A peer-reviewed journal published by Faculty of Law Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia. The title has been indexed by SCOPUS, SINTA, GARUDA, BASE, OneSearch.
ISSN 2654-8313 (Print) 2654-8305 (Online)
Online at https://journal.unnes.ac.id/journals/JPHI/index
DOI: https://doi.org/10.15294/jphi.v9i2.64223

JURNAL PENGABDIAN HUKUM INDONESIA
Indonesian Journal of Legal Community Engagement

Submitted : September 17, 2026
Revised : September 30, 2026
Accepted : October 1, 2026
Published : October 28, 2026
Available Online : October 30, 2026

Developing an Eco-Nationalism-Based Village Regulatory Model for SDG Achievement and Sustainable Local Economic Development in Madura, Indonesia

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Abstract

Sustainable local economic development at the village level requires a balance between community welfare, environmental protection, and effective local governance. In Madura, the use of natural resources remains insufficiently aligned with environmental carrying capacity, creating challenges for achieving sustainable village development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This study aims to develop an eco-nationalism-based village regulatory model that integrates environmental protection, sustainable local economic development, and SDG implementation within village governance. Employing an empirical juridical approach, the study draws on village regulations, interviews, field observations, literature, and relevant governance documents to examine regulatory practices, institutional capacity, and community legal behavior. The findings identify four interconnected components of the proposed model: (1) strengthening environmental protection provisions in village regulations, (2) fostering ecological legal awareness and community participation, (3) promoting local economic activities based on environmental carrying capacity, and (4) strengthening village institutions for SDG implementation. The model positions village regulations as a strategic legal instrument for integrating ecological values, national identity, and sustainable local economic development. The study contributes to the development of village-level environmental governance by demonstrating how eco-nationalism can provide a normative and institutional foundation for translating environmental stewardship into local regulatory practice. The findings also highlight the need for regulatory drafting assistance, capacity building for village governments, and institutionalized community participation to ensure effective implementation. This model offers a context-sensitive framework for strengthening sustainable village development in Madura and other rural areas facing similar ecological and socioeconomic challenges.

KEYWORDS *Eco-Nationalism, Village Legal Empowerment, Community Participation, Village Regulation, SDGs.*

Introduction

Village development in Indonesia seeks to improve the quality of life and economic well-being of rural communities. It should promote a fair distribution of economic benefits while addressing essential community needs, improving village infrastructure, developing locally based economic opportunities, and ensuring the responsible use of natural resources. Putri and Khoiri (2024) emphasize that these elements are interconnected and should guide sustainable development policies at the village level.[1] These efforts are carried out through the development of tourism villages, fisheries, agriculture, and MSMEs, as well as the use of natural resources available in the villages. In reality, economic development does not always go hand in hand with environmental protection. In some cases, economic activities prioritize profit growth without considering the environment's carrying capacity and resilience.

Environmental carrying capacity is the environment's ability to sustain human populations and other organisms while maintaining ecological balance.[2] In contrast, environmental capacity is the environment's ability to receive and absorb substances, energy, or other external inputs without compromising essential functions. These two terms thus describe distinct but related environmental thresholds.[3] Village development that surpasses the environment's carrying capacity may result in ecological degradation. If environmental damage occurs, the environment will be unable to support the community's livelihoods, resulting in a hampered economy.

Madura has diverse local economic potential of strategic value. It includes tourism villages, coastal areas, fisheries and agriculture, MSMEs,

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1 Amila Zamzabila Putri and Miftakhul Choiri, "Efficiency of SDGs Implementation in Village Sustainable," *Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Airlangga* 34, no. 1 (2024): 46–63, https://doi.org/10.20473/jeba.V34I12024.46-63.

2 Suhadi Suhadi et al., "The Development of Agricultural Land Conversion: Legal Culture and Comparative Law in Indonesia and Nigeria," *Lex Scientia Law Review* 8, no. 2 (2024), https://doi.org/10.15294/lslr.v8i2.13999.

3 Dwi Sri Nuryanti, "Review Analisis Daya Dukung Dan Daya Tampung Lingkungan Hidup Dalam Kajian Lingkungan Hidup Strategis Rencana Detail Tata Ruang Studi Kasus Kajian Lingkungan Hidup Strategis Rencana Detail Tata Ruang Kecamatan Kedungwuni Kabupaten Pekalongan Tahun 2020-20," *Prosiding Seminar Nasional, Semarang 2 Desember 2020*, 2020, 119–28.

and natural resource use. The creative economy is also growing through marketable culinary products, handicrafts, and arts and culture. However, these strengths contrast with each regency in Madura having distinct natural, cultural, and tourism characteristics, along with unique flagship products. Madura also relies heavily on extensive agricultural land. Tobacco is a key crop widely cultivated by the local population, and Madura is recognized as one of Indonesia's major salt-producing regions.[4]

Each regency has its own unique local potential that can be leveraged. One such area is tourism, where each region has its own distinct characteristics. Madura's natural resources are abundant. For example, it is rich in oil and natural gas reserves. Madura also has a significant amount of agricultural land. Tobacco is the most popular crop among the people of Madura. In fact, it is considered the flagship crop for the people of Madura, compared to other crops. Madura is also known as Indonesia's largest salt producer.[5]

This potential can be a source of income for rural communities if managed properly. Its management, however, faces various risks, including environmental pollution, coastal erosion, and the overexploitation of natural resources. These conditions indicate that rural communities need more responsive regulations to ensure local economic development continues without neglecting environmental protection and the community's sustainable well-being.

Village Regulations constitute an important legal instrument through which village governments respond to the specific needs and interests of local communities. They provide a normative foundation for administering village governance, directing development programs, and formulating policies that reflect local conditions and community priorities.[6] Through

[4] Fitri Agustina et al., "The Key Success Factor for Sustainable Rural Tourism Development in Using Integration of the IPA-Kano Model," *Jurnal Kepariwisataan Indonesia* 18, no. December (2024): 315–30, https://doi.org/10.47608/jki.v18i22024.315.

[5] Uswatun Hasanah Akh.Fawaid, Ahmad Rajaul Masrur, "Pengangguran Dan Potensi Ekonomi Kreatif Madura," *REVENUE : Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan Dan Ekonomi Syari'ah* 04, no. 01 (2021): 41–50.

[6] Galieh Damayanti Abdul Madjid, Triya Indra Rahmawan, "Village Regulation as a Participation-Based Development Instrument in Indonesia (Field Study in Ngroto Village, Malang Regency, East Java)," *International Journal of Social Science Research and Review* 5, no. 1 (2022): 34–44, https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.47814/ijssrr.v5i1.146.

village regulations, village governments can set the direction for development, environmental protection, local economic development, natural resource management, and community participation, provided that these do not conflict with higher-level laws and regulations or the public interest.

Despite its significant economic potential, coastal development in Madura has also put ecological pressure on local livelihoods. Madura's coastal communities rely heavily on marine-based economic activities—such as fishing, coastal tourism, seafood processing, and various small-scale enterprises. However, these activities increasingly face environmental challenges, including rising marine debris, coastal pollution, mangrove ecosystem degradation, and unsustainable natural resource exploitation. This situation reveals a gap between current economic development practices (*das Sein*) and the ideal of sustainable village development (*das Sollen*). Village-level economic development should not focus only on increasing community income; it must also maintain ecological balance and protect natural resources to ensure their availability for future generations.[7]

Although villages possess the authority to regulate local development through Village Regulations, existing village legal instruments do not yet fully address the relationship between economic activities and environmental protection. In Madura—particularly in coastal villages—regulations on tourism development, fisheries, local economic activities, and natural resource use have not fully integrated ecological provisions on environmental protection obligations, pollution prevention, community oversight, and environmental restoration mechanisms. This points to a deeper mismatch between the need for sustainable village development and the capacity of existing village legal instruments to address ecological challenges. Similar regulatory challenges also exist in non-coastal rural areas—as shown in this study in Bacem Village, Ponggok District, Blitar Regency—where livestock-based economic activities are a key source of community income, yet specific regulations governing the environmental management of these activities remain limited. Therefore, Village

[7] Bayu Dwi Anggono, Rofi Wahanisa, and Cairin Melina, "Determinants of Sustainable Land Use Change in Agricultural Utilization and Environmental Performance," *International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy* 13, no. 3 (2023), https://doi.org/10.32479/ijeep.14443.

Regulations need to be restructured into legal instruments that integrate ecological responsibility, sustainable local economic development, and SDG achievement, aligned with each village's specific ecological characteristics and economic potential.

Village Regulations can connect the specific needs of rural communities with national commitments to sustainable development, environmental protection, and SDG implementation. Translating the SDGs into village policies is particularly important in Indonesia because many development and environmental challenges directly affect rural communities. Mihai and Iatu emphasize that sustainable rural development has become an important component of the global development agenda.[8] At the village level, the achievement of these goals requires meaningful community participation, local empowerment, and inclusive decision-making to ensure that development benefits all members of society.[9]

Community participation can be realized through eco-nationalism. Eco-nationalism means loving one's homeland not only symbolically, but also literally protecting the land, water, air, and all of Indonesia's natural resources.[10] Love for one's country is demonstrated not only by safeguarding the nation's territory but also by protecting the land, seas, forests, water, and natural resources that are integral to people's lives.

At the village level, eco-nationalism requires local natural resources to be governed responsibly and directed toward improving community welfare without compromising environmental sustainability. This principle places every resident under a shared obligation to preserve environmental cleanliness and prevent ecological degradation. Community-based water supply systems illustrate how local communities can collectively manage common-pool resources. Roekmi, Baskaran, and Chua explain that active community involvement in water governance may

[8] Florin-constantin Mihai and Corneliu Iatu, "Sustainable Rural Development under Agenda 2030," 2020, 1–10, https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.5772/intechopen.90161.

[9] H S Tisnanta et al., "Navigating Legal Complexities in Localising the Sustainable Development Goals Agenda for Village Governance in Indonesia," *Journal Fh Unsri* 8, no. 2 (2024): 335–57, https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.28946/slrev.Vol8.Iss2.2997.pp335-357.

[10] Eky Winahyu Pramesti, "Nasionalisme Ekologis: Cinta Tanah Air Lewat Jaga Lingkungan," Jabar.kemenag.go.id, 2025.

offer an alternative means of addressing water supply challenges in developing countries.[11]

Eco-nationalism is closely linked to local economic development, as village economic activities must benefit the community without harming the environment. This principle can be implemented by strengthening village-owned enterprises (BUMDes), developing environmentally friendly small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), managing sustainable village tourism, and increasing the use of local products.

Fishermen, farmers, women, youth, MSME operators, and village business groups need to be involved in both the planning and management of economic activities. As noted by Prince Charles Heston Runtunuwu et al. (2022), economic potential that is well-managed but not supported by aligned policies will yield no results. Furthermore, the community's role as a driving force in collaboration is also essential.12 In this way, the benefits of village resources are not enjoyed solely by certain groups, but are shared more equitably among the community.

Village regulations often address tourism development, MSMEs, village-owned enterprises (BUMDes), or the use of natural resources, but they have not yet fully integrated environmental protection, equitable distribution of economic benefits, changes in community behavior, and the achievement of the SDGs into a single regulatory framework. Sukri et al. (2005) explain that Village Regulations (Perdes) or Village Decrees (Perkal) typically cover broader, more general rules, such as natural resource management, village spatial planning, and local economic development policies.[13] Village governance in Indonesia is still largely shaped by a top-down and technocratic administrative system, leaving villages with limited opportunities to develop initiatives that address their specific local needs. Through a deconstructionist approach, such as the one adopted by Panggungharjo Village, village governance can be transformed to become

[11] Raden Ajeng et al., "Community-Based Water Supplies in Cikarang, Indonesia: Are They Sustainable?" 42, no. 2018 (2026): 108–22, https://doi.org/10.1111/1477-8947.12146.

[12] Prince Charles et al., "Development Model of Village Economic Potential Towards Independent Village in the Covid-19 Pandemic," *JEJAK Journal of Economics and Policy* 15, no. 8 (2022): 310–22, https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.15294/jejak.v15i2.36115.

[13] Aprila Niravita et al., "Digitalization of Spatial Planning Tourism Village on Minimizing Spatial Violations," in *AIP Conference Proceedings*, vol. 2573, 2022, https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0110472.

more participatory, context-specific, and grounded in community strengths and local institutional innovations.[14]

Addressing these challenges requires not only regulatory reform but also legal intervention through community engagement. Village governments often need help identifying environmental legal issues and translating ecological values into legally binding Village Regulations. Consequently, higher education institutions play a vital role by employing a practice-based legal learning approach; this involves lecturers and students collaborating with village governments and communities to strengthen legal capacity, support the regulatory drafting process, and ensure that village legal instruments effectively address local environmental conditions.[15]

Previous studies have addressed village regulations, sustainable village development, environmental governance, and the implementation of the SDGs within the context of village governance. However, research integrating the values of eco-nationalism into village legal instruments—thereby linking environmental protection, sustainable local economic development, and the achievement of the SDGs—remains limited. This study offers a novel contribution by developing an eco-nationalism-based village regulatory model that positions the environment not merely as an object of protection, but as an integral part of the community's responsibility for the sustainability of its territory. The model is reinforced through a clinical legal education approach, a form of legal intervention by higher education institutions that helps villages build the capacity to draft regulations responsive to local ecological and social conditions.

Therefore, it is necessary to construct a village regulatory model based on eco-nationalism, using it as a legal instrument to encourage communities to preserve local resources while fairly and sustainably reaping economic benefits. Based on the foregoing discussion, two research questions guide this study: How can an eco-nationalism-based village regulation model be

[14] Ahmad Iman Sukri, Retno Kusumastuti, and Achmad Lutfi, "A Deconstruction of Rural Governance Policy to Drive Local Economies," *Journal of Sustainable Development and Regulatory Issues (JSDERI)* 3, no. 2 (2025): 372–99.

[15] Mahrus Ali et al., *Protecting Environment Through Criminal Sanction Aggravation*, *Journal of Indonesian Legal Studies*, vol. 7, 2022, https://doi.org/10.15294/jils.v7i1.54819.

constructed to strengthen environmental protection, the economic independence of local communities, and the achievement of the SDGs in Madura? And what roles do higher education institutions, lecturers, and students play in legal assistance for the formation of village regulations?

Methods

This community service activity used an empirical legal approach to identify and analyze village legal practices, environmental problems, and community needs related to formulating Village Regulations. The empirical legal approach was used as a supporting method to understand how legal norms operate within village communities and to provide a basis for developing an eco-nationalism-based village regulatory model. Empirical legal research examines how law is practiced within society by analyzing the implementation of legal norms through specific methods and techniques.[16] This study was carried out in Labuhan Village, Sepulu District, Bangkalan Regency, and used Bacem Village, Ponggok District, Blitar Regency, as a comparative research location. Data collection was carried out through interviews with the DPMD, Pokdarwis, and the Village Government.

Bacem Village in Blitar Regency was selected as a comparative site because a portion of its population relies on laying hen farming for their livelihood. If not properly managed, this activity can cause environmental issues such as manure waste, odors, and water pollution. These conditions make the village a relevant case study for examining the need to establish village regulations based on eco-nationalism. Bacem Village was compared with Labuhan Village, which is characterized by its coastal location and faces challenges regarding waste and marine environmental pollution. This comparison aims to analyze how differences in regional characteristics, pollution sources, the availability of village regulations, community

[16] Silfia Hanani Fauzah Nur Aksa, Siska Mona Widia, "Perbandingan Metode Penelitian Yuridis Normatif Dan Yuridis Empiris: Penelitian Di UIN Sjech M Djamil Djambek," *NUSANTARA: Jurnal Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial* 12, no. 6 (2025): 2226–36.

participation, and regulatory needs influence the formulation and implementation of environmental protection norms at the village level.

The community service activities followed three main stages: planning, implementation/mentoring, and evaluation. The planning stage began by identifying the village community's legal and environmental problems. At this stage, the university team of lecturers and students collaborated with the village government, the Village Consultative Body (BPD), and community representatives to identify the area's characteristics, community economic activities, environmental problems, and the need to establish or strengthen village legal instruments. This identification process was conducted to understand the relationship between village economic development, environmental protection, and village authority in formulating Village Regulations in accordance with local community needs.

The implementation/mentoring stage used the Clinical Legal Education approach, involving direct engagement among lecturers, students, village governments, BPD members, and community groups. Legal assistance was provided through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and direct support in drafting Village Regulations. The community inputs and aspirations obtained through these processes were subsequently analyzed based on village authority, environmental protection principles, sustainable development principles, and eco-nationalism values. The analysis results were then translated into draft provisions of the Village Regulations covering village government obligations, community rights and responsibilities, restrictions on activities that may cause environmental damage, economic actors' responsibilities, monitoring mechanisms, and environmental restoration efforts.

The evaluation stage involved reviewing and refining the draft Village Regulation. The evaluation process involved the village government, BPD members, and community representatives to ensure the drafted regulation aligned with village authority, did not conflict with higher-level legislation, and could address community needs and local environmental challenges.

Results and Discussion

A. Development of an Eco-nationalism-Based Village Regulatory Model to Strengthen Environmental Protection, Economic Self-Reliance of Local Communities, and the Achievement of the SDGs in Madura

Madura has diverse local economic potential across its villages that can be developed to improve community well-being. This potential includes coastal tourism, capture fisheries, fish farming, agriculture, and livestock farming. Rural communities also produce a variety of local products, such as processed seafood, traditional foods, handicrafts, batik, agricultural products, and home-based businesses.

Economic development in Madura's coastal villages depends on several interconnected factors. These include the adoption of modern technology, the development of ecotourism, fisheries and processing industries, wider market access, effective promotion, economic diversification beyond fisheries, adequate infrastructure, and active government support. Government institutions and universities should strengthen these sectors by providing community education and practical training. Such support can help coastal communities use modern technology and develop income opportunities through ecotourism, processed fishery products, and non-fisheries enterprises.[17]

This potential provides a livelihood for rural communities in Madura, particularly in Bangkalan Regency. If managed properly, the local economy can create jobs and increase community income.

If these economic activities are not managed responsibly, they may create various environmental problems. Coastal areas may experience increasing waste, marine pollution, mangrove degradation, and coral reef destruction. Isnaini and Mutaqin (2025) identify human-generated marine debris as one of the major environmental challenges facing Indonesia's

[17] Harsuko Riniwati et al., "The Key Factors in Increasing the Economic of the Coastal Village Community in Madura Island," *HABITAT* 34, no. 1 (2023): 105–18, https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.habitat.2023.034.1.10.

coastal regions.[18] In the fisheries sector, the use of environmentally harmful fishing gear or overfishing can disrupt the balance of marine ecosystems. Unregulated tourism activities can also contribute to litter and damage coastal areas. Therefore, rural economic development must take into account the environment's carrying capacity and limits to ensure that economic benefits are not achieved at the expense of natural resource sustainability.

Environmental capacity refers to the environment's ability to accommodate substances entering it. Meanwhile, environmental carrying capacity refers to the environment's ability to support human life. If the environment can no longer accommodate the substances entering it, environmental damage will occur. If environmental damage occurs, the environment will be unable to support human life. For example, if a river can no longer accommodate the trash in it, flooding will occur. If flooding occurs, all economic activities will be disrupted.

Villages do need to develop tourism, fisheries, agriculture, MSMEs, and local businesses to increase community income. However, these activities must not be carried out to such an extent that they damage beaches, the ocean, mangroves, water sources, or productive land. Therefore, village regulations must be designed to balance economic interests with environmental protection. Village economic development must benefit the current generation while preserving natural resources so that future generations can continue to benefit from them.

Several villages have begun drafting village regulations and village programs related to environmental management and community economic development. Village regulations are important because they serve as the legal basis for village governments to govern the use of natural resources, the distribution of economic benefits, and the obligation to protect the environment. These regulations can safeguard all economic activities and provide legal certainty.

The role of the BPD as the policymaking authority at the village level is crucial in formulating village regulations that promote local economic

[18] Putri Ayu Isnaini and Bachtiar W Mutaqin, "Anthropogenic Marine Debris in a Tropical Mangrove Conservation Area : An Insight from Yogyakarta Coastal Area of Indonesia," *Anthropocene Coasts*, 2025, https://doi.org/10.1007/s44218-025-00080-2.

growth, ultimately improving the community's well-being.19 However, these regulations need to be further strengthened to ensure that environmental protection and local economic development proceed in a balanced manner and support the achievement of the SDGs at the village level.

Village regulations must be drafted by integrating the principle of eco-nationalism—a concept that links patriotism with environmental protection. Patriotism is demonstrated not only by safeguarding the nation's territory but also by protecting the village's land, seas, waters, forests, and natural resources. Through Village Regulations, this principle can be implemented through obligations to maintain environmental cleanliness, prohibitions on damaging ecosystems, the wise management of natural resources, and community involvement in environmental monitoring. Thus, environmental protection becomes part of the shared responsibility to safeguard the lives of village communities and the region's future.

Eco-nationalism is a perspective that links love of one's homeland with concern for the environment. Nationalism and environmentalism are mutually reinforcing concepts; both derive their legitimacy from the cultural and spiritual essence of the land for the people. Through the connection between people and their territory, the symbol of the homeland builds and strengthens ethnic identity. 20

A village's natural resources not only have economic value but also serve as the community's living space. According to Deti and Endang (2024), a community's ability to sustain its livelihoods through these natural resources is of utmost importance.[21] The sea is where fishermen earn

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[19] Damrah Mamang Siti Nur Intihani, Slamet Riyanto, "Jurnal Ilmiah Living Law Implementation of Regulations to Strengthen the Role of Village Consultative Bodies in Drafting Village Regulations for Economic Potential Development in Tarumajaya District, Bekasi Regency," *Jurnal Ilmiah Living Law* 18, no. 1 (2026): 62–77, https://doi.org/10.30997/jill.v18i1.21777.

[20] Morgan Margulies, "Eco-Nationalism : A Historical Evaluation of Nationalist Praxes in Environmentalist and Ecologist Movements," *The Journal of Sustainable Development* 23, no. 23 (2021): 22–29.

[21] Deti Rahmawati and Endang Susilowati, "Nature , Land , and Sustainability : Exploring the Livelihood Strategies of Local Community and Development of ' Billionaire Village ' in Tuban Regency , Indonesia," *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik* 28, no. 2 (2024): 254–68, https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.22146/jsp.9740.

their livelihood, the land is the source of farmers' livelihoods, and a clean environment supports residents' health and business activities. According to Dendi Muhammad et al. (2014), rural communities are highly dependent on the surrounding landscape. They use the natural resources available in their local environment to meet their daily needs.[22] Therefore, natural resources must be preserved as a legacy for future generations.

Eco-nationalism encompasses several important values. First, ecological responsibility—that is, the awareness not to harm the environment. Second, the protection of local resources to prevent their overexploitation. Third, the economic self-reliance of communities through the wise management of village resources. The path to environmental sustainability lies in the creation of a local and self-reliant community economy.23 Fourth, fairness in the distribution of economic benefits so that the fruits of development are not enjoyed only by certain groups.

Eco-nationalism values must be translated into concrete legal norms within Village Regulations. This translation is achieved by embedding environmental protection, shared responsibility, sustainability, and respect for local ecological characteristics as the principles and objectives of these regulations. These values are then articulated through provisions on community rights and obligations, prohibitions on environmentally polluting activities, Village Government responsibilities, community participation, oversight, incentives, environmental restoration, and the imposition of administrative measures. In Labuhan Village, such norms can be implemented through mandates to maintain coastal cleanliness, prohibitions against dumping trash and waste into the sea, and requirements for business operators to manage the waste they generate. Meanwhile, in Bacem Village, eco-nationalism norms can be formulated by requiring laying hen farmers to manage manure, wastewater, odors, and fly populations to prevent public health risks and environmental pollution.

[22] Dendi Muhamad et al., "Author ' s Personal Copy Living Close to Forests Enhances People ' s Perception of Ecosystem Services in a Forest – Agricultural Landscape of West Java , Indonesia," 2014, https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoser.2014.04.003.

[23] Fred Curtis, "Eco-Localism and Sustainability" 46 (2003): 83–102, https://doi.org/10.1016/S0921-8009(03)00102-2.

Thus, eco-nationalism serves not only as a philosophical foundation but also as a normative guide for defining rights, obligations, prohibitions, oversight mechanisms, and environmental dispute resolution, in accordance with village authority and higher-level legislation.

The environmental challenges in Labuhan Village highlight ecological responsibility as a core value of eco-nationalism. Marine waste accumulation, coastal pollution, and ecosystem degradation indicate that economic activities must be managed within ecological limits. From an SDG perspective, stronger coastal environmental regulations contribute directly to SDG 14 (Life Below Water) by protecting and sustainably using marine ecosystems, SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) through waste management and responsible resource use, and SDG 13 (Climate Action) by strengthening environmental resilience.

Putting the values of eco-nationalism into practice also requires ensuring community participation. Village regulations can grant residents the right to access information, submit proposals, raise objections, and report suspected environmental pollution or degradation. Residents also have an obligation to preserve the environment and participate in environmental protection activities organized by the Village Government. To support implementation, the Village Government needs to provide complaint mechanisms, verify community reports, and transparently communicate follow-up results. Furthermore, subject to its financial capacity, the Village Government may provide awards or incentives to residents, community groups, or business entities that consistently engage in environmental conservation.

The integration of eco-nationalism into Village Regulations is not only reflected in the substance of regulatory provisions but also in the participatory process of their formulation. Eco-nationalism values encourage communities to recognize their responsibility to protect their local environment as part of their collective identity and shared interest. Therefore, the drafting of Village Regulations must involve meaningful participation through community consultations, village deliberations, and discussions with relevant stakeholders. In this process, residents are not merely recipients of regulations but active participants who contribute their knowledge, experiences, and aspirations regarding environmental

management. Through this participatory mechanism, Village Regulations become a collective agreement that reflects ecological responsibility, local wisdom, and community commitment to protecting natural resources for present and future generations.

This formulation shows that eco-nationalism values can be translated into legal norms governing rights, obligations, prohibitions, Village Government responsibilities, oversight mechanisms, and community participation. In Labuhan Village, the regulatory approach emphasizes coastal environmental protection, waste management, and sustainable use of marine resources. Meanwhile, in Bacem Village, the regulatory approach focuses on controlling the environmental impacts of laying hen farming activities. The formulation of these Village Regulations must be based on problem identification, community participation, village authority, and compliance with higher-level laws and regulations. Examples of provisions that may be incorporated into the Bacem Village Regulation are as follows:

Article 4

(1) Every operator of a laying hen farming business is required to manage manure, wastewater, animal carcasses, odors, and fly populations so as not to cause environmental pollution or public health issues.

(2) The management referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out through the provision of manure storage facilities, wastewater drainage channels, and infrastructure.

The principle of eco-nationalism is also consistent with the values of Pancasila. The value of humanity teaches that people have the right to live in a clean and healthy environment. This is consistent with the assertion that a healthy environment is necessary for the full enjoyment of human rights.24 The value of cooperation encourages residents to work together to protect the environment. Meanwhile, the principle of social justice

[24] John H Knox and Ramin Pejan, "The Human Right to a Healthy Environment," 2016.

emphasizes that the use of natural resources must provide fair benefits to the entire village community.

Eco-nationalism is also linked to the achievement of the SDGs because environmental protection and local economic development are inseparable. This is consistent with Marlon's (2019) statement that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are interdependent and integrated.25 Villages must not only strive to increase their income but also preserve the natural environment. In this way, village development can improve community well-being without sacrificing the environment or the future of the next generation.

The principle of ecological responsibility can be implemented through Village Regulations by establishing obligations regarding cleanliness, waste management, and environmental restoration. In practice, this can be achieved through community service activities to clean up the environment, the management of waste banks, and bans on dumping waste into rivers or the ocean.

Ecological responsibility supports the achievement of SDGs 6, 11, 12, and 13. SDG 6 promotes access to clean water and adequate sanitation through sustainable water management, pollution control, and the protection of healthy environments. SDG 11 focuses on inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable settlements by improving spatial planning, public transportation, and cultural heritage protection. SDG 12 encourages efficient resource use, responsible waste management, and environmentally sustainable products and production practices. Meanwhile, SDG 13 calls for urgent climate action through reducing greenhouse gas emissions, strengthening climate adaptation, and limiting the impacts of climate-related disasters.[26]

In addition to supporting SDGs 6, 11, 12, and 13, Village Regulations can protect local environmental resources according to the characteristics of each village. Coastal villages may regulate the conservation of mangroves

[25] Marlon E Cerf, "Sustainable Development Goal Integration , Interdependence , and Implementation : The Environment – Economic – Health Nexus and Universal Health Coverage," *Https://Doi.Org/10.1002/Gch2.201900021* 1900021 (2019): 1–6, https://doi.org/10.1002/gch2.201900021.

[26] Nur Khovivatul Mukorrobah, "Kenali 17 Tujuan SDGs Dan Penjelasannya," unair.ac.id, 2025.

and other protected areas, while agricultural villages may protect farmland that supports community livelihoods. These measures can include prohibitions on mangrove cutting and restrictions on excessive natural resource extraction. Such regulations also contribute to SDG 14, which promotes the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and marine resources, and SDG 15, which focuses on protecting, restoring, and sustainably managing terrestrial ecosystems.[27]

Community economic self-reliance is realized through village regulations that strengthen village-owned enterprises (BUMDes), local small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), ecotourism, and the use of local products. This is implemented in community life through the development of processed seafood products, tourism villages, and traditional village handicraft businesses. This aligns with SDGs 1, 8, 9, and 12. SDG Goal 1: No Poverty. The objective is to ensure there is no poverty in any form anywhere in the world. SDG Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth. This supports sustainable economic development, productive employment, and decent work for all. SDG Goal 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure—building quality infrastructure, promoting sustainable industrial development, and fostering innovation. SDG Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production—ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns.28

The principle of equitable distribution of economic benefits is embodied in village regulations through provisions prioritizing local labor, the involvement of vulnerable groups, transparency in revenue, and the distribution of benefits from village enterprises. This is implemented in community life by involving fishermen, women, youth, MSME operators, and all segments of society in village economic activities. This is in line with SDGs 5, 8, 10, and 16.

SDG Goal 5: Gender Equality. Gender equality and empowerment are also crucial targets in the global SDGs. The emphasis on this goal encompasses not only the elimination of gender discrimination and gender-based violence, but also ensuring access to education and decent work, and,

[27] "Sustainable Development Goals," localisesdgs-indonesia.org, n.d.

[28] Fauzatul Laily NIsa Cholid Fadil, Zawawi, "Implementasi Bela Negara (SDGs) Mewujudkan Generasi Islami," *JIIP (Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Pendidikan)* 6, no. September (2023): 7268–76.

in particular, promoting the full participation of women and girls in political, economic, and social decision-making across all fields. SDG Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth. This goal fosters inclusive economic growth to ensure productive and fair employment opportunities for everyone. The importance of this goal also lies in providing fair employment opportunities. SDG Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities. This goal seeks to reduce inequalities within and among countries by promoting inclusivity. Additionally, it focuses on empowering vulnerable groups and reducing income inequality. SDG Goal 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions. The aim of SDG Goal 16 is to foster peaceful societies, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels. This will strengthen a fair legal system.29

The process for enacting Village Regulations is governed by Government Regulation No. 16 of 2026 on Implementing Regulations for Law No. 6 of 2014 on Villages. The Village Government initiates a draft Village Regulation. The Village Consultative Body (BPD) may propose a draft Village Regulation to the Village Government. The draft Village Regulation must be consulted with the village community to obtain input. The Village Head enacts the draft Village Regulation after being discussed and mutually agreed upon with the BPD.

The mutually agreed-upon draft Village Regulation is submitted by the chairperson of the BPD to the Village Head for enactment as a Village Regulation no later than 7 (seven) days from the date of the agreement. The Draft Village Regulation referred to in paragraph (1) must be enacted by the Village Head by affixing his or her signature no later than 15 (fifteen) days from the date of receipt of the Draft Village Regulation from the BPD chairperson. Village Regulations shall take effect and have binding legal force as of the date they are promulgated in the Village Gazette and Village News by the village secretary.

Government Regulation No. 16 of 2026 took effect on March 27, 2026, and repealed Government Regulation No. 43 of 2014, along with its amendments. Meanwhile, Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 111 of 2014 remains in effect. However, since a Government Regulation has

[29] Mukorrobah, "Kenali 17 Tujuan SDGs Dan Penjelasannya."

higher legal standing, the provisions of the Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation may only be applied to the extent that they do not conflict with Government Regulation No. 16 of 2026.

During the planning process, before public consultations are held, the Village Government must prepare a brief document detailing the village's natural resources, the village's environmental conditions, sources of pollution or damage, parties using the resources, and affected community groups. This data may be presented in the form of a village map or photographs of the village's current environmental conditions.

During the drafting process, the principle of eco-nationalism must be translated into legal provisions. These provisions can be outlined in the preamble. They are then incorporated into the main body of the village regulation. The draft village regulation is then submitted to the community for consultation. Since the term "eco-nationalism" has not yet been explicitly cited as a principle in legislation, this concept must be translated into established legal principles, such as sustainability, justice, participation, local wisdom, and the national interest.

Consultations must involve the appropriate community members. Groups that may be involved include: farmers, fishermen, livestock farmers, women, youth, indigenous communities (if any), business owners, village-owned enterprise (BUMDes) managers, environmental advocacy groups, residents living near the affected areas, religious leaders, and community leaders.

To make it easier for the community to understand, the Village Government can explain that implementing the principle of eco-nationalism means ensuring that the village's natural resources are preserved, used fairly, not overexploited, and passed on in good condition to future generations.

This explanation should focus on the following key concepts: (1) environmental protection, which means preventing pollution and damage; (2) benefit, meaning that the use of resources must provide tangible benefits to the community; (3) sustainability, meaning that resource use must not deplete them so that their use can continue; and (4) national interest, meaning that village management must align with national environmental laws and policies.

Next, all community input is recorded by the Village Government and the Village Consultative Body (BPD) in a consultation matrix. Each piece of input must be assigned a status—accepted, rejected, or deferred for further review. A rationale accompanies each status. For example, if a suggestion is rejected, the reasons may include that it falls outside the village's authority, conflicts with higher-level regulations, is not feasible, or lacks supporting data.

The next stage is discussion. During this stage, the principle of eco-nationalism can be incorporated into the Village Regulation (Perdes). The Village Head and the Village Consultative Body (BPD) must ensure that these principles have been translated into specific provisions, including: (1) the obligations of the Village Government; (2) the rights of the community; (3) forms of environmental protection; (4) restrictions on resource use; (5) the obligations of business operators; (6) environmental rehabilitation; (7) community oversight; and (8) reporting in the event of environmental damage.

The Village Head enacts a draft Village Regulation after it has been discussed and mutually agreed upon with the Village Consultative Body (BPD). The mutually agreed-upon draft Village Regulation is submitted by the BPD chairperson to the Village Head for enactment as a Village Regulation no later than 7 (seven) days from the date of agreement.

The eco-nationalism-based village regulation model stems from the recognition that love for one's homeland can be realized through environmental protection. This awareness drives the protection of local resources, such as land, the sea, water, mangroves, and fishery products. This protection is then enshrined in Village Regulations that outline community obligations, prohibit environmental destruction, and establish procedures for the wise use of natural resources. These Village Regulations are expected to foster environmentally conscious behavior among the community, such as maintaining cleanliness, not littering, and helping to monitor environmental damage.

Furthermore, the village's potential is developed through village-owned enterprises (BUMDes), community-based tourism groups (Pokdarwis), small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and groups of fishermen, farmers, women, and youth, while taking into account the

environment's carrying capacity. All of these activities require support from all parties to contribute to the SDGs and sustainable local economic development. This collaboration was initiated due to the limited capacity, resources, and networks of each party; thus, cooperation can bring together and complement the various components that drive the achievement of shared goals[30].

B. Legal Assistance in Constructing a Model of Village Regulation Based on Eco-nationalism

In developing an Eco-nationalism-Based Village Regulation Model, village governments face various challenges and obstacles. Chief among these are the limited capacity of village officials, a lack of community participation, village political dynamics, and budget constraints. The findings indicate that although villages are nominally granted broad authority, their implementation remains constrained by weak administrative capacity, limited community participation, and the persistent dominance of elites[31].

The capacity of village officials to draft village regulations based on environmental and sustainable economic principles still needs to be strengthened. Not all village officials understand the principles of environmental protection, natural carrying capacity, or how to incorporate these provisions into village regulations. As a result, village regulations often focus primarily on economic activities and do not yet address the prevention, monitoring, or remediation of environmental damage in the event of pollution.

Community participation has not always gone smoothly either. In some cases, village deliberations are attended only by certain groups. However, an eco-nationalist orientation within the community is essential for generating residents' shared demand for protective regulation. This aligns with the view of Widya Anugrah Saputri (2022): Community

[30] I Putu Sutarka, "Collaborative Governance Based on Local Wisdom in Achieving Village SDGs" 1, no. 2 (2024): 44–57.

[31] Aldri Frinaldi, Lince Magriasti, and Hendra Naldi, "Village Governance System in Indonesia," *Journal of English Language and Education* 11, no. 2 (2026): 651–56, https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.31004/jele.v11i2.1038.

participation will help identify environmental impact issues early, accurately, and comprehensively by incorporating the community's aspirations, knowledge, and local wisdom—which are often key to resolving the issues that arise.32 Therefore, every process of drafting a village regulation must provide an opportunity for all groups to express their opinions.

Local political dynamics also pose a challenge to the implementation of village regulations. Community members may be less compliant if they perceive village regulations as representing only the interests of the village head's supporters. This situation can hinder community service activities, environmental monitoring, and village economic programs. Village regulations must be positioned as shared rules established for the benefit of all residents, not just specific groups. Community participation in drafting village regulations reflects the presence of democratic political relations within the village governance structure. Such participation can serve as a forum for discussing and reaching consensus on strategic matters[33].

Furthermore, villages often face limitations in budgets, oversight, and legal assistance. Environmental programs require funding for waste management, coastal protection, rehabilitation of damaged areas, and community education activities. Without sufficient funding and clear oversight, established regulations are difficult to enforce consistently. Adequate infrastructure and budgetary support from the local government are essential to enable the Village Consultative Body (BPD) to optimally channel community aspirations through the development of Village Regulations (Perdes)[34].

To strengthen this model, village governments need to receive training in legal drafting and an understanding of environmental law. Village deliberations must be conducted openly and involve all elements of the

[32] Widya Anugrah Saputri, "Community Participation in Environmental Protection and Management in Ecotourism Development in Sikasur Tourism Village, Belik District, Pemalang Regency," *UMPurwokertoLaw Review* 3, no. 1 (2022): 1–7, https://doi.org/10.30595/umplr.v3i1.10240.

[33] Agung Arafat Saputra, "Community Participation in Village Regulation Development in Indonesia," *Sinergi International Journal of Communication Sciences* 1, no. 2 (2023): 120–28, https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.61194/ijcs.v1i2.99.

[34] Siti Nur Intihani, Slamet Riyanto, "Jurnal Ilmiah Living Law Implementation of Regulations to Strengthen the Role of Village Consultative Bodies in Drafting Village Regulations for Economic Potential Development in Tarumajaya District, Bekasi Regency."

community. The Regional Development Planning Agency (DPMD) and the District Government's Legal Department should assist in drafting Village Regulations. Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) and Tourism Awareness Groups (Pokdarwis) also need strengthening to enable them to develop environmentally friendly businesses. Budget transparency, equitable distribution of economic benefits, community-based monitoring, and regular evaluation must all be put in place to ensure that Village Regulations are effectively implemented and benefit the community.

Based on research conducted on 10 October 2024 in Labuhan Village, Sepulu District, Bangkalan Regency, the Sepulu Village Government has Village Regulation No. 66/433.408.12/X/2019 concerning the Management of Coastal and Marine Tourism Villages in Labuhan Village, Sepulu District, Bangkalan Regency. This Village Regulation is based on the fact that Labuhan Village, which is a coastal area, has a population whose livelihoods partially depend on fishing, thus the regulation is necessary to maintain the ecosystem. The need for environment-based Village Regulations is also evident in Bacem Village, Ponggok District, Blitar Regency. Based on research conducted on 4 August 2026, the majority of the village population works in the livestock sector, particularly in laying hen and duck farming. This farming activity holds significant economic value for the community. However, it can also pose environmental issues if livestock waste, manure, odors, wastewater, and residual farming materials are not managed properly. According to the research, there is currently no Village Regulation specifically governing farming activities with consideration for environmental protection and management. This situation indicates the necessity for the establishment of a Village Regulation that can serve as a basis for managing livestock businesses while maintaining cleanliness, public health, and environmental sustainability.

The situation in Bacem Village illustrates the relationship between ecological responsibility and sustainable local economic development within the eco-nationalism framework. Livestock activities provide economic benefits for rural communities; however, unmanaged manure, wastewater, odors, and fly populations may create environmental and

public health risks. Therefore, village regulations on livestock environmental management can contribute to SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) through wastewater control and sanitation improvement, SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) through sustainable waste management and use of livestock waste, and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) by ensuring that local economic activities develop in an environmentally responsible manner.

The establishment of such Village Regulations can be placed within the framework of local authority at the village level as stipulated in Government Regulation No. 16 of 2026, particularly concerning the management of the environmental conditions of village communities and public health promotion. However, the content of the Village Regulation must still be formulated in accordance with the limits of village authority. Village Regulations are not intended to take over the authority of regional or central government in the fields of business licensing, environmental approvals, animal health, and environmental law enforcement.

The content of the Village Regulation can focus on regulating the cleanliness of livestock enclosures, the management of livestock waste, wastewater management, odor and fly control, the productive use of livestock waste, community participation, farmer guidance, and supervision in accordance with village authority. Village Regulations can also encourage the use of livestock waste as organic fertilizer or other products with economic value. Thus, environmental protection does not hinder community economic activities but becomes part of the management of a healthy and sustainable livestock business.

Higher education institutions can also be involved in assisting the drafting of village legal products through the roles of lecturers and students. This assistance can be carried out using a clinical legal education approach, which is legal learning through direct involvement in legal issues occurring in the community. Lecturers can play a role in providing guidance on village authority, regulatory drafting techniques, compliance of drafts with higher regulations, and environmental protection materials. Students can help inventory regulations, identify community legal needs, map environmental issues arising from farming activities, collect field data, assist in drafting

initial Village Regulations, and support the consultation process with the community.

Support can be carried out through three stages: planning, practice, and evaluation. In the planning stage, lecturers, students, village government, BPD, farmers, and the community collectively identify issues and legal needs in Bacem Village. During the practice stage, lecturers and students can assist the village government in drafting village regulations, consulting with the community, refining article formulations, and preparing discussions with the BPD. In the evaluation stage, the draft of the village regulation is reviewed to ensure its compliance with village authority, legislation, community needs, livestock conditions, and environmental protection.

Through this model, higher education institutions not only provide academic advice but also participate in the process of forming legal products for the village without taking over the authority of the Village Government and BPD. This activity provides practical legal experience for students while helping the village government produce village regulations that meet community needs. The support also strengthens the application of clinical legal education in the development of village law and encourages the formation of eco-nationalism-based regulations that connect the economic interests of the community with responsibilities for environmental protection.

These village regulations are important so that livestock activities can continue to develop without causing environmental impacts for the surrounding community. The village regulation could be named the Bacem Village Regulation on Environmental Management of Livestock Business. The content of the village regulation can stipulate the obligations for managing livestock waste, cleanliness of pens, disposal of wastewater, use of animal manure, odor control, environmental monitoring, and responsibilities of livestock business actors. The village regulation can also encourage the use of livestock waste as organic fertilizer or other products that have economic value. Thus, environmental protection is not positioned as a hindrance to economic activities, but rather as part of sustainable livestock business management.

Conclusion

An eco-nationalism-based village regulation model is needed to balance local economic development and environmental protection in Madura. This model places Village Regulations as the basis for regulating natural resource use, coastal and productive land protection, waste management, and the sustainable development of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes), MSMEs, tourism villages, and community businesses. The principle of eco-nationalism emphasizes that protecting land, sea, water, and local resources is a tangible manifestation of patriotism. This model can support the achievement of the SDGs through four core values: ecological responsibility, protection of local resources, community economic independence, and fair distribution of economic benefits. Legal assistance through a clinical legal education approach is an important instrument in building village regulations based on eco-nationalism, as it is capable of linking village authority, community needs, the academic capacity of higher education institutions, and the goals of sustainable environmental protection.

Based on the conclusions above, several recommendations are as follows: (a) Village governments need to draft Village Regulations that clearly regulate environmental protection, natural resource use, the distribution of economic benefits, supervision, and sanctions for violations; (b) Village officials need to receive training in legal drafting, environmental law, and economic development management based on environmental carrying capacity; (c) Village deliberations must be conducted openly and involve all levels of society to foster an attitude of eco-nationalism; (d) Village environmental and economic programs must be implemented fairly, transparently, and without the influence of the political interests of certain groups to ensure compliance with the Village Regulations throughout the community.

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Declaration of Conflicting Interests

The authors state that there is no conflict of interest in the publication of this article.

Funding Information

This research was funded through the Budget Implementation List of Universitas Trunodjoyo Madura (DIPA UTM) in the Independent Research Program of the Research Group Scheme.

Acknowledgment

The author would like to express his gratitude to the Faculty of Law and the Institute for Research and Community Service, Universitas Trunodjoyo Madura for their institutional support, academic facilities, and the academic atmosphere provided during the research and writing of this article. This support greatly assisted the author in completing the research and preparing this article for publication.

Generative AI Statement

In compiling this article, the author made limited use of ChatGPT to refine the language and improve the manuscript's clarity. All output generated by artificial intelligence has been verified, edited, reviewed, and validated by the author to ensure accuracy and scientific integrity. The author is fully responsible for all ideas, analyses, interpretations, conclusions, and the final content of the article. Artificial intelligence was used solely as an aid and is not listed as an author or co-author.