, and Masyithah Umar, “Kepatuhan Terhadap Hukum (Sebuah Perspektif Filsafat Hukum)”, *Indonesian Journal of Islamic Jurisprudence, Economic and Legal Theory (IJJEL)* 1, no. 4 (2023): 930-944, <https://www.shariajournal.com/index.php/IJJEL/article/view/246>.

¹⁰ Rahma Aulia, “Membangun Kesadaran Hukum Masyarakat di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Melalui Peran Keluarga”, *Yudisia: Jurnal Pemikiran Hukum dan Hukum Islam* 12, no. 2 (2021): 225-240. <https://journal.iainkudus.ac.id/index.php/Yudisia/article/view/11429>.

¹¹ Yenny Aman Serah, Gautam Kumar Jha, Purwanto, Resmaya Agnesia Mutiara Sirait, Agustinus Astono, “Raising Public Legal Awareness in the Digital Age: Global Practices and Indonesia’s Path Forward”, *Journal of Law and Legal Reform* 6, no. 1 (2025): 209-238. <https://journal.unnes.ac.id/journals/jllr/article/view/19654>.

This research certainly has novelty compared to previous studies, namely discussing the urgency of legal literacy and compliance in realizing a law-aware society and highlighting the role of JDIH UNNES as an important tool in disseminating legal information. Based on the above background, the problems to be studied in this research include 2 (two) things, namely how the urgency of legal literacy and compliance of the community in realizing legal awareness and how the role of JDIH UNNES as an important tool in disseminating legal information. Based on these problems, this research aims to find the urgency of community legal literacy in realizing legal awareness and what the role of JDIH UNNES is in disseminating legal information.

This research uses a normative or doctrinal legal approach, which is a type of legal research that relies on the study of written legal materials such as laws and regulations, legal principles, and doctrine.¹² This type of research is used to understand and explain legal norms related to legal literacy and compliance as well as the role of the UNNES Legal Documentation and Information Network (JDIH) in increasing the legal awareness of Indonesian society. The main source of data comes from library research, including relevant regulations, legal policies, scientific journals, and other legal documents. The aim is to formulate a comprehensive understanding of how the legal documentation system, through the UNNES JDIH, contributes to improving legal literacy and legal compliance.

The approach used is normative juridical, which examines the applicable regulations to explain the role of law in building public awareness by referring to laws and regulations (statute approach).¹³ In addition, a qualitative approach was used to understand the social context using a naturalistic paradigm¹⁴, namely from the application of law and the effectiveness of JDIH UNNES in disseminating legal information to the public. Through this approach, researchers sought to understand how legal information is delivered, received, and obeyed by the public, as

¹² Soerjono Soekanto and Sri Mamudji. *Penelitian Hukum Normatif: Suatu Tinjauan Singkat*. Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada, 2001.

¹³ Bambang Sunggono. *Metodologi Penelitian Hukum*. Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada, 2003.

¹⁴ Soerjono Soekanto. *Pengantar Penelitian Hukum*. Jakarta: Universitas Indonesia, 2013.

well as the obstacles faced in the process. By combining normative juridical methods and a qualitative approach, this research is expected to provide a comprehensive picture of the urgency of legal literacy and compliance in Indonesia, while highlighting the strategic contribution of JDIH UNNES as an instrument of legal education in shaping a law-aware society.

B. The Urgency of Community Legal Literacy and Compliance in Realizing Legal Awareness

Literacy can be interpreted not only as the ability to read and write, but also as the ability to interpret various information critically so as to provide an understanding of technology and science that continues to develop in everyday life. Indeed, this meaning of literacy is a modern understanding, meaning that it is very broad and relevant to modern needs.¹⁵ Literacy can be an ability for individuals to function in society. With literacy, individuals will have the ability to solve problems by thinking critically. Literacy also serves as a reflection of cultural mastery and appreciation. In a cultured society, good values are instilled as an effort to actualize themselves.¹⁶

In conclusion, legal literacy is defined as an individual's capability to understand and implement legal values in daily life, which includes an understanding of rights, duties, procedures, the legal system and access to available legal services. On the other hand, legal literacy also entails an individual's capability to participate in a legal process and make decisions that can have an impact on the individual's life or society at large. In this case, legal literacy includes a theoretical understanding of the law as well as the ability to apply it in everyday life and in interaction with the legal system and society.¹⁷ Basically, all explanations of

¹⁵ Achmad Irwan Hamzani, Tiyas Vika Widyastuti, Sanusi Sanusi, Imam Asmarudin, Muhammad Wildan, Erwin Aditya Pratama. "Peningkatan Kapasitas Sumber Daya Manusia dengan Pemahaman Literasi Hukum." *Masyarakat Berdaya dan Inovasi* 1, no. 2 (2020): 56-61. <http://dx.doi.org/10.33292/mayadani.v1i2.3>.

¹⁶ Putri Oviolanda Irianto and Lifia Yola Febrianti. "Pentingnya Penguasaan Literasi bagi Generasi Muda dalam Menghadapi MEA." *Proceedings Education and Language International Conference* 1, no. 1 (2017): 640-647. <https://jurnal.unissula.ac.id/index.php/ELIC/article/view/1282/989>.

¹⁷ Arif Ardliyanto. "Pengertian Literasi Hukum dan Upaya Meningkatkan Literasi Hukum di Indonesia." (iNews Surabaya, 2024).

legal literacy have similarities in the understanding and application of law in life and awareness of rights and obligations as citizens.

If people understand the law, they will be more likely to obey the rules, respect the rights of others, and participate in equitable law enforcement. Conversely, low legal literacy results in misunderstandings, violations and apathy towards the law itself.¹⁸ Thus, legal literacy is closely related to community legal compliance in fostering high legal awareness. Basically, legal compliance is the community's awareness and adherence to the applicable law as a rule (rule of the game) as a guideline in common life, where the commitment is seen in actions that actually comply with the law.¹⁹ There are several factors that cause people to obey the law, among others:²⁰

TABLE 1. Factors that Cause People to Obey the Law

Factor	Explanation
Compliance (compliance due to external pressure)	Compliance in this form occurs when someone obeys the rule of law solely because they want to get rewards or avoid sanctions. This compliance is not born from an understanding or belief in the value or purpose of the law itself, but because of control or pressure from the authorities. Therefore, this kind of obedient behavior will only arise if there is strict supervision from legal authorities.
Identification (compliance due to social attachment)	In this form, compliance is not based on the value of the law itself, but rather on the individual's desire to remain part of a group or establish good relations with those in authority. Compliance occurs because of the benefits of these social relations, so obedience is highly dependent on the quality of interactions between individuals and authorities.

<https://surabaya.inews.id/read/458256/pengertian-literasi-hukum-dan-upaya-meningkatkan-literasi-hukum-di-indonesia>.

¹⁸ Satjipto Rahardjo. *Penegakan Hukum: Suatu Tinjauan Sosiologis*. Surabaya: Genta Publishing, 2009.

¹⁹ Ellya Rosana. "Kepatuhan Hukum sebagai Wujud Kesadaran Hukum Masyarakat." *Jurnal Tapis: Jurnal Teropong Aspirasi Politik Islam* 10, no. 1 (2014): 23.
<https://ejournal.radenintan.ac.id/index.php/TAPIS/article/view/1600>.

²⁰ Soerjono Soekanto. *Kesadaran Hukum dan Kepatuhan Hukum*. Jakarta: CV. Rajawali, 1982.

Factor	Explanation
Internalization (compliance due to personal beliefs)	At this stage, individuals obey the law because they personally believe that the content and purpose of the legal rules are true and beneficial. Compliance arises from within because there is congruence between personal values and legal principles, without the need to rely on group influence or pressure from the authorities.

Sources: *Soerjono Soekanto, 1982*

Based on the explanation above (Table 1), legal compliance is basically related to legal awareness, the difference is that in legal compliance there is a fear of being sanctioned. Meanwhile, awareness means a state of understanding something that is experienced or felt by someone. Legal awareness is an awareness or a principle that exists in humans about current or future laws. So, it is clear that legal awareness is the basis for law enforcement as a process.²¹ This understanding is as stated by Soerjono Soekanto, that legal awareness is the awareness or values possessed by a person about current or future law. Actually, it is the values about the function of the law that are of concern, not the legal assessment of real events in the society concerned.²²

The concept of legal awareness is often associated with law observance, law formation, and legal effectiveness. It is an abstract concept owned by humans about the harmony between the desired order and tranquility. In this case, public legal awareness serves as a bridge that connects the legal behavior of community members with legal regulations. Therefore, Lawrence Friedman tends to mention that legal awareness is part of the “legal culture”, namely the values and attitudes that influence how the law works.²³ In other words, legal awareness means that the law provides protection for the interests of the people, the realization that the people have an interest that must be protected by law.

²¹ H Ishaq. *Dasar-Dasar Ilmu Hukum*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2016.

²² Soekanto. *Kesadaran Hukum dan Kepatuhan Hukum*

²³ Esmi Warassih. *Pranata Hukum: Sebuah Telaah Sosiologis*. Semarang: Suryandaru Utama, 2005.

Public legal awareness is a process that occurs in several stages, not a one-off process. The series of stages are as follows:²⁴

TABLE 2. Public Legal Awareness as a Process that Occurs in Several Stages

Stage	Explanation
Legal Knowledge Stage	This stage refers to the awareness of each individual regarding certain behaviors that have been regulated by written law, both in the form of prohibitions and actions that are permitted according to legal provisions.
Legal Comprehension Stage	At this stage, a person not only knows the existence of legal rules, but also understands the content, purpose, and benefits of these regulations in the context of social life.
Legal Attitude Stage	This stage shows a person's tendency to support or reject a rule of law, based on his assessment of the extent to which the law is considered beneficial or not for human life. Here comes an appreciative attitude towards the law.
Stage of Legal Behavior Patterns	This stage relates to the extent to which a rule of law is applied in public life, as well as the level of public compliance with applicable legal provisions.

Sources: *Munir Fuady, 2007*

Legal literacy is closely related to the stages in forming legal awareness of the community (Table 2), namely:²⁵ 1) Legal literacy is very important at the legal knowledge stage, because it helps people understand their rights and obligations as citizens. Without legal literacy skills, namely the ability to access, understand, and about legal information, people will not know that certain behaviors are regulated and prohibited by law and legal awareness cannot begin; 2) At the legal comprehension stage, legal literacy helps one to understand the content, purpose and benefits of legal regulations. It is not just about knowing the law, but also understanding the reason behind the formation of the law which is to protect the public interest; 3) Furthermore, at

²⁴ Munir Fuady. *Sosiologi Hukum Kontemporer: Interaksi Hukum, Kekuasaan, dan Masyarakat*. Bandung: Citra Aditya Bakti, 2007.

²⁵ Soerjono Soekanto. *Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Penegakan Hukum*. Jakarta: Rajawali, 1982.

the legal attitude stage, legal literacy contributes to the formation of a positive public attitude towards the law. Every individual who understands what the function of the law is will tend to accept the law as a tool in creating social order; and 4) Legal literacy also correlates with the stage of legal behavior patterns, which functions to form legal compliance for the community not because of fear of sanctions, but because of legal awareness of applicable regulations. Therefore, legal literacy is the main foundation in creating a society that is aware, understands, and obeys the law, so increasing legal literacy is an important step to take.

Legal strategy or advocacy in seeking legal literacy, legal compliance, and legal awareness can basically be pursued through digital means such as the Legal Documentation and Information Network (JDIH) by stakeholders, especially with regard to access to legal information that will have a direct impact on society. Thus, stakeholders do not only pursue legal certainty alone under the pretext of legal fiction (everyone is considered to know the law).

C. The Role of JDIH UNNES as an Important Tool in Disseminating Legal Information

The level of legal understanding of society has a positive relationship with the quality of life and development of a country. Increased legal literacy also encourages the growth of awareness and compliance with the law in the community. In order to improve legal literacy, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights (Kemenkumham) through the National Law Development Agency (BPHN), collaborates with state institutions, ministries and non-structural institutions, local governments, DPRD secretariats at various levels, and universities to organize the management of the National Legal Documentation and Information Network (JDIH).

The establishment of JDIH was originally based on Presidential Decree No. 91/1999 on the Legal Documentation and Information Network, which was later revoked and replaced by Presidential Regulation No. 33/2012 on the National Legal Documentation and Information Network. The JDIH has transformed the working system of the government bureaucracy from conventional or manual methods to an internet-based

system, which allows the dissemination of legal information to the public to be easy and efficient.²⁶ The objectives of the establishment of JDIHN are detailed in Article 3 of Presidential Regulation No. 33/2012, namely:

- a. Ensure the creation of a unified and integrated Legal Documentation and Information Management in various government agencies and other institutions;
- b. Ensure the availability of legal documentation and information that is complete and accurate, and can be accessed quickly and easily;
- c. Develop effective cooperation between the network center and network members as well as among network members in the context of providing legal documentation and information; and
- d. Improve the quality of national legal development and services to the public as a form of good, transparent, effective, efficient and responsible governance.

The utilization of advances in information and communication technology is key in increasing the acceleration of the management of legal documents and information. Therefore, all JDIHN members at the national level are required to manage legal documents and information according to their authority using predetermined modules or standards, to build integrated access to legal information²⁷, in accordance with Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation Number 8 of 2019 concerning Legal Document and Information Management Standards.

Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation Number 8 of 2019 concerning Legal Document and Information Management Standards stipulates standards related to the procedures for collecting, managing, storing, and disseminating legal documents. Therefore, the establishment of JDIHN itself plays an

²⁶ BPHN. "Siaran PERS: JDIHN Berkualitas Tingkatkan Literasi dan Kepatuhan Hukum Masyarakat." (Jakarta: Badan Pembinaan Hukum Nasional Kementerian Hukum, 2024). <https://bphn.go.id/siaran-pers/siaran-pers-jdihn-berkualitas-tingkatkan-literasi-dan-kepatuhan-hukum-masyarakat>.

²⁷ Ricca Anggraeni. "Jaringan Dokumentasi dan Informasi Hukum dan Tantangan Literasi Digital: Strategi Optimalisasi untuk Pembangunan Hukum Nasional." *Majalah Hukum Nasional* 54, no. 2 (2024): 248. <https://mhn.bphn.go.id/index.php/MHN/article/view/395>.

important role in supporting cooperation in the management of legal documents and information in order to accelerate the development of quality national law. If the JDIHN can function effectively in supporting the quality of national legal development by providing easy, complete, and accurate access to legal documents and information for every individual and institution, the goals of sustainable development, especially in the aspects of law and governance, can potentially be achieved, namely the creation of peace, justice, and strong institutions.²⁸ Thus, JDIH plays an important role in creating a society that is aware, understands, and obeys the law.

The Legal Documentation and Information Network (JDIH) has a significant influence as a form of legal literacy so that there is open access to laws and regulations for the public. This open access not only helps the public understand the applicable law better, but also plays a role in building a more comprehensive legal awareness, increasing public involvement in the legal process, and supporting the creation of transparency and accountability in government implementation. In principle, information disclosure is a right of every citizen that simultaneously creates obligations for other parties, in this case the state or government.

In the context of public information disclosure, the government is required to ensure that every public policy, both in the form of regulations and programs, can be known by the public. This is important because these policies and programs have a direct impact on the lives of citizens.²⁹ This public information disclosure has been regulated in Article 28F of the 1945 Constitution that:

“Setiap orang berhak untuk berkomunikasi dan memperoleh informasi untuk mengembangkan pribadi dan lingkungan sosialnya, serta berhak untuk mencari, memperoleh, memiliki, menyimpan, mengolah, dan

²⁸ Anggraeni.

²⁹ Alan Bayu Aji, Marlia Hafny Afrilies, Hesti Ayu Wahyuni, Maya Ruhtiani, Litya Surisdani Anggraeniko. “Optimalisasi Akses Literasi Produk Hukum Secara Digital di Era Ketebukaan Informasi Publik.” *Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat - PIMAS* 2, no. 1 (2023): 67-74. <https://doi.org/10.35960/pimas.v2i1.976>.

menyampaikan informasi dengan menggunakan segala jenis saluran yang tersedia)" (everyone has the right to communicate and obtain information to develop their personal and social environment, and has the right to seek, obtain, possess, store, process, and convey information using all available channels).

The principle of public information disclosure has been explicitly regulated in Law No. 14/2008 on Public Information Disclosure. This regulation aims to ensure the fulfillment of the right of every citizen to access information regarding public policy planning, implementation of government programs, decision-making processes, and the reasons behind the establishment of a public policy. Thus, this law is an important instrument in realizing transparency, participation, and accountability in governance. However, in practice, the implementation of public information disclosure does not always run smoothly. On the one hand, this regulation opens up space for the public to participate in overseeing the running of the government and encouraging the accountability of public institutions. On the other hand, there is potential for abuse of this right by certain parties. For example, individuals who utilize information requests for personal interests or even to pressure, defame, or bring down certain institutions. Furthermore, if information requests are not fulfilled as expected, some parties often use threats to report public bodies to the Central Information Commission as a form of pressure, although not always accompanied by a strong legal basis.

The situation described above shows the need for a balance between information disclosure and protection of the integrity of public institutions. Public bodies need to be transparent, but still selective in accordance with statutory provisions, as stipulated in the Law on Public Information Disclosure, especially Article 9 regarding information that must be provided and announced periodically, Article 10 regarding information that must be announced immediately, Article 11 regarding information that is available at all times, and Article 17 regarding exempt information. This is regulated to protect the interests of the public and the state. The obligation of public bodies to be transparent, but still selective in accordance with legal

provisions, is an integral part of the implementation of good governance.³⁰ The realization of good governance is also inseparable from the management of socio-economic resources in realizing the needs of society, which of course must meet the principles including transparency, accountability, responsibility, independence, and equality and fairness.

As an institution categorized as a legal entity, Universitas Negeri Semarang (UNNES) is committed to providing open access to its legal information to the public, especially to the academic community and other interested parties. Therefore, UNNES established JDIH which shows its commitment in realizing the principles of good governance, especially transparency, accountability, and accessibility of legal information.

In addition to fulfilling administrative obligations, the existence of UNNES JDIH is also a manifestation of the implementation of good university governance through public information disclosure. Legal information disclosure through the UNNES JDIH system reflects the practice of equitable transparency.³¹ This is due to the system's ability to facilitate and provide free access to legal information. In accordance with the principle of openness, access to legal information requires system support, in this case in the form of an internet network. With this facility, geographical barriers and restrictions on the use of the system are no longer an obstacle as long as users have adequate quotas and internet connections. The use of technology and the internet in legal services is a manifestation of efforts to facilitate access to law for the community. This is in line with the provisions of Article 2 paragraph (3) of the Law on Public Information Disclosure, which emphasizes that every public information must be accessible to the applicant quickly, on time, at low cost, and with simple procedures.

JDIH UNNES is a JDIH under the Legal Bureau of the Regional Secretariat of Central Java Province (JDIH Center in Central Java Province) and has been connected to the JDIH Organizational Structure at the national level. Currently, UNNES JDIH has also

³⁰ Sirajuddin, Didik Sukriono, and Winardi. *Hukum Pelayanan Publik Berbasis Keterbukaan Informasi dan Partisipasi*. Malang: Setara Press, 2011.

³¹ Hesri Mintawati. *Demokratisasi dan Globalisasi*. Jakarta: Pusat Pengembangan Pendidikan dan Penelitian Indonesia, 2022.

been systematically integrated with the National JDIH, as evidenced by the receipt of the Award Medal Number: M.HH-6.HN.03.05 of 2024. The award was given by the Minister of Law and Human Rights to UNNES as a form of recognition for its membership in the National Legal Documentation and Information Network which has been integrated with the JDIHN.GO.ID Portal, in accordance with the implementation of Presidential Regulation Number 33 of 2012 concerning JDIHN, dated August 14, 2024. This award is given as a form of appreciation for UNNES' commitment and service quality in providing information and documentation of legal products in an open and transparent manner to the public.

JDIH UNNES is a system that functions to empower legislation and other legal materials in an orderly, integrated, and sustainable manner, especially within UNNES. In addition, JDIH is also a means to provide information services easily, quickly, and accurately, especially with the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) program in the university environment. SDGs is a form of development that focuses on improving people's economic welfare, preserving social life, protecting the quality of the environment, and applying the principles of justice and governance to ensure the sustainability of the quality of life between generations, with 17 SDGs goals that are interrelated and supportive to overcome various global challenges faced.³² So that this JDIH becomes indispensable for acceleration by utilizing information technology in the preparation of legal products.³³

In the context of SDGs implementation, UNNES JDIH plays an important role, especially in supporting SDGs goal 16, namely "Peace, Justice and Resilient Institutions". Goal 16 of the SDGs focuses on developing peaceful, just, and inclusive societies, ensuring access to justice for all, and ensuring transparent, effective, and accountable governance and institutional

³² Bappenas. "SDGs Knowledge Hub." (Jakarta, 2023). <https://sdgs.bappenas.go.id/tentang/>.

³³ Novendri Mohamad Nggilu. "Optimalisasi Jaringan Dokumentasi dan Informasi Hukum (JDIH) dalam Pembentukan Produk Hukum Desa Tabongo Timur" *DAS SEIN: Jurnal Pengabdian Hukum dan Humaniora* 3, no. 1 (2023): 49-66.

development at all levels to support sustainable prosperity.³⁴ By providing open access to legal and regulatory documents, JDIH UNNES plays a role in realizing inclusive governance based on valid legal information. This is in line with the spirit of Kampus Merdeka which encourages universities to not only act as formal educational institutions, but also as a place to strengthen the character of Pancasila students, instill national values, and increase legal awareness. The existence of JDIH UNNES makes it easy for lecturers, students, and education personnel to access various legal products in a practical manner, which can be utilized as a reference source for learning, research, and decision-making purposes in the university environment. Therefore, JDIH UNNES has an important role as an educational media in improving legal literacy and encouraging legal awareness among the community.

D. Conclusion

Legal literacy plays an important role in shaping people's legal awareness and compliance. Not only limited to the ability to read and write, legal literacy includes a critical understanding of legal information, including legal rights, obligations, systems and procedures as well as access to available legal services. This literacy underlies a gradual process in shaping legal awareness, starting from knowledge, understanding, attitude, to legal behavior in everyday life. People who have good legal literacy tend to obey the law not because they are afraid of sanctions, but because of their awareness and belief in the value and benefits of the law itself. Legal compliance can also arise from various motivations, such as external encouragement (compliance), social attachment (identification), and personal belief (internalization). Therefore, increasing legal literacy is a strategic step in creating a society that is aware of, understands, and obeys the law, while actively participating in realizing a fair and effective legal system.

³⁴ Humas Ditjen Diktiristek. *Kampus Merdeka sebagai Upaya Penguatan Karakter Pelajar Pancasila*. (Jakarta: Kementerian Pendidikan, Kebudayaan, Riset, dan Teknologi, 2021). <https://kemdiktisaintek.go.id/kabar-dikti/kabar/kampus-merdeka-sebagai-upaya-penguatan-karakter-pelajar-pancasila/>.

JDIH UNNES plays a strategic role as an important tool in disseminating legal information, supporting the improvement of legal literacy, and realizing the principles of good governance through transparency, accountability, and easy access to legal information. As part of JDIHN, UNNES JDIH supports national legal development and the implementation of goal 16 of the SDGs by providing complete, accurate, and rapidly accessible legal documentation to the public. Its existence also strengthens good university governance and supports the learning process and law-based decision-making within the university. With the integration of information technology, JDIH UNNES is not only a center for legal documentation and information, but also an effective educational media in shaping a society that is aware, understands, and obeys the law. Recommendations for JDIH managers should continue to strive for the best in access to legal information, including for government and legal education stakeholders.

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