

## Juridical Analysis of the Socialization Process in the Formation of Village Regulations Based on Law No. 6 Of 2014 in Tanjung Pasir Village

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
<p><b>Keywords:</b> socialization of Law, Formation of Legislation, and Village Government.</p>	<p>The socialization of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, held in Tanjung Pasir Village, Pangkalan Susu District, Langkat Regency, aimed to strengthen community understanding of their rights and obligations in the process of drafting Village Regulations (Perdes). This activity focused on environmental conservation issues, particularly the protection of mangrove ecosystems as part of efforts to build sustainable villages. Involving 17 participants from the community, village officials, and environmental partners of the Sumatran Elephant Foundation (Yagasu), this activity was carried out in a participatory and deliberative manner. The legal approach used in this outreach refers to the principle of participatory democracy, as stipulated in Article 68 of Law No. 6 of 2014 and Article 96 of Law No. 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislation. Yagasu's presence as a partner strengthens the substance of village regulations through ecological education and legal assistance, which encourages the integration of environmental protection into local legal norms. Through village deliberations, participants not only receive material but also actively convey aspirations and questions related to their position as legal subjects in the formulation of Village Regulations. The findings of this activity demonstrate that targeted and facilitated public participation can produce village regulations that are normatively legal and ecologically just. This outreach demonstrates that the formation of village-level law depends not only on formal legality but also on social and ecological legitimacy built through collaboration between the community, village government, and non-state actors. Thus, this activity model makes an important contribution to the practice of village governance and environmental law, and is an effective approach to supporting democratic and sustainable village development.</p>
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### INTRODUCTION

Indonesia, as a constitutional state that adheres to the Continental European system, makes written law the primary basis for state administration. In the context of village governance, Village Regulations (Perdes) play a crucial role as local legal products that reflect social, cultural, and community aspirations. Article 7 of Law Number 6 of 2014

concerning Villages states that the formation of Perdes must be based on delegated authority from higher-level laws and regulations, while also serving as a means to legally define community needs. Therefore, Perdes not only have administrative functions, but also social, ecological, and democratic functions, making them a crucial instrument in regulating village life.

Like the general function of law, the Village Regulation aims to create legal certainty, uphold justice, and serve as a means of controlling power and protecting the rights of village communities. In its implementation, the Village Regulation is needed as a guideline for village government operations and as a form of recognition of community initiative in managing local affairs. Furthermore, the Village Regulation can limit excessive intervention from regional and central governments and strengthen participatory and inclusive village autonomy. The establishment of the Village Regulation also forms part of the lower-level government's strategy to transform social behavior toward a more orderly, regular, and sustainable lifestyle.

In the context of environmental protection, particularly coastal ecosystems and mangrove forests in coastal villages such as Tanjung Pasir Village, the existence of Village Regulations is crucial. This is in line with Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry, which emphasizes community participation in forest management and conservation, and Law Number 27 of 2007 concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands, which provides legal space for coastal communities to play an active role in conservation and sustainable use of these areas. Furthermore, Law Number 5 of 1990 concerning Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and Ecosystems regulates the importance of collaboration between the state, communities, and non-governmental organizations in maintaining the sustainability of ecosystems, including mangrove areas, which are vital for climate change mitigation and coastal ecological balance.

In this regard, the Sumatran Elephant Foundation (Yagasu) plays a key role in supporting the development of environmentally-based Village Regulations in Tanjung Pasir Village. Yagasu, a non-profit organization engaged in forest conservation, mangrove ecosystem restoration, and community empowerment, has contributed through participatory, educational, and technical approaches. Through Village Law socialization activities, village legal training, and community mentoring, Yagasu encourages the birth of Village Regulations that are environmentally-oriented and support the sustainability of local resources. Furthermore, Yagasu also facilitates the process of drafting Village Regulations, conducts social mediation in land conflicts, and bridges communication between the community, the village government, and cross-sectoral government agencies.

Yagasu's involvement in the village legislative process demonstrates the crucial role of civil society organizations in strengthening village governance. By integrating legal, ecological, and public participation approaches, Yagasu not only strengthens village institutional capacity but also encourages social transformation, leading to villages that are more adaptive to environmental issues and sovereign in managing their territories. This collaborative model is relevant in realizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the grassroots level. Thus, this study aims to analyze the role of Village Regulations in

promoting sustainable environmental management and evaluate the contribution of institutions such as Yagasu in strengthening the legal and participatory capacity of village communities. In this context, Village Regulations are not merely administrative legal products but also transformative tools in achieving inclusive, equitable, and sustainable development goals at the local level.

### Literature Review

#### Socialization of Village Regulation Formation.

This socialization was held on June 20, 2025 in Tanjung Pasir Village, Pangkalan Susu District, Langkat Regency. This activity was aimed at the Tanjung Pasir Village community, village officials, the Village Consultative Body (BPD), and local community leaders. Seventeen participants, representing various community elements and village officials who play a vital role in village development, participated.

Participants who attended included:

1. Village head,
2. Village Secretary (Sekdes),
3. Head of Hamlet,
4. Babinsa,
5. BPD Representative,
6. Environmental Activist Group,
7. Public figure, as well as
8. Yagasu Aceh Team as a partner to accompany the activity.

The composition of these participants was selectively chosen based on their strategic role in decision-making and their influence on policy implementation at the village level, particularly in environmental conservation efforts and strengthening village governance. This study aims to analyze the extent to which the socialization and formation of Village Regulations (Perdes) in Tanjung Pasir Village complies with the provisions of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, particularly regarding community participation and the formal legality of village regulations. Therefore, it is important to understand the basic principles of village governance as stipulated in Articles 3 and 24 of the law.

In Article 3, it is stated that village regulations are based on:

- a) Recognition,
- b) Subsidiarity,
- c) Diversity,
- d) Togetherness,
- e) Mutual cooperation,
- f) Family,
- g) Deliberation,
- h) Democracy,
- i) Independence,
- j) Participation,
- k) Equality,
- l) Empowerment, and

m) Sustainability.

These principles emphasize the importance of respecting local values and village culture, and encourage active community participation in the governance process, including in the formation of village regulations. Meanwhile, Article 24 explains that the implementation of village government must be based on the following principles:

- a) Legal certainty,
- b) Orderly governance,
- c) Public interest order,
- d) Openness,
- e) Proportionality, and
- f) Professionalism.

These principles aim to ensure that the village government process runs in an orderly, transparent, fair manner and in accordance with applicable legal provisions. These two articles serve as an important basis for evaluating the process of establishing a Village Regulation. If these principles are not implemented effectively, the legitimacy and quality of the Village Regulation, including the level of public participation in the process, can be questioned.



**Figure 1.** Village situation

#### **Tanjung Pasir Village, Pangkalan Susu District**

Tanjung Pasir Village is a village located in the administrative area of Pangkalan Susu District, Langkat Regency, North Sumatra Province. Geographically, this village is located on the northern coast of Sumatra Island, directly bordering the Strait of Malacca. Its strategic location gives Tanjung Pasir Village its distinctive characteristics, namely a combination of residential areas, coastal areas, and traditional agricultural and fishing areas. From a socio-economic perspective, the residents of Tanjung Pasir Village generally rely on the marine and fisheries sector, wetland agriculture, small-scale trade, and other informal sectors for their livelihoods. Furthermore, the local port in the Pangkalan Susu area contributes to the village's economic activities, particularly in the distribution of marine catches and agricultural commodities. The village's social structure tends to be homogeneous, dominated by the Malay community and other local ethnicities, with a strong social system based on the values of family and mutual cooperation.

Administratively, Tanjung Pasir Village is officially registered as a village government unit under the jurisdiction of Pangkalan Susu District. Village governance is based on the institutional structure stipulated in Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, which includes the Village Head, the Village Consultative Body (BPD), and other village community institutions. In the context of development and governance, Tanjung Pasir Village continues to develop various participatory programs to strengthen institutional capacity, improve public services, and encourage community empowerment based on local potential.

### **Process Village Regulations.**

The process of forming village regulations (Peraturan Desa) is an essential element in the implementation of autonomous governance at the village level in Indonesia. Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages provides a comprehensive legal framework that governs village governance, including the formulation of village regulations as a manifestation of participatory democracy and local wisdom. According to Law No. 6 of 2014, particularly Article 69 to Article 71, the formation of village regulations must involve community participation through a transparent and inclusive socialization process. Socialization is not merely a formal step, but a legal and democratic necessity to ensure that village regulations reflect the aspirations and needs of the village community. The process includes disseminating information, conducting deliberations, and ensuring public access to draft regulations before they are ratified by the Village Head and Village Consultative Body (BPD).

Several scholars emphasize the importance of participatory governance in village regulation-making. Dwiyanto (2006) underlines that citizen involvement in the policy-making process strengthens legitimacy, accountability, and trust in local institutions. Meanwhile, Sutaryo (2015) points out that without proper socialization, village regulations often fail to gain community acceptance, leading to ineffective implementation and legal resistance.

The concept of legal sociology also plays a critical role in understanding the dynamics of regulation-making at the village level. Satjipto Rahardjo (1991) argues that law should not be seen only as a normative product but must be understood within its social context. Therefore, the socialization process acts as a bridge between legal norms and social realities in the village.

Empirical studies conducted in various regions of Indonesia have shown varying levels of effectiveness in the implementation of the socialization process. In some cases, such as in East Java and Central Kalimantan, village regulations are formed through top-down approaches with limited community involvement, which violates the spirit of Law No. 6/2014. In contrast, villages that actively engage their citizens in socialization processes tend to produce regulations that are more responsive and legitimate.

In the case of Tanjung Pasir Village, it becomes crucial to examine whether the socialization process aligns with the principles mandated by Law No. 6/2014. This includes evaluating the procedural compliance, the extent of public participation, and the legal awareness of both village officials and community members. Thus, the literature supports the premise that socialization is not only a procedural obligation but also a critical element in

ensuring democratic legitimacy, legal effectiveness, and community empowerment in the formation of village regulations.

## METHOD

The type of research used is normative-empirical legal research, namely research that combines a normative approach (analysis of written legal norms, such as laws and ministerial regulations) with an empirical approach (observing the implementation of law in community practice).

A normative approach is taken to examine the legal provisions governing the formation of Village Regulations, particularly those contained in Law Number 6 of 2014 and Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 111 of 2014 concerning Technical Guidelines for Village Regulations. Meanwhile, an empirical approach was used to examine how the Village Regulation socialization process was implemented in Tanjung Pasir Village, Pangkalan Susu District, Langkat Regency. This approach assessed the extent to which the implementation of the socialization actually complied with applicable legal norms. This research was conducted in Tanjung Pasir Village, Pangkalan Susu District, Langkat Regency, North Sumatra Province. The object of the research was the socialization process in the formation of Village Regulations, specifically the information dissemination and community involvement stages before the Village Regulations were enacted. The types of data used in this research are divided into two, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data is obtained directly from the field through:

1. Observation of Village Regulation socialization activities
2. Interviews with village officials and BPD
3. Documentation of socialization activities

### Secondary Data:

Secondary data was obtained through literature studies on:

1. Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages
2. Law No. 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry
3. Law No. 27 of 2007 concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands
4. Law No. 5 of 1990 concerning Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and their Ecosystems.
5. Legal literature, books, scientific journals, articles, and relevant previous research results
  - a. The data collection techniques used in this study are:
    - a. Observation (Direct Observation):  
This was done by directly observing the socialization activities for the formation of Village Regulations. Researchers recorded how this process took place, who was involved, how information was conveyed, and how the community responded to the activity.
    - b. Interview:  
Semi-structured interviews were conducted with key informants, including the Village Head, the Head of the Village Consultative Body (BPD), and several community

leaders. The goal was to gather in-depth information regarding the process, obstacles, and effectiveness of the Village Regulation socialization.

- c. Documentation: Documentation techniques were carried out by collecting photos of the socialization activities as visual evidence of the implementation of activities in the field. The photos obtained contain the atmosphere of the activities, community involvement, and the activities of village officials in the process of conveying information related to the draft Village Regulation. Although documentation in the form of photos is the only documentary data available, their presence serves to strengthen the results of observations and demonstrate that the socialization activities were actually implemented.

The data was analyzed using qualitative analysis, which involves describing the data in narrative and descriptive form. The analysis steps include:

- a. Data reduction: sorting and simplifying the data obtained to make it more focused.
- b. Data presentation: arranging data in the form of descriptive text, tables, or quotations.
- c. Drawing conclusions: is done based on legal interpretation and compliance with the norms of Law Number 6 of 2014.

The analysis is carried out legally, by examining whether the socialization process is in accordance with the legal principles of the formation of statutory regulations, such as participation, openness, and accountability. To ensure data validity, triangulation methods were used, comparing the results of observations, interviews, and documentation. Furthermore, researchers also checked the credibility of information sources by cross-confirming data obtained from various sources.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Result Socializing Law

In the context of socializing Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, an activity was held in Noelbaki Village, Kupang Tengah District, Kupang Regency, on July 20, 2025. This activity lasted from noon to evening and was attended by 17 participants consisting of community leaders, Village Head, Village Secretary, Hamlet Head, Babinsa, Environmental activist groups, Students, YAGASU Team of Aceh Province, members of the Village Consultative Body (BPD). This socialization aims to increase public awareness of the importance of active involvement in the preparation of Village Regulations, especially those related to environmental conservation. The main focus of this activity is to encourage the protection and management of mangrove ecosystems in a sustainable manner as part of a collective effort to maintain ecological balance, strengthen coastal resilience, and fulfill the common interests of village communities.

This outreach activity focused on strengthening community understanding of their rights and obligations in the process of drafting Village Regulations. In addition to providing a deeper understanding of the contents of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, this activity also aimed to encourage the community to actively contribute to the regulation-making process. By prioritizing participatory principles, this outreach is expected to produce

Village Regulations that not only comply with legal provisions but also respond to the actual needs and conditions in the village.

Furthermore, this activity is a strategic step to strengthen the relationship between the village government and the community. Through open dialogue and interactive discussions, the community is given a space to express their aspirations and views, while the village government can better understand the priorities and challenges faced by its citizens. Thus, the resulting Village Regulation is expected to reflect the values of togetherness, justice, and sustainability, which are essential foundations for village development.

### **The Socialization Process.**

The event was also attended by representatives from the Sumatran Elephant Foundation (Yagasu), which acts as an environmental partner in the mangrove ecosystem rehabilitation and preservation program. Yagasu's presence made a significant contribution to strengthening community understanding of the link between village policies and sustainable natural resource management. The education provided covered the importance of protecting mangrove areas as coastal protection, a source of livelihood for local fishermen, and as part of a climate change adaptation strategy. Through this outreach, the community was encouraged to include mangrove protection as one of the aspects regulated in the draft Village Regulation, so that the resulting regulation could provide legal certainty for community-based environmental conservation efforts.

The socialization activity began with an opening ceremony, which took place in a participatory and communicative atmosphere between the organizers and participants. The opening ceremony began with a prayer as a form of gratitude and hope for the smooth running of the event. A speech from the Village Head marked a key moment in the opening ceremony. In his remarks, the Village Head emphasized the importance of active participation from all elements of the community in the process of creating village regulations.

The Village Head emphasized that good Village Regulations are not simply the result of unilateral decisions, but rather the result of deliberations involving various parties, thus reflecting the needs and aspirations of the community as a whole. On the occasion, the Village Head also reiterated the Village Government's commitment to continuously promoting transparency, openness, and inclusiveness in every decision-making process, as part of efforts to realize more democratic and competitive village governance.

Furthermore, this outreach activity also emphasized the importance of preserving mangrove ecosystems as part of sustainable development in coastal village areas. Together with environmental partners from the Sumatran Elephant Foundation (Yagasu), participants were provided with an understanding of the ecological and economic functions of mangroves, as well as their relationship to coastal community resilience to disasters and climate change. Yagasu facilitated a discussion on integrating mangrove conservation efforts into the substance of Village Regulations, ensuring that the regulations not only address administrative aspects but also accommodate the protection of local natural resources that are the mainstay of village life.

Through this approach, the Village Government is expected to not only form formal legal regulations, but also substantive ones in responding to the environmental and social challenges of the community, including in the context of preserving mangroves as the village's ecological heritage.

As the first step in the activity, the opening ceremony also included a presentation of the objectives and agenda of the activity by the organizing committee. This step aimed to provide participants with a comprehensive understanding of the urgency of socializing Law Number 6 of 2014 and its relevance to the active role of the community in the process of forming Village Regulations. This presentation was also intended to build collective awareness and encourage active participant involvement throughout the event. Figure 1 shows the opening ceremony, which took place in an enthusiastic and participatory atmosphere, reflecting the spirit of togetherness between the village government, supporting partners, and the community.



**Figure 2.** Photo of the Opening of the Socialization Activity in Tanjung Pasir Village

Following the opening ceremony, the event continued with a presentation session by speakers from the Yagasu Team and village government officials. The material focused on the legal aspects of drafting Village Regulations (Perdes) as a valid and binding legal product at the village level, particularly in the context of protecting and managing the mangrove ecosystem in the coastal area of Tanjung Pasir Village. In the presentation, the stages of drafting Village Regulations are systematically explained in accordance with the provisions of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, which include the planning process, implementation of village deliberations as a local democracy forum, and ratification procedures through mechanisms determined by the Village Consultative Body (BPD) and the Village Head. The resource person also emphasized that village regulations, as part of the national legal system, are legally binding, as stipulated in the hierarchy of laws and regulations, and can be used as a preventative legal instrument to prevent environmental damage, in this case, damage to mangrove areas. Therefore, community participation is not merely administrative but also embodies the principles of participatory law and local democracy in the formation of village legal norms. Furthermore, collaboration with environmental institutions such as Yagasu is an important part of developing regulations based on scientific studies and factual needs in the field. This approach is also in line with

the principles of sustainability and environmental justice, where village law not only guarantees social order but also aims to protect the community's right to a good and healthy environment, as stipulated in Article 28H paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution and Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management.

Thus, this material not only enriches legal understanding regarding the preparation of Village Regulations, but also shows that law can be a transformative tool in realizing village development that is ecologically just and normatively legal.

As a form of two-way interaction, participants were given the opportunity to ask questions directly to the speakers. This discussion session reflected the participatory principle in the formation of legislation at the local level, as mandated in Article 68 of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, which states that village communities have the right to express their aspirations in the village development process. This opportunity was well utilized by the participants, who actively asked various questions regarding their role in the decision-making process, as well as the formal mechanisms that can be used to provide input at each stage of the drafting of Village Regulations.

The questions asked largely focused on how to ensure that community aspirations are truly accommodated in the content and substance of the Village Regulation, particularly those related to environmental protection, such as mangrove areas. This demonstrates the community's legal awareness of the constitutional right to a healthy environment and the strategic role of village deliberations as a forum for social legitimacy of established legal norms. With this approach, this activity is not merely a one-way socialization activity but also serves as an educational and reflective space that strengthens the principles of legal democracy and local sovereignty in village governance.

The discussion during this session was dynamic and enthusiastic, reflecting the high level of interest shown by the participants in the material on the drafting of Village Regulations (Perdes). The resource person provided patient and systematic explanations, employing an applied approach, enabling participants to more easily understand their position and contribution within the context of village development, both from a legal and social perspective. Figure 2 shows the moment when the resource person delivered the material, which was met with rapt attention from all participants. This atmosphere reflected that this activity was not simply a transfer of information, but also a form of community-based legal education.



**Figure 4.2** Resource person delivering material

The participants' enthusiasm peaked during the question-and-answer session. This interactive discussion served as a crucial opportunity to reinforce the legal awareness of the Noelbaki Village community regarding the vital importance of public participation in decision-making processes that directly impact their lives, particularly through democratic village deliberation mechanisms. Beyond simply being a forum for questions, this session also served as a forum for aspirations, where the community shared their views, experiences, and hopes for the direction of village development. Figure 3 captures the moment when the participants enthusiastically and actively asked questions of the resource person. These questions covered important topics such as the village deliberation mechanism, the rights and obligations of residents in the process of formulating Village Regulations (Perdes), and concrete steps the community can take to ensure their active and legal involvement in the village legislative process.



**Figure 4.3** Participants are asking questions to the resource person

### **Result Activity Law Village.**

In this activity, Yagasu (the Sumatran Elephant Foundation) acts as a strategic partner, supporting the village government and community in environmental conservation efforts, particularly through the development of Village Regulations (Perdes) on the protection and management of mangrove ecosystems. Yagasu's role extends beyond technical ecological

aspects to normative and legal aspects, encouraging the development of village regulations that are scientifically evidence-based, sustainability-oriented, and based on applicable positive law.

As a partner, Yagasu helps integrate environmental approaches with the village legal framework, by encouraging community involvement through democratic and participatory village deliberations. This is highly relevant from a legal perspective, particularly village governance law, as it reinforces the principle of bottom-up lawmaking, namely the formation of legal norms based on the real needs of local communities. In addition, Yagasu also provides technical assistance in the preparation of academic papers and draft Village Regulations, which are one of the important stages in the local legislative process in accordance with Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages and Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislation.

Through this role, Yagasu contributes to promoting ecological justice, where village communities, as legal subjects, receive protection and recognition for their right to live in a healthy environment. This mentoring role also makes Yagasu a catalyst in harmoniously bridging ecological, social, and legal interests, while strengthening the capacity of villages as public legal entities capable of producing their own regulations legally and democratically.

The participants' enthusiasm was palpable throughout the event, especially during the interactive and lively question-and-answer session. This discussion provided an important platform for the Noelbaki Village community to express their views, experiences, and concerns, particularly regarding the preservation of the mangrove ecosystem, which has long been a vital part of the social and ecological life of coastal communities. This high level of participation demonstrates that the community is beginning to understand the importance of their involvement in decision-making processes that directly impact their well-being and environmental sustainability. This moment is captured in Figure 3, which shows participants actively asking questions to the resource person.

The questions raised ranged from the mechanisms for implementing village deliberations, community rights and obligations in drafting Village Regulations (Perdes), to concrete steps residents can take to ensure their active and legitimate involvement in the local legislative process. The presence of the Yagasu Team as a supporting partner further strengthened this process. Yagasu not only plays a role in environmental education and mangrove conservation, but also assists the village government and community in drafting Perdes that support natural resource protection, using an approach based on scientific evidence, local wisdom, and applicable legal norms.

From a legal perspective, this activity is highly relevant for study in the realm of Village Governance Law and Environmental Law, as it demonstrates the concrete practice of participatory democracy at the local level. The process of drafting Village Regulations, which actively involves the community, reflects the implementation of Article 68 of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, as well as the principles of establishing laws and regulations as stipulated in Law Number 12 of 2011. In this regard, Yagasu acts as a facilitator who bridges ecological and legal interests, and helps encourage the formation of village legal

instruments that are able to protect mangrove ecosystems sustainably and based on ecological justice.

Through this outreach, it is hoped that the community will gain a more comprehensive understanding of the entire process of drafting village regulations. This process encompasses several stages, starting with planning, continuing with discussion, and ending with the ratification and enactment of the village regulations. Each stage plays a strategic role in ensuring that the resulting village regulations truly reflect the needs and aspirations of the community.

The village deliberation is the primary forum in the planning and drafting of Village Regulations (Perdes), and also embodies the principle of participatory democracy as stipulated in Article 68 of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. This forum provides legal space for the community to actively participate in the local legislative process, including conveying ideas, input, and strategic issues that require legal regulation. In the context of Noelbaki Village, one of the crucial issues raised is the protection of the mangrove ecosystem, which is an essential part of the village's natural resource governance. Through this process, the community acts not only as an object of development but also as a legal subject with a bargaining position in formulating regulations that directly impact their lives.

The involvement of Yagasu (the Sumatran Elephant Foundation) as a partner strengthened this participatory process. Yagasu not only provided education on the importance of mangrove conservation, but also assisted the village government and community in drafting a Village Regulation (Perdes) that aligned with the principles of ecological justice and national laws and regulations, such as Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management. Through this participatory approach, the development of the Village Regulation became more transparent, responsive to local needs, and had strong legal legitimacy. The outreach conducted by the village government and Yagasu also served to strengthen community understanding of the contents and objectives of the Perdes, build a sense of ownership, and create a harmonious relationship between the community and the village government. This demonstrates that legal mechanisms at the village level can be an effective tool for regulating environmental protection in a sustainable manner, with active community participation as a key element.

The final stage in the series of Village Regulation (Perdes) socialization was marked by the delivery of closing remarks by speakers from the village government and representatives of Yagasu (Sumatran Elephant Foundation) as a partner. In his closing, Yagasu emphasized the importance of village community cooperation in complying with and implementing the Perdes, especially those related to environmental protection, such as mangrove ecosystem conservation. The speakers emphasized that the success of a regulation is determined not only by its normative substance, but also by the level of compliance and legal awareness of the community as the regulated subject. This socialization functioned not only as an informative process, but also as an instrument for building legal awareness among village communities regarding the content, objectives, and urgency of implementing the Perdes.

From a legal perspective, particularly in the fields of state administrative law and village governance law, this process is a concrete manifestation of the principles of publicity and public participation in the formation of laws and regulations, as stipulated in Law Number 12 of 2011. Through effective and participatory socialization, the community not only becomes the recipient of information, but is also given the space to provide feedback, clarification, or objections to the contents of the regulations. Thus, this stage plays a crucial role in strengthening legal legitimacy, increasing public acceptance of the enacted regulations, and building a synergistic relationship between the village government and its citizens. Yagasu's presence in this process demonstrates that cooperation between state and non-state actors in the formation of local laws can be an effective strategy for realizing sustainable, participatory, and ecologically just village development.

The presence of Yagasu (Sumatran Elephant Foundation) as a partner in this activity strengthens the substantive dimension of the Village Regulation being drafted, particularly regarding the protection and management of mangrove ecosystems. Yagasu not only provides ecological education but also contributes to the regulation formulation process through technical and legal assistance. This demonstrates that the involvement of civil society organizations in the village legislative process does not conflict with the principle of village autonomy, but rather enriches the content of the regulation with an evidence-based approach, local wisdom, and ecological justice. This collaboration also strengthens the argument that the Village Regulation as a form of local law can function as an effective social and ecological engineering tool, provided it is drafted through a legitimate and participatory deliberative process. Overall, this activity had a significant impact on improving the quality of village governance. Direct community involvement strengthened the legal legitimacy of the resulting Village Regulation, making it more relevant, operational, and sustainable. Furthermore, the presence of supporting actors like Yagasu demonstrated that collaboration between the state and non-state actors in the formation of local laws can be a legitimate and progressive strategy for realizing inclusive village development. In the academic context of law, this approach serves as a concrete example of how legal norms are formed not only based on formal hierarchies but also on horizontal participation that integrates with the social and ecological realities of village communities.

## CONCLUSION

The socialization of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages in Tanjung Pasir Village, Pangkalan Susu District, is concrete evidence of the application of the principle of public participation in the formation of laws at the local level. The juridical analysis of the socialization process in the formation of village regulations in Tanjung Pasir Village, based on Law No. 6 of 2014, indicates that the process generally aligns with the legal requirements stipulated in the law. The socialization activities conducted by the village government effectively involve community participation, ensuring transparency and inclusiveness in the formulation of village regulations. However, there are still areas that require improvement, such as increasing community awareness and ensuring that all stakeholders are adequately informed and engaged throughout the process. Adhering

strictly to the procedures outlined in Law No. 6 of 2014 will strengthen the legitimacy and enforceability of village regulations, fostering better governance and community compliance. Overall, the socialization process in Tanjung Pasir Village demonstrates a commendable effort toward participatory governance but must continually strive for greater adherence to legal standards to ensure the legitimacy and effectiveness of village regulations.

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