

## **The Role Of Law In Maintaining Social Justice In Indonesia Through Community Training And Empowerment**

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### **Abstract**

This study aims to analyze the role of law in maintaining social justice in Indonesia through community training and empowerment as an effort to strengthen legal literacy and access to justice. Using qualitative methods with a descriptive-analytical approach, this study explores the experiences, perceptions, and practices of communities involved in legal training programs organized by local governments, non-governmental organizations, and local communities. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation, then analyzed using data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing techniques. The results show that legal training contributes significantly to increasing understanding of basic rights, increasing community courage in accessing legal services, and establishing community paralegals capable of assisting citizens in resolving simple legal issues. Multi-stakeholder collaboration and the use of technology have also expanded the reach of legal education to communities in various regions. However, structural barriers such as complex bureaucracy and limited facilities remain challenges in achieving equitable social justice. Overall, this study confirms that community training and empowerment are effective strategies for strengthening the function of law as a guardian of inclusive and sustainable social justice.

**Keywords:** Law, Social Justice, Community Empowerment, Legal Literacy, Training

### **Abstrak**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis peran hukum dalam menjaga keadilan sosial di Indonesia melalui pelatihan dan pemberdayaan masyarakat sebagai upaya memperkuat literasi hukum dan akses keadilan. Menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif-analitis, penelitian ini menggali pengalaman, persepsi, dan praktik masyarakat yang terlibat dalam program pelatihan hukum yang diselenggarakan oleh pemerintah daerah, lembaga swadaya masyarakat, dan komunitas lokal. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi, dan dokumentasi, kemudian dianalisis menggunakan teknik reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pelatihan hukum berkontribusi signifikan terhadap peningkatan pemahaman hak-hak dasar, keberanian masyarakat dalam mengakses layanan hukum, serta pembentukan paralegal komunitas yang mampu mendampingi warga dalam menyelesaikan persoalan hukum sederhana. Kolaborasi multipihak dan pemanfaatan teknologi turut memperluas jangkauan edukasi hukum bagi masyarakat di berbagai wilayah. Namun demikian, hambatan struktural seperti birokrasi yang rumit dan keterbatasan fasilitas masih menjadi tantangan dalam mewujudkan pemerataan keadilan sosial. Secara keseluruhan, penelitian ini menegaskan bahwa pelatihan dan pemberdayaan masyarakat merupakan strategi efektif untuk memperkuat fungsi hukum sebagai penjaga keadilan sosial yang inklusif dan berkelanjutan.

**Kata kunci:** Hukum, Keadilan Sosial, Pemberdayaan Masyarakat, Literasi Hukum, Pelatihan

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Social justice is one of the main foundations of national life, as enshrined in the fifth principle of Pancasila, which emphasizes the importance of equal rights, opportunities, and welfare for all Indonesian people. In practice, social justice cannot be realized without the existence of law, which

functions as a regulatory, protective, and balancing instrument in social life. Law regulates relationships between individuals, between society and the state, and between social groups with differing interests. However, the reality on the ground shows that social inequality, unequal access to resources, and the vulnerability of marginalized groups remain serious challenges to realizing social justice. This situation demands strategic efforts to maximize the role of law as a means of achieving it (Rasya & Triadi, 2024).

The issue of social justice in Indonesia is closely related to the unequal level of legal understanding within society. Many citizens, especially those in underdeveloped, poor, and vulnerable (3T) areas, do not yet understand their basic rights, such as the right to legal aid, the right to social security, or the right to public services. This lack of legal knowledge and literacy often leaves people unable to fight for their rights or even trapped in practices of abuse of authority and structural injustice. Therefore, the role of law lies not only in its enforcement through formal institutions, but also in the process of raising awareness and empowering communities so that they can become active and empowered legal subjects (Umami Kaltsum et al., 2025).

Currently, community training and empowerment are seen as strategic approaches to improving legal literacy, enabling people not only to understand legal norms but also to apply them in their daily lives. Programs such as legal counseling, legal aid clinics, community paralegal education, and social assistance have been widely developed by the government, non-governmental organizations, and universities. However, the effectiveness of these programs varies, and not all have significantly impacted social justice. This necessitates research that more deeply examines the role of law in the context of community training and empowerment (Samariadi Samariadi et al., 2023).

In the context of national development, law functions not only as a tool of social control but also as a means of social engineering to direct change toward a more just, democratic, and equitable direction. Through training and empowerment, communities can be directly involved in this social engineering process, resulting in a more dynamic relationship between law and society. Law is no longer understood as a rigid, formal document, but rather as a living instrument (living law) practiced and understood by society. This approach is considered more effective in strengthening guarantees of social justice, as it provides space for active participation by grassroots groups (Bahri, 2024).

Community empowerment in the legal context is also crucial because one of the factors inhibiting social justice is the community's lack of courage and ability to demand their rights. When communities are not empowered, the law becomes merely a tool enjoyed by groups with greater power or resources. Through training and empowerment, communities can gain practical knowledge to resolve simple legal issues, negotiate social conflicts, and better access public service institutions. This research will explore how empowerment programs can bridge the gap between legal objectives and the social conditions of the community (Markoni Efendi & Wandu, 2024).

The role of law in maintaining social justice is also inseparable from contextual challenges such as convoluted bureaucracy, low-quality public services, and the potential for abuse of authority by certain officials. These challenges exacerbate social inequality, as disadvantaged communities tend to

experience difficulties in obtaining justice. This research positions community training and empowerment as a strategy to minimize these structural barriers by improving the community's ability to understand legal mechanisms and interact with state institutions in a more professional and equitable manner (Hanifah & Lewoleba, 2024).

Using a qualitative approach with descriptive-analytical methods, this research will explore in-depth the experiences, perceptions, and practices of communities in accessing the law through various forms of training and empowerment. This approach allows researchers to understand the phenomenon holistically, from the social context of the community, the interaction patterns between training providers and participants, to the impact of program implementation on social justice conditions. The results of the qualitative analysis are also expected to provide a more humanistic picture of how law can play a real role in the lives of diverse communities (Wijaya, 2024).

Furthermore, it is important to examine the roles of various actors, such as local governments, educational institutions, legal apparatus, civil society organizations, and community leaders, in promoting legal awareness. Multi-stakeholder collaboration is often key to success in providing sustainable training and empowerment. This research will examine how such synergy is formed, whether there are any coordination challenges, and how collaborative models can be strengthened to achieve broader social justice goals (Candra & Sinaga, 2023).

The urgency of this research is also influenced by the increasing social dynamics in the digital era, where society is increasingly connected through technology but also increasingly vulnerable to conflict, disinformation, and new legal issues. In such a situation, legal literacy is an urgent need, not only for self-protection but also for building a more inclusive, tolerant, and legally aware society. This research will explore how legal training and empowerment can be adapted to current developments, including through the digitization of training materials or the use of online platforms as educational tools (Hasiholan, 2025).

By considering these various aspects, this research is expected to provide a scientific contribution in the form of a comprehensive understanding of the role of law in maintaining social justice through community training and empowerment. The findings of this research are not only relevant to the development of legal theory and social studies, but also have practical benefits for policy makers, legal educators, and community empowerment organizations. Ultimately, this research aims to demonstrate that social justice is not an abstract concept, but rather an ideal that can be realized through concrete steps that are participatory, inclusive, and oriented towards community empowerment (Ihat Istirahat, 2023).

## **METHOD**

This study uses a qualitative research method with a descriptive-analytical approach to deeply understand the role of law in maintaining social justice through community training and empowerment in Indonesia. Qualitative methods were chosen because they are more capable of depicting social reality

in a natural, contextual, and comprehensive manner, thus providing researchers with space to examine the meanings, experiences, and perceptions of informants in depth. The descriptive-analytical approach allows researchers not only to explain phenomena as they are, but also to analyze the relationship between social variables, law, and empowerment programs involved in the formation of social justice (Hosaimah B., 2023).

This research places humans as the primary data source through a naturalistic data collection method. This is because issues of social justice and community empowerment require understanding directly from the actors involved, such as training participants, program organizers, government officials, and legal counselors. Therefore, this research does not rely on statistics, but rather on in-depth descriptions, narratives, and interpretations of the experiences and dynamics that occur during the legal training and community empowerment process (Fasya, 2021).

The research locations were selected purposively, namely areas with legal training programs or community empowerment efforts related to access to justice. The location selection also took into account the diverse social characteristics of the community, such as differences in economic status, education, and access to legal services. This purposive sampling approach aims to ensure that the data obtained reflect the variety of contexts and provide a comprehensive picture of how the law functions in various social settings (Widodo et al., 2024).

Informants in this study were selected using purposive sampling and snowball sampling techniques. Purposive sampling was used to identify informants who were initially considered to have relevant knowledge or experience, such as legal training providers, law enforcement officers, and community leaders. Meanwhile, snowball sampling was used to recruit additional informants based on recommendations from previous informants, particularly training participants and community members who had been involved in empowerment programs. This technique is particularly useful in qualitative research for reaching informants who may be difficult to access or not registered in formal structures (Andi Muhammad Saleh et al., 2025).

Data collection was conducted through three main techniques: in-depth interviews, direct observation, and documentation. In-depth interviews were conducted flexibly using semi-structured interview guidelines to allow researchers to freely explore informants' responses while remaining focused on the research. Observations were conducted to directly understand interactions and empowerment processes, such as communication patterns during training, participant responses, and the social dynamics that occurred during the activity. Documentation included collecting documents such as activity reports, training modules, photographs, and other relevant supporting data (Jaang, 2023).

During the interviews, researchers used probing techniques to elicit in-depth responses from informants regarding their experiences with access to justice and the benefits of legal training. All interviews were recorded with the informants' consent to ensure that no important information was missed. Observations were conducted both participatory and non-participatory, depending on the

situation in the field, allowing researchers to obtain a holistic picture of the behavior, interactions, and atmosphere of ongoing legal empowerment activities (Andi Arifin, 2023).

The data obtained were analyzed using interactive analysis techniques consisting of three main stages: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. In the data reduction stage, researchers selected, focused, and simplified data obtained from interviews, observations, and documentation. Data presentation was carried out in the form of descriptive narratives, qualitative tables, and thematic findings to facilitate researchers in seeing patterns of relationships between variables. The final stage, drawing conclusions, was carried out by interpreting the meaning of the data in depth and linking it to theories of social justice and the role of law in society (Yusnani, 2023).

To maintain data validity and reliability, this study employed triangulation techniques, namely source triangulation, technical triangulation, and time triangulation. Source triangulation was conducted by comparing information from various informants. Technical triangulation was conducted by comparing data from interviews, observations, and documentation. Meanwhile, time triangulation was conducted by collecting data at different points in time to obtain a more accurate picture and reduce situational bias. The application of triangulation aims to ensure that the research results truly depict reality objectively and in-depth (Rerung, 2023).

Research ethics were crucial in the implementation of this study. The researcher ensured that each informant understood the research objectives and provided informed consent before the interviews were conducted. The informants' identities were protected using codes or initials to protect their privacy. Furthermore, the researcher endeavored to maintain neutrality and not influence the informants' responses, ensuring that the data obtained provided an authentic depiction of their experiences in the legal training and empowerment program (Hafiz & Yunanto, 2023).

Using qualitative methods and a descriptive-analytical approach, this study aims to illustrate how law plays a role in maintaining social justice through community training and empowerment in depth and comprehensively. This approach allows researchers to not only describe the phenomena that occur but also analyze the social, legal, and structural factors that influence the success of empowerment programs. The results of this study are expected to contribute to the development of the concept of access to justice, strengthening community legal literacy, and formulating more effective and equitable legal empowerment policies (Syaroni, 2023).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Results

Tabel 1. Research Findings on the Role of Law in Community Training and Empowerment

No	Key Findings	Description of Findings	Impact on Social Justice
1	Improving Public Legal Literacy	Training participants understand basic rights such as access to legal aid, administrative procedures, and complaint mechanisms.	People are more confident in fighting for their rights and avoiding unjust practices.
2	Increasing Community Activeness in Accessing Legal Services	The training helps people understand how to access institutions such as LBH, social services, and the police.	Reducing inequality in legal access for vulnerable groups.
3	Formation of Community Paralegals	Some participants are empowered to become local legal assistants, helping the community solve simple problems.	Reduce the cost of access to justice and accelerate the resolution of social conflicts.
4	Involvement of Local Government and Non-Formal Institutions	Local governments collaborate with NGOs to provide ongoing training.	Collaboration strengthens the dissemination of legal information to the grassroots level.
5	Structural Barriers Still Found	Obstacles such as complicated bureaucracy, unresponsive officials, and lack of training facilities emerged in several regions.	Hindering the even distribution of social justice.
6	Changes in Social Mindset towards Law	Society began to view law not only as a tool of the state, but also as a means of mutual protection.	Raising collective awareness to maintain social stability and justice.
7	Utilization of Technology in Legal Empowerment	Training materials are distributed through WhatsApp groups, short videos, and webinars.	Legal access reaches wider groups, including youth and rural communities.
8	Opening up Space for Dialogue between the Community and Law Enforcement	The training brought together police, advocates, and village officials to engage in direct dialogue with residents.	Increase transparency and build public trust in legal institutions.

The findings table above demonstrates that legal training and empowerment have a significant impact on improving community legal literacy. Improved understanding of basic rights and legal procedures emerged as the strongest finding, indicating that the majority of training participants demonstrated behavioral changes in accessing legal services after participating in the empowerment activities. Furthermore, the emergence of community paralegals demonstrates a tangible success of the empowerment program, as their presence can assist in resolving simple legal issues without significant costs.

Other findings indicate that legal training not only improves individual skills but also fosters collaboration between local governments, NGOs, and community leaders. This has had a positive impact in expanding the program's reach, although structural barriers such as bureaucracy and limited facilities still limit its effectiveness. Furthermore, the study found that the use of simple communication technology can expand access to legal information for communities in remote areas.

## **Discussion**

The research results show that legal training significantly contributes to improving public legal literacy. This improvement is evident in participants' ability to identify their basic rights and better understand legal administration mechanisms. Previously low legal awareness, particularly among low-income communities and vulnerable groups, began to change after participating in the structured empowerment program. This demonstrates that legal literacy is a crucial foundation for realizing social justice, as communities who understand their rights are less likely to be easily manipulated by those with power or vested interests (Ihsanuddin, 2023).

Legal training also influenced community behavior in accessing legal institutions. Many participants who were previously afraid, awkward, or unsure how to consult with law enforcement officials are now more actively seeking services from institutions such as the Legal Aid Institute (LBH), village offices, and the police. This finding confirms that social justice is not only related to the availability of legal institutions, but also the community's ability to utilize them appropriately. Within the context of a descriptive-analytical approach, this behavioral change is an important indicator of the success of legal integration into social life (Pangesti & Iraawati, 2025).

The formation of community paralegals is one of the most significant impacts of the empowerment program. These paralegals act as "bridges to justice," assisting communities in understanding legal documents, resolving minor disputes, or connecting them with formal legal aid institutions. In many cases, the presence of paralegals reduces the cost and bureaucratic barriers that are often major obstacles for poor communities. Thus, this community-based legal empowerment strengthens a more inclusive justice ecosystem (Cahyani et al., 2024).

Collaboration between local governments, social institutions, and community leaders demonstrates that implementing legal training requires multi-stakeholder synergy. The involvement of these actors makes the empowerment process more effective because each party brings different roles and capacities. Local governments provide regulatory and administrative support, NGOs offer innovative training methods, and community leaders help instill values of justice through local cultural approaches. This combination broadens the program's reach and strengthens the training's legitimacy in the eyes of the community (Adinda et al., 2024).

Despite this, the study found that structural barriers remain a major challenge in implementing legal empowerment programs. Several informants stated that complex bureaucracy, inadequate facilities, and a lack of responsiveness from law enforcement officers are obstacles that often hinder the problem-solving process. This indicates a gap between the ideal goals of the law and actual practice. Social justice cannot be achieved optimally if institutional barriers are not systematically addressed (Firmansyah et al., 2024).

Legal training also impacts the formation of a new mindset in society regarding the law. People are beginning to view the law not as a frightening tool of power, but as an instrument of protection that can maintain social stability. This mindset shift is crucial for long-term social development because it

fosters citizen awareness to participate in maintaining order and justice. This collective awareness empowers people to speak out when injustice occurs (Warow & Irawan, 2024).

The use of technology in legal training has proven effective in expanding access to information, especially in areas that are physically difficult to reach. Through WhatsApp groups, educational videos, and other digital platforms, training materials can be disseminated quickly and sustainably. The use of this simple technology increases the effectiveness of legal empowerment, especially for the younger generation who are more accustomed to using digital devices. These findings demonstrate that digitalization presents a significant opportunity for building law-based social justice in the modern era (Naufal Faris & Taun, 2024).

The finding that the dialogue between the community and law enforcement is increasingly open is an important contribution of legal training to building public trust. Direct dialogue provides an opportunity for the public to ask questions, express complaints, and understand the role of law enforcement in a more humane manner. This intense social contact strengthens transparency and prevents misunderstandings that have long fueled distrust. From a social justice perspective, a harmonious relationship between the community and law enforcement is a key factor in creating social stability (Widodo et al., 2024).

The overall analysis of the research findings shows that legal training and empowerment have a multifaceted impact on society. They not only improve legal literacy but also change behavior, build trust, and expand access to justice for previously marginalized groups. However, training cannot be effective without strong policy support and structural reforms within various legal institutions. Therefore, legal empowerment programs must be integrated with regulatory reform and increased capacity of civil servants (Amalia et al., 2024).

Overall, this research demonstrates that the role of law in maintaining social justice can be strengthened through planned, sustainable, and inclusive community training and empowerment. Legal training is not just about knowledge transfer, but also about social transformation that involves all levels of society. Thus, law functions not merely as a written norm, but as a social force that moves society toward a more just, equal, and dignified life (Solehah, 2024).

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of qualitative research using a descriptive-analytical approach, it can be concluded that community training and empowerment play a strategic and significant role in strengthening the function of law as an instrument for safeguarding social justice in Indonesia. Legal training has been proven to increase public legal literacy, shift citizens' mindsets regarding the law from merely a control tool to a means of protecting rights, and encourage community activeness in accessing formal and informal legal services. Through structured empowerment, community paralegals are born who can act as bridges to justice at the grassroots level, thereby minimizing cost barriers, limited knowledge, and disparities in legal access. Furthermore, collaboration between local governments, non-

governmental organizations, legal officials, and local leaders strengthens the inclusive legal empowerment ecosystem, despite still facing structural barriers such as complex bureaucracy, limited facilities, and uneven apparatus responses. The use of digital technology also expands the reach of legal education, enabling legal materials to be effectively conveyed to rural communities, vulnerable groups, and the younger generation. Overall, the research findings indicate that community training and empowerment not only increase knowledge but also create social transformation that allows the law to function more vibrantly and relevantly in the realities of society. Therefore, strengthening legal empowerment programs that are sustainable, collaborative, and responsive to local needs is key to creating a more equal, participatory, and just social justice system for all Indonesian people.

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