

REGULATION OF THE MINISTER OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER: M. 01 - PR. 08. 10 OF 2006
ON
PUBLIC LEGAL EDUCATION FRAMEWORK
BY THE BLESSINGS OF ALMIGHTY GOD

MINISTER OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

- Considering : a. that in order to develop a culture of law in all levels of society so as to create legal awareness and compliance for the sake of upholding the rule of law in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, it is necessary to conduct nationwide public legal education;
- b. that in order for the implementation of public legal education nationwide to run in an orderly, focused, and integrated manner, it is necessary to be based on the Public Legal Education Framework;
- c. that Regulation of the Minister of Justice Number: M.05-PR.08.10 of 1988 on Framework and Consolidation of Public Legal Education, which has been in effect, is no longer in line with the development of the legal needs of the community and therefore needs to be repealed and replaced with a new one;
- d. that based on the considerations as referred to in point a, point b, and point c, it is necessary to issue a Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia on Public Legal Education Framework;
- Considering : 1. Law Number 4 of 2004 on Judicial Authority (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2004 Number 8; Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4358);
2. Law Number 10 of 2004 on Legislation Making (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2004 Number 53; Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4389);
3. Law Number 32 of 2004 on Local Governments (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2004 Number 125; Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4437);
4. Government Regulation Number 25 of 2000 on Authority of Government and the Authority of Provinces as Autonomous Regions (State Gazette of the Republic of

- Indonesia of 2000 Number 54; Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3952);
5. Presidential Decree Number 32 of 2004 on Position, Duties, Functions, Organizational Structure, and Work Procedures of Department;
 6. Decree of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 187/M of 2004 on Formation of the United Cabinet.
 7. Decision of the Minister of Justice and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number M.04-PR.07.10 of 2004 on Organization and Work Procedures of the Department of Justice and Human Rights.

HAS DECIDED:

To issue : REGULATION OF THE MINISTER OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA ON PUBLIC LEGAL EDUCATION FRAMEWORK.

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Ministerial Regulation:

1. Public Legal Education means one of the activities of disseminating information and understanding legal norms and applicable legislation in order to realize and develop public legal awareness so as to create a legal culture in the form of order and obedience or compliance with legal norms and applicable legislation for the sake of upholding the rule of law.
2. Public Legal Awareness means a value that exists within society in the form of public understanding and obedience or compliance with legal norms and applicable legislation.
3. Integrated Public Legal Education means a Public Legal Education activity organized by various government and private agencies as well as Community Organizations jointly and in an integrated manner regarding the educators, targets, and/or education materials.
4. Legal Education Method means the means of conveying legal information from legal counsellor to the targets of public legal education.
5. Center means a public legal education area in the Special Capital Region of Jakarta whose education targets are outside the administrative authority of the Local Government.
6. Legally-Aware Family, (*Keluarga Sadar Hukum*), hereinafter abbreviated as *Kadarkum* means a forum that functions to bring together community members who voluntarily strive to increase their own legal awareness.
7. Fostered *Kadarkum* means a *Kadarkum* that plays a role in mobilizing, guiding, and setting an example for other *Kadarkums*.
8. Fostered Rural Village or Fostered Urban Village means a rural or urban village selected to be fostered to become a Legal Awareness Rural Village or Legal Awareness Urban Village.

9. Legally-Aware Rural Village or Legally-Aware Urban Village means a rural or urban village that has been fostered or, through self-reliance and self-help, meets the criteria as a Legally-Aware Rural Village or Legally-Aware Urban Village.
10. Legal Awareness Meeting means a periodic meeting between members of a *Kadarkum* or between one *Kadarkum* and another *Kadarkum* or between one *Kadarkum* and another group in the community, by conducting activities that can increase their legal awareness.
11. *Kadarkum* Competition means a means of selecting *Kadarkum* groups that excel in legal understanding.
12. Legal Consultation means the provision of legal services in the form of advice, explanations, information, or guidance to community members who have legal issues in order to solve the issues they face in accordance with the provisions of the applicable legislation.
13. Legal aid means a service that provides legal aid through legal advisors from University Legal Aid Institutions or other Legal Aid Institutions to defend the cases of underprivileged members of the community who wish to obtain justice in court.
14. *Anubhawa Sasana Desa* and *Anubhawa Sasana Kelurahan* mean awards given by the Government to regions that have Legally-Aware Rural Villages or Legally-Aware Urban Village.
15. Development means an effort to improve the quality of extension workers, target groups for public legal education, and public legal education materials.

CHAPTER II OBJECTIVES OF PUBLIC LEGAL EXTENSION

Article 2

Public Legal Education is conducted with the aim of realizing better public legal awareness so that every member of the community realizes and appreciates their rights and obligations as citizens and realizes a culture of law in attitudes and behaviours that are conscious, obedient, and compliant with the law and respect human rights.

CHAPTER III PUBLIC LEGAL EDUCATION MATERIALS

Article 3

The legal materials covered include Central and Regional legislation and legal norms.

Article 4

The legal material to be disseminated is determined based on the results of evaluations, legal issue maps, national interests, and public needs.

Article 5

- (1) Each year, priorities are set for legislation and legal norms to be used as the main material for Public Legal Education.
- (2) The determination of priorities for Public Legal Education materials as referred to in section (1) is based on considerations of evaluation results, legal issue maps, national interests, and community needs.
- (3) The Head of the National Law Development Agency may determine the priorities for public legal education materials as referred to in section (1) and section (2).

Article 6

Public Legal Education materials as referred to in Article 5 may take the form of:

- a. scripts for lectures, discussions, simulations, stage performances, interactive dialogues, and radio interviews;
- b. scripts for plays, soap operas, short films, and movies;
- c. text and graphic designs for banners, posters, brochures, leaflets, fillers, *tellops*, running text, booklets, and billboards;
- d. articles for newspapers and magazines;
- e. legal issues that spontaneously arise during Legal Awareness Meetings or *Kadarkum* Competitions.

CHAPTER IV

METHODS AND TARGETS OF PUBLIC LEGAL EDUCATION

Article 7

- (1) Public Legal Education is conducted using the following methods:
 - a. Direct Public Legal Education;
 - b. Indirect Public Legal Education;
- (2) Direct Public Legal Education as referred to in section (1) point a is carried out through face-to-face meetings between the counsellor and the person being counselled.
- (3) Indirect Public Legal Education as referred to in section (1) point b is Public Legal Education conducted through electronic and print media.

Article 8

Direct or indirect Public Legal Education as referred to in Article 7 section (2) and section (3) may be carried out in an integrated manner with various agencies and/or community organizations related to its implementation, the material being counselled, and the target audience.

Article 9

The methods of Public Legal Education as referred to in Article 7 are carried out using the following approaches:

- a. persuasive, meaning that legal counsellor in carrying out their duties must be able to convince the community being educated, so that they feel interested and pay attention to the matters conveyed by the educators;
- b. educational, meaning that legal counsellor must act and behave as educators who patiently and persistently guide

the community they are advising towards the objectives of public legal education.

- c. communicative, meaning that legal counsellor must be able to communicate and create an atmosphere and environment conducive to friendly, open, and interactive discussions; and
- d. accommodating, meaning that legal counsellors must be able to accommodate, accept, and provide solutions in language that is easy to understand and comprehend for legal issues raised by the community.

Article 10

The targets of Public Legal Education include all levels of society, including state administrators.

CHAPTER V IMPLEMENTATION OF PUBLIC LEGAL EDUCATION

Article 11

Public Legal Education is carried out by functional legal counsellors and/or individuals who have knowledge and expertise in the field of law and are able to convey information or explanations about the material being counselled clearly and correctly to the community being counselled.

Article 12

The implementation of public legal education within the Department of Law and Human Rights is coordinated by the Public Legal Education Center of the National Law Development Agency.

Article 13

- (1) The National Law Development Agency, in conducting public legal education, may cooperate with relevant agencies or community organizations at the central level.
- (2) The form of cooperation as referred to in section (1) may be stipulated in joint regulations, joint agreements, or other legal instruments.

Article 14

- (1) Public Legal Education as referred to in Article 7 section (2) may be conducted in the form of:
 - a. lectures;
 - b. discussions;
 - c. legal awareness meetings;
 - d. exhibitions;
 - e. simulations;
 - f. *kadarkum* competitions;
 - g. legal consultation;
 - h. legal aid; and/or
 - i. in other forms.
- (2) Public Legal Education as referred to in Article 7 section (3) may be conducted in the form of:
 - a. interactive dialogue;
 - b. radio interviews;
 - c. stage performances;

- d. dramas;
- e. soap operas;
- f. sketch;
- g. film;
- h. banner;
- i. poster;
- j. brochure;
- k. leaflet;
- l. booklet;
- m. billboard;
- n. newspaper;
- o. magazine;
- p. running text;
- q. filler; and/or
- r. in other forms.

Article 15

Public Legal Education in the form of lectures is held to provide explanations about legal matters as referred to in Article 3.

Article 16

- (1) Public Legal Education in the form of discussions is held to explore specific legal matters being counselled.
- (2) In the discussions as referred to in section (1), the panellists are experts in their respective fields.

Article 17

- (1) Public Legal Education in the form of Legal Awareness Meetings is held to foster *Kadarkum*, Fostered *Kadarkum*, Fostered Rural Villages or Fostered Urban *Villages*, Legally-Aware Rural Village or Legally- Aware Urban Village, and other community groups.
- (2) Legal Awareness Meetings are held in public places.
- (3) In the implementation of Legal Awareness Meetings, there must be resource persons and facilitators.

Article 18

Public Legal Education in the form of simulations is held to foster *Kadarkum*, Fostered *Kadarkum*, Legally-Aware Rural Village, Legally- Aware Urban Village, and other community groups through activities that use teaching aids.

Article 19

Public Legal Education in the form of exhibitions is held to showcase the results of public legal education activities and to promote agencies that conduct public legal education, whether through panels, photos, graphics, books, leaflets, brochures, booklets, or audio-visual materials.

Article 20

- (1) Public Legal Education in the form of the *Kadarkum* Competition is held to evaluate the success rate of Public Legal Education that has been implemented.
- (2) The *Kadarkum* Competition as referred to in section (1) is held at the sub-district, regency/municipal, provincial, central, and/or national levels.

Article 21

- (1) The sub-district level *Kadarkum* Competition is participated in by participants from villages or other equivalent entities or urban villages within the sub-district.
- (2) The *Kadarkum* Competition at the regency/municipal level is participated in by the first winners of the *Kadarkum* Competition at the sub-district level within the regency/municipal area.
- (3) The *Kadarkum* competition at the regency/ municipal level is participated in by the first winners of the *Kadarkum* competition at the regency/municipal level in the respective regency/ municipal area.
- (4) The central level *Kadarkum* competition is participated in by *Kadarkum* representatives from central level agencies/organizations.

Article 22

- (1) The implementation of the *Kadarkum* Competition at the sub-district, regency/municipal, and/or provincial level is carried out by the Regional Office of the Department of Law and Human Rights in collaboration with other agencies in the local area.
- (2) The *Kadarkum* Competition at the central and national levels is organized by the National Law Development Agency of the Department of Law and Human Rights.

Article 23

- (1) Public Legal Education in the form of consultation and legal aid is provided to members of the community who need it for legal issues they are facing.
- (2) The legal consultation and legal aid as referred to in section (1) are provided free of charge.

Article 24

Legal consultation and legal aid are administered by the National Law Development Agency of the Department of Law and Human Rights and the Regional Offices of the Department of Law and Human Rights.

Article 25

The National Law Development Agency of the Department of Law and Human Rights and the Regional Offices of the Department of Law and Human Rights may collaborate with law faculties of higher education institutions and legal aid institutions in providing legal consultation and/or aid.

Article 26

The cooperation as referred to in Article 25 is carried out based on a cooperation agreement.

Article 27

Any member of the public who needs legal consultation and aid may contact the National Law Development Agency of the Department of Law and Human Rights or the Regional Office of

the Department of Law and Human Rights or a law faculty that has collaborated with the National Law Development Agency of the Department of Law and Human Rights or the Regional Office of the Department of Law and Human Rights.

Article 28

Public legal education conducted through electronic media may be carried out in collaboration with television stations, radio stations, internet service providers, and/or other electronic media.

Article 29

Public Legal Education conducted through print media may be carried out in collaboration with companies in the print media sector.

CHAPTER VI *KADARKUM*

Article 30

- (1) *Kadarkum* may be established at the central and regional levels.
- (2) Any member of the community may become a member of *Kadarkum*.
- (3) Each *Kadarkum* has members at least 25 (twenty-five) persons.

Article 31

- (1) The formation of *Kadarkum* at the central level is stipulated by a Decision of the Head of the National Law Development Agency of the Department of Law and Human Rights.
- (2) The formation of *Kadarkum* in the regions is determined as follows:
 - a. at the provincial level by a decision of the governor;
 - b. in regencies/municipalities by a regent/mayor's decision; upon the recommendation of the Head of the Regional Office of the Department of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia.

Article 32

To motivate, nurture, and set an example for other *Kadarkum*, Fostered *Kadarkum* can be formed in every regency/municipality, province, or at the central level.

Article 33

- (1) The establishment of a Fostered *Kadarkum* at the central level is determined by a decision of the Head of the National Law Development Agency of the Department of Law and Human Rights.
- (2) The establishment of the Fostered *Kadarkum* is determined as follows:
 - a. at the provincial level by a decision of the governor;
 - (3) b. in regency/municipality by a regent/mayor's decision;

- (4) upon the recommendation of the Head of the Regional Office of the Department of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia.

Article 34

- (1) Members of the Fostered *Kadarkum* at the central level consists of at least 25 (twenty-five) permanent members registered with the National Law Development Agency of the Department of Law and Human Rights.
- (2) Members of Fostered *Kadarkum* in provinces and regencies/municipalities consist of at least 25 (twenty-five) permanent members registered with the Local Government and the Regional Office of the Department of Law and Human Rights.

CHAPTER VII

FOSTERED RURAL VILLAGES OR FOSTERED URBAN
VILLAGE
LEGALLY – AWARE RURAL VILLAGE, LEGALLY-AWARE
URBAN VILLAGE

Article 35

- (1) The sub-district head may propose to the regent/mayor that a rural or urban village that already has a *Kadarkum* be designated as a Fostered Rural Village or Fostered Urban Village.
- (2) Fostered Rural Village or Fostered Urban Village as referred to in section (1) is designated by a Regent/Mayor's Decision upon the recommendation of the Head of the Regional Office of the Department of Law and Human Rights.

Article 36

- (1) Fostered Rural Village or Fostered Urban Village may be designated as a Legally-Aware Rural Village or Legally-Aware Urban Village if proposed by the regent/mayor who oversees the rural or urban villages in question after the rural or urban villages has met the requirements set forth in a decision by the Head of the National Law Development Agency.
- (2) A Legally-Aware Rural Village or Legally-Aware Urban Village as referred to in section (1) are designated by a Governor's Decision upon the recommendation of the Head of the Regional Office of the Department of Law and Human Rights.
- (3) The designation of a Legally-Aware Rural Village or Legally-Aware Urban Village may be reviewed if it no longer meets the requirements as referred to in section (1).

Article 37

- (1) The Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia awards the *Anubhawa Sasana* Desa or *Anubhawa Sasana* Kelurahan award to governors, regents/mayors, sub-district heads, and rural village heads or urban village heads whose rural or urban villages or are designated as a Legally-Aware Rural Village or a Legally-Aware Urban Village.

- (2) The *Anubhawa Sasana Desa* or *Anubhawa Sasana Kelurahan* awards given to governors and regents/mayors is in the form of a certificate.
- (3) The *Anubhawa Sasana Desa* or *Anubhawa Sasana Kelurahan* awards given to sub-district heads and rural/urban village heads or is in the form of a medal.
- (4) Other awards are provided by the Local Government that has a Legally-Aware Rural Village or Legally-Aware Urban Village.

CHAPTER VIII PUBLIC LEGAL EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

Article 38

- (1) Public Legal Education development is carried out for legal counsellors and the targets of public legal education or public legal education material.
- (2) In conducting public legal education development as referred to in section (1), the Head of the National Law Development Agency may form a team of experts in accordance with their fields of expertise.

Article 39

- (1) The development of legal counsellor is conducted through technical guidance on Public Legal Education.
- (2) The technical guidance on Public Legal Education as referred to in section (1) may be conducted at the national, central, and regional levels.

Article 40

- (1) National and central level technical guidance on Public Legal Education is conducted by the National Law Development Agency of the Department of Law and Human Rights.
- (2) The National Law Development Agency, in conducting technical guidance on Public Legal Education as referred to in section (1) may collaborate with Department/Non-Department Government Agencies, Higher Education Institutions, and Community Organizations.

Article 41

- (1) Technical guidance on Public Legal Education at the regional level is provided by the Regional Office of the Department of Law and Human Rights.
- (2) The Regional Office of the Department of Law and Human Rights, in organizing technical guidance on public legal education as referred to in section (1), may collaborate with relevant agencies, higher education institutions, and community organizations.

Article 42

Technical guidance on Public Legal Education as referred to in Articles 40 and Article 41 is carried out based on a curriculum established by a Decision of the Head of the National Law Development Agency of the Department of Law and Human Rights.

Article 43

Development for the target groups of public legal education is aimed at *Kadarkum*, Fostered *Kadarkum*, Fostered Rural Village or Fostered Urban Village, and Legally-Aware Rural Village or Legally-Aware Urban Village conducted in the form of Legal Awareness Meetings.

Article 44

- (1) The development of the target groups for public legal education as referred to in Article 43 at the central level is carried out by the National Law Development Agency of the Department of Law and Human Rights.
- (2) The National Law Development Agency, in conducting development as referred to in section (1), may cooperate with Department/Non- Department Government Agencies, Higher Education Institutions, and Community Organizations.

Article 45

- (1) Development for the target groups of public legal education as referred to in Article 43 at the regional level is carried out by the Regional Office of the Department of Law and Human Rights.
- (2) The Regional Office of the Department of Law and Human Rights, in conducting the development as referred to in section (1), may cooperate with relevant agencies, higher education institutions, and community organizations.

CHAPTER IX

PROCEDURES FOR PUBLIC LEGAL EDUCATION

Article 46

The implementation of Public Legal Education includes program development, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting.

Article 47

- (1) National and central-level Public Legal Education programs are developed by the National Law Development Agency of the Department of Law and Human Rights.
- (2) Provincial and regency/municipal Public Legal Education programs are developed by the Regional Offices of the Department of Law and Human Rights.

Article 48

- (1) Public Legal Education at the national and central levels is implemented and coordinated in an integrated manner by the National Law Development Agency of the Department of Law and Human Rights.
- (2) The implementation of Public Legal Education as referred to in section (1) may be carried out in cooperation with relevant agencies and/or Community Organizations.

Article 49

- (1) Public Legal Education in the province is implemented and coordinated by the Regional Office of the Department of Law and Human Rights.
- (2) The implementation of Public Legal Education as referred to in (1) may be carried out in collaboration with relevant agencies and/or Community Organizations.

Article 50

- (1) Public Legal Education in regencies/municipalities is implemented and coordinated by the Regional Office of the Department of Law and Human Rights.
- (2) The implementation of Public Legal Education as referred to in section (1) is carried out in collaboration with relevant agencies and community organizations in the local area.

Article 51

- (1) Monitoring of Public Legal Education is carried out with the aim of determining the implementation of the established Public Legal Education program.
- (2) The Public Legal Education Center of the National Law Development Agency of the Department of Law and Human Rights monitors Public Legal Education activities carried out at the national, central, and provincial levels.
- (3) The Regional Office of the Department of Law and Human Rights monitors legal education activities carried out at the regency/municipal level.

Article 52

- (1) Evaluation of public legal education is carried out to determine the progress, success, and problems in the implementation of Public Legal Education.
- (2) At the end of each year, the Head of the Regional Office of the Department of Law and Human Rights prepares a report on the evaluation of the implementation of public legal education to be submitted to the Head of the National Law Development Agency of the Department of Law and Human Rights.
- (3) The Head of the National Law Development Agency prepares an evaluation report on the implementation of public legal education at the end of each year to be submitted to the Minister of Law and Human Rights.

Article 53

- (1) The Head of the Regional Office of the Department of Law and Human Rights submits a report on the implementation of Public Legal Education in Provinces and Regencies/Municipalities to the Head of the National Law Development Agency of the Department of Law and Human Rights, with copies to the Governor and Regent/Mayor.
- (2) The report as referred to in section (1) is submitted every quarter, mid-year, and at the end of the budget year.
- (3) The Head of the National Law Development Agency of the Department of Law and Human Rights submits a report on the implementation of public legal education at the central

and regional levels to the Minister of Law and Human Rights at the end of each budget year.

Article 54

The form of the evaluation report on the implementation of Public Legal Education is determined by a Decision of the Head of the National Law Development Agency.

CHAPTER X
COSTS

Article 55

All costs required for the implementation of legal education are borne by the State Budget.

Article 56

The costs of implementing Public Legal Education, in addition to those covered by the budget as referred to in Article 55, may also be covered by non-binding assistance from third parties.

CHAPTER XI
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 57

Kadarkum, Fostered *Kadarkum*, Fostered Rural Village, and Legally-Aware Village that are established prior to the establishment of this Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights remain as *Kadarkum*, Fostered *Kadarkum*, Fostered Village, and Legally-Aware Village, as long as they remain meet the requirements stipulated in this Ministerial Regulation and its implementing regulations.

CHAPTER XII
CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 58

At the time this Ministerial Regulation comes into force, Regulation of the Minister of Justice Number M.05-PR.08.10 of 1988 on Framework of Public Legal Education Consolidation is repealed and declared ineffective.

Article 59

The Implementing Regulation of Minister of Justice Regulation Number: M.05-PR.08.10 of 1988 on Framework of Consolidation Public Legal Education remain effective to the extent not contrary to or have not been replaced by this Ministerial Regulation.

Article 60

Further provisions regarding the matters as referred to in Article 16, Article 17, Article 18, Article 19, Article 22, Article 23, Article 24, Article 30, Article 35, Article 36, Article 37, and Article 39 are regulated by a Decision of the Head of the National Law Development Agency.

Article 61

This Ministerial Regulation comes into force on the date of its issuance.

Issued in : Jakarta
On : 9 February 2006

MINISTER OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

signed

HAMID AWALUDIN

Jakarta, 25 September 2025
Has been translated as an Official Translation
on behalf of Minister of Law
of the Republic of Indonesia
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF LEGISLATION,



DHAHANA PUTRA

Legal Education, Basic Framework and Operational Framework

The main basis for public legal education is the 1945 Constitution. Based on the explanation of the 1945 Constitution, which states that: The Indonesian state is based on law (*rechstaat*), not on power alone (*machstaat*). This statement is an agreement of the Indonesian people through their representatives, the drafters of the Constitution, which was ratified on 18 August 1945.

In order to realize the above statement, the articles of the 1945 Constitution have provided provisions that must be established, one of the most important of which in relation to public legal education is Article 27 section (1), which reads: All citizens are equal before the law and government and are obligated to uphold the law and government without exception.

Furthermore, in the 1983 GBHN, it appears that what the government has done has received approval and ratification, stating the need to increase public legal awareness, but also explicitly and concretely ordering an increase in public legal education. The 1983 GBHN states as follows:

Improving public legal education to achieve a high level public legal awareness, realizing and appreciating their obligations as citizens in the context of upholding the law, justice and protection of the people and human dignity, order and legal certainty in accordance with the 1945 Constitution.

For further clarification, below the author presents the definition of public legal education based on the guidelines for implementing legal education by the Legal Aid Office. Article 1 states:

Public Legal education is an effort to communicate information about the rights and obligations of citizens as regulated by law in order to increase public legal awareness and expand the people's mastery and control of legal resources in accordance with Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

The basic framework and operational framework of public legal education are intended to serve as general guidelines for planning and implementing public legal education in a focused and integrated manner. Essentially, the basic Framework and operational Framework of public legal education involve five things, namely:

1. Administrative Procedures

In practice, several directives and provisions contained in both guidelines can be implemented effectively. In carrying out the activities that have been programmed at present in each regency and municipality, a community legal center, *pusat hukum masyarakat (PUSKUMMAS)* has been established and is in operation, managed by a second-level regional working group, *kelompok kerja daerah (POKJADA)* appointed by the regent/mayor, chaired by the head/deputy head of the district court with members and elements of the local government and representatives of the information department in the regency/municipality. PUSKUMMAS is under the coordination of the regional office of the Department of Justice, managed by a first-level POKJADA appointed by the Minister of Justice.

2. Materials

Regarding the legal material disseminated to the public, the basic framework of public legal education distinguishes between:

1. Legal material that every member of the community must know.
2. Legal material that is only necessary for those involved in certain sectors of society.

3. Legal Counsellors

In public legal education activities, legal counsellors are the most dominant factor. Therefore, in its implementation, this factor becomes the focus of attention in terms of both quantity and quality.

For this reason, priority is given to technical guidance programs for public legal education that aim to provide knowledge about the law and techniques for conducting public legal education, but it is also hoped that the mental preparedness and unity of language of legal counsellors will be developed so that they can become strong, resilient, and responsible legal counsellors in the midst of our society that is currently developing. This is because public legal education activities are not merely a matter of law, but also involve various issues that need to be supported by other social knowledge.

4. Method

The operational framework of public legal education formulates the method of public legal education as a combination of approaches, techniques, and means/media of public legal education. When linked to the organizational structure of the directorate of public legal education and development administration, there are two channels, namely:

1. Direct public legal education is a legal education program that does not use media, meaning that the educator and the audience (those being educated) can meet face to face and possibly engage in dialogue, such as lectures, discussions, simulations, talks, exhibitions, and stage performances.
2. Indirect public legal education is a legal education program that uses media, and it is impossible for the educator to engage in dialogue with the audience (those being educated), such as with print media (books, brochures, leaflets, flyers, posters, etc.) and electronic media (TV, radio, videos, cassettes, etc.).

5. Target audience

The target audience refers to individuals or groups within society or the general public who receive legal education. The target audience for public legal education as outlined in article 11 of the guidelines for community legal activities (Minister of Justice Decision dated October 21) is:

- a. Young people
- b. Women
- c. Civil servants
- d. Teachers/educators
- e. Farmer
- f. Entrepreneurs/traders
- g. Labourer
- h. Fishermen
- i. Artist
- j. Religious and spiritual leaders
- k. Traditional and community leaders
- l. And others