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Indonesia, Opportunities and Challenges in the Legal Sector in the Society Era 5.0

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ABSTRACT

The development of information and communication technology has helped fade the existing boundaries between countries. There are positive impacts such as saving human labour and unlimited access to knowledge. As a result of these increasingly advanced technological changes, the revolutionary era began to change towards the era of society 5.0 which was promoted by the Japanese Government. This research uses a descriptive-analytical method of collecting data through library research, both from the library and from the internet in the form of laws, expert thoughts, and research results published in journals. The challenge of the legal profession in the era of society 5.0 requires the ability to respond to changes in skills (legal knowledge and assimilation of information technology), understanding, knowledge and moral ethics of Pancasila. The opening of many fields, in the field of law such as the emergence of new legal institutions. In the era of society 5.0, the field of legal education must begin to prepare legal experts, students, and lecturers who are still professional in their respective fields without leaving the nation's main value, namely Pancasila.

Keywords: *society 5.0, law, opportunity, challenges*

I. INTRODUCTION

The development of technology will be a solution to solve the problems that exist in society. In the future, the use of the internet will be more massive because everything that humans usually do will be done by the system. The development of information and communication technology has helped fade the existing boundaries between countries. There are positive impacts such as saving human labor and unlimited access to knowledge.

Along with changes in human civilization and science and technology that are increasingly advanced and developing, we are required to be able to adapt to all the changes that occur. As a result of these increasingly advanced technological changes, the revolutionary era began to change towards the era of society 5.0 which was promoted by the Japanese Government

These changes will be the forerunner or basis that affects all aspects of life that exist in the

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community. Changes experienced by society can also affect social interactions, norms, organizations, and power, even to the realm of law enforcement also become completely digital.

The era of society 5.0 is centered on humans themselves with the help of artificial intelligence in the form of big data that includes various kinds of information from thousands and even millions of information on humans. This makes the practice of law enforcement in solving complex problems and cases easier with the help of advanced technology. However, in addition to providing many conveniences for mankind, the era of society 5.0 has also become a new challenge and problem in the legal world to enforce the law.

Research Method

The nature of the research is descriptive analysis, using secondary data. The method of collecting data is through library research, both from the library and from the internet in the form of laws, expert thoughts, and research results published in journals.

II. DISCUSSION

(A) Era Society 5.0

The development of information and communications technology (ICT) has had a drastic impact on society and industry. Digital transformation generates new values and is a pillar of industrial policy in many countries around the world. In order to anticipate this global trend, "Society 5.0" was introduced as the main or core concept in the 5th Basic Plan of Science and Technology, which was adopted by the Cabinet of Japan in January 2016. The Era of Society 5.0 was identified as part of one of the growth strategies in Japan.

We are now in a new era, where globalization and the rapid evolution of digital technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), Internet of Things (IoT) and robotics are bringing significant changes to citizens. Citizens' environments and values are becoming increasingly diverse and complex. Chart 1 below shows activity targeting new digital technologies worldwide, which includes Industry 4.0, also known as "4th Industrial Revolution", Internet technology industry, and Made in China 2025.

The concept of Society 5.0 is a refinement of the previous concepts. Where as we know, Society 1.0 is when humans are still in the era of hunting and knowing writing, Society 2.0 is an agricultural era where humans are familiar with farming, Society 3.0: has entered the industrial era, namely when humans have started using machines to help with daily activities -days, Society 4.0: humans are familiar with computers to the internet and Society 5.0 an era where

all technology is part of humans themselves, the internet is not only used to share information but to live life.

In Society 5.0 where the main component is humans who are able to create new value through technological developments, it can minimize the gap in humans and economic problems in the future. Indeed, it seems difficult to do in a developing country like Indonesia, but that does not mean it can't be done because currently Japan has proven it as a country with the most advanced technology.

Society 5.0 is a paradigm for responding to global challenges, such as the increasing socio-economic disparity. Society 5.0 develops society to be more human-centered, solving social problems by integrating cyberspace and physical space. While the law is more oriented towards humans, it is necessary to reform law enforcement in several aspects, reform the use of fair law as a basis for good decision making by state officials while maintaining the principles of independence, impartiality and freedom in deciding cases. Prioritizing the promotion and protection of human rights, increasing public participation in a more effective monitoring mechanism.

(B) Challenges and Opportunities of Era Society 5.0

Challenges

In general, a profession is a job that is carried out with scientific expertise and skills. In a technical sense, a profession is a job that is carried out with expertise based on mastery of certain knowledge so as to be able to offer services to the community that have been scientifically tested. devotion to fellow human beings rooted in respect and respect for human dignity. The same goes for the legal profession. There are 4 (four) responsibilities of the legal profession, namely: academic responsibility; structural accountability; functional accountability; and socio-religious responsibility.[8] So whatever the legal profession, whether legislators, judges, advocates, prosecutors, notaries, as well as legal staff, researchers and legal analysts, diplomats and so on are bound by these responsibilities in carrying out their profession.

In the era of Society 5.0, the role of technology has increased so that it can facilitate humans in various aspects. There are 5 main pillars of society 5.0 starting from health, infrastructure, finance technology, logistics and artificial intelligence.

Various legal events that use digital technology are growing, as are crimes that are increasingly diverse that require the help of science and technology to prove it. Legal professionals are required to be able to elaborate skills, insights, knowledge and moral ethics

a) Skill/Ability

Ability to understand, examine and design legal and regulatory documents, ability to handle increasingly complex legal issues, solve them, interpret laws to be applied to cases. Legal skills are not acquired instantly, but through a lot of practice, the more diligently you do practical exercises, the more skilled you will be in carrying out your profession. This activity must be supported by information and communication technology, so it requires skills to use information technology tools that provide a lot of data and information about the law. Challenges for legal professionals and the public to skillfully use internet technology tools.

b) Insights/perception

Another challenge for legal professionals is broadening their horizons. As is known in the era of the industrial revolution 4.0, it is very influential on economic, social, political activities related to legal aspects.

It is characterized by the growth of new forms of economic/business relations with multinational and international dimensions, the social sector which tends to be consumerist, pragmatic, hedonistic and disruptive to employment, as well as in the political field such as democracy which tends to be liberal, all of which are related to legal aspects.

Courts of all types of justice and levels are in the directory of the Supreme Court, laws and regulations are on the BPHN website and so on which can be traced using the electronic system.

Likewise, the results of legal research published in various national and international legal journals can be traced using an electronic system.

c) Knowledge

The update of legal knowledge is a necessity, because law and legal events continue to develop along with the development of society. The development of society in the digital era has a lot to do with the field of international law, both criminal and international civil, as well as other disciplines such as economics, politics, social and information systems or information technology. law. The rise of cybercrime has given rise to new laws such as cyberlaw that can take place both nationally and across countries.

d) Moral Ethic

Another challenge is in the area of moral ethics. This is of course very concerning for legal people, showing how law enforcers who work in the law do not implement good moral ethics. Such behavior certainly tarnishes the nature of the law enforcement profession as a noble

profession. In fact, legal professionals should be demanded as the front line in enforcing the law with high moral ethics.

Opportunity

    a.   Development of new legal institutions

The development of the community's legal need for legal protection is marked by the opening of institutions such as the ombustman, KPPU, Witness Protection Commission, Child and Women Protection Commission, Human Rights Commission, OJK, and special courts such as commercial courts, tax courts, fisheries courts, courts of relations. industrial, human rights courts, and corruption courts.

    b.   Opportunities in international

The impact of information technology that is global will also be global without boundaries. Lawyers are active not only in the domestic environment, but also in multinational, regional and global circles. Opportunities to Become Diplomatic, International Standards Lawyer, Legal Advisor in Multinational and Global Companies, and Diplomats are examples that law graduates and students can choose as prospective lawyers. It requires competitive graduates.

    c.   New job openings

Changes in public relations in the Society 5.0 era have an impact on increasing forms of social relations related to law. For example, the number of startup companies growing in various fields of goods and services, such as Gojek in the field of transportation, online marketplace for goods, there is even a labor service marketplace, even now growing legaltech startup that provides legal consulting services via the internet, such as law online and more. Therefore, since the establishment of the company (start-up) and its approval, a notary or at least legal counsel is required. Then, for companies related to consumers or producers at home and abroad, when disputes or disputes arise, there is no doubt that they need lawyers, lawyers and judges.

Legal reform is a priority for the central government considering that this regulatory arrangement needs to be supported by an application system for Technology or Legal Tech to analyze the structure and content of other legal documents, as well as the scope of technology required for Legal Analyst Functionalities in accordance with the issuance of the Regulation of the Minister for Empowerment of State Apparatus and Bureaucratic Reform (PermenpanRB) Number 51 of 2020 concerning the Functional Position of Legal Analyst,11 so that there is a new profession as a legal analyst.

(C) The reaction of legal education to the era of society 5.0

The industrial revolution 4.0 and the era of society 5.0 will be a challenge and opportunity for every legal practitioner, educational practitioner or academic community to equip students and themselves with various skills such as survival skills, critical thinking skills, constructive and innovative.

To respond to globalization and the development of information technology, legal education needs to be directed at developing individuals in the business of knowledge, skills and attitudes that are based on very diverse social and cultural realities. Therefore, legal education must be directed so that students can solve legal problems, by thinking analytically, innovatively and creatively in interpreting the law to apply it to the cases they face.

Law 12 of 2012 which regulates campus/university autonomy. In order to meet the demands, the flow of change and the need for link and match with the business world and the industrial world, and to prepare students for the world of work, universities are required to be able to design and implement innovative learning processes so that students can achieve learning outcomes including aspects of attitude, knowledge and skills optimally with the policy of Merdeka Learning – Merdeka Campus is a form of learning in higher education that is autonomous and flexible so as to create a learning culture that is innovative, unfettered, and in accordance with the needs of students.

Education is an important tool in the process of forming a whole person. Through education, human potentials can be developed and actualized so that humans are able to make themselves and their environment more prosperous and better, or in other words become a noble human being. Thus, educational institutions are tasked with developing intellectual, social, emotional, practical, as well as moral and spiritual intelligence.

From some of the challenges and opportunities that have been presented previously, it can be concluded that there are components that must be responded to by legal higher education in the 5.0 era, namely:

a. IQ, EQ and SQ

b. Learning Activities

c. Education Organizer (University)

a. IQ, EQ and SQ

- Competence (IQ), namely mastery of law, Indonesian law and international law, multidisciplinary science through good curriculum design. Satjipto Rahardjo, law must be seen

as a science, therefore law is not only considered completed after being compiled as legislation, but law must always undergo a process of meaning as a maturation or maturation, with this process the law can show its identity as a science., namely always in the process of seeking the truth.16 The law must be viewed as a whole and comprehensive which emphasizes the substantive and transcendental by basing it on social norms that cannot be separated from religious, ethical and moral values, and not only in the form of written norms. Here, the scientific hard skill competence must always be progressive.

- Emotional Intelligence or Emotional Intelligence (EQ) People with high emotional intelligence are usually able to communicate effectively, empathize with others, overcome difficulties, and resolve conflicts, for law majors, namely the ability to understand, review and design legal and regulatory documents, the ability to manage . legal problems and solving legal problems, analytical thinking, innovation and creativity in legal interpretation to be applied to cases faced by law in the course of government and other public services. This capacity is a soft skill supported by the use of information technology.

- Social Intelligence (SQ), Social intelligence is a person's ability to build relationships with other people. A person who has this skill knows how to place himself in a social environment.

The ability to read situations from people's feelings and social content that affects others (situational awareness). Speak clearly and politely so that others can understand (clarity), Able to feel what other people feel (empathy). The view as a law-abiding Indonesian citizen Education makes a major contribution to the progress of a nation and becomes a means of building national character to become a nation that is worthy of maintaining values which include:

- truth,

- honesty,

- diversity,

- diversity,

- and obedience to the law. social and state life.

Education must work to shape the nation into a dignified nation and a nation that can live in the modern world. The model of education development in Indonesia is to develop Indonesian education that reflects Pancasila as the ideology of the Indonesian nation.

b. Learning Activities

As is known, the university-level learning process involves 3 main elements, namely lecturers, students, learning methods and other supports such as learning materials and learning support materials.

- **Lecturers** as Lecturers not only act as friends of students who can encourage them to master various knowledge and skills using information technology tools that help them enter the world of work they are interested in, but also motivate and they play a very important role as mentors, guides and role models. .

Instructors must continuously improve their knowledge and innovation to improve the way they learn, using technology tools aimed at device-bound millennial students. Instructors must have strong core competencies and soft skills in the form of critical thinking, creativity, etc. communication and cooperation.

- **Students**, For students in the era of society 5.0, students as learning search for knowledge, must be devoted to God Almighty, independent, democratic and responsible citizenship, as well as character building based on Pancasila values that personalize students.

Several approaches you can use: creative process, collaborative learning, project-based learning, and problem-based learning. Today's students are the generation of visual education, so they prefer to learn visually rather than textbooks (reading books) or listening to lectures from lecturers in class, so students can freely think, think, and listen. We solve legal problems analytically, innovatively, creatively and critically.

- **Learning Methods**, there are many methods that can be used to make students interested and willing to learn. One of them is the case study method, which is suitable for training students' abilities to critically analyze cases and discussions and to always be critical and innovative in dealing with legal problems.

This method has the advantage of producing legal professionals who are critical in dealing with changes in society. The use of digital technology to support and improve the quality of learning with student-centered learning and collaborative learning approaches. Internship programs in the business or industrial world, or in various institutions that require legal professionals, so that they can see and learn firsthand the law in practice.

c. Education Providers (University)

According to experts, higher education is a level of education after secondary education which

includes diploma, bachelor, master, specialist, and doctoral education programs organized by higher education. Higher education is held in an open system. Universities are obliged to provide education, research, and community service. Higher education institutions can organize academic, professional, and/or vocational programs. Academic, professional, or vocational degrees are only used by graduates from higher education who are declared entitled to grant academic, professional, or vocational degrees.

The dynamics and changing needs of educational institutions are driven by the intersection of the world of education and the social environment. Legislative universities that hold independent learning on the Merdeka campus include providing high-quality services such as: Library supporting facilities with various books and scientific journals which can also be accessed through electronic media. Because millennial self-learners prefer to surf on their gadgets than sit in the library and read a book. They are also good at searching for data on Google (data literacy), processing and analyzing information quickly through technology that can be multi-platform and multi-tasking compared to searching manually in the library.

Digital learning support services, excellent web-based administration services are what universities should achieve. Signing MoUs with institutions in the business/industry or legal fields for student internship programs. Improvements to all of the above components must be carried out simultaneously by improving both human resources, teaching methods, quality of materials or curriculum, and teacher welfare.

III. CONCLUSION

1.   The challenges of the legal profession in the era of society 5.0 require the ability to respond to changes in society due to the very rapid progress of science and technology, the ability to develop skills (legal knowledge and assimilation of information technology)., understanding, knowledge and moral ethics of Pancasila.

2.   The opening of many job opportunities in various fields, while in the field of law the emergence of new legal institutions, the development of online legal consultations, the opening of competition with the international world

3.   Legal education responds to changes in the era of society 5.0 by preparing legal experts, students, lecturers who are still professional in their respective fields without leaving the nation's main value, namely Pancasila.

The process of professional preparation in the legal field through

a. Overview of competency education starting from IQ, EQ and SQ in a balanced way and increasing future insights and skills

b. Improved learning processes from various roles, improving the quality of lecturers by providing learning media, learning innovations that are suitable for millennials. Students are required to actively discuss and share their thoughts to improve the quality of critical thinking, using collaborative learning methods, project based learning and problem study case based learning.

c. The university as the provider of higher education utilizes and continues to update technology and updates related to scientific fields and legal insights that are developing in other parts of the world, starting to open themselves up with national cooperation and more advanced international and global cooperation so that a colorful university environment can be formed in terms of students., the academic community, and thinking.

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