

Analysis of the Influence of Mood and Emotions on Legal Compliance Levels in Society

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Abstract

This research aims to dig deeper into the relationship between mood, emotions, and societal legal compliance. The urgency of research lies in understanding the role of individual moods and emotions in legal compliance in society. Stability, security, and justice in society depend primarily on the level of compliance with the law, and this research highlights that an individual's mood and emotions can be a crucial factor in such compliance behavior. The focus of this research lies in the approach taken in analyzing the relationship between mood, emotions, and legal compliance, in contrast to previous research, which focused more on external factors such as law enforcement or socio-economic characteristics. This research approach method is sociological juridical and focuses on qualitative data. This research provides new insights into how these psychological factors influence legal compliance behavior in society. The finding is that positive moods, such as happiness and peace, promote higher legal compliance, while negative moods, such as anxiety or anger, can reduce legal compliance. The conclusions of this research emphasize the importance of considering psychological aspects in designing effective law enforcement policies and strategies. Understanding how mood and emotions influence legal compliance behavior can improve legal compliance and create a safer and more stable environment.

Keywords: Emotions; Legal Compliance; Mood

1. INTRODUCTION

The development of science shows that the relationship between various scientific disciplines is not just complementary but often an inseparable part of each other. Especially in the legal context, the complexity is not only limited to the legal problem itself but also includes aspects of human behavior. True law was created to regulate human behavior and create order in society.¹ However, ironically, humans often manipulate the law to achieve personal or group interests. Politicians use the law for political interests, while entrepreneurs use it in business. The meaning of law is determined by the goals and interests of individuals or groups, creating dilemmas in the justice system, where more personal motives often realize the principles of justice.²

The law enforcement process involves humans as the main actors who often utilize the law to manipulate facts and even attack others. This phenomenon is becoming more frequent, and its intensity is increasing. Regarding human behavior in the

¹ Khaidir Saleh, Mario Agusta, and Weni Weni, "Hukum Dan Masyarakat Dalam Perspektif Sosiologi Hukum," *Datin Law Jurnal* 1, no. 2 (2020), <https://doi.org/10.36355/dlj.v1i2.454>.

² Ach. Fadlail, "Membangun Kesadaran Hukum Bagi Masyarakat Dan Pengak Hukum Agar Tercipta Penegakan Hukum Yang Berkeadilan," *HUKMY: Jurnal Hukum* 3, no. 1 (2023), <https://doi.org/10.35316/hukmy.2023.v3i1.330-345>.

legal context, psychology, and sociology are relevant to consider. Psychology deeply explains the motives and behaviors underlying legal actions taken.³ With this understanding, law enforcement can be carried out more effectively, considering the psychological factors that may influence the process.

The combination of law and psychology provides a more comprehensive insight into understanding the dynamics of law enforcement.⁴ Integrating these two disciplines allows for formulating more effective strategies for preventing legal abuses and ensuring that the law is administered with full justice. Collaborative efforts between legal experts and psychologists can help identify patterns of human behavior that may undermine the integrity of the legal system, enabling preventive and corrective measures to be applied appropriately and efficiently.

Legal compliance is fundamental to establishing a stable and well-functioning social order. External factors and complex psychological factors often influence the level of legal compliance. As dynamic social entities, communities tend to respond to changes in mood and emotions towards various legal situations. Changes in individual moods and emotions can significantly affect legal behavior. As dynamic social entities, communities can respond to changes in the mood and emotions of individuals towards various legal situations. This response may include collective attitudes toward the law, evolving social norms, and levels of compliance with existing rules. When the overall mood and emotions of the community tend to be negative, there may be a decrease in legal awareness and an increase in law-breaking behavior. Conversely, a positive mood can create a more conducive environment for legal compliance.

From a social psychology perspective, mood is a temporary and fluctuating emotional state. Various factors, including personal experiences, social interactions, and environmental conditions, can influence an individual's mood. When individuals are in a positive mood, they tend to be more motivated to adhere to the rules and social norms in place. Conversely, negative moods such as anger or sadness can diminish one's willingness to comply with the law and increase deviant behavior. In addition to mood, emotions also play a crucial role in determining the level of legal compliance in society. Emotions involve subjective experiences that engage affective responses to specific stimuli. When individuals feel threatened or stressed, negative emotions such as fear or anxiety may arise and affect their compliance with the law. On the other hand, positive emotions such as happiness or

³ Ivan Muhammad Agung, "Kontribusi Psikologi Dalam Penegakan Hukum Di Indonesia," *SSRN Electronic Journal*, 2015, <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2563440>.

⁴ Adrianus Meliala, "Hubungan Saling *Menguntungkan* Antara Psikologi Dan Hukum," *Jurnal Hukum & Pembangunan* 29, no. 2 (1999), <https://doi.org/10.21143/jhp.vol29.no2.556>.

security can strengthen individuals' motivation to act by the law and prevailing social norms.

Compliance results from a series of behaviors that demonstrate values such as obedience, compliance, loyalty, regularity, and orderliness. It is formed and developed through a process involving these aspects continuously.⁵ The compliance of society with the law heavily relies on the level of individual legal consciousness regarding the current applicable rules (*ius constitutum*). Individual legal consciousness encompasses an understanding of rights, obligations, and consequences of their actions, as well as an appreciation of the importance of compliance in maintaining social order and justice. Conversely, a low level of legal consciousness can lead to decreased societal compliance with the law and an increased potential for legal violations. Additionally, it pertains to the future law that is expected or desired (*ius constituendum*). The legal consciousness of society ensures that legal regulations are complied with. This consciousness includes the understanding and knowledge of individuals about recognizing, comprehending, understanding, and feeling the creation of a legal rule and others.⁶ Legal awareness in society only sometimes results in compliance with or obedience to the law. Even though the community has legal awareness, they may still need to adhere to a rule or legislation.⁷

Research in psychology and criminology has shown that individuals' moods and emotions can influence their decisions and behaviors regarding legal compliance. In some cases, individuals may tend to break rules or take greater risks when they are in an emotionally unstable condition. Conversely, a positive mood and stable emotions can increase the tendency to comply with the law and act according to prevailing social norms.

Discovering uniqueness in research findings is an undeniable necessity to avoid plagiarism. Based on previous research conducted by Syuhada, it is noted that research on legal consciousness from the perspective of transcendental spiritual studies is excellent. However, there is still a deficiency in explaining the relationship between DNA and chromosomes, which carry hereditary traits from the father and mother, concerning an individual's legal consciousness.⁸

⁵ Prijodarminto Soogeng, *Disiplin, Kiat Menuju Sukses*, Jakarta: PT Pradnya Paramita, 2010.

⁶ Fadlail, "Membangun Kesadaran Hukum Bagi Masyarakat Dan Pengak Hukum Agar Tercipta Penegakan Hukum Yang Berkeadilan."

⁷ Achmad Ali, "Menguak Teori Hukum (Legal Theory) & Teori Peradilan (Judicialprudence) Termasuk Undang-Undang (Legisprudence)," in *Volume 1 Pemahaman Awal*, 2017.

⁸ Syuhada, "Titik Temu Aspek Nafs dengan Kesadaran Hukum: Sebuah Pengantar dan Upaya Menggagas Fikih Kesadaran Hukum," *Legitimasi: Jurnal Hukum Pidana dan Politik Hukum* 8, no 2 (2019), <https://doi.org/10.22373/legitimasi.v8i2.6445>

The second research conducted by Rahma Aulia, which discusses building public legal awareness during the Covid-19 pandemic through the family's role, has the advantage of providing comprehensive data. However, its weakness lies in the need for more sharp conclusions.⁹ As for the third research conducted by Ridha Andraini on Efforts to Foster Public Legal Consciousness to Obey the Law, the strength of this research lies in the clear analysis of the factors of legal consciousness and compliance regarding their crucial role in legal development. The weakness of this research is the need for a more detailed explanation of the research information obtained.¹⁰

Compared to the three studies above, this research emphasizes a different area of study: the examination of individual moods and emotions. Through this research, the aim is to understand how individual mood and emotions influence their level of legal compliance and identify factors that may strengthen or weaken this relationship. Additionally, it intends to contribute to understanding the social and psychological dynamics influencing legal behavior within society. Thus, this research is expected to provide valuable insights into legal policy and social interventions to enhance legal compliance in society.

2. METHOD

This research employs a juridical-sociological approach that examines principles, concepts, societal views, and legal doctrines. The data used are derived from secondary legal sources, such as literature and analyses of relevant legislation related to the issues discussed in this research.¹¹ After the necessary legal materials have been gathered, data processing is carried out using qualitative methods. Qualitative analysis is a method for evaluating data based on its characteristics, significance, or conditions. Thus, the validity of research is measured or found through an understanding of the quality, value, or condition of the data involved. In the research context, qualitative analysis ensures validity by considering relevant elements per applicable principles. Therefore, the truth in research is established based on data quality evaluation. Conclusion drawing in this research is conducted through deductive methods, where conclusions are obtained by analyzing premises or general principles, which are then applied to the situation or specific data obtained in the research. With this deductive approach, researchers can reach more detailed and meaningful conclusions based on logic and prior knowledge.

⁹ Rahma Aulia, "Membangun Kesadaran Hukum Masyarakat di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Melalui Peran Keluarga," *Yudisia: Jurnal Pemikiran Hukum dan Hukum Islam* 12, no. 2 (2021), <https://doi.org/10.21043/yudisia.v12i2.11429>

¹⁰ Ridha Andraini, "Upaya Menumbuhkan Jiwa Kesadaran Masyarakat untuk Mentaati Hukum," *Nomos: Jurnal Penelitian Ilmu Hukum* 3 No. 3 (2023): Juli, <https://doi.org/10.56393/nomos.v3i3.1614>

¹¹ Peter Mahmud Marzuki, *Penelitian Hukum*, (Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group, 2011), 24.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Causes of Emotions and Mood

Individual mood plays a significant role in determining their behavior. When someone feels joyful, they tend to be more cooperative and compliant with existing regulations. Conversely, negative moods such as sadness or frustration can lead to rule-breaking behavior. Mood is characterized by feelings that are typically less intense and arise due to situations and conditions experienced by individuals. Moods can occur suddenly or unexpectedly and influence daily activities, thinking, and acting.

Emotions also impact; positive emotions such as joy can motivate individuals to comply with regulations, while negative emotions such as anger or anxiety can reduce compliance.¹² As it is known, life without emotions would not be complete, as emotions enable people to express their desires.¹³ Understanding the relationship between mood, emotions, and the level of compliance with regulations is also important in the context of individual actions. Additionally, understanding the factors that influence compliance is important in the context of law and regulation. The government must ensure that compliance with rules and laws is followed formally and substantially.

Positive emotions depict favorable reactions or interpretations of an event, while negative emotions indicate less favorable responses or interpretations. Furthermore, a collection of positive or negative emotions can form dimensions of mood or mood, such as positive affect formed from positive emotions and negative affect formed from negative emotions. Mood is also influenced by emotions, meaning that the mood that arises in each individual can vary or be relative to the influence of an event on their mood.

An individual's emotions have the potential to impact their performance significantly. When emotional stability is disturbed, focusing on tasks becomes challenging. Various factors can influence a person's emotions, including their environment and the demands they must meet. Emotional intelligence refers to a person's ability to sense, understand, and manage emotions wisely as a source of energy, information, and influence in human interactions.¹⁴ Frederick Perls, in his book *Psychoanalysis*, which developed the “*gestalt*”¹⁵ approach, argued that

¹² Sharifah Akmam Syed Zakaria and Ahmad Shukri Yahaya, “Tinjauan Tentang Reaksi Emosi Di Tempat Kerja: Satu Aspek Pengurusan Sumber Manusia Dalam Organisasi,” *Jurnal Teknologi* 44, no. 1 (2006), <https://doi.org/10.11113/jt.v44.388>.

¹³ I Nyoman Wahyu Widiana and et all, *Perilaku Dan Budaya Organisasi*, 2023.

¹⁴ Kadek Agus Santika Putra and Made Yenni Latrini, “Pengaruh Kecerdasan Intelektual, Kecerdasan Emosional, Kecerdasan Spiritual, Komitmen Organisasi Terhadap Kinerja Auditor,” *E-Jurnal Akuntansi Universitas Udayana* 17.2 (2016).

¹⁵ Bukhari Ahmad, “Pendekatan Gestalt: Konsep Dan Aplikasi Dalam Proses Konseling,” *IJoCE: Indonesian Journal of Counseling and Education* 1, no. 2 (2021).

emotional maturity lies in how one opens the “*ego boundary*” namely “*pagaregoisme*” towards others.¹⁶ Emotional intelligence should involve a learning process that includes assessing emotions, recognizing, appreciating, and appropriately responding to others' emotions to apply emotional control effectively in everyday life.

The role of emotions in shaping individual behavior is an important aspect of psychology and sociology.¹⁷ Emotions such as fear, joy, anger, or sadness can play a significant role in a person's decision-making. In many cases, emotions can be the main trigger for someone to act by or against the law. In the context of the influence of emotional attitudes on compliance with the law, it can be seen how a person's emotions can affect their behavior towards laws and regulations. For example, someone's anxiety and worry when they do not wear a helmet or do not bring their driver's license when they see a police checkpoint on the road may lead them to try to avoid it by turning their vehicle around against the flow of traffic, which certainly affects their compliance with traffic regulations.¹⁸

There are five common emotions: anger, fear, sadness, happiness, and disgust.¹⁹ These emotions arise as reactions or interpretations of situations experienced or faced by an individual. This phenomenon is referred to as moral emotions, where these emotions have moral consequences due to the rapid assessment of the situation faced by the individual. However, an individual's level of emotion can vary depending on how they respond to a particular event.²⁰ For example, depending on their own family's economic situation, someone might feel angrier when discussing the family's economic condition. Individuals from less privileged backgrounds respond more intensely than those from more affluent backgrounds.²¹ Emotions such as anger or stress can hinder someone's legal compliance. For example, when someone feels angry due to a frustrating event on the road, they will likely be inclined to break the rules, such as speeding or not obeying traffic signs.

¹⁶ David Oberreiter, “The Therapy of Ego Boundary Disorders Focusing Special Attention on Structural Empathy,” *Person-Centered and Experiential Psychotherapies* 20, no. 2 (2021), <https://doi.org/10.1080/14779757.2020.1748696>.

¹⁷ Ni Nyoman Wahyu Lestarina, “Problem Emosi Dan Perilaku Remaja Di Wilayah Gresik,” *JPK : Jurnal Penelitian Kesehatan* 12, no. 2 (2022), <https://doi.org/10.54040/jpk.v12i2.232>.

¹⁸ A. Aco Agus, “Analisis Tingkat Kepatuhan Hukum Berlalu Lintas Bagi Pengemudi Angkutan Umum Antar Kota Di Makasar,” *Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Administrasi Publik* 6, no. 2 (2017), <https://doi.org/10.26858/jiap.v6i2.2558>.

¹⁹ Gary Dessler, “Fundamentals of Human Resource Management,” *Human Resource Management*, no. November (2020).

²⁰ Husni Kurniawati and Yunanto Yunanto, “Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Penyalahgunaan Data Pribadi Debitur Dalam Aktivitas Pinjaman Online,” *Jurnal Ius Constituendum* 7, no. 1 (2022), <https://doi.org/10.26623/jic.v7i1.4290>.

²¹ Hilmawati Usman Tenri Beta and Muhammad Habibi Miftakhul Marwa, “Konsep Tanggung Jawab Hukum Orang Tua Terhadap Perkawinan Anak,” *Jurnal USM Law Review* 6, no. 3 (2023): 1090–1108, <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.26623/julr.v6i3.6823>.

The study of emotions and moods is an important element in behavior, decision-making, legal compliance, and legal actions, such as: 1) Personality: Personality significantly impacts an individual's tendency to experience various moods and emotions. This means that personality characteristics, such as extroversion, neuroticism, or resilience to stress, can affect how they respond to and cope with various situations and stimuli that trigger different emotions. Some individuals may feel guilt and anger more easily than others, while others may feel calm and relaxed. In other words, moods and emotions have inherent characteristic components, with most people having a consistent tendency to experience certain moods and emotions. This indicates that emotions, such as guilt or shame, can affect behavior in compliance with the law.²² 2) Activities: Most people spend time at work or school from Monday to Friday, so they relax and enjoy leisure time on weekends. Typically, someone's energy tends to be lower in the morning but increases as the day progresses, then declines towards the evening. Interestingly, positive affect peaks around midday, regardless of when someone sleeps or wakes up, while negative affect shows little fluctuation throughout the day. 3) Weather Conditions: The influence of weather on mood is only slightly significant. An expert concludes that contrary to common cultural views, data shows no mood increase on sunny days (or a decrease in the mood on dark and rainy days). The illusory correlation concept explains why people think good weather can improve their mood. Illusory correlation occurs when people associate two events that do not correlate. 4) Stress: The level of stress and accumulated tension in the workplace can worsen an employee's mood, leading to experiencing more negative emotions. 5) Social Activities: Physical and Social activities (walking with friends), informal (attending a party), or Epicurean (eating with others) are strongly associated with an increase in positive mood compared to formal events (attending a meeting) or sedentary activities (watching TV with friends). 6) Quality of Rest: Sleep quality affects mood: scholars and adult workers who do not sleep enough report greater fatigue, anger, and hostility. One reason less sleep or poor sleep quality puts people in a bad mood is that it worsens decision-making and makes it difficult to control emotions. A recent study states that lack of sleep the night before also worsens someone's job satisfaction the following day, mostly because people feel tired, irritable, and less attentive.²³ 7) Exercise Activities: Exercise therapy has the strongest impact on those experiencing depression. Although exercise consistently affects mood, it is not overwhelmingly strong. So, exercise can help

²² Siobhan Allen, Kristina Murphy, and Lyndel Bates, "What Drives Compliance? The Effect of Deterrence and Shame Emotions on Young Drivers' Compliance with Road Laws," *Policing and Society* 27, no. 8 (2017), <https://doi.org/10.1080/10439463.2015.1115502>.

²³ Ying Liu et al., "Overtime Work, Insufficient Sleep, and Risk of Non-Fatal Acute Myocardial Infarction in Japanese Men," *Occupational and Environmental Medicine* 59, no. 7 (2002), <https://doi.org/10.1136/oem.59.7.447>.

you be in a better mood, but do not expect miracles. 8) Influence of Age: A study of individuals aged 18 to 94 reveals that negative emotions occur less frequently as a person ages. For older individuals, high levels of positive mood persist longer, and bad moods disappear more quickly. The study implies that emotional experiences tend to improve with age, so as we get older, we experience fewer negative emotions. 9) Gender: Men and women are often associated with different roles. Men are often conditioned to show strength and courage, so expressing emotions outside this image is inappropriate.²⁴ On the other hand, women's roles are often associated with nurturing qualities, which may be the reason why there is a perception that women tend to be friendlier and warmer than men. For example, it is expected that women will express more positive emotions in the workplace, often demonstrated through smiles, and in reality, this often occurs. The following explanation states that women are more likely to express their emotions than men. Women may also have a greater need for social acceptance²⁵ and tend to show positive emotions more frequently, such as happiness.²⁶

The relationship between emotions and legal behavior has important implications in legal practice and policymaking, including the following significant implications: First, the Influence of Emotions on Legal Decisions;²⁷, or example, in court proceedings, judges may be influenced by emotions such as sympathy or antipathy towards the defendant, which can affect the judge's decisions. Second, psychological considerations in sentencing, where emotions can also play a significant role.²⁸ If a judge feels empathy towards the defendant, the judge may tend to impose lighter or harsher sentences. This underscores the need to consider psychological aspects in law enforcement to ensure balanced justice.

Third, The Influence of Emotions in Mediation and Negotiation Processes.²⁹ In dispute resolution outside of court, such as mediation or negotiation, emotions can affect how the involved parties behave. Emotions like anger or fear can hinder settlement and lead to difficulty in reaching fair agreements. Fourth is The Influence of Emotions in Policy Making; it is important to understand how

²⁴ Mohammad AL'Rainier Geraldine and Diani Sadiawati, "Perlindungan Hukum Oleh Negara Indonesia Terhadap Lingkungan Dan Kesetaraan Gender," *Jurnal USM Law Review* 7, no. 1 (2024): 110–28, <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.26623/julr.v7i1.8154>.

²⁵ Iwan Permadi and Irsyadul Muttaqin, "Pemenuhan Hak Perempuan Terhadap Tanah Warisan Dalam Sistem Waris Bagi Rusa Masyarakat Bangka," *Jurnal Ius Constituendum* 8, no. 3 (2023): 482–93, <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.26623/jic.v8i3.7464>.

²⁶ Anas Sudijono, "Jenis Kemampuan," *Jurnal Pena*, 2018.

²⁷ Laura Angioletti, Federico Tormen, and Michela Balconi, "Judgment and Embodied Cognition of Lawyers. Moral Decision-Making and Interoceptive Physiology in the Legal Field," *Frontiers in Psychology* 13 (2022), <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.853342>.

²⁸ Bettina Lange, "The Emotional Dimension in Legal Regulation," *Journal of Law and Society* 29, no. 1 (2002), <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-6478.00216>.

²⁹ Tereza Capelos and Joshua Smilovitz, "As a Matter of Feeling: Emotions and the Choice of Mediator Tactics in International Mediation," *The Hague Journal of Diplomacy* 3, no. 1 (2008), <https://doi.org/10.1163/187119008X266155>.

emotions can influence societal behavior when designing legal policies. For example, strict legal policies based on a narrow view of crime may result in harsher law enforcement and heavier penalties without considering their long-term impacts on society.³⁰ Fifth, there is a need for a balance between logic and emotions. It is important to balance logic and emotions in legal practice and policymaking. While emotions can provide important insights into human motivation and behavior, legal decisions and policies should still be based on objective legal principles and principles of justice.

3.1 The Correlation between Emotions and Mood in Law Compliance.

Emotions and mood are internal factors that influence an individual's perception. Emotional states can affect behavior, while mood reflects feelings at a particular time that can influence how individuals perceive, react to, and remember information.³¹ Emotions result from a combination of several feelings that have relatively high intensity. As a result, emotions can create turmoil in one's inner state. This largely stems from the spectrum of feelings that shape a continuous mood, ranging from positive to negative. Understanding the difference between positive and negative emotions can help individuals manage and respond to them better in everyday life. One perspective on emotions comes from the view that emotions consist of various aspects, including different neural substrates, facial expressions, and unique states of feeling³², which form the basis for basic emotions.³³

According to Rotternberg, mood facilitates emotional responses when mood and emotion are aligned. Perception itself can influence an individual's decision-making, as individuals can consider alternative solutions from the perceptions formed in their minds. Emotion and cognition interact in the brain, and both can influence or enhance the decision-making process, depending on the type of decision faced.³⁴ Factors underlying legal compliance include legal awareness, knowledge, attitudes toward the law, and legal behavior. Legal awareness refers to understanding the existence of legal rules; legal knowledge refers to understanding

³⁰ Dana Weimann-Saks, Inbal Peleg-Koriat, and Eran Halperin, "The Effect of Malleability Beliefs and Emotions on Legal Decision Making," *Justice System Journal* 40, no. 1 (2019), <https://doi.org/10.1080/0098261X.2019.1590264>.

³¹ Wibowo, "Perilaku Dalam Organisasi," *Perilaku Dalam Organisasi*, no. 2016353655 (2013).

³² Carroll E. Izard, "Basic Emotions, Relations among Emotions, and Emotion-Cognition Relations," *Psychological Review* 99, no. 3 (1992), <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.99.3.561>.

³³ Dacher Keltner et al., "Emotional Expression: Advances in Basic Emotion Theory," *Journal of Nonverbal Behavior*, 2019, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10919-019-00293-3>.

³⁴ Jennifer S. Lerner et al., "Emotion and Decision Making," *Annual Review of Psychology* 66 (2015), <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-psych-010213-115043>.

the content of legal rules; attitudes toward the law encompass views on legal regulations; and legal behavior refers to behavior in dealing with the law.³⁵

Ernst Utrecht explains that there are several reasons why individuals comply with the law, namely: 1. One's interest in implementing a regulation or law is crucial. For example, one can feel safer in their environment by adhering to regulations. 2. The obligation to acknowledge a rule or law to create peace of mind within oneself; in other words, one obeys the rules to avoid difficulties in life. 3. An individual's internal willingness to comply with rules or laws is significant, as legal rules are usually considered relevant when the applicable rules restrict one's freedom. 4. An individual's obedience to rules is due to social pressure or sanctions that will be received if they do not comply or violate the rules.

According to Ewick and Silbey, legal consciousness is formed in action and, therefore, is a matter of practice to be empirically examined. In other words, legal consciousness is a matter of "law as behavior" rather than "law as rules of norms or principles." Examining why society violates or does not comply with the law can be attributed to the diversity of cultures within society. The legal consciousness possessed by each individual can easily be eroded by opportunistic behavior that allows one to gain greater material or immaterial benefits by not adhering to the law.³⁶ In this case, one's interests will influence the emotions within each individual, resulting in a greater accommodation of non-compliance with the law, even if it harms or potentially harms the interests of the public. Therefore, legal consciousness must be continuously encouraged to evolve into legal obedience so that society's ideal conception of legal consciousness can be realized in everyday life, wherever one may be.

Positive emotions can encourage compliance with the law, such as harmonious family support, workplace well-being, motivation in education, economic stability, positive social relationships, good community values, religious motivation, cultural identity, harmony in romantic relationships, and positive contributions to social activities, all of which can encourage individuals to adhere to the law as part of efforts to maintain peace, security, and the common good.

On the other hand, a negative mood can reduce compliance with the law. When someone feels sad, angry, or anxious, these emotions likely influence their behavior, which may lead to law-breaking behavior. Cases, where negative emotions can trigger someone to break the law, include domestic violence cases,

³⁵ Faizal Amrul Muttaqin and Wahyu Saputra, "Budaya Hukum Malu Sebagai Nilai Vital Terwujudnya Kesadaran Hukum Masyarakat," *Al-Syakhsyiyah: Journal of Law & Family Studies* 1, no. 2 (2019), <https://doi.org/10.21154/syakhsyiyah.v1i2.2026>.

³⁶ Ellya Rosana, "Kepatuhan Hukum Sebagai Wujud Kesadaran Hukum Masyarakat," *Jurnal Tapis: Jurnal Teropong Aspirasi Politik Islam* 10, no. 1 (2014).

theft in the workplace, drunk driving, murder due to jealousy, workplace sexual harassment out of revenge, hacking, and cyber crimes³⁷, riots at sporting events or concerts, excessive drug or alcohol use, post-trauma murder. Furthermore, it can be seen in cases commonly occurring in society, such as domestic violence (KDRT)³⁸ which creates fear and worry about reporting because it can affect the decision to report. On the other hand, there is a fear of shame if others know their household issues.³⁹ Constant worry can increase stress and anxiety and can even lead to emotional disturbances.⁴⁰ This condition will create a sense of fear of the threats that may be faced, both concerns about abuse and marital breakdown.

Efforts to reduce the influence of negative emotions and mood in decision-making and actions related to compliance with the law include increasing self-awareness. This entails a deeper understanding of rules, norms, and values within the law and awareness of the consequences of legal violations. By enhancing self-awareness regarding compliance with the law, individuals can better understand their responsibilities as members of society to adhere to applicable rules and contribute to maintaining social order.⁴¹ Managing emotions related to law compliance means controlling emotional reactions to rules and law enforcement. This helps prevent impulsive or negative actions that may violate the law. In this way, individuals can consider the consequences of their actions more carefully and make better decisions by the law.⁴² Furthermore, knowledge of regulations, laws, and legal procedures is important in understanding rights, obligations, and legal consequences in specific situations.

Human compliance with the law can be explained by various psychological, social, and even economic factors. One factor influencing compliance is when the law is perceived as essential in maintaining social balance, justice, and order. According to Soerjono Soekanto, indicators of legal awareness are concrete indications of the level of legal awareness. It is further explained briefly that the first indicator is legal

³⁷ Henny Saida Flora et al., "Keadilan Restoratif Dalam Melindungi Hak Korban Tindak Pidana Cyber: Manifestasi Dan Implementasi," *Jurnal Ius Constituendum* 8, no. 2 (2023), <https://doi.org/10.26623/jic.v8i2.6365>.

³⁸ Christin Samangun and Jullie Rapamy, "Analisis Hukum Terhadap Penyelesaian Kasus Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga," *Patriot* 11, no. 1 (2018).

³⁹ Harifudin Halim et al., *Problem Sosial Budaya*, ed. Sulfitri Husain, 1st ed. (Yogyakarta: Nuta Media, 2021).

⁴⁰ Pérez Fuentes María del Carmen et al., "Threat of Covid-19 and Emotional State during Quarantine: Positive and Negative Affect as Mediators in a Cross-Sectional Study of the Spanish Population," *PLoS ONE* 15, no. 6 (2020), <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0235305>.

⁴¹ Dinda Fitri Octiarini, Rahmawati, and Alfiandy Warih Handoyo, "Pengaruh Penguatan Positif Terhadap Self-Awareness," *Sistema: Jurnal Pendidikan* 02, no. 02 (2021).

⁴² Mutiara Annisa Sinaga and Fajar Utama Ritonga, "Meningkatkan Pengembangan Diri Melalui Kecerdasan Emosional Dan Manajemen Diri Pada Anak Sekolah," *Educational Journal of Islamic Management* 3, no. 1 (2023), <https://doi.org/10.47709/ejim.v3i1.2417>.

knowledge.⁴³ An individual knows that the law regulates certain behaviors. The legal regulations referred to here include both written and unwritten laws. These behaviors involve actions prohibited by the law and those permitted by the law. The second indicator is legal understanding. Societies with a high level of legal awareness will create civilized environments. Instilling legal awareness from an early age is important, without waiting for violations and law enforcement interventions. Prevention efforts are considered crucial and can start from the family environment as the basis of society. Therefore, this awareness must be instilled early, especially within the family environment.

In society, the law is often seen as the foundation that ensures safety, protection, and fulfilling the rights of individuals and groups. Therefore, when individuals perceive that the law significantly benefits their lives, they are more likely to comply with it as an essential need in maintaining social stability and justice⁴⁴, this is affirmed by the term "Ubi Societas Ibi Ius," which can be interpreted as "where there is society, there is law." From this concept of law, it is evident that law is a rule to be obeyed and a foundation for creating harmonious and stable lives for individuals and society. This can be further elaborated by considering the psychological, social, and economic aspects that influence compliance with the law.

According to Sunaryati Hartono, although legal awareness has its roots in society, it is more of a rational concept than an active legal sentiment in daily life.⁴⁵ This means that legal awareness is only sometimes directly apparent in everyday interactions but results from collective understanding and societal perception of existing legal norms. In this way, legal awareness can manifest through how society responds to and internalizes legal rules in various life contexts. In other words, legal awareness is a concept formulated by legal experts. Although not directly observable daily, its existence can be inferred from social experiences through specific thought processes and interpretations.⁴⁶

Humans need a law to lead their lives because the law provides certainty and justice in interactions with others. In a society governed by fair laws that apply equally to everyone, everyone will feel safer and more comfortable carrying out daily activities. A peaceful, safe, and comfortable life is the aspiration of every

⁴³ Soerjono Soekanto, "Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Penegakan Hukum Menurut Soerjono Soekanto," *Recidive* 7, no. 2 (2018).

⁴⁴ Nurul Nisah Muhammad Zainuddin, "Peningkatan Sadar Hukum Berbangsa Dan Bernegara Ditinjau Dari Ajaran Ahlusunnah Wal Jama Ah," *Jurnal Ius Constituendum* 6, no. 1 (2021): 55–72, <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.26623/jic.v6i1.2146>.

⁴⁵ Sunaryati Hartono, "Perspektif Politik Hukum Nasional Sebuah Pemikiran," *Jurnal Hukum & Pembangunan* 10, no. 5 (1980), <https://doi.org/10.21143/jhp.vol10.no5.828>.

⁴⁶ Abdul Wahid, "Keadilan Restoratif: Upaya Menemukan Keadilan Substantif?," *Jurnal Ius Constituendum* 7, no. 2 (2022), <https://doi.org/10.26623/jic.v7i2.5793>.

individual, and the law plays a crucial role in realizing this by regulating behavior and upholding applicable norms. This is evident from the principle emphasized in Article 1, paragraph (3) of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945, which states that "Indonesia is a state based on the rule of law." Based on this principle, all social, national, and state activities, including government administration, must operate within the framework of the law.

Every human has different interests, which sometimes lead to problems and conflicts. To address these challenges, humans create rules, namely laws, that society must obey. This ensures that the collective interests of society remain protected. However, if the law is violated, offenders will be punished according to applicable regulations. Law is the foundation of the state that regulates social life, both in individual interactions and among community groups, thus ensuring certainty and justice are maintained in daily activities.

Compliance stemming from individual consciousness is considered more effective and efficient in maintaining social order. When individuals understand and appreciate the importance of the law in creating a stable and fair environment, they tend to be more motivated to voluntarily comply with the law without needing external coercion or encouragement. In this context, approaches that build legal awareness and strengthen individuals' moral and social values will have a more sustainable impact on maintaining compliance with the law. Therefore, strengthening individual awareness of the importance of law in everyday life facilitates better compliance and forms a stronger foundation for creating a civilized, responsible, and just society. However, developing societal awareness to comply with the law takes work, as it requires cooperation from all parties, including the government and society.

4. CONCLUSION

An analysis of the influence of mood and emotions on legal compliance finds that individuals' mood affects their attitudes and behaviors towards the law; those with a positive mood tend to comply, while those feeling sad or depressed may violate rules. Moreover, emotions influence decision-making regarding the law; fear drives compliance, while anger or joy may hinder it. Although the complexity of this relationship varies, research indicates the consistent impact of psychological factors on legal behavior. Therefore, in designing policies and law enforcement strategies, it is crucial to consider the role of mood and emotions and develop sensitive approaches to societal psychological dynamics. Understanding and responding to these factors can enhance efforts to promote broader and sustainable legal compliance. This research is expected to understand better how mood and emotions influence legal compliance behavior and the factors that influence it. Additionally, this research is expected to provide valuable insights for developing

legal policies and social intervention strategies to enhance legal compliance in society.

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