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Dimensions of Constitutional Rights in Enhancing Village Apparatus Awareness



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KEYWORDS	ABSTRACT
<p>Keywords: Understanding Strengthening; Constitution; Village Apparatus.</p> <p>Conflict of Interest Statement: The author(s) declares that the research was conducted without any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.</p> <p>Copyright © 2024 ACSR. All rights reserved.</p>	<p>Purpose: This study aims to enhance constitutional awareness among the community of Kapita Village, Jeneponto Regency, by strengthening their understanding of constitutional rights as outlined in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Citizens' low awareness of their rights and role in overseeing government actions necessitates structured legal counseling. The objective is to provide citizens with fundamental knowledge of the constitution and foster a sense of legal awareness to ensure active participation in governance.</p> <p>Research Design and Methodology: This study employs a qualitative approach through direct legal counseling sessions. The counseling is delivered using an oral presentation method, incorporating simple and accessible language. A question-and-answer format is used to engage participants and encourage active discussion. Additionally, visual materials such as posters featuring statements from prominent figures about the Constitution, accompanied by illustrative images, are utilized to capture public attention and reinforce key messages.</p> <p>Findings and Discussion: Implementing this program resulted in an increased general understanding among participants regarding the function of the constitution and its role in governance. Citizens recognized the constitution as the supreme law of the land and an agreement between the state and its citizens. Moreover, they gained insight into their constitutional rights, particularly those directly impacting their daily lives, such as education, healthcare, and civic participation.</p> <p>Implications: The findings suggest that structured constitutional counseling can effectively promote legal awareness at the village level. Improved constitutional understanding can lead to more informed and active citizens participating in governance and advocating for their rights. The study highlights the importance of continuous legal education and engaging educational media to foster constitutional awareness in rural communities.</p>

Introduction

Democracy remains a dominant governance model worldwide, reflecting the fundamental principle of "government based on the will of the people" (Held, 1995). Scholars such as Fukuyama have reaffirmed that democracy will continue to be the preferred ideology for nations across the globe

(Marks, 2003). Empirical data suggests that approximately 97% of countries adhere to democratic principles (Ashiddiqie, 2011), underscoring the global appeal of this governance model. In the Indonesian constitutional context, adherence to democratic values is explicitly reflected in the provisions of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which upholds the protection of citizens' rights. The constitutional framework mandates that the government ensures the fulfillment of these rights; any failure in this regard constitutes a violation of human rights. Despite the constitutional guarantees of democracy, the practical realization of citizens' rights remains contingent on their awareness and active participation in governance. The role of the people in overseeing government functions is critical to ensuring that state administration aligns with constitutional principles (Kaur, 2024). Active civic participation requires understanding constitutional provisions, which serve as a foundation for monitoring governance effectiveness. However, this understanding is often inadequate, leading to diminished civic engagement in governance oversight. Recognizing the urgency of constitutional awareness, it is essential to begin by comprehending the nature and function of a constitution. Legal scholars, both international and Indonesian, agree that a constitution outlines fundamental aspects of governance, including the limitations of state power and the protection of citizens' rights (Butt & Lindsey, 2012).

Empirical evidence reveals that constitutional awareness among citizens remains low in Kapita Village, Jeneponto Regency. Interviews with several residents indicate a lack of understanding regarding constitutional principles and the role of the 1945 Constitution in state governance. More concerning is the limited awareness of constitutional rights, which are fundamental to ensuring government accountability. This phenomenon has direct implications for governance at the village level, as it affects citizens' ability to monitor governmental actions and ensure compliance with constitutional mandates. Furthermore, village officials struggle to interpret and implement constitutional provisions in local governance effectively. The absence of constitutional awareness within the community and among local government officials hampers efforts to uphold democratic principles at the grassroots level. As (Mamonto, 2021) Fostering constitutional awareness among citizens is instrumental in reinforcing national integrity and promoting the sustainability of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Given this reality, addressing constitutional illiteracy is imperative for strengthening governance and civic participation in Kapita Village. One practical approach to addressing this issue is through public legal education initiatives. The role of universities, mainly through community engagement programs, becomes vital in bridging the knowledge gap. Ramadani & Mamonto (2021) Highlight the importance of universities contributing to the nation through legal education programs. Thus, as part of the commitment to promoting democratic governance and constitutional awareness, Universitas Muslim Indonesia (UMI) seeks to implement outreach programs to enhance public understanding of constitutional rights and governance principles in Kapita Village.

Constitutional awareness and the capacity building of village apparatus are crucial for effective governance and the protection of human rights. Low constitutional awareness has been shown to negatively impact the implementation of constitutional rights and democratic principles at the local level (Diharjo et al., 2024). Studies highlight that legal education programs significantly enhance constitutional understanding among village officials and the general public. Initiatives such as legal education for youth (Setiadi et al., 2023) and capacity-building programs for village apparatus (Ardana et al., 2022) have proven effective in strengthening administrative skills and community empowerment. Several studies emphasize that weak administrative skills, lack of discipline, insufficient supervision, and inadequate training hinder the effectiveness of village governance (Bachtiar, 2019). Strengthening the capabilities of village officials through structured training, career development, and motivational incentives is essential to optimize their performance (Ardana et al., 2022). Additionally, interactive legal education, such as legal aid programs, has demonstrated success in increasing legal awareness in rural communities (Rihadatul'Aisy et al., 2024). Improving organizational structures and governance frameworks remains a critical aspect of ensuring accountability and transparency in village administration (Zulhakim & Susanti, 2024). Legal education based on Law No. 6 of 2014 on Villages is essential in equipping village officials with the necessary knowledge to uphold constitutional principles and facilitate sustainable local governance (Bire et al.,

2024). Strengthening constitutional awareness and governance capacity ultimately fosters transparency, social justice, and effective service delivery at the village level.

Despite the existing body of research emphasizing the importance of constitutional awareness and capacity building for village apparatus, significant gaps remain in both theoretical and empirical dimensions. Many prior studies, such as those by Diharjo et al. (2024) and Setiadi et al. (2023), have focused on the role of legal education and training in enhancing constitutional understanding. However, these studies often provide a generalized perspective without examining the specific challenges faced by village officials in translating constitutional principles into daily governance practices. Furthermore, while studies by Ardana et al. (2022) and Bachtiar (2019) explore administrative challenges, they do not comprehensively address how institutional constraints, such as inadequate legal resources and limited policy enforcement, hinder the practical implementation of constitutional principles at the village level. Empirically, there is limited research on how village apparatus adapts to constitutional mandates in decentralized governance systems. Prior studies have focused on capacity-building efforts but have not sufficiently explored the long-term effectiveness of these initiatives or how village officials apply their knowledge in real-world governance situations. Additionally, the role of community engagement in supporting constitutional enforcement at the local level remains underexplored. This study seeks to bridge these gaps by analyzing the effectiveness of legal education programs and the structural barriers and practical challenges village officials face in upholding constitutional rights, ensuring a more holistic understanding of constitutional governance at the village level.

This study presents a novel approach by focusing on Kapita Village, a rural area where constitutional awareness among local government officials remains underdeveloped. While previous studies have primarily emphasized democracy and constitutional rights at the national level, there is a lack of empirical research that examines how these principles are understood and applied in local governance structures. By investigating the extent of constitutional literacy among village apparatuses, this research uniquely contributes to the broader discourse on constitutional democracy. Furthermore, it identifies practical challenges in ensuring that local governance aligns with constitutional mandates, thereby addressing the gap in the existing literature on how rural communities internalize constitutional principles. The primary objective of this study is to assess the level of constitutional awareness among Kapita Village officials, examine the factors contributing to their limited understanding, and propose practical solutions to enhance their knowledge. The study employs an interactive approach combining direct and indirect knowledge dissemination methods to achieve this. The direct approach involves face-to-face engagement with village officials, where structured discussions follow a conceptual presentation. (Aswari et al., 2017). Meanwhile, the indirect approach utilizes strategically placed slogans in public areas, designed with engaging visuals and clear messaging to reinforce the importance of constitutional awareness. This dual approach ensures that constitutional knowledge is not only imparted through structured discussions but also reinforced in the daily environment of the village officials, ultimately fostering a deeper and more sustainable understanding of constitutional governance.

Literature Review

Constitutional Rights

Constitutional rights serve as a fundamental pillar in balancing state power and ensuring the protection of citizens' rights within Indonesia's legal system. The 1945 Constitution, particularly Chapter XA on Human Rights (Articles 28A-28J), explicitly guarantees these rights, encompassing civil, political, economic, social, and cultural dimensions. According to (Akmal & Arlianti, 2022), constitutional rights in Indonesia are deeply embedded within the principles of the rule of law, obligating the state to safeguard individuals from potential abuses by both governmental and non-governmental actors. The institutional role of the Constitutional Court has been pivotal in interpreting and enforcing these rights, particularly in cases concerning freedom of expression, land ownership rights, and the protection of vulnerable groups (Agustina et al., 2024). Despite these legal provisions, the practical implementation of constitutional rights faces significant challenges. The decentralization of governance, which aims to enhance public service efficiency, has led to disparities in access to

fundamental rights, particularly in rural and underdeveloped areas (Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia, 2024). This phenomenon highlights the gap between constitutional guarantees and their practical realization locally. Weak coordination among executive, legislative, and judicial bodies has impeded the effective enforcement of constitutional protections. The evolving role of constitutional jurisprudence in strengthening human rights frameworks is evident in recent rulings, which emphasize the alignment of legal interpretations with Indonesia's foundational values of Pancasila (Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia, 2024). Thus, addressing these challenges requires a holistic approach that integrates legal reforms with enhanced civic awareness and institutional accountability.

Constitutional rights are a fundamental pillar in ensuring the balance between state power and the protection of citizens' rights. In Indonesia, these rights are enshrined in the 1945 Constitution, particularly in Chapter XA, which guarantees civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights (Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia, 2024). The implementation of these rights, however, often faces challenges, especially concerning disparities between legal provisions and practical enforcement (Akmal & Arlianti, 2022). While the state has the constitutional obligation to uphold these rights, bureaucratic inefficiencies and legal inconsistencies frequently hinder their realization, particularly in rural areas where legal awareness remains low. (Loamena & Fitrah, 2023)The Constitutional Court's role in interpreting and safeguarding constitutional rights has been instrumental in resolving legal disputes and strengthening the rule of law. (Anggreni et al., 2024)Several landmark rulings have expanded the scope of citizens' rights, reinforcing legal protections against governmental overreach (Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia, 2024). However, despite such judicial interventions, weak institutional coordination impedes the effective execution of court rulings (Sagala & Irwansyah, 2023). Moreover, the decentralization of governance has introduced new complexities, as local governments vary in their ability to uphold constitutional mandates, often prioritizing regional political interests over the protection of fundamental rights. (Susanto, 2021). Strengthening constitutional awareness and legal education among local officials and communities remains critical in addressing these gaps and ensuring constitutional rights are upheld equitably across Indonesia.

Constitutional Awareness

Constitutional awareness is a fundamental pillar in ensuring democratic governance at the village level, where public officials are expected to uphold legal principles in decision-making. In Indonesia, the 1945 Constitution explicitly mandates the protection of citizens' rights and the limitation of governmental authority to prevent abuse of power. However, research indicates significant variation in the level of constitutional awareness among village officials, leading to discrepancies in governance quality. (Budiman et al., 2023)Without a solid understanding of constitutional principles, village authorities may unintentionally engage in maladministration, misallocation of public funds, and discriminatory service delivery policies. (Rifa'i et al., 2024). The lack of constitutional literacy is particularly evident in rural areas, where institutional oversight remains weak and public participation in governance is minimal. (Budiman et al., 2023). Strengthening legal literacy among village officials is essential for fostering transparency and accountability, particularly in managing public resources and ensuring fair policy implementation. Studies highlight that a structured approach, including legal education and public outreach programs, significantly enhances village administrators' ability to align governance with constitutional mandates. (Budiman et al., 2024). Moreover, the role of the Constitutional Court in interpreting legal provisions and ensuring compliance with constitutional principles is critical in reinforcing good governance practices at the local level (Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia, 2024). By prioritizing constitutional education, Indonesia can create a more responsive and law-abiding local government system, ensuring that village governance operates within democratic accountability and the rule of law.

Enhancing constitutional awareness within village governance requires a systematic approach integrating legal education, civil society involvement, and digital transparency initiatives. Legal education for village officials is crucial, as it ensures a foundational understanding of constitutional rights and obligations, fostering more effective governance (Alkaida et al., 2024). Training programs

facilitated by legal experts and academic institutions provide structured knowledge of the legal frameworks governing village administration, helping mitigate administrative errors and reinforcing democratic principles. Moreover, the role of civil society organizations (CSOs) is pivotal in reinforcing constitutional awareness. By conducting grassroots advocacy and community workshops, CSOs empower local communities to engage actively in governance and hold their leaders accountable. In addition to legal education and civil society engagement, leveraging technology has proven to be a transformative tool in promoting transparency. Digital platforms, such as open-access governance portals, enhance public participation by providing real-time access to village regulations, financial reports, and decision-making processes. Implementing digital transparency measures can reduce bureaucratic opacity and deter corruption in village governance. The Constitutional Court fundamentally strengthens constitutional awareness by disseminating key rulings (Mendes, 2013). By ensuring that constitutional jurisprudence reaches village administrations, legal practitioners can bridge the gap between national regulations and local governance practices, fostering a legal culture that prioritizes the protection of citizen rights. Through these integrated efforts, constitutional awareness in village governance can evolve into a robust mechanism for sustaining transparency, accountability, and the rule of law.

The Role of Village Apparatus in Upholding Constitutional Rights

Constitutional rights are fundamental to ensuring justice, democracy, and equal access to public services within Indonesia's governance framework. As outlined in the 1945 Constitution, these rights encompass civil, political, economic, social, and cultural dimensions that aim to uphold individual freedoms and social equity. (Aprilianto et al., 2018). At the village level, constitutional rights guarantee that local governance aligns with national legal standards, ensuring fair resource distribution and public service delivery. However, the effective implementation of these rights remains challenging due to limited legal awareness among village officials and inconsistencies in regulatory enforcement. (Sukriono, 2013). Village officials act as intermediaries between the state and citizens, upholding local governance's constitutional mandates. Their role in ensuring transparency and accountability in policy execution is vital, particularly in allocating equitable resources such as education, healthcare, and social welfare programs (Muhtadli, 2020). Despite this responsibility, many local governments struggle with inadequate legal training, leading to poor regulatory compliance and inefficient public administration. Strengthening constitutional literacy among village officials is essential to address these governance gaps. By integrating structured legal education and regulatory oversight, village administrations can enhance democratic participation and legal adherence, fostering greater civic engagement. (Triningsih et al., 2021). Consequently, reinforcing constitutional awareness at the village level is imperative for creating an inclusive and legally compliant governance framework that upholds the principles of justice and accountability.

Ensuring constitutional compliance in village governance requires a well-informed and capable village apparatus that upholds transparency, accountability, and public participation. According to Aprilianto et al. (2018), village regulations must align with constitutional principles to ensure fair governance and prevent arbitrary decision-making. The decentralization framework under Law No. 6 of 2014 grants villages administrative autonomy, yet ineffective oversight often results in mismanagement and a lack of legal compliance. In practice, many village officials lack adequate legal knowledge, leading to inconsistencies in applying constitutional rights at the grassroots level (Muhtadli, 2020). This knowledge gap is particularly evident in managing village funds, where ineffective governance structures and poor financial transparency often contribute to corruption and inefficiencies. Wahyuni & Anggraeniko (2024) highlight that the selection process of village officials must reflect constitutional values, particularly in promoting transparency and community participation. Without such mechanisms, public trust in local governance diminishes, exacerbating issues of maladministration. Budiman et al. (2024) emphasize that sustainable governance policies should incorporate constitutional awareness training, ensuring that village officials uphold legal and ethical standards in public administration. Comparative studies on constitutional frameworks reveal that successful governance models integrate structured legal education for public officials, thereby reducing legal misinterpretations and fostering democratic engagement (Rifa'i et al., 2024). Budiman

et al. (2023) further argue that socializing legal and financial regulations among micro and small enterprises contributes to greater constitutional awareness, reinforcing the broader legal ecosystem necessary for democratic governance. Strengthening constitutional literacy in village governance is essential for creating a just and legally compliant local administration.

Research Design and Methodology

Research Approach

This study employs a qualitative approach to analyze the role of constitutional awareness in village governance. A qualitative methodology allows a deeper exploration of how village apparatus understand and implement constitutional principles in their administrative duties. The study emphasizes descriptive analysis, focusing on direct observations, discussions, and textual data to understand the complexities of constitutional rights at the village level. Since constitutional awareness is shaped by formal legal frameworks and community engagement, a qualitative approach provides the flexibility needed to examine various socio-legal aspects within local governance.

Data Collection Methods

This study's primary data collection methods include direct and indirect educational interventions. Direct methods involve face-to-face discussions and interactive sessions with village officials and community representatives. These discussions introduce key constitutional concepts and examine local governance structures' challenges in upholding constitutional rights. Through participatory dialogues, village officials are encouraged to reflect on real-life governance issues, allowing the research team to assess their constitutional awareness and legal knowledge (Aswari Aan, 2017). In addition to direct engagement, indirect methods reinforce key constitutional messages. This includes developing and strategically placing slogans in public areas within the village. These visual materials are designed to communicate the importance of constitutional awareness and engagingly. The slogans, displayed in prominent locations such as village offices, community centers, and public marketplaces, continuously remind village authorities and citizens of fundamental rights and obligations.

Data Analysis Techniques

The qualitative data is analyzed using thematic analysis, where key patterns and recurring themes are identified in discussions and community responses. The analysis focuses on assessing the effectiveness of both direct and indirect interventions in improving constitutional awareness. The study aims to provide actionable insights into how constitutional education can be effectively integrated into village governance practices by categorizing responses based on themes such as transparency, legal knowledge, and governance challenges.

Findings and Discussion

Findings

The execution of this program was adjusted based on various considerations, primarily due to the prevailing pandemic conditions. Additionally, one of the implementation team members was diagnosed with COVID-19, necessitating modifications in the approach to ensure the safety and effectiveness of the program. Despite these challenges, the program was successfully conducted with adaptations to the methods and schedules to align with health protocols and community accessibility.

Table 1. Description of Time, Activities, and Person in Charge

Date & Time	Activity	Responsible Person
22 December 2021		
09.00-09.20	Registration	Rizki Ramadani., SH., MH
09.20-09.30	Opening by the Moderator	Implementation Team
09.30-11.00	Legal Awareness Session: Introduction to the Constitution from the perspective of its functions, particularly its role in limiting power	Riski Ramadani, SH., MH.
	Legal Awareness Session: The position of the Constitution in Indonesia's legal system as the highest legal norm.	Moch Andry W W Mamonto, SH., MH.
11.00-12.00	Q&A Session and Closing	Implementation Team
22 December 2021		
13.00-14.30	Legal Awareness Session: Dimensions of rights guaranteed by the Indonesian Constitution (1945 Constitution), particularly in daily life.	Moch Andry W W Mamonto
	Monitoring government administration in the legislative process is essential to prevent unconstitutional laws.	
14.30-15.30	Q&A Session	Implementation Team
15.30-16.00	Closing	Moch Andry W W Mamonto

Table 2. Counseling and Coaching Activities 1

Preparation Phase		
Objective	Steps	Outcome
Formation and appointment of committee members for each activity	Establishing an organizational structure and assigning responsibilities to ensure smooth execution of activities	A structured committee consisting of an implementation team and a technical team composed of lecturers and one resident
Activity Administration	Managing the activities and documentation of implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity schedule - Participant attendance list - Activity report
Development of Lecture Notes	Preparing lecture notes as presentation materials and learning modules for participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The awareness and training materials cover: - Introduction to the Constitution from the perspective of its functions, particularly its role in limiting power. - Introduction to the Constitution within Indonesia's legal system as the highest legal norm.
Implementation Phase		
Objective	Steps	Outcome
Assessing residents' understanding and interest in the subject matter	Q&A session	Through interactive discussions, residents gain additional knowledge on the subject matter.
Conclusion Phase		
Evaluating what has been successful and identifying areas for improvement	Activity evaluation	Recommendations for improvements in similar future activities

Table 3. Extension and Coaching Activities 2

Preparation Phase		
Objective	Steps	Outcome
Formation and appointment of committee members for each activity	Establishing an organizational structure and assigning responsibilities to ensure smooth execution of activities	A structured committee consisting of an implementation team and a technical team composed of lecturers and one resident
Activity Administration	Managing the activities and documenting their implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity schedule - Participant attendance list - Official activity report
Development of Lecture Notes	Preparing lecture notes as presentation materials and learning modules for participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The awareness and training materials cover: - The dimensions of rights guaranteed in the Indonesian Constitution (UUD 1945), particularly daily rights. - The importance of monitoring governance in the legislative process to prevent laws that violate citizens' rights.
Implementation Phase		
Objective	Steps	Outcome
Assessing residents' understanding and interest in the subject matter	Q&A session	Through interactive discussions, residents gain additional knowledge on the subject matter.
Conclusion Phase		
Evaluating what has been successful and identifying areas for improvement	Activity evaluation	Recommendations for improvements in similar future activities

Discussion

In the first service activity on December 22, 2021, at the Kapita Village Office, where the activity was attended by 25 people, namely village officials and cadres, this session was divided into three frequencies from morning to afternoon by presenting four sub-materials.



Figure 1. Material Presentation Session

The presentation of material focused on introducing the constitution within Indonesia's legal system as the supreme norm, the dimensions of rights guaranteed by the Indonesian Constitution (UUD 1945), particularly daily rights, and the importance of overseeing government administration in the legislative process to prevent laws that violate citizens' rights. During this session, the team reiterated the reasoning behind selecting this topic for the community engagement program while conveying their expectations for its implementation to concretize participants' understanding. It was emphasized that the participants were expected to recognize the significance of understanding the Constitution. Following an introduction by the moderator, the core material session was delivered by the lead facilitator, Moch. Andry Mamonto. The session began with a narrative told in everyday language, illustrating the absolute power held by monarchs in earlier periods, where the king had the authority to create laws, enforce them, and oversee their execution. This absolute power often led to abuses, ultimately causing suffering among the people. Consequently, resistance arose, leading to the demand

for the separation of powers. This historical context helped illustrate the emergence of the idea that a monarch's authority must be limited.

To help participants grasp the connection between the introductory story and the Constitution, it was explained that the limitation of power is achieved by establishing constitutional boundaries. The speaker then posed an imaginative question to the participants: "Imagine if there were no constitution—would we still be living under a system where the state operates solely according to the ruler's will without considering the rights of the people?" This question encouraged reflection on the importance of constitutional safeguards.



Figure 2. Discussion Session with Kapita Village Apparatus and Cadre Participants



Figure 3. Group photo activity after Discussion session with Participants

Recognizing that the most effective method of knowledge transfer is through examples directly related to participants' experiences, the facilitator presented a relevant case from the village. The discussion began with the question: "Are there companies operating in the village?" Several participants responded affirmatively, mentioning the presence of mining companies. Building on this response, the facilitator explained that the establishment and operation of these companies do not happen arbitrarily. The discussion continued: "If I have money and mining equipment, can I immediately start mining?" The answer was clearly no, as mining activities must follow legal procedures established in regulatory frameworks to prevent environmental degradation. During this session, one participant raised an insightful question: "What is the connection between mining, environmental damage, and the constitution?" This question prompted a detailed explanation that legal requirements outlined in laws stem from constitutional provisions. The existence of environmental protection laws is a direct

result of the constitutional guarantee of the right to a healthy environment. Without constitutional protection, ecological destruction would be inevitable.

Given that the audience consisted of village officials, the discussion also covered allocating significant village funds as mandated by Article 18 of the Indonesian Constitution (UUD NRI 1945). This provision highlights the critical role of the constitution in ensuring that village communities benefit from legally protected rights through the Village Law (UU Desa) as a form of recognition of village governance. Additionally, it was emphasized that access to education and healthcare services, which villagers experience firsthand, is a direct outcome of constitutional guarantees. The Indonesian Constitution (UUD NRI 1945) explicitly recognizes the fundamental rights of education and healthcare. Consequently, education and healthcare regulations exist to prevent excessive costs that could impede citizens' ability to exercise their rights.

The legal awareness session was delivered clearly and comprehensively, communicatively using everyday language to ensure participants' ease of understanding. A discussion and Q&A session was conducted after the presentation, allowing participants to raise technical and real-world concerns. The session proceeded smoothly with active participation. Village officials, hamlet heads, and cadres attended the constitutional awareness session. Participants responded positively Based on the moderator's and the facilitator's explanations, indicating that they could easily understand the material due to simple, everyday language. This was evident from the number of questions raised by participants, including concerns about the cost of higher education, with one participant stating: "So, does this mean our constitutional rights are being violated?"—a reflection of the increasing awareness among participants regarding their constitutional entitlements.

Conclusion

After completing the entire series of activities within the program, participants will undergo an evaluation process to assess their comprehension and ability to apply the acquired knowledge. First, by the end of the program, each participant is expected to have a clear understanding of the training program and to be able to implement the knowledge gained throughout the community engagement activities. This includes an in-depth comprehension of constitutional principles and their role in governance, particularly in protecting citizens' rights.

Second, participants will be evaluated based on their ability to demonstrate the outcomes of the training, specifically concerning the village apparatus of Kapita Village. The expected result is that participants will have acquired a functional understanding of the role and position of the Constitution in governance, ensuring that government operations align with constitutional mandates to protect citizens' rights. Additionally, they will develop a deeper awareness of the dimensions of constitutional rights in Indonesia, particularly those that impact their daily lives, such as the right to education and healthcare. The program's educational approach, including socialization and discussions, aims to equip participants with the necessary knowledge to disseminate constitutional principles within their communities and actively monitor the legislative process to prevent violations of constitutional rights.

Third, participants will gain legal knowledge, particularly regarding the supremacy of the Constitution as the highest legal authority in Indonesia. They will recognize that the Constitution represents an agreement between the state and its citizens, ensuring that governance is not driven by the arbitrary preferences of government officials but rather by the constitutional framework established in the 1945 Constitution (UUD NRI 1945). This realization is expected to enhance their ability to critically assess governmental actions and advocate for governance that is transparent, just, and aligned with democratic principles.

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