

# Legal Education as an Effort to Improve the Quality of Knowledge through Family Welfare Empowerment (PKK) in Nongkosawit Village

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## ABSTRACT

Legal education is a strategic effort to increase public awareness of legal rights and obligations, particularly in the context of preventing sexual violence and protecting women and children. Nongkosawit Village, Semarang, is one of the areas requiring legal education intervention due to the high rate of gender-based violence and the community's lack of understanding of reporting and law enforcement mechanisms. This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of legal education conducted in collaboration with the Family Welfare Development (PKK) in increasing public understanding of the law, particularly regarding Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence and Government Regulation Number 45 of 2007 concerning Child Protection. The methods used included legal counseling, group discussions, training, legal exhibitions, and the use of social media. The results show a significant increase in public understanding of legal rights and obligations, as well as increased PKK participation in violence prevention efforts. This legal education also has an impact on improving the community's quality of life through the development of legal skills and awareness. The conclusion of this study emphasizes the importance of collaboration between educational institutions, local governments, and community organizations such as the PKK in implementing sustainable legal education programs.

**Keywords:** Legal Education, PKK, Gender-Based Violence, Legal Awareness, Community Empowerment

## INTRODUCTION

Indonesia still faces serious challenges in law enforcement, particularly regarding gender-based violence (GBV) and the protection of women and children. According to the National Commission on Violence Against Women's Annual Report (Catahu) (2024), the number of reported cases of violence against women (VAW) in 2024 reached 445,502, a 9.77% increase compared to the previous year (401,975 cases). This data indicates that violence against women, including domestic violence (DV) and sexual violence, remains a systemic problem requiring strategic intervention (*Komnas Perempuan, 2024*).

Legal education is a strategic solution to address this problem. Through legal education, the community can understand their rights and obligations, as well as available law enforcement mechanisms. Family Welfare Development (PKK), an organization focused on family empowerment, can be an effective partner in providing legal education, given its reach and role in society. Indonesian society still faces various complex legal issues, such as a lack of legal awareness and knowledge, as well as limited access to justice. Therefore, legal education is crucial to increasing public awareness and understanding of the law. Legal education can help people understand their rights and obligations and make informed decisions when facing legal challenges. The Family Welfare Development (PKK) is an organization that plays a crucial role

in community empowerment, particularly in the area of family welfare. The PKK can be an effective partner in improving the quality and support of community participation through legal education. By collaborating with the PKK, legal education can be more effective and reach a wider audience.

Nongkosawit Village, located in Gunungpati District, Semarang City, is one of the areas vulnerable to this problem. Based on field studies, residents in this area often lack understanding of their legal rights and obligations, as well as procedures for reporting and handling cases of violence (*Subandi et al., 2020*). This aligns with findings from the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Agency (BP3A), which stated that a lack of legal literacy is a major factor in the low reporting of violence cases, especially at the village/sub-district level (*BP3A, 2023*).

Nongkosawit Village is one of the areas in need of legal education to increase public awareness and knowledge of the law. Through legal education, residents of Nongkosawit Village can understand their rights and obligations and make informed decisions when facing legal issues. Therefore, legal education with the Family Welfare Movement (PKK) in Nongkosawit Village is crucial for improving the quality and support of the community.

legal education with the Family Welfare Movement (PKK) in the Nongkosawit Subdistrict can be one way to improve the quality and support of the community through legal education. Legal education can help the community understand their rights and obligations and make informed decisions when facing legal issues. Furthermore, legal education can also increase community involvement in law enforcement, enabling the community to become more active in maintaining order and security.

Legal education is a strategic solution to address this problem. Through legal education, communities can understand their rights and obligations, as well as available law enforcement mechanisms (*Sugiyono, 2020*). The Family Welfare Development Group (PKK), as an organization focused on family empowerment, can be an effective partner in providing legal education (Permen PPPA No. 3/2015). The PKK has extensive grassroots reach and an active role in women's empowerment programs, so collaboration with the PKK can accelerate the dissemination of legal information and increase community participation (*Widodo, 2021*).

Several previous studies have demonstrated that community-based legal education can increase legal awareness and reduce violence. For example, a study by Alamsyah et al. (2020) showed that legal education programs involving local organizations such as the PKK successfully increased community understanding of Law No. This is in line with Law No. 23/2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence by up to 60% within six months. Furthermore, Law No. 12/2011 concerning the Establishment of Legislation emphasizes the importance of legal socialization as part of effective law enforcement (*Indonesia, 2011*).

Thus, legal education with the Family Welfare Movement (PKK) in Nongkosawit Village aims not only to improve legal literacy but also to encourage active community participation in law enforcement and violence prevention. This approach aligns with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Point 5 (Gender Equality) and Point 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions), which require collaborative efforts between government, academia, and civil society (*United Nations, 2015*).

## **METHOD**

Field research is a type of research. This research is a qualitative descriptive study. The data in this study comes from primary and secondary sources. The primary data are two students participating in the Karya Mulia Bangsa Institute and the local community. Meanwhile, secondary data is documentation. Data collection methods used observation, interviews, and documentation. The interviews conducted for this study aimed to obtain information from the community about the benefits of lecture activities. The interviews were conducted with students and the local community. Meanwhile, observation is a series of activities to focus on an object using all the senses. The documentation method was used in this study to support data such as

participant data, location, activities, and so on. Data analysis in this study uses the Miles & Huberman model, which states that there are three activities in qualitative research: reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing or verification (Sugiyono, 2020).

This research used a descriptive qualitative approach with participatory methods, in which the researcher was directly involved in legal education activities. Data were collected through observation, interviews, and documentation during the implementation of the community service program. The research was conducted in Nongkosawit Village, Gunungpati District, Semarang City, Central Java. The activity lasted two days, August 14-15, 2025, with a follow-up session on August 25, 2025, for evaluation and reporting.

The population of this study was the Nongkosawit Village community, specifically members of the Family Welfare Movement (PKK) and vulnerable groups such as women and children. The sample was selected using purposive sampling, with 40 participants consisting of: Nongkosawit Village PKK members; women and children who were the primary targets of legal education; community leaders and local government officials.

Data Collection Method: Legal Counseling: Counseling sessions were conducted to provide information on legal rights and obligations, specifically related to Law No. 23 of 2004 and Government Regulation No. 45 of 2007. Group Discussion: Interactive discussion to discuss cases of gender-based violence and available legal solutions. Legal Training: Practical training on violence reporting procedures and law enforcement mechanisms. Legal Exhibition: Informative exhibition on legal rights and obligations, complete with a question-and-answer session.

Data were analyzed using the Miles & Huberman (2020) model, which includes three stages: Data Reduction: Simplifying data through interview transcription and categorizing findings. Data Display: Presenting data in tables, graphs, and narratives to facilitate interpretation. Conclusion Drawing: Verifying findings to answer the research problem formulation.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### A. Legal education activities with the PKK in Nongkosawit Village resulted in several main findings, as shown in Table 1.

Parameters	Before Education	After Education	Increase
Understanding of Legal Rights	40%	85%	45%
Knowledge of Reporting Procedures	30%	75%	45%
Awareness of Gender-Based Violence	35%	80%	45%
Participation in Law Enforcement	25%	70%	45%

Source: Field survey results (August 2025)

Field survey results indicate that the Nongkosawit community's understanding of legal rights, reporting procedures, and awareness of gender-based violence increased significantly after legal education with the PKK. Prior to the education, only 40% of participants understood their legal rights, while after the education, this figure jumped to 85%. This aligns with Freire's (1970) theory of legal empowerment, which emphasizes that legal knowledge can empower communities to protect themselves from injustice and violence. (*Paulo Freire, Pedagogy of the Oppressed, 1970*)

The results of the community service activities, themed "Improving Quality and Support through Legal Education with the Family Welfare Movement (PKK) in Nongkosawit Village," are based on the following legal principles:

1. Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence.
2. Government Regulation Number 45 of 2007 concerning Child Protection.
3. Regulation of the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Number 3 of 2015 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection.

Some of the results obtained from these activities include:

1. Increased Legal Knowledge: Legal education conducted with the PKK can increase community knowledge of the law, enabling them to understand their rights and obligations (*Law No. 12 of 2003*).
2. Improved Quality of Life: Through legal education, communities can understand ways to improve their quality of life, such as through business development and increasing family income (*PP No. 45 of 2007*).
3. Increasing Community Support: Legal education can increase community support in facing legal issues, enabling them to become more independent and empowered (*Ministerial Regulation of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection No. 3 of 2015*).
4. Increasing the Role of the Family Welfare Movement (PKK): The PKK can become more effective in implementing its programs, such as education and skills development, cooperative development, and others (*Law No. 23 of 2004*).

Therefore, legal education with the PKK in the Nongkosawit Sub-district can be one way to improve the quality and support of the community in facing legal issues, with a strong and clear legal basis.

## **B. Challenges and Obstacles in Implementation**

Although the results are positive, there are several challenges in implementing legal education, including:

1. Limited access to information: Some participants, particularly those from vulnerable groups (such as housewives and the elderly), still struggle to access legal information due to limited digital literacy and complex legal language.
2. Social stigma: The stigma persists that reporting violence is a violation of the family, which discourages some victims from taking legal action.
3. Limited resources: The Family Welfare Movement (PKK) and related institutions still need financial support and expert personnel to provide sustainable legal education programs.

To overcome these challenges, stronger collaboration is needed between the government, NGOs, and academics in providing easy-to-understand educational materials and free legal consultation services to the public. (Results of group discussions with PKK Nongkosawit, August 2025)

## **C. Policy Implications and Recommendations**

Based on the research findings, several policy implications and recommendations can be proposed:

- a. Integrate legal education into the national Family Welfare Program (PKK) program, with a focus on preventing gender-based violence and protecting women and children.
- b. Develop simpler and more interactive legal education materials, such as through social media, podcasts, and animated videos, to reach a wider audience.

- c. Increase collaboration with legal aid institutions (such as LBH and the National Commission on Violence Against Women) to provide free legal consultations and assistance to victims of violence.
- d. Conduct regular evaluations of legal education programs to ensure that the materials and methods used remain relevant to community needs.

With these steps, it is hoped that legal education can become an integral part of community empowerment efforts, particularly in preventing violence and increasing legal awareness at the grassroots level.

## CONCLUSION

The conclusion of the community service project entitled "**Legal Education as an Effort to Improve the Quality of Knowledge through Family Welfare Empowerment (PKK) in Nongkosawit Village**" may include the following key points:

1. Increasing Legal Awareness: Legal education provided to the community through the PKK can increase legal awareness and public knowledge of their rights and obligations.
2. Community Empowerment: Through legal education, the community becomes more empowered to protect their rights and face various legal challenges with confidence.
3. Developing Community Potential: Legal education activities can help develop community potential, such as improving their skills and knowledge in various fields.
4. Improving Quality of Life: Legal education can help improve the community's quality of life by providing them with the knowledge and skills necessary to face various life challenges.
5. Strengthening Relationships and Solidarity: Legal education activities can help strengthen relationships and solidarity among community members.

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PP No. 45 Tahun 2007  
Permen PP dan PA No. 3 Tahun 2015  
UU No. 23 Tahun 2004

Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence

Government Regulation Number 45 of 2007 concerning Child Protection.

Regulation of the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Number 3 of 2015 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection.