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THE REGULATORY STATUS ANALYSIS FOR UPDATING THE PUBLIC LEGAL AWARENESS ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

This study contends that quantitative empirical legal research is instrumental in enhancing comprehension of public legal awareness regarding the implementation of human rights protection in Indonesia. Utilizing Partial Least Squares-Structural Equation Modelling (PLS-SEM), the study offers a flexible framework to explore the relationship between human rights ideals and key elements of the legal system as research variables. This research constitutes a literature review emphasizing the significance of empirical quantitative methods, particularly through the development of a path model termed Regulatory Status Analysis. In the proposed model, justice, certainty, and expediency are posited as independent variables representing fundamental legal ideals, while substantive law and legal structure serve as mediating variables within the legal framework. Through empirical testing, the path model elucidates the intricate connections among these variables, focusing on their impact on public awareness and compliance with legal norms safeguarding human rights. Findings indicate that substantive law significantly enhances awareness of legal obligations, whereas the influence of legal structure is minimal, possibly due to perceived inadequacies in enforcing laws against human rights violations. These empirical insights underscore the imperative of developing a robust human rights legal framework conducive to effective implementation and enforcement. By informing national and global legal scholarship, this research aims to guide policy-makers in refining legal systems that promote public awareness, compliance, and protection of human rights.
Keywords: empirical legal research; public legal awareness; legal ideals; legal system; path model.

INTRODUCTION

It is argued that quantitative empirical legal research can understand the public legal awareness of human rights in Indonesia, which continues to necessary pay attention to global and national aspects. The global aspect with its universal nature[1] is reflected in the law on human rights and/or the national judiciary. Meanwhile, through a specific path model, the national aspect is tested concerning the legal system, so it is necessary to identify the correlation between elements of substantive law, legal structure, and the legal culture of human rights law in Indonesia. The main challenge in describing the phenomenon of human rights is objectivity. Differences in the perception of human senses generate various solutions, which are not just controversies but tend to risk by creating new problems. Any legal research should be objective and minimize the subjective nature of the researcher[2].

In this regard, the collaboration of dogmatic-qualitative and empirical-quantitative legal research methods becomes an interesting epistemological discourse to explore. In practice, the relationship between qualitative and quantitative approaches in scientific research is actually interrelated; as Garson notes: "Participant observation, focus groups, and case studies are primarily qualitative approaches, although quantitative data may also be collected. Survey research, statistical analysis of archival data, and content analysis are primarily quantitative approaches, although some open-ended qualitative information may also be gathered. Qualitative-based examples flesh out and validate

1 Anonymous, "United Nations Resolutions Adopted by the General Assembly during the Period 19 September to 15 December 1950," General Assembly, 5th Session, Supplement No. 20 (New York: United Nations - General Assembly, 1950).

2 P. Ishwara Baht, *Idea and Methods of Legal Research* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2019), 54-59.

quantitative conclusions, whereas quantitative-based conclusions validate generalizations made based on cases and qualitative observations"[3]. Furthermore, according to Hair: "The increasing reliance on and acceptance of statistical analysis as well as the advent of powerful computer systems have facilitated the analysis of large amounts of data and created the opportunity for the application of more advanced next-generation analysis techniques."[4]

Empirical legal research on human rights by processing quantitative data has been extensively conducted. Various frameworks are employed to analyze human rights awareness[5], including an approach using the Human Rights Awareness Test[6]. Epstein and Martin write: "Questions in the everyday part of legal practice also require argument and empirical evidence"[7]. In short, empirical methods impact traditional (dogmatic) scientific and legal practice through understanding the principles of social science methodological basis that supports sound[8] and fairer empirical research.

On various occasions, the public is frequently presented with prolonged debates and unfinished discussions. The parties are inclined to use theories, concepts, and/or doctrines that support their respective arguments, causing "cherry-picking" fallacies. The "cherry-picking" fallacy is a logical fallacy caused by misleadingly presenting information. It might lead to imprecise analysis and possibly cause someone to paint a misleading picture of certain results. Tindale states: "We may be inclined to engage in personal attacks on the one who holds a contrary view to our own"[9]. Damer defines fallacies as missing evidence due to unrepresentative data or biased samples and the omission of key evidence i.e. "constructing an argument that fails to include key evidence that is critical to the support of the conclusion"[10].

However, the discourse on human rights should include human freedoms[11], which have a universal global nature[12]. Debates continuously develop because of interests through political channels in a country[13]. Under conditions of globalization, which offer greater possibilities for increasing public awareness of human rights, the potential to maintain an image of rights in favor of particular interests is significantly suppressed[14]. Therefore, apart from human freedoms and universal character issues, the debate topic correspondingly leads to the relationship between human rights and the sovereignty of the people in a country. These three issues are described in succession in the following paragraphs.

Human freedoms are closely related to the importance of public awareness of human rights protection in every country. It is obviously paramount. There are at least two main reasons.

3 G. David Garson, *Guide to Writing Empirical Papers, Theses, and Dissertations* (New York: Dekker, Inc., 2002), 233.

4 Joseph F Hair et al., *A Primer on Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Model (PLS-SEM)*, 2nd ed. (Los Angeles: Sage, 2017), xiii.

5 Collin Jerome et al., *Towards a Framework for Analyzing Human Rights Awareness among Undergraduate Students in Southeast Asia/ASEAN*, June 2019.

6 Juli Saikia and Dr. R. D. Padmavathy, "Higher Education Students' Awareness towards the Human Rights Dimensions in Relation to Nature of Residence, Levels of Education, Stream and Age Group," *Journal of Positive Psychology* 6, no. 6 (2002): 1–10.

7 Lee Eipstein and Andrew D. Martin, *An Introduction to Empirical Research* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2014), 1-2.

8 Lee Epstein and Gary King, "The Rules of Inference," *The University of Chicago Law Review* 69, no. 1 (June 2002): 1–133.

9 Christopher W. Tindale, *Fallacies and Argument Appraisal* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2007), 14-15.

10 T. Edward Damer, *Attacking Faulty Reasoning: A Practical Guide to Fallacy-Free Arguments*, 6th ed. (CA: Wadsworth Cengange Learning, 2019).

11 Jill. Marshall, *Personal Freedom through Human Rights Law: Autonomy, Identity and Integrity under the European Convention on Human Rights*, vol. 98 (Leiden & Boston: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 2009), 13-32.

12 Anonymous, "United Nations Resolutions Adopted by the General Assembly during the Period 19 September to 15 December 1950."

13 Rhonda L. Callaway and Elizabeth G. Matthews, *Strategic US Foreign Assistance: The Battle Between Human Rights and National Security* (Hampshire: Ashgate Publishing Ltd., 2008).

14 Tony Evans, *The Politics of Human Rights: A Global Perspective* (London: Pluto Press, 2001), 118.

First, human rights in nature are inherent human rights, which ignore many things; not only race, gender, ethnicity, and religion, but also nationality[15]. Second, the protection of human rights is needed to guarantee human freedom because freedom as self-direction and self-development is not something individuals can sustain on their own[16].

It is easy to say that human rights were supposed to provide legitimate barriers that prevented the people's sovereign will from encroaching on the inviolable sphere of individual freedom. However, it would be a severe error to think that both views are one-sided[17]. Research today shows that the descriptions of human rights related to sovereignty are juxtaposed with the right to asylum, such as Christyanti's article "Right to Asylum versus Sovereignty: Case Study of the Rohingya's Asylum Seeker"[18]. There is also a link between sovereignty through a description of regional non-intervention, as Rahmanto's article titled "Non-Interference Principle in ASEAN Reviewed from Human Rights Perspective"[19]. In addition, Bangun's article "Comparison of the Human Rights System and Mechanism of ASEAN members: A Constitutional and Institutional Review" discusses human rights issues with the embodiment of the regional community of ASEAN member countries[20]. However, human rights discourses that develop as universal truths often clash in their implementation in real cases faced by law enforcers in the jurisdiction of a nation. Thus, occasionally, someone with human freedoms is challenged not to violate other human freedoms people have. In general, Cohen stated: "A right may be fundamental, yet not unconditional"[21]. It is as if the protection of human rights is contrary to law enforcement. Perhaps, it is because the global community puts human rights as a basic human right everywhere on this earth. At the same time, positive law with a national purview refers to a particular state ideology. Put another way, universal human rights penetrate space and time. On the other hand, particular human rights are limited by space and time. According to Donelly: "It might be held that human rights are 'relative'"[22].

Some opinions that support the existence of particular human rights start from the fact that universal human rights values do not have similarities and uniformity in their application[23]. The uniqueness of public legal awareness of human rights law in a country cannot be separated from the relationship between human rights stakeholders related to culture[24]. The notion of cultural relativism postulates that culture is the only source of legitimate rights or moral codes[25]. It is significant, as Mead pronounces, "…In asking what conceptions of human rights are universal to all known cultures, it is, of course, necessary to recognize that we can only ask this question

15 Anonymous, "United Nations: Peace, Dignity and Equality on a Healthy Planet."

16 Marshall, *Personal Freedom through Human Rights Law: Autonomy, Identity and Integrity under the European Convention on Human Rights*.

17 Habermas, "Between Facts and Norms: An Author's Reflections."

18 B. Lora Christyanti, "Right to Asylum versus Sovereignty: Case Study of the Rohingya's Asylum Seeker," *Jurnal HAM, Kementerian Hukum dan HAM RI* 13, no. 2 (August 2022): 333–346.

19 Tony Yuri Rahmanto, "Non-Interference Principle in ASEAN Reviewed from Human Rights Perspective.," *Jurnal HAM, Kementerian Hukum & HAM RI* 8, no. 2 (December 2017): 145–159.

20 Budi Hermawan Bangun, "Comparison of the Human Rights System and Mechanism of ASEAN Members: A Constitutional and Institutional Review," *Jurnal HAM, Kementerian Hukum & HAM RI* 10, no. 1 (July 2019): 99–113.

21 Stephen Cohen, "Justification for a Doctrine of Strict Liability.," *Social Theory and Practice* 8, no. 2 (July 1982): 213–229.

22 Jack Donelly, "The Relative Universality of Human Rights," *Human Rights Quarterly* 29, no. 2 (May 2007): 281–306.

23 Hikmahanto Juwana, "Pemberdayaan Budaya Hukum Dalam Perlindungan HAM Di Indonesia: HAM Dalam Perspektif Sistem Hukum Internasional," in *Hak Asasi Manusia: Hakekat, Konsep Dan Implikasinya Dalam Perspektif Hukum Dan Masyarakat*, ed. Muladi (Bandung: Refika Aditama, 2009), 70–75.

24 Margaret Mead, "Some Anthropological Considerations Concerning Natural Law," in *Introduction to Jurisprudence*, ed. Michael Freeman, 9th ed. (London: Sweet & Maxwell, 2014), 382.

25 Jack Donelly, *Universal Human Rights in Theory and Practice* (Ithaca & London: Cornel University Press, 2003).

about the assemblage of societies that have been observed and recorded"[26].

Earlier, three issues briefly are discussed: human freedom, universality, and the relationship between human rights and sovereignty because they might create various controversies about human rights in society. The human rights understanding of a law enforcer differs from that of a layman, an activist, a parliament member, or even an academician. These differences can also vary by space and time. The bad impact is subjectivity because if only one or two of them are asked about human rights, the answer will tend to be subjective.

These discourses show the growing importance of human rights protection as the law increasingly reaches out to every social and individual activity corner. However, Raz confirms, "the deeper the penetration of law into various aspects of life, the more desperate is the possibility of general philosophical answers to it and the more complex the problem of legal authority"[27]. It means that public legal awareness of human rights in Indonesia would not be reflected through the search for intersubjective meaning, which is commonly used to support qualitative research[28]. In this case, the unfinished discussion becomes a negative scourge of dogmatic research, as has been criticized so far by empirical researchers.

Referring to the dichotomy of quantitative empirical legal research and qualitative dogmatic research, Baht declares "both of which are in constant need of realignment"[29], and even many articles whose primary purpose is normative frequently invoke empirical arguments to shore up their normative points such as offering the positive empirical implications of adopting their preferred policy[30] because the ideas and methods of legal research are distinct but interrelated. The essence of this article is the idea of a method of critical juristic research. Both themes are to be built, and the paths through which notions of objectivity must be internalized in legal research. As a result, the novelty here is offering a path model for quantitative empirical legal research to complement dogmatic (doctrinal) legal research related to public legal awareness, which enables scholars to produce valid scientific inferences given their limited time and resources. In other words, they can correctly judge their uncertainty[31].

In actual fact, such scientific conclusions indicate interdisciplinary research within the social sciences. As recommended by Epstein and King: "Surely, in commending this model, we recognize that it does not overcome many of the liabilities scholars associate with the existing law review selection process. However, it does have substantial advantages over the present model while retaining those elements that legal scholars seem to find attractive"[32]. Likert also agrees by saying that: "Now, research on leadership, management, and organization, undertaken by social scientists, provides a more stable body of knowledge than has been available in the past. The art of management can be based on verifiable information derived from rigorous, quantitative research"[33].

As a relevant comparison, we can examine various Marketing Business Management studies that have developed similar models[34]. An analogous example is a flow model examining the relationship between *brand credibility* and *word of mouth* through *customer satisfaction*[35]

26 Mead, "Some Anthropological Considerations Concerning Natural Law."
27 Joseph Raz, *The Authority of Law: Essays on Law and Morality* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1979).
28 Garson, *Guide to Writing Empirical Papers*, Theses, and Dissertations, 138.
29 Baht, *Idea and Methods of Legal Research*, xxi.
30 Epstein and King, "The Rules of Inference."
31 Ibid.
32 "Move to an Alternative Model of Scholarly Journal Management", Ibid.
33 Rensis Likert, *The Human Organization: Its Management and Value* (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1967).
34 S Al-Msallam, "The Relationship between Customer Satisfaction and Customer Loyalty in the Banking Sector in Syria," *Journal of Marketing and Consumer Research* 7 (2015): 27–34.
35 B Ahmadinejad, "The Impact of Customer Satisfaction on Word of Mouth Marketing (Case Study: Bamilo Online Store)," *Scirea Journal of Management* 3, no.

and *customer loyalty*[36] in an online store or e-commerce provider or a specific industry or product[37]. The specification of *brand credibility* in theory and/or concept is significantly similar to *legal ideals* as a credible law[38]. Brand credibility is defined as trust[39], the believability[40] that requires consumers to feel that the brand has the ability (i.e., expertise) and willingness (i.e., can be trusted) to continue to deliver what has been promised[41]. This understanding reminds us of Friedman, who mentions the three elements of the Legal System. Those correlations will be described further in the Findings and Discussions section.

The research will present the research inquiry. The main research question is: how do we know the public legal awareness of the current human rights law in Indonesia today? The question is of great practical importance in so many aspects of human rights in Indonesia. More specifically, how to create a more objective model of human rights law research in Indonesia that accommodates the dogmatic-empirical dichotomy and avoids unfinished discussions due to "cherry-picking" fallacies, which still fulfil the corridors of universal human rights?

METHOD

This research is a literature study on the importance and use of empirical quantitative research methods to understand public legal awareness of human rights protection. In addition to primary legal materials (laws and regulations), this study also uses legal and non-legal literature. The legal literature is related to the normative juridical method to examine the concepts and laws, and regulations related to human rights; while the non-legal literature used is mostly related to quantitative empirical methods, including but not limited to statistical analysis and Partial Least Square – Structural Equation Model (from now on will be referred to as "PLS-SEM"), which is the basis for the formation of the Regulatory Status Analysis path model (from now on will be referred to as "RSA model").

PLS-SEM is one of the emerging second-generation tools of statistical methods which have rapidly and, in some disciplines, represent almost 50% of the statistical tools applied in empirical research[42]. It enables researchers to analyze relationships simultaneously in complex models comprising multiple constructs, indicator variables, and structural paths. PLS-SEM is primarily used to develop theories in exploratory research by focusing on explaining the variance in the dependent variables when examining the model[43]. In this article, PLS-SEM is used after conceptualizing the RSA Model, followed by measuring each variable in the RSA Model, which is also known as operationalizing variables[44].

The advantages of PLS include the ability to model multiple dependents as well as multiple independents; the ability to handle multicollinearity among the independents; robustness in the face of data noise and missing data; and the creation of independent latent variables directly based on cross-products involving the response variable(s), making for stronger predictions. Disadvantages of

2 (2019): 40–52.

36 J Sweeney and J Swait, "The Effects of Brand Credibility on Customer Loyalty," *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services* 15, no. 3 (2008): 179–193.

37 Fornell. C, "A National Customer Satisfaction Barometer: The Swedish Experience," *The Journal of Marketing* (1992): 6–21.

38 A Chauduri and M Holbrook, "The Chain of Effects from Brand Trust and Brand Effect to Brand Performance: The Role of Brand Royalty," *Journal of Marketing* 65, no. 2 (2001): 81–93.

39 T Erdem, J Swait, and J Louviere, "The Impact of Brand Credibility on Consumer Price Sensitivity," *International Journal of Research in Marketing* 19 (2002): 1–19.

40 R East, K Hammond, and W Lomax, "Measuring the Impact of Positive and Negative Word of Mouth on Brand," *International Journal of Research in Marketing* 25, no. 3 (2008): 215–224.

41 Z.S Ghorban and H Tahernejad, "A Study on Effect of Brand Credibility on Word of Mouth: With Reference to Internet Service Providers in Malaysia," *International Journal of Marketing Studies* 4, no. 1 (2012): 26–37.

42 Hair et al., *A Primer on Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Model (PLS-SEM)*, 1-2.

43 Ibid, 4.

44 Garson, *Guide to Writing Empirical Papers, Theses, and Dissertations*, 121.

PLS include the greater difficulty of interpreting the loadings of the independent latent variables (which are based on cross-product relations with the response variables, not based as in common factor analysis on covariances among the manifest independents) and it is because the distributional properties of estimates are not known. The solution is bootstrap induction so that researchers can assess the significance.[45]

The typical use of Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) is to assess the appropriate sample data of one model of latent independent variables on mediating and latent dependent variables, as compared with an alternative or null model, in which each latent variable is a function of multiple categorical or interval indicator variables.[46]

Joseph F. Hair Jr., et al have summarized the key characteristics of PLS-SEM. They grouped them into four categories: (i) data characteristics; (ii) model characteristics; (iii) PLS-SEM algorithm properties; and (iv) model evaluation issues[47]. An overview of these issues includes at least four items[48]. First, PLS-SEM works efficiently with a small sample size even though the model is complex; other than that, there are practically no assumptions about the underlying data. Second, PLS-SEM makes no distributional assumption (i.e., non-parametric). Third, PLS can be applied in various research situations because PLS-SEM can easily handle reflective and formative measurements of models and single-item constructs with no identification problems. Fourth, PLS is also more likely to signify a specific relationship. However, it is significant in the population. It means that when applying PLS-SEM, researchers also benefit from high efficiency in parameter estimation, manifested in the method's greater statistical power than in any other SEM. Even SEM is recognized as a powerful statistical method that can identify relationships in social science research that are unlikely to be discovered.[49]

Moreover, in today's era of digital ease, various statistical software is available to process questionnaire respondent data. Even from the early stages of preparing questionnaires, researchers can use Google Forms survey administration software to manage respondents' answers to the variables (Legal Ideals and Legal System: Substantive Law (Legal Substance), Legal Structure, and Legal Culture). The attitudes of respondents in this ordinal data category are coded based on a Likert scale[50] which is divided into five parameters: Strongly disagree (score=1); Disagree (score=2); Neutral (score=3); Agree (score=4), and Strongly Agree (5).

The opinion of each respondent is used to reveal how much influence Legal Ideals (X) have on Legal Culture (CUL) mediated by Substantive Law (SUB) and Legal Structure (STR). The primary purpose of this measurement is to provide the researcher with information to understand the relationship between these variables based on the behavior of the public represented by respondents[51]. In the next stage, the primary data from the questionnaire was processed by the Partial Least Squares (PLS) method using Smart PLS3 software.

The process of operationalizing or measuring each research variable uses PLS-SEM. Many issues arise in this process. In other words, PLS-SEM can see a problem more objectively because its "multifaceted" work process is possible to see many variables (SUB, STRU, or others) that may be related to the "main" variable: independent variable (X) and dependent variable. (CUL~Y). Furthermore, the most difficult and

45 G. David Garson, *Partial Least Squares: Regression & Structural Equation Models* (NC: Statistical Associates Publishing, 2016), 8-9.
46 Garson, *Guide to Writing Empirical Papers, Theses, and Dissertations*, 167-168.
47 Hair et al., *A Primer on Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Model (PLS-SEM)*, 32-35.
48 Ibid.
49 Ibid, 46.
50 Likert, *The Human Organization: Its Management and Value*, 134-136.
51 Uma Sekaran and Roger Bougie, *Research Methods for Business: A Skill Building Approach*, 7th ed. (West Sussex: John Wiley & Sons, 2016).

easiest objection to make is that integrating research findings across different studies presents formidable statistical challenges, sometimes requiring complex quantitative procedures[52]. Researchers should be aware, however, that one form of analysis is expressed in a set of statistical procedures designed to combine data from several studies to produce a single estimate[53]. For every variable in the model (''concept'' or ''construct''), there must be at least one and preferably multiple specific measures (''indicators''). Thus, operationalization is the associating of indicator variables with conceptual variables[54].

In fact, the RSA model is not complex. What matters is the research design. Qualitative research designs strive for an in-depth understanding of subjects through specific techniques as participant observation or narrative analysis, or they may strive for an in-depth understanding of texts through such methods as exegesis or deconstruction. Some techniques in the ''qualitative'' camp, such as content analysis, may also be quantitative, involving extensive counting and statistical analysis of word patterns[55]. Quantitative research designs, therefore, differ more in degree than kind from qualitative designs. Garson also elucidates: "Quantitative designs routinely involve larger sample sizes, more reliance on random sampling, greater use of statistical inference, and less use of case illustration of findings"[56].

Meanwhile, the term "regulatory status analysis" has been used in several previous studies. One of them is that a similar analysis has been used to obtain policy alternatives of "good regulation" proposed, which would maintain a balance between protecting personal information and considerable data utilization[57]. In addition, the RSA diagram that connects legal ideals and public legal awareness represented by legal culture has also been used in a study entitled "Eco-Socio-Legal Study: Public Legal Awareness of Restricting Carbon Emissions in Indonesia"[58]. The research also places legal ideals as the independent variable and legal culture as the dependent variable; while legal substance (substantive law) and legal structure as mediating variables. However, because the questionnaire is not standardized, public legal awareness research on human rights in Indonesia still has to meet the validity and reliability tests, which will be explained in the next section.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The discussion below aims to describe the RSA Model to update the knowledge of Indonesia's legal public awareness of human rights law. There are four sections in which each section discusses at least two aspects: theoretical aspects and technical aspects. The theoretical aspect explains the synthesis of various related works of literature; while the technical aspect explains the method result based on statistical data analysis. The test result using statistical techniques is critical evidence in supporting the argument. In addition, this RSA model can meet the research goals, i.e., creating a more objective model of human rights law research in Indonesia. It accommodates the dogmatic-empirical dichotomy and avoids "cherry-picking" fallacies as fulfilling the corridors of universal human rights.

A trial of the RSA model was conducted in early November 2022 on sixty-eight respondents who live in Greater Jakarta (Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, Bekasi, 92.6%), outside Greater Jakarta but in Java Island (4.4%%), eastern Indonesia region (1.5%), and other

52 Ibid.
53 Mike McConville and Wing Hong Chui, *Research Methods for Law* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2007).
54 Sekaran and Bougie, *Research Methods for Business: A Skill Building Approach*.
55 Garson, *Guide to Writing Empirical Papers, Theses, and Dissertations*, 137-138.
56 Ibid.
57 Sang-Gwang Kim, "The Mediating Effect and Moderating Effect of Pseudonymized Information Combination in the Relationship Between Regulation Factors of Personal Information and Big Data Utilization – Infomatization Policy," *Information Policy* 27, no. 3 (2020): 82–111.
58 A.T. Mulyono & R. Pramono, "Public Legal Awareness of Restricting Carbon Emissions in Indonesia," *Law Review Pelita Harapan University* XXIII, no. 2 (November 2022).

domiciles (1.5%). The respondents' occupations are private employees (39.7%), students (13.2%), entrepreneurs (13,2%), legal practitioners and academics (11.8%), government employees (5.9%), and other occupations (16.2%). Their age is mainly in the range of 20-30 years (63.2%), the rest were: 30-40 years (23.5%), 40-50 years (7.4%), and 50-60 years (5.9%). It should be noted that the number of respondents met the "rule of thumb" of Roscoe (1975) as quoted by Sekaran & Bougie[59]. The rule of thumb for determining sample size is "Sample sizes larger than 30, and less than 300 are appropriate for most research"[60]. This finding also shows that the implementation of this model can provide scientific inferences due to the Researcher's limited time and resources.

Thereafter, the statistical method result is described at the end of each subsection below, following the description of theoretical aspects.

A. The Establishment of the RSA Model using Human Rights Law Variables

The RSA model is basically part of a legal research method that conceptualizes well-established theories. Therefore, before explaining the formation of an appropriate RSA model, it is necessary to convey in advance the relationship between theory and method in researching the legal system whose output help to reform the human rights legal system itself. In addition to axioms and hypotheses, these theories are components of the model. It is followed by an explanation of the RSA model's specific criteria, which manifests the answers to the challenges in establishing an appropriate legal research model on human rights in Indonesia.

Theories and methods mutually shape each other; as Baht explains, "idea developed through meticulous intellectual exercise and empathizing approach is the backbone of critical legal writing"[61]. It expects that what cannot be done by the mono-method approach can be completed by multimethod research, and completed with greater efficiency and synergy, and towards a more comprehensive output[62].

Research plays a significant role in systematically finding the truth, suggesting appropriate future actions, explaining the phenomenon, and conceptualizing the theories[63]. This legal research deals with addressing (a specific problem) of policy/law of human rights in Indonesia; bringing out its implication and impact; normalizing its outcome and suggesting the line of reform; thereby answering the problem at hand.

This research aims for evaluation and (then) legal reform, respectively. It enables critical evaluation of the merits and demerits of Indonesia's human rights legal system. The evaluation of human rights matters from specific desirable standards and appropriate benchmarks; this research-based evaluation is valuable and reliable. Although, ideally, a typical combination of historical, analytical, empirical, evaluative, and critical research methods strengthens legal research for reform[64].

Researchers have a significant role in the explanation system of a model. Garson explains, "A model is composed of axioms, theories, and hypotheses applied to a particular empirical puzzle. This explanation system obviously includes the variables thought to bring about the state of some dependent variable(s) of interest and the relationships among these variables"[65]. Additionally, it is the duty of the researchers to build, from the bits and pieces of data collected and isolated observations to be a coherent picture held together by an over-arching theory in which the routines and rituals of daily practices and existence take on a meaning apparent only to the acute observer and not necessarily understood by those who are the object of inquiry[66].

59 Sekaran and Bougie, *Research Methods for Business: A Skill Building Approach*., 264-265.
60 Ibid.
61 Baht, *Idea and Methods of Legal Research*, 21.
62 Ibid.
63 Ibid.
64 Ibid, 21-22.
65 Garson, *Guide to Writing Empirical Papers, Theses, and Dissertations*, 105.
66 Mike McConville, "Development of Empirical Techniques and Theory," in *Research Methods of*

Referring to the description above, at least two classical legal theories underlie the establishment of the RSA model: the Legal Ideals Theory from Gustav Radbruch (1878-1949)[67] and the Legal System Theory from Lawrence M. Friedman (1975)[68] and Friedman & Hayden[69]. Both theories rest on the assumptions of axioms, which are postulates accepted as self-evident statements. Theories describe the elements of the model and their interrelationship to form the structure of a system of explanation. The elements of the model are Radbruch's Legal Ideals (X), whose indicators are justice, legal certainty, and expediency, and elements of Friedman's Legal System, namely Substantive Law (SUB), Legal Structure (STR), and Legal Culture (CUL~Y).

Based on the type, research using the RSA model is a type of causal research to explain the position of the causal relationship variables. Perhaps, the RSA model specifically seeks to determine the influence of Legal Ideals (X) as an independent variable on Legal Culture (CUL) as the dependent variable by including Substantive Law (SUB) and Legal Structure (STR) as mediating variables. In the end, causal research aims to test the proposed hypothesis, either partially or simultaneously. For this purpose, at the initial stage, this quantitative empirical research uses a questionnaire whose unit of analysis is individual experience and opinion.

The output of the RSA model helps to review all legislation related to human rights in Indonesia from the side of public legal awareness at once. Practically, the RSA model has the advantage that it can be implemented in a relatively shorter time compared to other models such as RIA (Regulatory Impact Analysis)[70], ROCCIPI (Rule, Opportunity, Communication, Interest, Process, and Ideology)[71], and RegMap (Regulatory Mapping)[72]. This advantage becomes an added value because the situation and condition of public legal awareness of human rights protection in Indonesia are still very dynamic. In other words, the RSA model fulfills the need for a legal research method to accommodate these changes by providing a "snapshot" or a quick picture at a particular time.

A good RSA model includes a parametric statistical analysis model[73]. Adequate applicability for hypothesis testing depends on the degree to which the set of assumptions underlying the procedure qualifies for the purpose of the analysis[74].

The technical assumptions related to regression analysis are related to the data variables used in the path analysis model: curvilinear, un-correlated residuals, normal distribution, interval or ratio scale, and homogeneity and homoscedasticity[75]. These assumptions relate to the classification of quantitative empirical research: experimental and quasi-experimental[76]. A note for the RSA model is that the research design to control for various factors that influence the dependent variables faces challenges regarding the randomization of subjects into treatment and

Law, ed. Mike McConville and Wing Hong Chui (Edinburgh-George Square: Edinburgh University Press, 2007), 207–229.

67 Gustav Radbruch, "Legal Philosophy," in *The Legal Philosophies of Lask, Radbruch, and Dabin*, ed. K Wilk (Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press, 1950).

68 Lawrence Meir Friedman, *The Legal System: A Social Science Perspective* (New York: Russel Sage Foundation, 1975).

69 Lawrence Meir Friedman and G. M. Hayden, *American Law: An Introduction*, 3rd ed. (New York: Oxford University Press, 2017).

70 OECD, *Building an Institutional Framework for Regulatory Impact Analysis: Guidance for Policy Maker*, 2018.

71 Ann Seidman and Robert B. Seidman, *Penyusunan Rancangan Undang-Undang Dalam Perubahan Masyarkat Yang Demokratis: Sebuah Panduan Untuk Pembuat Undang-Undang*, 2001.

72 USAID & SEMADA Anonymous, *Regmap: Institutionalizing Regulatory Reform in Indonesia.*, March 2009.

73 Philip Sedgwick, "A Comparison of Parametric and Non-Parametric Statistical Tests," *The BMJ* (April 17, 2015): 1–2.

74 Ibid.

75 A Schutzenmeister, U Jensen, and H. P Piepho, "Checking Normality and Homoscedasticity in the General Linear Model Using Diagnostic Plots," *Communication in Statistics - Simulation and Computation* 41 (October 7, 2011): 141–154.

76 Ibid.

control groups. In other words, the RSA model is classified as quasi-experimental, not true experimental research.

This note is indeed technical in nature, but basically, the same assumption cannot be made in real-life research settings, such as most studies on the influences of public policies, because it is impossible to randomize subjects into those receiving a ''treatment'' and those not. Instead, a quasi-experimental research design attempts to achieve the same sort of control through statistical means. Although much more problematic than true experimental research, quasi-experimental methods are well developed throughout the social sciences due to the necessity of dealing with real-life data.[77]

One of the hardest-put arguments against randomization is: "In quasi-experimental research, the researcher has no such ability to randomize subjects. Instead, the researcher must attempt to emulate an experimental situation by various multivariate statistical methods"[78]. An experimental design is always better than a quasi-experimental research design in principle. In practice, an experimental design is not often feasible, ethical, or even lawful. Data may need to be analyzed based on existing archival information, it may be impossible to randomize subjects, and pretest data may be absent. Even when randomized experiments are undertaken, they may become flawed because of several factors, such as attrition in the treatment group. The wise researcher will have a ''fall-back'' quasi-experimental design for analysis purposes. These ''fall-back'' methods frequently involve results from random sample surveys of a population of interest[79].

The RSA model as an explanatory model is the core of the analysis. An analysis of the public's legal awareness of the protection of human rights in Indonesia will be more than just a discussion of public dissatisfaction with the Government. The RSA model will instead identify in detail the legal corridors related to how dissatisfaction occurs, under what conditions, and what causes the intensity of the dissatisfaction. Have the people not felt justice, legal certainty, and benefits as legal ideals (X) of the human rights legal system in Indonesia? Or does human rights law's substance (SUB) in Law 39/1999 on human rights need to be improved? What about the formal legal arrangements (STR) in the Human Rights Court according to Law 26/2000? Including how far the panel of judges decides on human rights cases demanded by the public prosecutor.

Garson developed a five-step process for creating a basic RSA model that relates the independent variable (X) and the dependent variable (Y) before determining the mediating variables. The first stage is the selection of one (or more) dependent variable(s); in this case, there is one dependent variable (Y), namely legal culture (CUL) in the form of public legal awareness towards human rights law. The second stage proceeds to the literature review and brainstorming to uncover causal paths to the dependent(s). The third stage uses deduction to reach other model implications and predictions. The fourth stage evaluates the predictions in light of data. The fifth stage revises the model and begins the cycle over.[80]

He added that transforming the literature review into models (in the second stage) is fundamental to model-building. Virtually, all writing contains implicit or explicit models. By drawing a diagrammatic model implicitly in any written explanation, the researcher has a better position to compare one explanation to another, considering which variables are included and which are not, and evaluating the extent to which evidence is cited to support the relationships

77 Jim C Fortune and Barbara A Hiison, "Selecting Models for Measuring Change When True Experimental Conditions Do Not Exist," *The Journal of Educational Research* 77, no. 4 (January 22, 2015): 197–206.

78 Jose A. Villasenor Alva and Elizabeth Gonzalez Estrada, "A Generalization of Shapiro-Wilk's Test for Multivariate Normality," *Communication in Statistics - Theory and Methods* 38, no. 11 (May 12, 2009): 1870–1883.

79 Garson, *Guide to Writing Empirical Papers, Theses, and Dissertations*, 143-149.

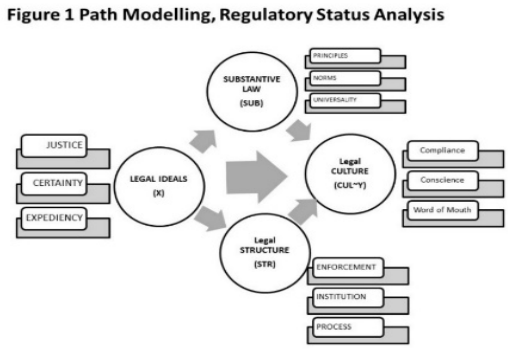
80 Ibid.

represented by arrows in the diagram.[81]

At the model-building stage, conceptual mapping has a more specific meaning, centered on translating systems of hypotheses into diagrammatic form. Arrows from a construct (also called conceptual variable, latent variable) to indicator variables depict operational definitions. Overall, the process of conceptual mapping of causal diagrams forces the researcher to be explicit about which variables are in the model and what kind of relationships they have. Establishing such explicitness helps the research process.[82]

Without elaborating on this argument, the researchers desire to call attention to the tentative answers that must be tested based on theory, referred to as hypotheses. The technique is by measuring the relationship between the legal variables above. In other words, hypotheses are logical, testable inferences from theories, usually statement of covariation. The components of the RSA model include a research question, subsidiary theories related to the question, and hypotheses related to each theory, as well as assumptions that may underlie the analysis.[83]

Figure 1. Path Modelling, Regulatory Status Analysis



Based on the RSA-Model diagram (Figure 1), there are several relationships, both direct and indirect, that might be tested. In the early stages of its formation, the RSA model examines the hypothesis that the legal ideals of human rights influence public legal awareness of human rights. The hypothesis shows legal ideals as an independent variable (X), while public legal awareness is a dependent variable (Y). In other words, researchers operationalize legal ideals at this early stage and then see their correlation with public legal awareness. They are followed by an attempt to obtain a measure of legal ideals and achievements over time to see if the correlation appears to have the expected chronological order of cause and effect[84].

Method Result: **Variable Indicators**. Initial analysis of respondents' answers shows indicators for each research variable (see Figure 2), namely Legal Ideals (4 indicators), Substantive Law (8 indicators), Legal Structure (8 indicators), and Legal Culture (7 indicators).

Figure 2. Variable Indicators in RSA Model

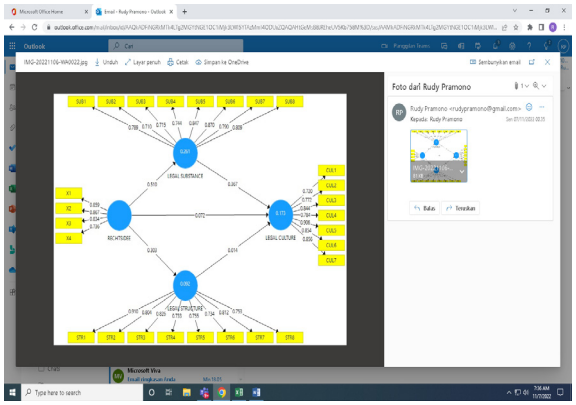


Figure 2 is PLS-SEM charts derived from respondent data based on indicators in the RSA model (Figure 1). Statistical analysis with Smart-PLS software can separate which indicators can be used and which ones should be discarded. The measurement model displays a reflective relationship between research indicators and latent variables. The strength of the relationship between variables based on the rho-A value also indicates a powerful relationship category.

In this subsection, this study attempted to highlight two issues: first, the theoretical aspects of the RSA model establishment; and second, the technical aspects along with the steps and the

81 Ibid.
82 Sekaran and Bougie, *Research Methods for Business: A Skill Building Approach*.
83 Ibid, 106.
84 Ibid.

method results as well. In the next section, the validity and reliability aspects will be explored to test the objectivity of the RSA Model. These results are also related to the validity and reliability of the model described in subsection 2 below.

B. The objectivity of RSA Model Through Validity and Reliability Test.

Based on the discussion on the PLS-SEM and the establishment of the RSA model above, it might be said that the RSA Model using PLS-SEM can be implemented to describe public legal awareness in a more practical, efficient, and relatively faster way. However, the output of the RSA model does not lose its objectivity due to its realignment of empirical and dogmatic research so that they support each other[85].

As a research model, the RSA model must pass the validity and reliability test. This validity and reliability are highly dependent on the research design phase, Hair *et al*. state, "The research design phase of any project must be carefully planned and executed; accordingly, the answers to the questions are as valid and reliable as possible for social science research"[86]. Garson mentions, "A study is valid if its measures measure what they claim to, and if there are no logical errors in concluding the data. There are many significant labels for different types of validity, but they all have to do with threats and biases that undermine the research's meaningfulness. Researchers disagree on the definitions and types, which overlap. The typology is much less principal than understanding the types of questions the researcher should ask about the validity of the research."[87]

Categorically, there are two types of validity: internal and external. Both categories contain several kinds of validity that arise from several different contexts. The details seem complicated, but these various validity tests can now be done quickly using specialized computer software that is widely available. In short, if a study plans to create a new questionnaire, the measurement results must be correlated with a valid questionnaire using a correlation test ("r" value). Computer software can help calculate the "r" value of each item in the questionnaire, whether high or low. If the correlation is high and significant, the new questionnaire has sufficient validity.[88]

Afterward, a reliability test can also be done by computer software. Reliability is the correlation of an item, scale, or instrument with a hypothetical one that genuinely measures what it is supposed to. As the "true measure" is unavailable, reliability must be estimated by correlation with what is assumed to be true. All reliability coefficients are forms of correlation coefficients, but multiple types represent different meanings of reliability[89]. One type, for instance, is "internal consistency reliability," which assumes that if all items in a scale truly measure the same thing, they should be highly intercorrelated with each other.[90]

Another is "split-half reliability," which assumes that if all items in a scale truly measure the same thing, then a randomly selected set of half the items should correlate highly with another randomly selected set. All valid measures are reliable, but not all reliable items are valid. For instance, the split-half reliability method may show statistical reliability. Yet, the experts in the field of study may feel the items do not measure what they are supposed to ("face validity" is lacking). Other forms of correlation are often used to establish that a reliable measure is valid as well. One validity coefficient, for instance, is the correlation of a measure with another that is well established and accepted in the field as a measure of the same or a similar thing (this is called "criterion validity"). In essence, the researcher can then evaluate the structural model when the data for the measures are considered reliable and valid

85 Baht, *Idea and Methods of Legal Research*.
86 Hair et al., *A Primer on Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Model (PLS-SEM)*.
87 G. David Garson, *Validity & Reliability* (NC: Statistical Associates Publishing, 2013), 8.
88 Sekaran and Bougie, *Research Methods for Business: A Skill Building Approach*.
89 Garson, *Guide to Writing Empirical Papers, Theses, and Dissertations*.
90 Sekaran and Bougie, *Research Methods for Business: A Skill Building Approach*.

based on established criteria.[91]

Method Result: Validity & Reliability Test. The evaluation of the measurement model or outer model shows that the data collected from 68 respondents have met validity and reliability requirements.

Table 1. The Validity & Reliability Test Result

Var	Cronbach's Alpha	rho_A	Composite Reliability	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)
CUL	0.921	0.959	0.935	0.675
STR	0.916	0.935	0.931	0.629
SUB	0.912	0.918	0.928	0.618
X	0.853	0.887	0.895	0.682

Based on this "pilot project", the results of the item validity test show that the measuring instrument can perform its measurement function accurately (Table 1). Convergent validity test - using Average Variance Extract (AVE) value and factor loading value > 0.5 - and discriminant validity test – using: (i) square root value of AVE concerning Fornell & Larcker criteria > 0.25; (ii) Heterotrait-Monotrait (HTMT) value. and (iii) cross-loading value > 0.25, indicates the validity of the instrument's accuracy data in measuring a variable; or in other words, the measured legal variables are the variables that the researcher wants to study. More specifically, the results of this validity test indicate that the questionnaire used is valid where the question items on the questionnaire can reveal the variables measured by the questionnaire.

While the results of the reliability test show the value of a coefficient of Cronbach's Alpha, rho_A, Composite Reliability > 0.7, and Average Variance Exrated (AVE) > 0.5; which means that the measuring instrument can be trusted or reliable (Table 2). The reliability test also shows a good level of consistency: Cronbach's Alpha > 0.7, rho_A > 0.7. The reliability test, in this case, includes the consistency level of indicators on a variable and the level of consistency of respondents answering the questions of the questionnaire. In other words, it can be concluded that all latent variables are reliable. Specifically, the results of this reliability test indicate that the questionnaire used has a high level of reliability where the respondents' answers to the question items of the questionnaire are relatively consistent in terms of the degree of stability, predictive ability, and accuracy.

C. The Universality of the Indonesian Human Rights Legal System

The human rights legal system in Indonesia is more quantitatively measurable because it fulfills the initial conditions required to use the RSA Model. Preliminary conditions for using the RSA path model in reviewing specific legal issues are: (i) the availability of substantive law (i.e. Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights); (ii) the availability of procedural law for litigation (i.e. Law Number 26 of 2000 concerning Human Rights Courts; Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning Juvenile Criminal Justice System); and (iii) There has been a court decision during the research period. Thus, even though the Substantive Law and legal culture variables are measured based on indicators or survey questions whose output is categorized as ordinal data, the basic laws and regulations are already available.

It is significant because the Government of Indonesia has facilitated a human rights legal system based on universal principles. Various basic laws related to human rights have been published, both material law and formal law. The global universal character is explicitly stated in Law 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights[92]as

91 Hair et al., *A Primer on Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Model (PLS-SEM)*, 45

92 Republic of Indonesia, *Law Number 39 of 1999 Concerning Human Rights (Undang-Undang Nomor 39 Tahun 1999 Tentang Hak Asasi Manusia)* (Jakarta, 1999).

a material law; and also, in Law 26 of 2000 on Human Rights Courts[93], as formal law or litigation procedure law. The law states that human rights are universal and lasting[94], and their arrangements are determined by referring to the Declaration of Human Rights stipulated by the United Nations[95].

As stated in advance, the discourse on human rights must include human freedoms that are global and universal; analyzing the two laws is the same as entering universal characters into the RSA model through the SUB and STR variables. Moreover, the RSA model seeks to eliminate elements outside the law so that the relationship between the elements of the legal system shows the condition of public legal awareness more objectively following the applicable legal corridors.

Method Result: Universal Character Indicators. The SmartPLS Report shows several related charts (R Square (Table 3a), R Square Adjusted (Table 3b), f Square, Cronbach's Alpha (Table 3c), rho_A (Table 3d), Composite Reliability (Table 3e), Average Variance Extracted (AVE)) (Table 3f), and the Heterotrait-Monotrait Ratio (HTMT) (Table 3h).

Figure 3a. R Square Chart

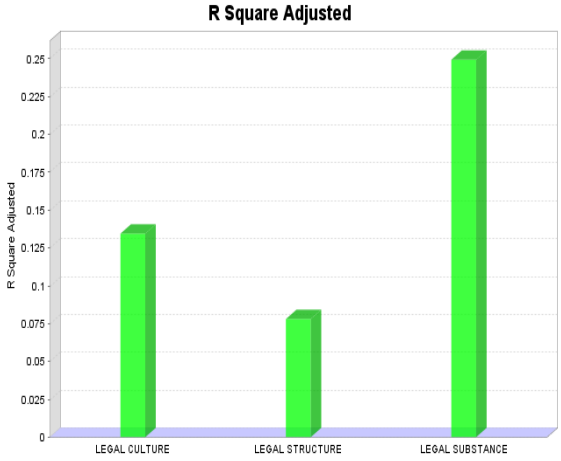


Figure 3b. R Square Adjusted Chart

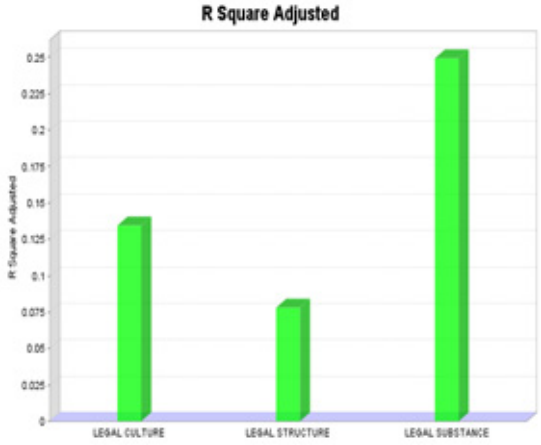
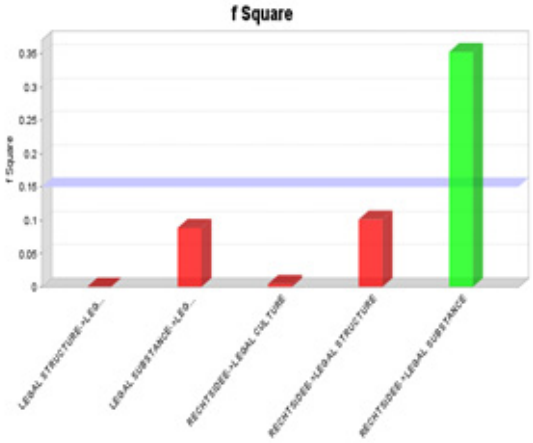


Figure 3c. f Square Chart



93 Republic of Indonesia, *Law Number 26 of 2000 Concerning Human Rights Court (Undang-Undang Nomor 26 Tahun 2000 Tentang Pengadilan Hak Asasi Manusia)* (Jakarta, 2000).

94 Republic of Indonesia, *Law Number 39 of 1999 Concerning Human Rights (Undang-Undang Nomor 39 Tahun 1999 Tentang Hak Asasi Manusia)*.

95 Ibid, (point (b) on the Preamble and paragraphs 8 and 9 of General Elucidation); *juncto* Republic of Indonesia, Law Number 26 of 2000 Concerning Human Rights Court (Undang-Undang Nomor 26 Tahun 2000 Tentang Pengadilan Hak Asasi Manusia), the first paragraph of the General Elucidation.;

Figure 3d. Cronbach's Alpha Chart

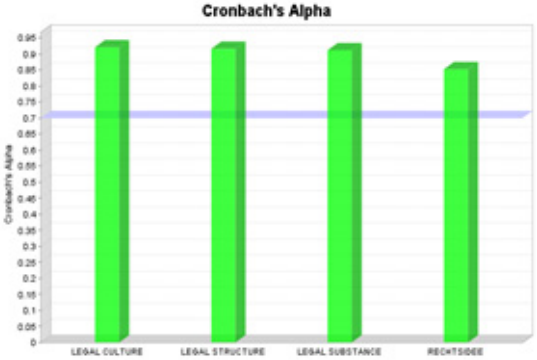


Figure 3e. rho_A Chart

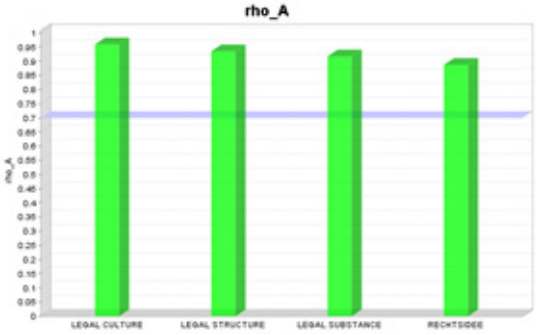


Figure 3f. Composite Reliability Chart

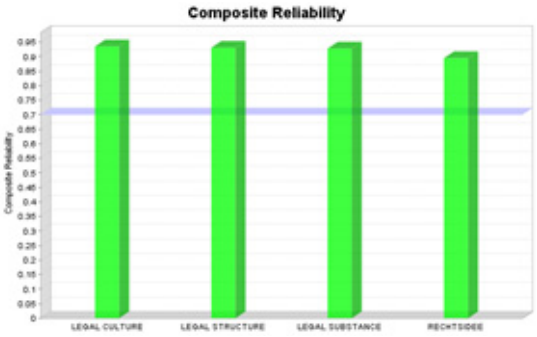


Figure 3g. Average Variance Extracted (AVE) Chart

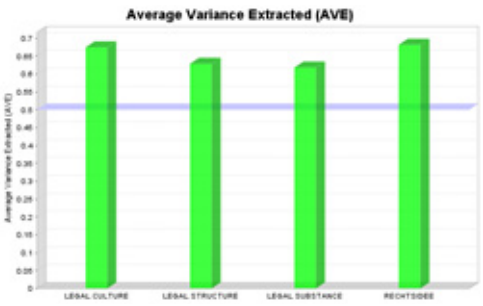
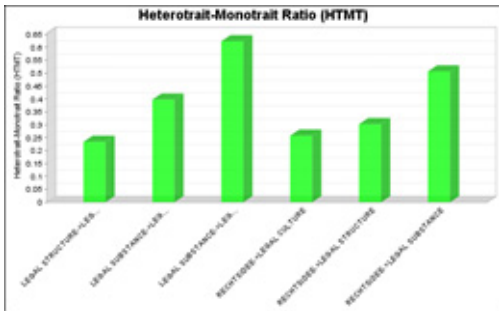


Figure 3h. Heterotrait-Monotrait Ratio (HTMT) Chart



All the charts should be discussed simultaneously because they are related to each other. it means that the description of the indicator questions in the questionnaire that was previously concluded to be valid and reliable is also valid and reliable related to universal character indicators. By referring to the previous framework of thought that various laws and regulations on human rights in Indonesia refer to the substantive law of Law 39/1999 on Human Rights as the "umbrella provision" and to the procedural law of Law 26/2000 on the Human Rights Court, the universality of human rights law in Indonesia is also can be described from the PLS-SEM chart (Figure 2). Based on this trial, the SUB and STR indicators on the PLS-SEM chart show that the RSA model has accommodated at least substantive law and procedural law, which explicitly includes its reference to the universal character of human rights.

D. Impact of the RSA Model: Guiding Behavior and Avoiding Fallacy.

Thus far, the RSA model on human rights in Indonesia is needed that is at least able to face three challenges, namely: (a) dogmatic and empirical research realignment; (b) global and national politics related to human rights; (c) unfinished discussion. It means that the ability to face these challenges is related to the specifications of the RSA model. The RSA model is used to determine public legal awareness of human rights more objectively. It can accommodate the dichotomy of dogmatic and empirical research. Furthermore, it avoids misguided thinking (fallacies) that results in unfinished discussion. It should be noted that

the resolution to the discourse of legal research is a "by-product" of this research because the model offered, namely Regulatory Status Analysis (RSA) is also expected to be objective.

The output of the RSA model is a description of the relationship between legal variables: legal ideas and elements of the legal system. Generally, quantitative empirical research, descriptions, and inferences of research results only provide a general description of the relationship between research variables, not recommendations or prescriptions. This model does not show the good or poor relationship between these variables.

Public legal awareness of human rights in Indonesia, represented by the legal culture variable, should consider that there are two mediating variables: substantive law and legal structure. In other words, the RSA model provides information for human rights law stakeholders in Indonesia that good or poor public legal awareness is caused by material human rights law or procedural human rights law, or both. For legislators, the Government, and The House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (DPR), for example, the "low" category indicates the need for attention to Law 39/1999 on Human Rights or Law 26/2000 on Human Rights Courts or both laws. More significant attention to one of the variables can be seen from how much influence that variable has on the legal culture variable, where the influence degree will be precisely indicated by the numerical figures generated from the statistical test of this RSA model.

The theoretical review is that public legal awareness is manifested in the behavior of every individual in society towards legal provisions. According to Friedman, these behaviors include compliance, resistance, evade, and adjustment; which are determined by the motive; He also mentioned that a person's motives, in this case, can come from the mechanism of reward and punishment, peer group influences, issues of conscience, legitimacy, and moral ethics. Stakeholders also consider aspects of behavior and motives to reform human rights law. It means the identification of these two aspects practically allows the Government to create associative social dynamics to create equal public legal awareness. It is because the community will comply with all human rights legal norms based on conscience motives or at least due to the influence of groups who realize the importance of protecting human rights (peer group influences) on this earth.

Method Result: Statistical Inference. Evaluation of the structural model shows the relationship between latent variables as some statistical inferences. The structural model evaluation shows the relationship between latent variables (Table 2a and Table 2b).

Table 2a. The Hypotheses Test Result, Direct Influence.

Hypothesis	Variable Relationship	Path Coefficient
H1	X à SUB	0.510
H2	X à STR	0.303
H3	X à CUL	0.072
H4	STR à CUL	0.014
H5	SUB à CUL	0.367

Based on Table 2a above, it can be concluded that the direct influence whose hypothesis is not supported with an error rate of 0.05 is the influence of legal structure on Legal Culture and the influence of Legal Ideals (Rechtsidee) on Legal Culture. In comparison, other hypotheses are supported as there is a positive influence between variables. The influence of Legal Ideals (Rechtsidee) on the Legal Structure is positive, with the largest Path Coefficient value of 0.510. Meanwhile, the smallest influence on Legal Ideals (Rechtsidee) on Legal Culture is 0.072.

Table 2b. The Hypotheses Test Result, In-direct Influence.

Hypothesis	Variable Relationship	Inference
H6	X à SUB à CUL	0.187
H7	X à STRU à CUL	0.004

Based on Table 2b above, it can be concluded that a significant indirect influence - because P value 0.045 <0.05 - is the indirect influence of Legal Ideals (Rechtsidee) on Legal Culture through Substantive Law with a positive path

coefficient of 0.187. Hence, the hypothesis is supported.

Those seven inferences are simply divided into two categories: supported/accepted (H1, H2, H5, and H6) and rejected (H3, H4, and H7). The trial method results shows that most of the hypotheses are supported. Based on these outcomes, the Government can determine the influence of one legal research variable on another and then determine the priority of legal reform related to the protection of human rights. In this case, the X, SUB, and STR variables become top priorities because those three variables have not had positive influences on the CUL variable; in other words, the Government must immediately review the laws and regulations related to human rights, both in substance and in procedures because the public legal awareness of human rights law is currently heavily influenced by these two types of legislation.

CONCLUSION

Public legal awareness of human rights in Indonesia today can be known through quantitative empirical research using PLS-SEM as a tool in statistical methods to analyze the relationship between legal variables in a path model, RSA. The RSA model is intended to help understand and assess public legal awareness by providing an introduction and so far as the possible uncontroversial statement of the underlying science. Using the RSA path analysis, the model examines the direct and indirect influence of the legal variables hypothesized as the influence of treatment on these variables. The RSA model is not only able to show a direct relationship between legal ideals (X) and public awareness of human rights law in Indonesia (Y), which is represented by legal culture (CUL), but The RSA model is also able to show the significance of an indirect relationship where there is the mediation of substantive law (SUB) and legal structure (STR).

Establishing a valid and reliable RSA model by linking legal ideals variables with legal system variables, able to cover not only the corridors of human rights law in Indonesia as national law but also universal law corridors; at the same time, it also accommodates the dogmatic-empirical dichotomy and avoids unfinished discussions caused by misguided thinking. However, this article is only a brief introduction to the use of quantitative methods to determine public legal awareness by analyzing the human rights legal system in Indonesia.

Its aim is a modest one. As a legal research methodology article, this is only a simple non-technical introduction to conducting quantitative legal research and simply an attempt to fill a gap in the legal and social science literature that often leaves scholars without basic knowledge of the legal system. In addition, the arguments in this article are an alternative analysis that encourages legal researchers to increase their creativity, especially to improve the quality of research, specifically research development and evaluation of legislation in Indonesia.

Data collection efforts to measure variables in the RSA model are appropriate for investigating the relationships defined in the model. However, it would be better if a ‘’multitrait, multimethod’’ approach, with each variable (trait), measured in multiple survey items. Furthermore, each relationship is checked by survey research and case studies. Thus, achieving higher yields results in a confirmation rate. That is to say, having multiple measures of each concept measured in various ways can lead to more valid results than a single measure taken through a single strategy.

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