

Community Engagement in the Formulation of Village Regulations in Segeri District, Pangkajene and Islands Regency

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the process of formulating village regulations in Parenreng Village, Segeri District, Pangkajene and Islands Regency. A qualitative research approach was employed, utilizing interviews and document analysis as the primary data collection methods. The data were analyzed through thematic analysis to identify recurring patterns and insights. The study found that the formulation process of village regulations in Parenreng Village comprises five stages: planning, drafting, discussion, ratification, and promulgation. In accordance with Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 111 of 2014, the planning and drafting stages are designed to accommodate public input. Nevertheless, community engagement during these stages remains limited and suboptimal. Several factors contribute to this low engagement rate, including the limited number of community members invited to engage, inadequate transportation infrastructure, widespread community apathy, individual time constraints, and the underperformance of the Village Representative Body. It is recommended that village authorities adopt more inclusive strategies to enhance public engagement.

Kata kata kunci:

Perundang-Undangan;

Pembentukan Peraturan

Desa;

Partisipasi Masyarakat.

ABSTRAK

Keterlibatan Masyarakat dalam Penyusunan Peraturan Desa di Kecamatan Segeri, Kabupaten Pangkajene dan Kepulauan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji proses penyusunan peraturan desa di Desa Parenreng, Kecamatan Segeri, Kabupaten Pangkajene dan Kepulauan. Pendekatan penelitian kualitatif digunakan dengan menggunakan wawancara dan analisis dokumen sebagai metode pengumpulan data primer. Data dianalisis melalui analisis tematik untuk mengidentifikasi pola dan wawasan yang berulang. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa proses penyusunan peraturan desa di Desa Parenreng meliputi lima tahap: perencanaan, penyusunan, pembahasan, pengesahan, dan pengundangan. Sesuai dengan Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri No. 111 Tahun 2014, tahap perencanaan dan penyusunan dirancang untuk mengakomodasi masukan publik. Namun demikian, partisipasi masyarakat selama tahap-tahap ini masih terbatas dan kurang optimal. Beberapa faktor yang menyebabkan rendahnya tingkat partisipasi ini, antara lain terbatasnya jumlah anggota masyarakat yang diundang untuk terlibat, infrastruktur transportasi yang tidak memadai, apatisme masyarakat yang meluas, keterbatasan waktu individu, dan kinerja Badan Perwakilan Desa yang kurang baik. Disarankan agar pemerintah desa mengadopsi strategi yang lebih inklusif untuk meningkatkan keterlibatan publik.

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Introduction

The Third Amendment to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia added and refined the provisions of Article 1 of the Constitution by inserting a new clause that states, "The State of Indonesia is a law-based state." This provision affirms that Indonesia adheres to the concept of a Rechtsstaat or a legal state. The Indonesian legal system is inherited from the Dutch colonial legal system, thus placing Indonesia within the tradition of the Continental European legal system, or civil law (Mochtar & Hiariej, 2021). The fundamental principle of the Continental European legal system is that law derives its binding force from being systematically codified, with legal certainty being the primary objective of law. Legal certainty can be achieved when all human behavior in social interactions is regulated by written law (Daliyo, 2001).

The adoption of the concept of a legal state and the civil law tradition in Indonesia makes discussions on the formulation of legislation vital. Legally, it is emphasized that legislation refers to written rules containing legal norms that are generally binding and are formed or established by state institutions or authorized officials through procedures set forth in legislation. In Indonesia, the types of legislation, ranked hierarchically, include the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the Decree of the People's Consultative Assembly, Laws/Regulations in Lieu of Laws, Government Regulations, Presidential Regulations, Provincial Regional Regulations, and Regency/City Regional Regulations. Additionally, the types of legislation also encompass regulations established by the People's Consultative Assembly, the People's Representative Council, the Regional Representative Council, the Supreme Court, the Constitutional Court, the Audit Board, the Judicial Commission, Bank Indonesia, ministers, agencies, institutions, or commissions at the same level formed by Law or Government under the mandate of Law, the Provincial Regional Representative Council, Governors, the Regency/City Regional Representative Council, the Regent/Mayor, Village Heads, or equivalent officials. These regulations are recognized and possess legally binding power as long as they are mandated by higher legislation. This provision clarifies that village regulations are also a type of legislation (Mochtar & Hiariej, 2021; Gultom, 2024).

One crucial aspect to consider in the formulation of legislation, including village regulations, is the inclusion of community engagement. This is particularly important because the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, in Article 1, paragraph (2), emphasizes that "sovereignty is in the hands of the people and is carried out according to the Constitution" and in Article 28C, paragraph (2), which states that "everyone has the right to advance themselves in collectively fighting for their rights to build their community, nation, and state." These two provisions guarantee the right of community participation in the formulation of legislation. Additionally, Law No. 6 of 2014 on Villages, in Articles 69, paragraph (9) and paragraph (10), emphasizes that draft village regulations must be consulted with the village community, and the village community has the right to provide input on the draft village regulation. Law No. 13 of 2022, in Article 96, also reaffirms that the public has the right to provide input verbally and/or in writing at every stage of the formulation of legislation. These legal provisions indicate that, procedurally, it is a requirement for the village government to ensure community participation in the formation of village regulations.

However, in practice, community participation in the formulation of legislation is often neglected and overlooked. This finding aligns with the results of a preliminary study conducted by the researcher through an online survey from March to May, involving the community of Parenreng Village, Segeri District, Pangkajene and Kepulauan Regency. The survey results showed that out of 33 informants, only two reported being invited to participate in the formulation of village regulations, and one of these two informants was a staff member of the village office. Meanwhile, 31 informants stated that they had never been invited to participate in the formation of village regulations. Although the Village Law explicitly mandates the consultation of the draft village regulation with the community, failure to do so

could render the village regulation null and void or not legally binding. The serious consequences of not having community engagement in the formulation of village regulations have prompted the researcher to further investigate the role of community engagement in the formation of village regulations, which are the lowest level of legislation in the legal hierarchy (Mochtar & Hiariej, 2021).

Method

This study adopts a qualitative approach with a normative-empirical research type. There are three reasons that convinced the researcher to use a qualitative approach in this research. First, the researcher aims to deeply understand and provide a comprehensive insight into the process of village regulation formulation, community engagement in the formation of village regulations, and the factors influencing such engagement. Second, the context and background of this research are natural, without controlling or treating the natural setting. Third, the qualitative approach makes it easier for the researcher to gather information from the village community. The normative-empirical research type aims to assess the conformity between the implementation of Law No. 12 of 2011 on the Formation of Legislation, Law No. 6 of 2014 on Villages, and Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 111 of 2014 on the Technical Guidelines for Village Regulations, with the process of formulating village regulations. The research was conducted in Parenreng Village, located in Segeri District, Pangkajene and Kepulauan Regency, South Sulawesi. Data collection was carried out through interviews and documentation methods, using research instruments such as interview guidelines, documentation forms, and legal material tracking. The data sources in this study are divided into two categories: primary and secondary data. Primary data was obtained from the village government, BPD members, and the village community, while secondary data was gathered through documentation studies (Mochtar & Hiariej, 2021).

Result and discussion

The process of formulating village regulations in segeri district, Pangkajene and Kepulauan Regency. There are two types of regulations in Parenreng Village: Village Regulations and Village Head Regulations. Focusing on Village Regulations, during the period from 2018 to 2024, a total of 36 Village Regulations were formulated in Parenreng Village, including regulations related to the Village Budget Revenue and Expenditure (APBDesa), Accountability Reports for APBDesa Implementation, the Village Government Work Plan (RKPD), Grants, the Medium-Term Village Development Plan (RPJMD), BUMDES capital participation, village authority, appointment of Linmas officers, protection of women and children from violence, formation of self-care groups for the utilization of family-run Toga plants, and the distribution of water sources and village resources.

The process of formulating Village Regulations in Parenreng Village consists of five stages: first, planning. In this stage, the village head sets the plan for formulating Village Regulations as part of the Village Government Work Plan. The plan for formulating these regulations is first consulted with other village institutions, such as the BPD (Village Consultative Body), and the heads of neighborhood units (RW) and community units (RT). The second, drafting. During this stage, the village head and BPD hold deliberations to prepare a draft of the Village Regulation. After the draft is prepared, it is then consulted with community representatives to gather their opinions on the proposed regulation. The third, discussion. At this stage, the village head and BPD revisit the draft Village Regulation, considering the opinions from the community in order to reach an agreement on whether to approve or cancel the draft regulation. The fourth, establishment. Once the draft Village Regulation has received mutual approval, it is formally enacted as a Village Regulation. The establishment is marked by the signing of the draft regulation by the village head. Subsequently, the regulation is submitted to the Regency level for review. The fifth, promulgation. In this final stage, the village secretary promulgates

the Village Regulation in the village gazette. The promulgation signifies that the Village Regulation is officially in force.

An important aspect to note in any legal product, including Village Regulations, is the structure (or components) of the legal document. The structure of the Village Regulations in Parenreng Village includes: the title, preamble, main body, closure, and explanation (though not all sections are always available). Based on the documentation study, several issues were found in some of the Village Regulations that were enacted, such as numerous typographical errors, the absence of the date of enactment, and discrepancies in the address listed in the regulations.

Table 1. Community Engagement in the Formulation of Village Regulations in Parenreng Village

Aspect	Description
Stages of Participation	Community engagement occurs during the planning and drafting stages of village regulation formulation.
Forms of Public Consultation	1. Public Hearing: Conducted during the planning stage, typically held at the village office. Participants include the village head, BPD members, village officials, RW and RT leaders. 2. Deliberation (Musyawarah): Conducted in conjunction with the annual Musrenbang Desa. Participants include village authorities and representatives from community organizations (e.g., Gapoktan, PKK, Posyandu).
Level of Engagement	Considered limited and suboptimal. Many community members are not invited or do not attend the consultations. Those invited are typically leaders of formal village institutions.
Challenges to Engagement	- Lack of invitation to the broader community- Low attendance by invited participants- Engagement limited to institutional representatives (e.g., RW, RT, BPD, Gapoktan, PKK, Posyandu)- Community members report not being involved or aware of the regulation process
Response of Village Government & BPD	Despite limitations, both the village government and the BPD are receptive to suggestions from those who attend and consistently provide feedback to prevent miscommunication.

Community engagement in the Formulation of village regulations. The explanation in the first point shows that community participation in the formulation of village regulations in Parenreng Village is present during the planning and drafting stages. To ensure community involvement in the process, both the village government and the BPD (Village Consultative Body) carry out public consultation activities for the village community. There are two forms of public consultation commonly used by the village government to provide space for the community to participate in the formulation of village regulations, namely: public hearing. The Public Hearing is a form of public consultation frequently conducted by the village government during the planning stage of formulating village regulations (Yudarwati, & Gregory, 2022). In the RDP, the invited participants include the village head, BPD members, village officials, and heads of neighborhood units (RW) and community units (RT). This meeting is usually held at the village office. Deliberation (Musyawarah). Deliberation is typically conducted in the village office hall, coinciding with the annual Village Development Planning Meeting (Musrenbang Desa). The purpose of the deliberation is to seek input on the draft village regulations that have been prepared. The invited participants in the deliberation include the village head, village officials, BPD members, the sub-district head (camat), and representatives of the community such as the heads of RW, RT, farmer groups (gapoktan), the Family Welfare Program (PKK), and the Integrated Health Post (posyandu).

Community engagement in the formulation of village regulations in Parenreng Village can be described as less than optimal and limited. It is considered less than optimal because community

members who are invited to participate in the formulation of village regulations often fail to attend these consultations. It is also limited because the community members who are invited are primarily those who are already part of the village institution leadership, such as BPD members, RW and RT heads, farmer groups (gapoktan), PKK, and posyandu. Despite being less than optimal and limited, both the village government and the BPD remain open to the suggestions and feedback from the community members who do attend the formulation process. Additionally, both the village government and the BPD consistently provide feedback to the community to avoid misunderstandings and ensure clarity.

Factors affecting community engagement . The community engagement in the formulation of village regulations in Parenreng Village can be described as less than optimal and limited. This is reflected in the majority of interviewees, who stated that they have never been invited to participate in the formulation of village regulations. Additionally, even the representatives of the community who were invited often failed to attend the consultation meetings. This phenomenon is not without reason. At least five factors have been identified by the researcher as influencing community engagement in the formulation of village regulations in Parenreng Village: limited scope of invited participants. In the formulation of village regulations, only those who are part of village institutions are invited to participate, such as BPD members, heads of RT, heads of RW, farmer groups (gapoktan), PKK, and posyandu. Ordinary citizens, however, are not given the opportunity to be involved in the formulation process, thus limiting the scope of community engagement.

Lack of transportation means. One of the reasons for the lack of attendance from community members in the village regulation formulation consultations is the insufficient means of transportation available to reach the village office. This is understandable, given that some areas of Parenreng Village are located on mountainous terrain, with steep and winding roads. Emerging attitudes of apathy among the community. The presence of apathy among the community is another factor contributing to low engagement in the formulation of village regulations. This apathy is manifested in the community's indifference towards contributing to public policy decisions, thereby reducing their willingness to engage in the formulation process. Other commitments and activities. Another common reason given by the community for not attending the consultations is the presence of other personal obligations. These commitments, such as working on rice fields, taking care of children, going to the market, or attending family events, often conflict with the timing of the village government's invitation.

Ineffective Functioning of BPD Members. The BPD is a representative body elected democratically to represent the village community. Ideally, BPD members should maintain close relations with the community. However, the members of the BPD in Parenreng Village are generally not well-known in the community. Furthermore, they have never conducted discussions or meetings with the community to listen to their concerns or gather their aspirations. In some cases, BPD members have also failed to attend the formulation of village regulations.

These factors highlight the challenges that hinder community engagement in the process, which ultimately impacts the inclusivity and effectiveness of village regulations in Parenreng Village. The process of formulating village regulations, referring to Article 2 of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 111 of 2014 regarding Technical Guidelines for Village Regulations, there are three types of regulations in villages: village regulations, village head regulations, and joint regulations of village heads. In accordance with Law No. 6 of 2014, villages have the authority to regulate and manage government affairs and local interests based on the initiatives of the community, origin, and customs. To exercise this authority, the village can create village regulations. Article 1, paragraph (6) of Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 111 of 2014 explicitly states that village regulations are a type of statutory regulation. As a statutory regulation, village regulations are general, abstract, and permanent (having continuous applicability).

Village regulations are the highest form of regulation in the village, formulated with the engagement of the village community. Based on Hans Kelsen and Nawiasky's theory of the hierarchy of norms, village regulations can be interpreted as belonging to the fourth group of norms, namely *Autonome Satzung*, as they are autonomous regulations, and the formulation of village regulations derives from attributional authority. The attributional authority for the formulation of village regulations can be seen in Article 26 of Law No. 6 of 2014, which explicitly affirms that the village head has the authority to establish village regulations.

The process of formulating village regulations is described in detail in Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 111 of 2014 as follows: planning. At this stage, the village head and BPD (Village Consultative Body) set the plan for drafting the village regulation in the village government work plan. In the planning phase, community institutions, customary institutions, and other village institutions can provide input to the village government or BPD regarding the plan for drafting the village regulation.

Drafting, which can be done in two ways: drafting by the village head. The draft village regulation will be prepared by the village government. Afterward, the draft must be consulted with the village community, especially those directly related to the content of the regulation, and it may also be consulted with the district head for feedback. The results of the input from the community and district head will be used by the village government to proceed with the drafting process. The draft village regulation that has been consulted will be submitted by the village head to the BPD for discussion and mutual agreement.

Drafting by BPD. BPD can also prepare and propose a draft village regulation, except for drafts regarding the Village RPJM (Medium-Term Village Development Plan), Village RKP (Village Government Work Plan), Village APB (Village Income and Expenditure Budget), and the accountability report on the implementation of the Village APB. The draft village regulation may be proposed by a BPD member to the BPD leadership to be established as a draft regulation. BPD invites the village head to discuss and agree on the draft village regulation. If there are drafts from the village head and proposals from BPD on the same subject at the same time, the draft from BPD will be prioritized, while the draft from the village head will serve as a comparison. A draft village regulation that has not been discussed may be withdrawn by the proposer. In contrast, a draft that has been discussed cannot be withdrawn, unless agreed upon by both the village government and BPD. The draft village regulation that has been mutually agreed upon will be submitted by the BPD leadership to the village head for ratification within seven days of the agreement. The village head must sign the ratified village regulation within 15 days of receiving the draft from the BPD leadership.

Enactment and Publication. At this stage, the ratified draft village regulation is submitted to the village secretary for publication in the village gazette. If the village head does not sign the ratified draft, the draft regulation must be published in the village gazette. After publication, the village regulation is deemed effective and legally binding. Dissemination. Dissemination is conducted by the village government and BPD from the planning stage to the publication stage to provide information or obtain input from the community and stakeholders. Dissemination can be carried out through electronic or printed media.

Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 111 of 2014 also outlines two methods for reviewing village regulations using the executive review model (legislation review by the executive branch): Evaluation. Evaluation is conducted in the form of a preview, meaning the review is done on the draft village regulation that has been discussed and agreed upon by the village head and BPD but has not yet been ratified by the village head. Evaluation is specific to draft regulations concerning the Village APB, levies, spatial planning, and village government organization.

Clarification. Clarification is conducted as a review, meaning the review is done on a village regulation that has been ratified by the village head. Based on the researcher's findings on the process

of formulating village regulations in Parenreng Village, it can be said that the process is generally in line with the steps outlined in Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 111 of 2014. However, there is one stage that has been neglected, namely the dissemination stage. If we relate this to the legal foundation of legislation as proposed by Bagir Manan, a good village regulation must have three foundations: Philosophical foundation, characterized by the formulation of legislation that aligns with the legal ideals of the Indonesian nation, namely Pancasila. Sociological foundation, reflected by the acceptance of the regulation by the community in a fair and spontaneous manner. Juridical foundation, demonstrated by four criteria: the regulation must be enacted by an authorized body or official, the content must be appropriate for the type of regulation, it must follow the proper procedure for the formulation of regulations, and it must not contradict higher laws.

If we connect this with the concept of legal foundations as proposed by Bagir Manan, the village regulations in Parenreng may be considered invalid or lack legal binding power because they do not meet the juridical foundation for the formulation of village regulations, particularly the failure to follow the procedures outlined in Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 111 of 2014.

From the researcher's findings related to the structure of the village regulations, some errors were found in two of the village regulations in Parenreng, such as numerous typographical errors, missing ratification dates, and incorrect addresses in the regulations. This suggests that the regulations were drafted carelessly. This finding is consistent with Fadli Jazim's explanation, which highlights that village regulations are often drafted in a haphazard and sloppy manner. In reality, village regulations should be prepared diligently, based on democratic principles and community engagement, to serve as a reference for government administration at the village level.

Community engagement in the formation of village regulations is a crucial element in ensuring that regulations are not only legally valid but also relevant to the needs and aspirations of the local community. As stipulated in Law No. 12 of 2011, the public has the right to provide input at every stage of the formation of statutory regulations. This is further emphasized in the Village Law, which states that draft village regulations must be consulted with the village community. In practice, while the space for community engagement has been opened, in Parenreng Village, this engagement is still limited and not fully optimal. Nevertheless, the village government has made efforts to fulfill its legal mandate by providing opportunities for the community to give input. Although the engagement of the community in the consultation process is limited to the village's institutional leaders, this process demonstrates a commitment to involving the public in the creation of village regulations, aligning with the consensus principle emphasized in the formation of laws.

Referring to John Locke's theory of popular sovereignty, where ultimate sovereignty rests with the people, the village government should provide broader opportunities for the general public to participate in the formation of village regulations. The village government should not only invite village institutional leaders to participate in the drafting process but also involve the wider community. In this way, village regulations would better reflect the sovereignty of the people, who should have the primary role in determining the legal norms applied in the village.

The participatory process in the formation of village regulations also reflects the existence of a democratic political configuration, as advocated by Moh. Mahfud MD, which is expected to produce responsive legal products. When the community is involved in the decision-making process, they gain legitimacy and a sense of ownership over the decisions made. This strengthens social stability and builds greater trust in the village government, which can ultimately lead to an improvement in the welfare of the community.

For further analysis, Sherry R. Arnstein's (1969) ladder of citizen engagement offers a clear framework for understanding the level of engagement that occurs. In the table below, the community

engagement in the formation of village regulations in Parenreng Village can be classified as being at the "Partnership" level, although it is still limited.

Table 2. Levels of Citizen Engagement (Sherry R. Arnstein, 1969)

Level of Engagement	Explanation	Division of Power Level
Citizen Control	The community has full control over government performance, including evaluating development planning programs.	Community Control
Delegated Power	The government grants the community authority to make decisions regarding development planning.	Shared Power
Partnership	The government invites the community to negotiate and collaborate in drafting and implementing development programs.	Shared Power
Placation	The government listens to the opinions, suggestions, and critiques of the community, but decisions are still made by the government.	Government retains power
Consultation	The government discusses with the community, but the final decision is made by the government.	Government retains power
Informing	The government conducts socialization of development planning to the community merely as a formality.	Government retains power
Therapy	The community receives information about development plans through their representatives without feedback.	No engagement
Manipulation	The implementation of the development plan does not align with the actual needs of the community.	No engagement

Based on the table, community engagement in the formation of village regulations in Parenreng Village can be categorized at the "Partnership" level, though still limited. The village government has provided opportunities for the community to give input, and these inputs are considered in the drafting process. However, the participants remain limited to village institutional leaders, so the space for broader public engagement has not yet been fully opened.

Positive Implications of Community Engagement in the Formation of Village Regulations: Provides the community with the opportunity to express their interests. Strengthens the legitimacy, accountability, and ownership of the village regulations that have been established. Prevents the use of village regulations as a political tool for the benefit of certain individuals or groups. Promotes an inclusive, accountable, and transparent village government. Increases community trust in the village government. Strengthens the national governance system of Indonesia. Thus, while community engagement in Parenreng Village has already begun, there is a need to increase accessibility and opportunities for broader public involvement. This will ensure that the village regulations created are more representative and in line with the interests of the entire community (Neta, et.al., 2024).

Community engagement in the formulation of village regulations in Parenreng Village remains relatively limited and suboptimal. The research findings indicate five key factors that influence engagement. The limited scope of community members invited to participate, insufficient transportation facilities, the growing apathy within the community, the presence of competing personal obligations, and the suboptimal performance of Village Consultative Body (BPD) members. These factors can be grouped into two categories: external and internal. External factors are those originating from the organizers or facilitators of the activity. Based on field observations, two external factors were identified as influencing community engagement in the formulation of village regulations: Limited Scope of Community Invitations. In the process of formulating village regulations, invitations to

participate are primarily extended to individuals affiliated with village institutions. As a result, the general public remains unaware of opportunities to engage in regulatory discussions, limiting broader community involvement (Taeihagh, et.al., 2021).

Suboptimal Functioning of BPD Members. Legally, the BPD is entrusted with three core functions: to deliberate and approve draft village regulations with the village head, to collect and channel community aspirations, and to oversee the performance of the village head. However, in practice, the BPD has yet to fully carry out its role in accommodating community voices. This is evidenced by the fact that most villagers do not even recognize the BPD members representing their community.

Internal factors originate from the community itself. Based on the researcher's fieldwork, three internal factors were found to affect engagement in village regulation formation: Lack of Transportation Access. The scarcity of personal transportation poses a significant barrier to community involvement. Moreover, public transportation services are infrequent, making it even more difficult for residents to attend regulatory meetings. Prevalence of Community Apathy. According to Budiardjo (as cited in A. Arifin, 2015), apathy refers to a disinterested or disengaged attitude toward political activity. This attitude may stem from indifference, a lack of political interest, limited political understanding, or a belief that individual efforts will not meaningfully influence public policy. Competing Personal Responsibilities. Many residents cite other responsibilities—such as working in the fields, caring for children, attending markets, or participating in family events—as reasons for their absence during regulation formulation meetings. This suggests that personal matters are often prioritized over communal or village-related affairs.

Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussion, it can be concluded that the process of formulating village regulations in Parenreng Village consists of five stages: planning, drafting, deliberation, enactment, and promulgation. However, this process does not fully comply with the legal framework outlined in Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 111 of 2014, which prescribes six stages, including dissemination an essential phase that has been overlooked. As a result, the majority of villagers remain unaware of the regulations currently in force. Community engagement in this regulatory process remains suboptimal and limited, as only members of certain village institutions are invited to take part, and even among those invited, attendance is often inconsistent. Nevertheless, the local government has begun to implement the concept of meaningful engagement to engage the community in a more substantive manner. This level of engagement is influenced by internal factors such as limited transportation, growing public apathy, and competing personal responsibilities, as well as external factors, including the underperformance of Village Consultative Body (BPD) members and the restricted scope of invitations extended to the public. Therefore, collaborative efforts from all stakeholders are essential to enhance the quality and inclusiveness of community engagement in the formulation of village regulations.

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