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Introduction to Law

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Abstrak

Hukum adalah karya manusia yang berupa norma-norma berisikan petunjuk-petunjuk tingkah laku. Ia merupakan pencerminan dari kehendak manusia tentang bagaimana seharusnya masyarakat itu dibina dan kemana harus diarahkan. Oleh karena itu pertama-tama hukum itu mengandung rekaman dari ide-ide yang dipilih oleh masyarakat tempat hukum itu diciptakan. Hukum adalah kaidah atau peraturan-peraturan tingkah laku dan kebiasaan masyarakat, baik orang memandang hukum sebagai kaidah maupun sebagai kebiasaan, itu semata-mata bergantung kepada pendirian yang kita anuti. Ilmu Hukum mencakup dan membicarakan segala hal yang berhubungan dengan hukum. Demikian luasnya masalah yang dicakup oleh ilmu hukum ini, sehingga orang berpendapat bahwa ilmu hukum itu "batas-batasnya tidak bisa ditentukan" dalam bahasa Inggris disebut *justisprudence*.

Kata Kunci : Pengantar; Hukum.

Abstract

Law is a man's work in the form of norms contains clues behavior. He is a reflection of the will of man about how the public should be fostered and where it should be directed. Therefore, first of all the law contains a recording of the ideas selected by the society in which the law was created. Law is a rule or rules of behavior and habits of society, whether people perceive the law as well as custom rules, it solely depends on the stance that we anuti. Legal Studies include and discuss any matters relating to the law. Similarly, the breadth of issues covered by the study of law, so the person that the science of law that "borders can not be determined" in English is called justisprudence .

Keywords: Introduction; Law.

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INTRODUCTION

As with every branch of science, the law also has its own object, namely: the law. What we want to do to this object. This question is related to the purpose of the science itself.

If the answer is to gain knowledge of all things and all the ins and outs of this law, the scope of this science has become very widespread. Here are a list of problems that can be entered into for the purpose of studying the law in this way, namely Learn the principles of fundamental laws: 1) Studying the formal legal system, 2) Studying conceptions of law and its functional meaning in society, 3) Studying social interests whatever protected by law, 4) Want to know what the law actually is, where he came/come up, what he did and with manner it, 4) Learn about what justice is and how it is manifested through the law. 5) Learn about the development of the law, whether that law since the first same as we know it today? 6) How the law actually changed from time to time? 7) Studying the thinking of people about the law of all time. 8) Learn how it's actually legal position in society. 9) How is the relationship between the law or docking with other sub-systems in society, such as politics, economics, and so on. 10) If the law was indeed be called a science, what traits or characteristics that scientific?

List above shows the extent of the problems that can be discussed in the science of law. Of course, the picture is a petty thing, when we found that the law was only dealing with the laws and regulations alone. He was also asking the questions philosophical, as evidenced by his attempt to talk about the nature and origin, the law that spoke of the relationship between the rule of law, the law with justice and so on, and talk too about relations in the context of the law and thus the close historical jurisprudence with history.

RESEARCH METHOD

Method Research based of Qualitative Research. Library Research and translate some reference books. The manner of data can be library do translate some books, Qualitative

Analysis based of form theory explanation so that some explain can be conclusion and discussion.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

If we choose to see law as embodiment of certain values, then that choice will lead to methods characteristic idealist. This method will always attempted to test the law should embody certain values. One of the main ideas in the law which has been running since centuries ago was an attempt to understand the meaning of this justice. Thinking discuss what are the demands of that value and what should be done by law to realize the value of it. This is one example of the ideological method.

For someone who chooses to see the law as a system of abstract rules, then the attention will focus on the legal As with an institution that truly autonomous, that we can talk about a subject in itself, regardless of its implications with things outside these regulations. Such recollection is going to bring people to the use of the method in capturing the normative law. In accordance with the discussion of the analytical method, the method is referred to as normative analysis. Such methods may be noted here that it is not of whether the law embodiment certain values or whether the law was required to achieve specific goals and objectives.

Furthermore, for someone WHO understands the law as a tool to organize the community, the choice will fall on the use of sociological methods. Unlike other methods, this method of linking the law to attempt to achieve these goals and meet concrete needs in the community. Therefore, this method focuses on the observation of the effectiveness of the law.

Interdisciplinary nature of legal science has. Whose nature we know of uses as a discipline of science to help explain the various aspects related to with legal presence in the community. Various aspects of the law that we want to know it was not explained well without utilizing the disciplines of science, and politics, anthropology, economics and others.

What is the relationship between the science of law with legal theory, legal knowledge of science is asking the questions to the issue of the nature of law. Discuss the legal theory of the law to a certain extent such questions. This legal theory to think about the law as far back his relation with the conception of man, about the relationship between man and man, man and his environment.

Expert opinion about what the law actually is (Curzon, 1979:7): 1) "Law is the knowledge of the problem that is divine and the human, the knowledge of what is true and not true" (Ulpian), 2) "Normal science of positive law" (Holland), 3) "Synthesis scientific-as a basic principle of the law" (Allen). 4) "Investigation by legal experts about the norms, ideals and legal techniques to use the knowledge gained from a variety of disciplines beyond current law" (Stone). 5) "Science of law is the name given to a way to study the law, an investigation of abstract, general and theoretical, which seeks to reveal the basic principles of the law and legal system" (Fitzgerald). 6) "Science of law, in my view, is simply the law in its aspects most common. Any attempt to return a case to a rule of law is a science activity, even if the name commonly used in the English limited means as rules of the broadest and most fundamental concepts" (Holmes). 7) Law theory concerning the legal thinking on the most extensive "(Dias), 8) "An overview of the theoretical discussion of law and principle-principle, as opposed to the study of legal rules to concrete". (Jolowicz). 9) "It encompasses the search towards the concepts thoroughly capable to provide a meaningful expression for all branches of the law" (Hall). 10) "The law is the knowledge of the science of law in all its forms and manifestations" (Croos). 11) "Highlights law is vast, covering things philosophical, sociological, historical, and analytical components of the legal theory" (Bodenheimer). 12) "For me, the science of law means any careful thought and weighing of all levels of the law of life, the origin of the thoughtout of bounds to reach a solution to a concrete problem. So the law covers all sorts of

generalizations are honest and well thought-out field of law "(Llewellyn).

That law includes several elements: 1) Regulation of the human behavior in social interaction. 2) That rule held by official bodies authorities. 3) That rule coercive. Penalties for violation of these regulations is firm.

To be able to know the law, we must be able to recognize the characteristics of law, namely: 1) The existence of the order and/or restrictions, 2) Command and/or restrictions that must be adhered to obey everyone.

Each person must act in such a way in the community, so that law and order in society is maintained as well as possible. Therefore, the law includes various regulations that define and regulate transport people from one another, the social rules of life called the rule of law.

Order in society is to be maintained, it must be legal norms that obedient, but not all people want to obey the rules of law, and order something social life regulations be strictly adhered to and complied with so that a rule of law, the rules community life it must be equipped with elemental force.

Thus the nature of the law it has set and force. It is the rules of social life that can force people to obey the law and order in the community and provide tough sanctions (punishment) against anyone who does not want to obey.

The purpose of law is to regulate social life peacefully. The law wants peace. What we call the rule of law they call peace (Vrede). Decision of the judges, called vredeban (vredegebod). Crime mean breach of the peace (vredebreuk), villains otherwise peaceful (vredeloos), which is excluded from legal protection. Peace among men is maintained by law to protect the interests of certain people, honor, freedom, life, property, and so on. Against the loss. In society there are various kinds of social relationships between members of the community, the relationship caused by the interests of community members. With the many and various manifold relationships community members need rules to ensure that the balance in those relationships to avoid

chaos in society. To ensure continuity of the balance in the nexus between community members, necessary legal rules held by the will and conviction of each member of that society.

In order to meet their needs in safety and without interference, then for every human need for an order (order-ordnung). System was tangible rules that serve as guidelines for all human behavior in social life, so that their individual interests can be maintained and guaranteed. Any member of the public to know the rights and obligations of each. System is called RULES (derived from the Arabic) or NORM (derived from Latin) or MEASURES. Norms that have two kinds of content, and depending on their content and Prohibition Order form 3

What is the difference and don'ts? 1) The order, which is a must for someone to do something because the consequences were considered good. 2) Prohibition, which is a must for someone to not do something because its effects are not well regarded.

It is the norm in order to give guidance to people how one should act in society and the actions which must be undertaken and actions which is also to be avoided. Norm, it can also be maintained by the threat of sanctions penalties against anyone who violated it. Sanctions to force a strengthening earlier norms and is also a reaction to actions that violate norms.

The law is the law or rules of behavior and customs of the people are. Both people view the law as a principle and as a habit, it is solely dependent on the establishment that we follow. For practice lawyers, judges, lawyers, and in general for everyone, who participated actively in the legal relationship, the law is a rule, any errand or restrictions.

Human life in society beset by social norms, the rules of life that affect human behavior in the community. Since his childhood sense of the regulations that limit the freedom of life to act according to his will, limiting his kick football. At the beginning of experienced only rules that apply to live in the family had known, then also applicable outside it, in the community. The most obvious is perceived

rules that apply to live in a country. However, the presence of norms was felt also by him the respect and protection of himself and his interests. Such norms it has goals in mind the interests of each community and peace in society is maintained and guarantee.

In social life distinguished four types of norms or rules are: 1) Religious Norms, 2) Decency Norms, 3) Modesty Norms, 3) Law Norms (Rule of law)

Religion norms is accepted as a rule of life the commandments. Restrictions and suggestions that come from God. In religion recognizes and believes that the rules of life that comes from God and is the demands of life in the right direction. In medieval times people argue that religious norms are the only norms that govern the observance of religious life in the real sense and regulate man's relationship with God.

Decency norms rule of life is regarded as the voice of the human hearts (perfect man). The rules of life in a whisper heart or inner voice and realise recognized by everyone as a guide in the attitude and actions Decency provide regulations to man so that he became a perfect man. Results than the commands and prohibitions arising from obscenity in humans relies on people's private. Fill his heart will tell which one evil deeds. His conscience will determine whether he will perform a deed. Decency norm can also set a good bad human actions and human also helped maintain order in society. Obscenity that too general and universal, can be accepted by all mankind.

Norms of politeness is rule of life arising from a class of human interaction. The regulations were followed and obeyed as the guidelines that govern human behavior towards humans are nearby. One particular class of society can establish certain rules regarding modesty, that is what should and what should not be done by someone in the community.

Regulations arising from the rule of law, made by the entrepreneur. The contents binds everyone and implementation can be maintained by any coercion by the state apparatus, for example: 1) Anyone who

intentionally take the lives of others, was convicted of murder with a sentence of a maximum of 15 years. Here prescribed amount imprisonment for those who commit crimes (Criminal Law Norms). 2) People do not fulfill the engagements are held, are required to replace the loss (eg, sale, lease and rent). indemnify the obligations specified herein or punishment by a fine (Norms of Civil Law). 3) A limited liability company to be established by notary deed and approved by the Department of Judicial Affairs specified requirements to establish trading company (Commercial Law Norms).

Structuring and penalties for violation of the rules of law are heteronomous meaning can be imposed by power from outside the state power. Legal norms that privilege lies precisely in their properties are forced, by the threat of sanctions in the form punishment. Instruments of state power to make an effort so that legal rules were adhered to and implemented. If sanctions can not be imposed, it is cultivated so that regulation can substitute other penalties. Coercion by no means arbitrary, but rather should be a tool that can provide a pressure that legal norms were respected and obeyed.

Laws that are set up and forcing people to obey, caused by the presence of a balance in communication with the community. Every public relations should not be contrary to the provisions of existing laws and regulations prevailing in the society.

Any violation of existing laws, will be penalized in the form of punishment in response to actions that violate the rule of law does. To ensure that legal rules can go on and accepted by all members of society, the rules of law that there should be appropriate and should not be contrary to the principles of justice of the community. Thus, the law aims to ensure legal certainty in the community and the law must also principle in justice, that the principles of justice of the community.

Custom is any rule of conduct, which does not include the field of law, morality and custom sayings religion.⁸ But there is also

another meaning, which is to express behavior policies for members of a particular neighborhood or community, although he did not have a handle on any obligation. Peoples, means what is commonly used. Here then we use word custom solely in terms of the rules of behavior, rules that put obligations. In the meantime, there is a tight relationship between customs and habits. The first grew out of the latter. If in a certain environment, something happens repeatedly then there arises the view that indeed sought. This is the power of habit or, de normatieve kracht van het feitelijk gebeuren. "What used, often appointed to rule. If we define a custom rule or regulation of behavior, of course we follow those who belonged to the establishment where the custom was valid. Terms of the scientific, social customs is always a habit as well as the law.

CONCLUSION

In society there is a wide range of groups and streams. However, despite these various groups and flow - and each variety having its own interests.. However, the common interest requires the order in public life. As for who lead a life together, which regulate human behavior in society, is the rule of life. In order to be able to meet the needs-needs in safety and peace without interference, then for every human need for an order (order = ordnung). Tata was tangible rules-rules that guide all human behavior in social life, so that the interests of each can be maintained and guaranteed. Every member of the public to know the rights and obligations of each - each. Tata was called the Golden Rule (from Arabic) or Norma (derived from Latin) or size-the size. Norms-norms that have two kinds of content, and according to the contents of intangible: Command and Prohibition. it is to give guidance to people how one should act in society as well as actions which should be on the run and deeds which actions should also be avoided. Norms that can be maintained with sanctions the penalty for violating the rules.

In organized communities, there is an official body that has the power to punish

people-those who violate the rules of life. Every member of the community will strive to keep the rules of life as it is. Regulations of living, it is called the rule of law.

From what you described would enough clear upfront that it does not question the law of a particular legal order which happens to prevail in a country. From the description and details upfront seem all that attention span far beyond the limits of the law in a country or a certain time. The object here is the law as a phenomenon in human life anywhere in this world and from any time period. In short, the law here is seen as a universal phenomenon, not local or regional.

In a legal object and purpose of the law, so here we are dealing with the freedom to choose. Everyone can use any method of their choice, as long as the application of choice consequently. Choices about this method can not be separated from one's vision about the nature of law. We can also see as one tool used to organize society. The selection of the individual vision will continue at a later method used.

VOCABULARY FOCUS

A guide in the attitude : pedoman dalam sikap

A pressure : suatu tekanan

Adhered to : ditaati

All the ins and outs of this law : seluk beluk mengenai hukum

Any coercion : segala paksaan

Any errand : sesuatu suruhan

Applicable outside : yang berlaku di luar

Arbitrary : sewenang-wenangnya

Are held : diadakan

Argue : berpendapat

As a habit : sebagai kebiasaan

As a habit law : hukum sebagai kebiasaan

As a rule of law : hukum sebagai kaidah

Attempt : usaha

Be imposed : dipaksakan

Be maintained : terpelihara

Behavior : tingkah laku

Beyond the limits : melebihi batas

Borders : batas-batasnya

Characteristics : karakteristik

Clear : jelas

Coercion : paksaan

Commercial law norm : norma hukum perdata

Commit crimes : melakukan kejahatan-kejahatan

Community : masyarakat

Community : masyarakat

Conceptions : konsepsi-konsepsi

Conscience : hati nurani

Consequences : akibatnya

Considered good : dipandang baik

Convicted of murder : dihukum karena membunuh

Covered : dicakup

Created : diciptakan

Cultivated : diusahakan

Cultivated : mengusahakan

Customs : kebiasaan

Customs : adat/kebiasaan

Dealing : berurusan

Dependent : bergantung

Determine : menentukan

Determined : ditentukan

Docking : perkaitan

Establishment : pendirian

Evidenced : tercermin

Evil deeds : perbuatan yang jahat

Existing law : bertentangan dengan hukum

Extent : luas

Forcing : memaksa

Formal legal system : sistem hukum formal

Fundamental : pokok

Govern the observance: mengatur peribadatan

Grew out : tumbuh

Guaranteed : terjamin

Guidelines : pedoman

Heteronoom : dapat dipaksakan

Implementation : pelaksanaan

Implemented : dilaksanakan

Imprisonment : hukuman penjara

Indeed : memang bisa

Inner voice : suara bathin

Intentionally : dengan sengaja

Interference : gangguan

Legal certainty : kepastian hukum

Manifested : diwujudkan

Medieval times : abad pertengahan

Nature and origin : hakikat dan asal usul

Norm decency	: norma kesusilaan	Span far	: menjangkau jauh
Norm modesty	: norma kesopanan	The power of habit:	kebiasaan kekuasaan
Norm modesty	: norma kesopanan	The principles of justice	: azas-azas keadilan
Not well regarded	: dipandang tidak baik	The state power	: kekuasaan negara
Obeded	: ditaati	The thinking of people:	pemikiran orang
Obligations	: kewajiban	Threat	: ancaman
Obscenity	: sikap kesusilaan	Threat	: ancaman
Order	: perintah	Tight relationship	: hubungan yang rapat
Order in society	: ketertiban dalam masyarakat	To gain	: memperoleh
Other penalties	: hukuman yang lain	To be avoided	: perbuatan yang harus dihindari
Particular legal	: tatanan hukum	To prevail	: berlaku
Penalties against	: ancaman hukuman	Traits	: sifat-sifat
Phenomenon	: fenomena	Universal phenomenon	: fenomenan universal
Prescribed	: ditentukan	Upfront	: diuraikan didepan
Prevating in the society	: berlaku dalam masyarakat	Vali d	: berlaku
Principle	: kaidah, azas-azas	Very widespread	: sangat luas
Privilege	: keistimewaan	Violated	: melanggar
Prohibition	: larangan	Violation	: pelanggaran
Properties are forced:	sifat yang memaksa	Voice of the human hearts	: suara hati sanubari manusia
Protected law	: perlindungan hukum	What justice	: apakah keadilan itu
Provoke	: sempat memancing	Whisper heart	: suara hati
Punishment	: hukuman		
Punishment by a fine	: hukuman dengan denda		
Real sense	: arti sesungguhnya		
Recognizes	: mengakui		
Reflection	: pencerminan		
Regarded	: dianggap		
Regulayion	: peraturan		
Religious life	: kehidupan keagamaan		
Repeatedly	: berulang-ulang		
Required	: diwajibkan		
Respected	: dihormati		
Restrictions	: larangan		
Rights	: hak		
Rule of conduct	: peraturan tingkah laku		
Set up	: mengatur		
Should be fostered:	dibina		
Social interests	: kepentingan sosial		
Society	: masyarakat		
Solely	: semata-mata		
Solely	: semata-mata		
Sought	: pandangan		

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