

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

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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 utilization 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 Regulation; SDGS.

Introduction

Most local economic development in villages aims to increase the income and well-being of the village community. This is consistent with the statement by Putri and Choiri (2024): Village development in Indonesia is fundamentally aimed at improving the well-being of the community and creating an equitable distribution of income, based on the quality of life of rural communities, through the fulfillment of basic

needs, the development of village infrastructure, the development of local economic potential, and the sustainable use of natural resources.¹ These efforts are carried out through the development of tourism villages, fisheries, agriculture, and MSMEs, as well as the utilization 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 support human life and other living organisms, and to maintain the balance between them. Meanwhile, environmental capacity is the ability to absorb substances, energy, and/or other components that enter or are introduced into it.² If development in a village exceeds the environment's carrying capacity, the environment will be at risk of damage. If environmental damage occurs, the environment will be unable to support the community's livelihoods, resulting in a hampered economy.

Madura has considerable potential, particularly in tourism villages, coastal areas, fisheries, agriculture, MSMEs, and other natural resources. Madura offers religious, historical, nature, culinary, and other forms of tourism. This is consistent with the findings of Fitri et al. (2024), who state that some of the well-known tourist destinations include the Karapan Sapi bull race, Sape Sono, traditional dances, religious tourism, beaches, and limestone hill scenery. Madura is also famous for its culinary tourism, particularly satay and fried duck.³

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 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.

³ Fitri Agustina et al., "The Key Success Factor for Sustainable Rural Tourism Development in Using Integration of the IPA-Kano Model," *Jurnal Kepariwisata Indonesia* 18, no. December (2024): 315–30, <https://doi.org/10.47608/jki.v18i22024.315>.

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.⁴

This potential can be a source of income for rural communities if managed properly. However, its management also 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.

One such regulation is the Village Regulation. Village Regulations play a vital role as local legal instruments for addressing the needs and interests of the village community. Village Regulations serve as the legal and policy framework for village administration and village development.⁵ Through 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.

Village regulations can serve as a bridge between the real needs of local communities and national policies on sustainable development, environmental protection, and the achievement of the SDGs. Village-level implementation of the SDGs plays a crucial role in Indonesia.

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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>.

According to Mihai and Iatu (2020), sustainable development in rural areas is essential. Sustainable rural development has become a global priority.⁶ The SDGs emphasize community participation, empowerment, and inclusivity to promote sustainable development and improve the well-being of all individuals and communities.”⁷

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.⁸ 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.

In the village, eco-nationalism is embodied in the principle that natural resources must be managed wisely and utilized to the fullest extent for the well-being of the local community. Every villager has a responsibility to maintain environmental cleanliness and prevent environmental damage. This is in line with the views of Roekmi, Baskaran, and Chua (2018), who state that community-based water supply (CBWS) is an example of how communities manage common pool resources (CPRs). This provides an alternative approach to solving water supply problems in developing countries by increasing community participation in water supply management.⁹

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

⁶ 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>.

⁷ 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>.

⁸ Eky Winahyu Pramesti, “Nasionalisme Ekologis: Cinta Tanah Air Lewat Jaga Lingkungan,” *Jabar.kemenag.go.id*, 2025.

⁹ 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>.

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.¹⁰ 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 utilization 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. Village governance in Indonesia remains dominated by a hierarchical, technocratic administrative approach, which limits the scope for village-led initiatives to design development that is based on local needs. Through a deconstructionist approach, such as the one adopted by Panggungharjo Village, village governance can be transformed to become more participatory, context-specific, and grounded in community strengths and local institutional innovations.¹¹

¹⁰ 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>.

¹¹ 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.

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. From the background above, two problem statements can be drawn, namely: How can an eco-nationalism-based village regulation model be constructed to strengthen environmental protection, the economic independence of local communities, and the achievement of the SDGs in Madura? And what is the mechanism for legal assistance, and the roles of higher education institutions, lecturers, and students in the formation of village regulations?

The research method used is empirical legal. Empirical legal research examines and studies how community law is practiced. Empirical legal research discusses the implementation of law that is visibly apparent by reviewing the implementation of law within society using all specific methods and techniques.¹² The research was conducted in Labuhan Village, Sepulu District, Bangkalan Regency, with a comparison to Bacem Village, Ponggok District, Blitar Regency. 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 layer 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 participation, and regulatory needs influence the formulation and implementation of environmental protection norms at the village level.

¹² 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.

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.

The key factors for boosting the economy in coastal villages in Madura are 1) modern technology, 2) ecotourism, 3) processing industries, 4) fisheries, 5) market access, 6) promotion, 7) non-fisheries businesses, 8) an active role by the government, and 9) infrastructure. The government and academia need to provide education and training to the community, including through the use of modern technology, and to capitalize on opportunities to increase income from ecotourism, fisheries processing, and non-fisheries businesses.¹³

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.

These economic activities can also cause environmental problems if not properly managed. Coastal areas are at risk of waste accumulation, marine pollution, mangrove degradation, and coral reef damage. According to Isnain and Mutaqin (2023), anthropogenic marine debris (AMD) is a major problem in Indonesia's coastal regions.¹⁴ In the

¹³ 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>.

¹⁴ Putri Ayu Isnaini and Bachtiar W Mutaqin, "Anthropogenic Marine Debris in a Tropical Mangrove Conservation Area : An Insight from Yogyakarta Coastal Area

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 regulate 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

of Indonesia," *Anthropocene Coasts*, 2025, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s44218-025-00080-2>.

economic growth, ultimately improving the community's well-being.¹⁵ 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.¹⁶

A village's natural resources not only have economic value but also serve as the community's living space. According to Deti & Endang (2024), a community's ability to sustain its livelihoods through these natural resources is of utmost importance.¹⁷ The sea is where fishermen

¹⁵ 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>.

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ 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*

earn 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.¹⁸ 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.¹⁹ 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

Politik 28, no. 2 (2024): 254–68,
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.22146/jsp.9740>.

¹⁸ 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>.

¹⁹ Fred Curtis, “Eco-Localism and Sustainability” 46 (2003): 83–102,
[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0921-8009\(03\)00102-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0921-8009(03)00102-2).

requirements for business operators to manage the waste they generate. Meanwhile, in Bacem Village, eco-nationalism norms can be formulated by requiring layer-hen farmers to manage manure, wastewater, odors, and fly populations to prevent public health risks and environmental pollution. 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.

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.

This formulation shows that eco-nationalist values can be translated into norms governing rights, obligations, prohibitions, Village Government responsibilities, oversight, and community participation. Regulations in Labuhan Village emphasize coastal environmental protection and preventing marine pollution. Meanwhile, Bacem Village regulations focus on controlling the environmental impact of laying-hen farming operations. Drafting these Village regulations must be grounded in problem identification, community participation, village authority, and alignment 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 healthy, good environment. This is consistent with the assertion that a healthy environment is necessary for the full enjoyment of human rights.²⁰ The value of cooperation encourages residents to work together to protect the environment. Meanwhile, the principle of social justice 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.²¹ 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.

²⁰ John H Knox and Ramin Pejan, "The Human Right to a Healthy Environment," 2016.

²¹ 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>.

The value of ecological responsibility aligns with SDG Goals 6, 11, 12, and 13. SDG Goal 6, Clean Water and Sanitation, aims to ensure access to clean water and adequate sanitation. It focuses on sustainable water management, controlling water pollution, and achieving a clean and healthy environment. SDG Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities. The targets under this goal emphasize sound urban planning and access to public transportation. This aims to create inclusive, safe, and sustainable cities and human settlements while protecting cultural heritage. SDG Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production. In promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns, this goal emphasizes the importance of resource efficiency, proper waste management, and the development of environmentally friendly products. SDG Goal 13: Climate Action. To address climate change and its impacts, this goal seeks to take immediate action, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, adapting to climate change, and mitigating the impacts of natural disasters.²²

In addition to aligning with SDGs 6, 11, 12, and 13, the protection of environmental resources can be regulated in Village Regulations through the protection of mangroves and conservation areas in coastal regions, as well as the protection of agricultural land in areas where farming is the primary source of livelihood. In practice, this can be implemented through a ban on mangrove logging and restrictions on the extraction of natural resources. This is also in line with SDGs 14 and 15. SDG 14 (Life Below Water) aims to conserve and sustainably use marine, ocean, and seabed resources for sustainable development. Goal 15 (Terrestrial Ecosystems) aims to protect, restore, and promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems.²³

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,

²² Nur Khovivatul Mukorrobah, "Kenali 17 Tujuan SDGs Dan Penjelasannya," unair.ac.id, 2025.

²³ "Sustainable Development Goals," localisedsgs-indonesia.org, n.d.

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.²⁴

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, 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. SDG Goal 8 aims to foster inclusive economic growth to ensure productive and decent work 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,

²⁴ Fauzatul Laily NIsa Cholid Fadil, Zawawi, “Implementasi Bela Negara (SDGs) Mewujudkan Generasi Islami,” *JHIP (Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Pendidikan)* 6, no. September (2023): 7268–76.

accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels. This will strengthen a fair legal system.²⁵

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 Council (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 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 utilizing 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.

²⁵ Mukorrobah, "Kenali 17 Tujuan SDGs Dan Penjelasannya."

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. Subsequently, the draft village regulation is 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 (BUMDesa) 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, utilized 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 Council (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 Council (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 Council (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.²⁶

²⁶ I Putu Sutarka, "Collaborative Governance Based on Local Wisdom in Achieving Village SDGs" 1, no. 2 (2024): 44–57.

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. These challenges and obstacles include the 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.²⁷

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, the eco-nationalist attitude of the village community is essential as the foundation for the community's need for laws. This aligns with the view of Widya Anugrah Saputri (2022): Community 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.²⁸ Therefore, every process of drafting a

²⁷ 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>.

²⁸ 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>.

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 government's governance structure. Such participation can serve as a forum for discussing and reaching consensus on strategic matters.²⁹

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).³⁰

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 community. The Regional Development Planning Agency (DPMD) and the District Government's Legal Department should assist in drafting Village Regulations. Village-Owned Enterprises

²⁹ 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>.

³⁰ 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."

(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 of Village Regulations must be implemented 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, odours, wastewater, and residual farming activities 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 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 settlement 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, odour and fly control, the utilisation 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 fertiliser 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 supports 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, utilization of animal manure, odour control, environmental monitoring, and responsibilities of livestock business actors. The village regulation can also encourage the use of livestock waste as organic fertiliser 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.

Higher education institutions can also be involved in supporting the drafting of village legal products through the roles of lecturers and students. This support can be conducted using a clinical legal education approach, which involves learning law through direct engagement with the legal issues faced by the community. Lecturers can provide guidance on the content of regulations, village authority, compliance with higher regulations, and the application of eco-nationalism principles. Students can assist in identifying community legal needs, inventorying regulations, mapping environmental issues resulting from livestock activities, drafting initial village regulation proposals, and facilitating consultations with the community. This support can be carried out through three stages: planning, practice, and evaluation. In the planning stage, lecturers, students, village government, farmers, and the community can collaboratively identify issues and legal needs in Bacem Village, possibly through interviews or Focus Group Discussions. In the practice stage, support is provided in the process of drafting and

discussing environment-based village regulations. Subsequently, in the evaluation stage, the draft can be reviewed to ensure its compliance with community needs, livestock business conditions, and environmental protection. In this way, higher education institutions not only provide advice but also directly engage in helping the village government produce legal products that align with the real conditions of the community. This activity also provides practical legal experience for students while strengthening the role of higher education institutions in developing village law based on eco-nationalism.

Conclusion

From the discussion above, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- a. 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 utilization, 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.
- b. Legal assistance through a clinical legal education approach becomes 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 utilization, 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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