

Strengthening Village Governance Through Technical Assistance In The Preparation Of Village Regulations In Dongi Village, Sidenreng Rappang Regency

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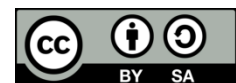
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ABSTRACT

The gap between village and city regulations causes differences in the quality of government administration, especially due to the limited understanding of village officials in drafting appropriate and harmonious regulations. This article aims to strengthen village governance in Dongi Village, Sidenreng Rappang Regency through technical assistance in the preparation of village regulations. This study uses a descriptive method to provide a systematic and factual picture of the challenges faced by the village government, supported by literature studies and interviews with the community. The findings of the study show that low legal literacy, limited technical skills, and lack of community participation are the main obstacles to the effectiveness of village regulations. Mentoring activities play an important role in increasing the capacity of village apparatus and the Village Consultative Body (BPD) so that they are able to produce regulations that are legally valid, socially accepted, and responsive to community needs. These efforts contribute to the formation of participatory, transparent, and sustainable village governance systems, while providing a model that can be replicated in other villages to improve the quality of local governance.

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1. Introduction

The gap in regulations in villages and cities causes the quality of their implementation to be different. Even though villages are also the foundation in national development, if villages are developed, cities and countries are also advanced in accordance with Article 7 of Law Number 12 of 2011 which explains that Village Regulations are included in the hierarchy system of laws and regulations. The article means that district/city policies or regulations may not ignore, affirm, or oppress village regulations that are valid and in accordance with

their authority. So, this problem needs to be the main focus in integrating constitutional science in remote areas. (Gai AM et al., 2020), (Law Number 12 of 2012 concerning the Establishment of Laws and Regulations, n.d.).

Sidenreng Rappang as one of the districts whose agricultural sector is famous as a national food barn, is supported by a priority program by the local government, namely technical irrigation that supports rice production throughout the year. The number of sub-districts is 11 with details of 68 villages and 38 sub-districts, the majority of which are filled by the Bugis Tribe. Interestingly, if we look at the Geographical Coordinates: 3°51'22.54"S 119°58'54.84"E we will find one of the villages, namely Dongi Village in Pitu Riawa District, Sidenreng Rappang Regency (Postal Code: 91683). The population is 1,335 people (aged 17 years and above), led by Sulaiman Malle as the Village Head. (Central Bureau of Statistics., 2018).

This opportunity is followed by various superior programs of the village government, in addition to the need for support in making regulations that are feasible for their implementation, the feasibility of regulations is seen in the fulfillment of several important requirements both from a legal, technical, and social perspective. The eligibility indicators are measured, through: Conformity with Higher Regulations; Need and Relevance; Technical Feasibility Aspects; Acceptable to the Community; Certainty and Justice; Enforceable; and In accordance with Local Values. This is so that the regulations formed have quality and substance that can be used, especially for the welfare of the community. (Development Planning Agency, 2021).

It is necessary to increase specific references that can be used in the community life sector, namely the Village Regulation in Dongi Village. This is evidenced by the South Sulawesi Provincial Government (South Sulawesi Provincial Government) actively encouraging the improvement of the quality of village regulation making through various policies and programs to develop village government. One of the concrete evidence is the efforts of the Community and Village Empowerment Office (PMD) which evaluates the performance of village heads, including supervision of the preparation of village planning documents such as RPJMDesa, RKPDesa, and APBDesa, which are an important part of making quality village regulations (Mahdi Arumahi, 2024), (Maradona, 2025).

In addition, the South Sulawesi Provincial Government also stipulated a Governor's Regulation aimed at improving the quality of village government implementation so that it runs effectively and efficiently, which implicitly supports the improvement of the quality of village regulation making at the village level. Furthermore, in regional development planning documents such as the RPJPD and RKPD, South Sulawesi accommodates the dynamics of decentralization and regional autonomy that provide space for village governments to develop regulations according to local characteristics, with facilitation support from the provincial government (Sunarso, 2023) Afandi et al., Regional Development: A Review of the Conceptual Model of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Implementation of Regional Government. (Deepublish, 2022).

The lack of understanding of the Village Government in drafting Village Regulations can give rise to various problems. Some of the problems that can arise are: covering village regulations that are contrary to higher laws and regulations, such as laws and government regulations, so that they have the potential to cause legal conflicts and difficulties in the implementation of these regulations. Unsustainable Use of Natural Resources. Then the village regulations made are not able to bring order and do not bring development to the village, thus interfering with the implementation of village government and causing ineffectiveness in village management (Rosidin U., 2019).

Related to the above, other problems that occur are, Lack of community participation and coordination with the Village Consultative Body (BPD), which can cause village regulations not to be in accordance with the aspirations of the community and cause rejection or non-compliance of the community to the regulations, coupled with, the absence of academic studies or strong foundations in the preparation of village regulations, so that the regulations made are not on target and are not data-based or adequate analysis.

Based on the above, the lack of socialization and understanding of village officials towards village regulations, which causes the implementation of regulations to be weak and the community is less aware or not compliant with the regulations that have been set. Potential internal conflicts between the village government and BPD if there is no good coordination and communication in the process of drafting village regulations. The low community participation is due to factors such as education, political awareness, and daily life priorities, so that the community does not play an active role in the process of making village regulations and the results do not reflect their needs. This situation will be detrimental, the welfare of the people is increasingly uncertain. Although National regulations have supported these efforts, there is still a need for concrete steps to help Village Governments better understand the conditions of their official areas. The urgency of this problem needs to be outlined in the Technical Assistance for the Preparation of Village Regulations.

Although the Village Government has tried its best to achieve the welfare of its community. However, there is still a lack of understanding of village officials in the formation of appropriate Village Regulations as the basis for the implementation of service. Some of the factors underlying this problem are: Lack of technical knowledge and understanding related to the preparation of village regulations, both by the village head and the Village Consultative Body (BPD). Many village officials only know in general the existence of village regulations without understanding the procedures and substance that must be met in their preparation. The assumption that village government does not require detailed written rules, so that the process of managing village government runs based on experience and habits, not clear formal rules (Winarsih et al., 2020).

The low education of human resources in the village, with the average education of village officials which is only limited to junior high or junior high school, thus affects their ability to understand and prepare village regulations in accordance with the provisions of the law. Lack of training and guidance from the district or central government regarding the procedures for drafting village regulations correctly and in accordance with the law, so that

village officials are less prepared and less understanding in the process of making village regulations. Lack of socialization and internal communication of villages, including the lack of copies of draft village regulations given to the community and village officials, so that participation and understanding of the content of village regulations is low.

The lack of active role of the community in the process of making village regulations due to low levels of education, busyness in meeting daily needs, and lack of political awareness, which has an impact on the lack of input and support for the village regulations made. Limited resources and support from village head partners, so that village heads have difficulties in submitting and drafting quality village regulations.

These factors can cause a decline in the quality of the formation of village regulations in Indonesia. A decrease in quality due to several systemic factors related to planning and technical preparation, can lead to the emergence of cases in Sidrap Regency as follows: Law enforcement against violations of Regional Regulations that disturb the community, such as café and boarding house activities that are not in accordance with the designation, which disturb public order. This shows the possibility that there are unclear or inappropriate regulations in regulating these activities, causing unrest and strict action by the local government. The problem of managing village funds that are prone to abuse. The Sidrap government held training and socialization for village officials so that the management of village funds ran well and avoided corruption cases. This indicates that errors in making regulations or the ignorance of village officials in managing funds can potentially cause legal and administrative problems. (Utomo, 2018), (Gaffar AG., 2021).

The ineffectiveness of waste management policies in Sidrap, even though there is a Regional Regulation related to waste management, the implementation is not optimal and waste problems still occur a lot. This can be an example of the failure of village or regional regulations in overcoming environmental problems due to the lack of precision and implementation of regulations. Cases that occur due to errors in making village regulations in Sidenreng Rappang Regency (Sidrap) are specifically not widely reported publicly in available sources. However, there are several indications and problems related to the implementation of village regulations and regional regulations (Perda) that are not appropriate or ineffective. (Wahyuni, 2024).

2. Research Methodology

This study uses a descriptive research method. According to John W. Creswell and J. David Creswell, the descriptive research method is an approach used to describe the phenomenon or population being studied without affecting or manipulating existing variables. This method aims to provide a systematic and accurate picture of the facts and characteristics of a phenomenon or population (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). Data collection in research is carried out by means of literature studies in the form of secondary data as basic materials to be researched by searching laws and regulations and other literature related to the problem being researched or often referred to as literature law research (Soekanto & Mamudji, 2014).

The method used in the collection of primary and secondary legal sources based on the topic of the issue is to collect relevant legal materials using the interview method. Interviews were conducted with the people of Dongi Village. This is expected to provide comprehensive and relevant information to the research conducted.

The dominant primary and secondary sources of law are literature in the field of constitutional law and state administrative law, especially issues related to village regulations. The legal sources that have been successfully obtained will be analyzed juridically qualitatively. Qualitative juridical analysis is a discussion of research that leads to theoretical studies of legal principles, rules, and meanings related to the application of the principle of horizontal separation. The results of the analysis produce a solution to take the steps that must be taken based on the flow of thought that has been compiled continuously and sequentially, so that answers to the problems that are the starting point of this research are obtained.

3. Result and Discussion

Legal Regulation Of The Preparation Of Village Regulations

A. Village Regulations Overview

Villages have a strategic position in Indonesia's constitutional structure. As the smallest government system in Indonesia, villages should be able to carry out and regulate all affairs related to the development of their own territory. Since the era of independence until now, villages are not only administrative units, but also socio-political entities that have original authority (Original Autonomy) as recognized by Article 18B paragraph (2) of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945. Villages are recognized and respected based on their rights of origin, customary values, and social norms that live in the community. This constitutional recognition is the basis for the birth of various regulations that emphasize the role of the village as a government organizer as well as an independent manager of community interests. (Sri Nugroho, 2018)

The establishment of Village Regulations is a legal process that is expressly regulated in Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014, and Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 111 of 2014 concerning Technical Guidelines for Regulations in Villages. This process involves village officials, the Village Consultative Body (BPD), and the community as the main stakeholders. In the framework of constitutional law, the participation of these two elements is a manifestation of the principle of democracy from below which places the community as the subject as well as the object of law formation. Thus, their role is not only an administrative formality, but an integral part of legal legitimacy at the local level. (Sri Nugroho, 2018)

The paradigm change in the implementation of village government has strengthened after the enactment of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. This law shifts the old

view that places the village as just an extension of the government on it, to a government entity that has the authority to regulate and take care of its own household. The granting of this authority is also followed by significant budget support through the allocation of village funds, so that villages have the legal, political, and financial capacity to formulate policies that suit the needs of their communities. (Sri Nugroho, 2018)

The authority of the village to form the Village Regulation is a tangible manifestation of the principles of decentralization and participatory democracy. The formation of regulations at the village level is part of the Self-governing community which is constitutionally recognized. Through the Village Regulation, communities can organize their lives together based on real needs and local values, while remaining within the framework of national law. (Sri Nugroho, 2018)

Village Regulations are an integral part of village government. This is in line with the goal of empowering village communities to develop community independence and welfare by improving knowledge, attitudes, skills, behaviors, abilities, awareness, and utilizing resources through the determination of policies, programs, activities, and assistance that are in accordance with the essence of the problem and priority needs of the village community. (Sri Nugroho, 2018)

B. Elements needed in the Preparation of the Perdes

Village Regulations are laws and regulations that are stipulated by the village head after being discussed and agreed with the Village Consultative Body (BPD) in order to regulate the affairs of the local community, as well as an effort to realize the aspirations and wishes of the village community. In Article 26 paragraph (2) letter d of the Law on Villages, it is stipulated that the Village Head has the authority to establish Village Regulations. Then Article 55 letter a of the Law on Villages stipulates that the Village Consultative Body has the function of discussing and agreeing on the Draft Village Regulation together. The Draft Village Regulation must be consulted with the village community and the village community has the right to provide input on the Draft Village Regulation. This shows that the formation of Village Regulations adheres to participatory and responsive principles because it involves the community in the formation process. (ELKA, M. E. S. S., Niron, E. S., & Pantola , B. R. S. , 2024)

C. Structure and Role of Village and Community Apparatus

Village officials, especially village heads and village secretaries, have a central function as drafters and proposers of draft Village Regulations. The village head holds executive authority at the village level who is in charge of initiating, drafting, and submitting draft regulations based on the needs of the government and the community. The village secretary plays a role in the technical aspects of the preparation of the manuscript, starting

from the formulation of considerations, the body of the body, to the attachment of regulations according to the technique of drafting laws and regulations. Other village officials, such as the head of affairs and the head of the section, also provide substantive input according to their field of duty to ensure that the content of regulations is in accordance with the needs of certain sectors. (Rosidin, 2019)

The Village Consultative Body plays the role of community representation in the legislation process at the village level. BPD functions to discuss and agree on draft regulations with village heads, as well as channel the aspirations of residents. In this case, BPD holds a legislative function that is parallel to the village head as an executive, so that the principle of checks and balances is maintained even within the scope of village government. The role of BPD is also important in testing the feasibility and suitability of the content of the draft regulations to the needs and socio-cultural conditions of the local.

Village communities play a strategic role in providing input, criticism, and suggestions during the process of formulating Village Regulations. This participation can be realized through village deliberation forums, public consultations, and direct aspiration mechanisms to village officials or BPD. Normatively, community involvement is the implementation of the principles of openness and public participation as regulated in laws and regulations. With effective participation, the Village Regulation will have a strong social legitimacy, as it is born from dialogue and understanding between the village government and the residents. (Rosidin, 2019)

If the draft village regulation comes from the village government, then the village head prepares the draft village regulation. If it comes from the Village Consultative Body, then the BPD prepares the draft village regulation. Regarding the draft village regulation, both from the village head and from the Village Consultative Body, the community has the right to provide input both in writing and orally. Furthermore, the draft village regulation is discussed jointly by the village government and BPD. Draft village regulations originating from the village government can be withdrawn before being discussed with the BPD. A draft village regulation that has been jointly approved between the village head and the Village Consultative Body is submitted by the leader of the Village Consultative Body to the village head to be stipulated into a village regulation. (Rosidin, 2019)

D. Law Enforcement of Village Regulations

Village Government, in organizing government affairs and accommodating the interests and will of the community, must be based on the Village Regulations based on the principle of community participation. This is a The Realization of the Implementation of Democracy at the Village Level as well as the Application of the Principles transparency in the process of forming village regulations. These principles are in line with with the provisions of Article 24 of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages that emphasized that the implementation of village government must be based on

the principle of legal certainty, orderly administration of government, orderly public interest, openness, proportionality, professionalism, accountability, effectiveness and efficiency, local wisdom, diversity, and participation. (Rosidin, 2019)

One of the principles regulated in Article 24 is the participatory principle, namely community involvement in the implementation of village government, including in the process of forming Village Regulations. The presence of a participation space for society is a necessity in a democratic system of government that placing the people as sovereign holders. This is in line with Article 28 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which guarantees freedom of association, assembly, and expression of opinions orally, in writing, and other means as regulated by law. (Rosidin, 2019)

Furthermore, the participation of the village community in the formation process Village Regulations are not only a right, but also an obligation that must be facilitated by the village government. Consultation and feedback from residents is a means to accommodate aspirations, so that the content of the Village Regulation really reflect the needs and values that live in society. The provisions regarding this consultation obligation are affirmed in Article 69 paragraph (9) of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, which states that draft Village Regulations must be consulted with the village community. With Thus, every legislative process at the village level must ensure the existence of a mechanism Delivering aspirations that are transparent, inclusive, and accountable. (Rosidin, 2019). Effective community participation will strengthen the legitimacy of the Village Regulation, at the same time to ensure the application of democratic principles and Rule of Law at the level the lowest government. This is an important foundation for the creation of a system manage villages that are responsive to the needs of their citizens and aligned with the framework national law.

THE EFFECT OF THE QUALITY OF DONGI VILLAGE REGULATIONS IN SIDRAP REGENCY ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VILLAGE GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTATION

Improving the quality of village regulations is a key requirement in forming an effective, responsive and democratic village government. The village regulations that are formed are not only an administrative law product but also an important indicator in realizing participatory village governance based on community needs. Related to this, the quality of a village regulation should be built based on philosophical, sociological and juridical aspects. As carried out in Dongi Village, Sidrap Regency, the village apparatus, the village consultative body to the community have an important role in producing a regulation that is not only legally valid, but also applicable and accepted by all people of Dongi village. (Ode et al., 2024)

In relation to the above, the quality of good village regulations has a very cynical impact on the implementation of village government, when village regulations have been prepared using a participatory approach such as involving the community in the process of formulating village regulations so that later it is expected to be able to respond to real needs

that occur in the field so that they can be implemented. By involving the community in the formulation process, the community will feel involved in the formulation process that supports the implementation of village regulations so that it will automatically strengthen the effectiveness of village government policies in implementing public services, development management, and community empowerment in an equitable and inclusive manner. (Ode et al., 2024)

Based on the constitutional system in Indonesia, the village is the smallest government unit that is given authority in laws and regulations to regulate its own government affairs. This is a signal that the village has the freedom to form a regulatory framework in the form of village regulations that can adjust to village management that considers various aspects such as social, political, economic, cultural aspects and their respective local potential. In the context of the formation of village regulations, the quality must be very strategic because it is a legal instrument that underlies various components of village administration. (Yasin et al., 2023)

The effectiveness of the implementation of village government in Dongi Village is highly determined by the quality of local regulations that can be produced, this quality is not only seen from the instruments alone but also the aspects of legality, rationality, and community involvement in all the preparation processes and the orientation of regulations towards the development of village potential. In some reports, it was found that many villages have village regulations but do not touch at all on innovative aspects such as local resource management and the potential of their villages. Therefore, the Dongi Village Government is trying to avoid this so that the direction of village development can run clearly. In fact, village regulations should be a tool of social engineering that can encourage sustainable village development. (Yasin et al., 2023)

In line with the above, the effectiveness of village regulations is not only assessed on the administrative aspects formed or public services, but also its success in building villages through regulatory instruments, through aspirational and inclusive village regulations will automatically open up participatory spaces for villagers in the development planning process. However, if the village community is neglected in the process of drafting the village regulation or even does not know the process of drafting the village regulation at all, it will cause apathy which will actually reduce the effectiveness of the village government. Therefore, the importance of a socialization mechanism and active public involvement in Dongi village so that every regulation produced truly reflects the collective will of the residents of Dongi village. (Yasin et al., 2023)

To regulate community affairs, especially in Dongi Village, all kinds of provisions are stipulated that regulate all lines of life of the village community, therefore the Village regulation is a regulation issued by the village government which is procedurally determined by the regional head and the Village Consultative Body, in the context of a democratic country, the formation of laws and regulations like this has important elements in its formation, one of which is the function of the legislation implemented by one of the agencies, namely BPD, through the following scheme; (Wibawa et al., 2021)

- a. The village government, in this case the village head and village officials by inviting the BPD to discuss and convey the main points of the village regulations to be formed;
- b. BPD will first submit a draft village regulation as well as the village government that submits a draft village regulation;
- c. BPD provides input, opinions and rebuttals in order to improve the draft village regulations;
- d. The Chairman of BPD will submit a proposal for the formation of a village regulation to the village government so that the discussion can be scheduled;
- e. BPD holds meetings with the village government one to two times before the village regulations are collectively agreed upon

Related to the above, according to the data obtained from the questionnaire distributed during the assistance in the preparation of the village regulation, village officials, BPD and the community know that in the preparation of the village regulation there is an important urgency in village development, but in terms of the role of the BPD it does not increase significantly because in carrying out its functions and roles, only the chairman of the BPD is more dominant in accommodating the aspirations than other BPD members, even through a face-to-face process. Therefore, it can be concluded that in the realm of sheltering the aspirations of the residents of Dongi Village is not carried out comprehensively and maturely, so it can be said that the distribution of community aspirations that will be formed through village regulations is not representative and meets the needs of the community comprehensively. (Wibawa et al., 2021)

In fact, the process of drafting village regulations in Dongi Village, Sidrap Regency experienced several kinds of obstacles both structurally, technically and even culturally that were very complex. These obstacles have an impact on the effectiveness of the regulations made. One of the main obstacles faced is the weak understanding of the Village Apparatus, BPD, and the community on the basis or procedure for the formation of regulations in the form of village regulations, especially in this case related to the substance regulated in government regulation number 72 of 2005 concerning villages and their derivatives coupled with several regulations that are made to overlap so that they are not synchronous and harmonious. The formation of laws and regulations which include planning, drafting, discussion, determination, promulgation to the dissemination stage. This misunderstanding is due to the lack of assistance provided by the local government, especially the relevant ministries regarding the procedures for the formation of village regulations in accordance with and in line with the principles of applicable laws and regulations. (Wibawa et al., 2021)

This condition is exacerbated by the coordination flow that is not optimal between the village head and the BPD even though in fact the success of a village regulation is the result of an agreement between the two entities. So that based on practice in the field, the involvement of all elements, both village officials, BPD, and the community in the process of drafting village regulations. Therefore, to overcome these problems, a strategic and comprehensive

systematic step is needed, for example, increasing the capacity of village apparatus through training in the preparation of village regulations in a practical manner, forming a village regulation drafting team consisting of various elements of government and the community. And the most important thing is that the local government in this case must strengthen its role and influence as a facilitator and coach of village law through legal assistance programs and structured and directed regulatory consultation. (Wibawa et al., 2021).

Village regulations have a strategic position in the national legal system and village development. This is because the village regulation not only regulates administration, but also becomes a tool for social and economic transformation of the village community. As stipulated in Article 7 of Law Number 12 of 2011, village regulations must be carefully drafted so as not to conflict with higher legal norms. The success of the Perdes is highly determined by the quality of the design and formulation process. However, in reality, many village regulations have been canceled because their substance exceeds the authority of the village. Therefore, drafting a regulation with a good legal approach is an urgent need. (Sanur, 2023).

The success of village regulations is inseparable from the purpose of its formation. Village regulations are not only administrative legal products, but also strategic instruments that can answer the social, economic, and cultural challenges of the community at the village level. The purpose of preparing the draft regulation is to serve as a guideline for the Village Government, namely BPD and Village Heads, in the context of the preparation of legal products determined in the village based on standardization in accordance with the provisions of applicable laws. In addition, the draft of the draft regulation can be the basis for the legitimacy of the village apparatus in the implementation of village government. In particular, the draft village regulations are intended to realize the welfare of the community through improvement, service, empowerment, community participation and increasing regional competitiveness. Thus, in the preparation of the village regulation, it is necessary to pay attention to the root of the problems in the village, so that the goal of forming the village regulation can be achieved. (Setiawati, 2018)

The authority of the village government in resolving the root of the problem can be through village regulations. In particular, a good design of the village regulation is expected to be able to be a driving force in realizing the welfare of the village community through improving the quality of public services, community participation in development, and the creation of competitive advantages based on local potential. Therefore, every process of drafting a regional regulation must depart from the identification of the root of the problem in the village, so that the solutions provided through the regional regulation are contextual, on target, and have clear uses. (Nur Fadillah & Didik Himmawan, 2023).

However, significant challenges arise from the limited capacity and understanding of village apparatus, especially in the technical and juridical aspects of the preparation of laws and regulations. Low legal literacy causes the resulting regulation not to comply with national legal standards. This discrepancy has the potential to cause administrative conflicts and

weaken the effectiveness of village government. In particular, this is evident in Dongi Village, Sidenreng Rappang Regency directly, where village officials tend to have difficulties in designing village regulations that meet formal and material requirements according to the principles of the formation of laws and regulations. As a result, the resulting regional regulations are often not in line with higher legal norms, such as regent regulations, regional regulations, and even laws. This discrepancy not only has an impact on the effectiveness of the village regulation in resolving problems, but also raises potential legal conflicts and regulatory disharmony. Therefore, assistance in the preparation of draft village regulations in Dongi Village is very necessary in order to strengthen the legal capacity of the village apparatus.

Therefore, strategic steps are needed in the formation or design of village regulations to achieve harmony between regulations and higher regulations. For this reason, it can be done by compiling the systematics of laws and regulations and clarifying the framework and systematics of the formation of village regulations. The preparation of the regional regulation plan must be in accordance with the legislative hierarchy as per the laws and regulations according to Law Number 12 of 2011. The preparation of village regulations must also have a clear framework for drafting, which includes several stages, from the initiation of the draft to the determination and promulgation. The outline generally consists of a title, opening, torso (body content), cover, and appendix (if needed). Systematics includes the flow of preparation, discussion, and determination of the Village Regulation by the Village Head and the Village Consultative Body (BPD).

Related to the above, village officials in forming village regulations must consider all things, including the adverse impact of the village regulations that are formed. The Regional Regulation must be drafted democratically and participalistically. Village communities have the right to propose or provide input to the Village Head and BPD in the process of drafting Village Regulations. Village Regulations that regulate village authority based on the right of origin and local-scale authority in its implementation are supervised by the village community and BPD. (Setiawati, 2018)

Community participation is needed in development activities to achieve the State's goals as determined in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, including in the formation of Village Regulations (Perdes) as a type of laws and regulations that regulate the interests of the Village community. Village Regulations are laws and regulations set by the Village Head together with the Village Consultative Body. Meanwhile, in Article 1 number 7 of Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, it is stated that Village Regulations are laws and regulations that are stipulated by the Village Head after being discussed and agreed with the Village Consultative Body. The formation of village regulations as well as other laws and regulations must pay attention to the principles/principles of good laws and regulations, both formally and materially. (Dedeng et al., 2023)

In addition to community involvement or participation, the Perdes must also be formed based on a regulatory impact assessment, especially when the Perdes concerns the management of natural resources, village land, or other social arrangements. This approach is important to

minimize the negative impact of regulations, as well as ensure that the resulting legal products truly strengthen the capacity of villages to administer government and development. This is what is to be achieved in the assistance carried out by the Unhas research team. Where, this assistance plays a role in strengthening the understanding of village officials on the principles of legal drafting, legal principles and regulations, as well as the skills to formulate clear, non-multi-interpretation, and operational legal norms. The right mentoring model can use a capacity building approach, intensive training, and direct assistance in each stage of the preparation of the draft of the Village Regulation. (Retnosari et al., 2024)

Not only at the preparation stage, the sustainability of village regulations must also be a concern. This means that after the regulation is determined, there needs to be a monitoring and evaluation mechanism for its implementation. This evaluation is carried out periodically, by involving the community as supervisors as well as beneficiaries of the village regulation. If it is found that the regulation is ineffective or contrary to higher regulations, it is necessary to revise or revoke it according to the applicable mechanism. Thus, designing the village regulation strategically, participatory, and evidence-based, village regulations are not only a formality document, but really become an instrument for solving problems, driving development, and strengthening the legitimacy of village authority. (Moch. Abdul Wachid & Damayanti, 2020)

The formulation or design of the village regulation that is strategic, participatory, and evidence-based, can be an effective motor of social change. The Perdes should not be seen only as a product of administrative law, but as an instrument of transformation. The commitment of all parties, from village and regional governments, academics to the community, is needed to build a strong village law. Continuous collaboration and mentoring will ensure the sustainability of the local legal system. For example, partnerships between villages and universities in the Inclusive Villages program have succeeded in forming progressive village regulations. Therefore, the Perdes must be seen as an important pillar in law-based village development.

4. Conclusion

Technical assistance in the preparation of village regulations in Dongi Village proves that the limited understanding of village officials and the suboptimal role of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) can affect the quality of the regulations produced. Through mentoring activities, village officials gain a better understanding of the principles, procedures, and substance of the preparation of village regulations in accordance with the national legal framework. This is important because the quality of village regulations has direct implications for the effectiveness of village governance, starting from aspects of public services, development management, to community empowerment. Thus, the preparation of appropriate village regulations not only functions as a product of administrative law, but also as an instrument to encourage the independence and welfare of residents.

The success of this assistance gives an idea that continuous efforts are needed to increase the capacity of village apparatus through regular training, technical guidance, and strengthening coordination between the village government, BPD, and the community. Inclusive public participation must also continue to be expanded so that each village regulation truly reflects the needs and aspirations of the community. In addition, local governments are expected to take an active role as facilitators and coaches of village law by providing technical support and systematic regulatory consultation. With these steps, village regulations will be able to function as an effective social engineering instrument, strengthen village governance, and realize sustainable development in Dongi Village.

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