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The dynamics of legal politics in resolving regional policy conflicts

Loso Judijanto¹, Sarpika Datumula²
IPOSS Jakarta, Indonesia¹, Universitas Alkhairaat Palu, Indonesia²

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Corresponding Author:

Author Name*: Loso Judijanto

Email*:

losojudijantobumn@gmail.com

Abstrak: Regional policy conflicts often arise due to a mismatch between community needs and government policies. This imbalance reflects the complex dynamics involving various parties, such as local governments, legislatures and communities, with different interests. In this context, legal politics plays an important role as a framework for creating fair and sustainable solutions. Law No. 23/2014 and Law No. 30/2014 emphasize community participation, accountability and transparency in policy conflict resolution. However, implementation in the field is often constrained by political resistance, limited resources, and unfamiliarity with legal principles. This research uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach through documentation studies, interviews, and observations. The results show that inclusivity, cross-sector collaboration, and a flexible approach to local needs are the main keys to overcoming policy conflicts. Alternative mechanisms, such as mediation and arbitration, offer a more peaceful resolution than litigation. Transparency in the policy process is also important to increase legitimacy and public trust. With the integration of community needs, national legal principles, and adaptive regulations, legal politics can be a strategic tool to resolve local policy conflicts. This approach supports harmonious sustainable development, creates social stability, and enhances justice at the local level..

Keywords : Legal Politics; Policy Conclicts; Regional GovernanceBottom of Form

INTRODUCTION

The context of local policy conflicts often reflects a complex discrepancy between the needs of the community and the policies adopted by local governments. This imbalance is often caused by a mismatch between the prevailing regulations and the evolving aspirations of the community. Law No. 23 of 2014 on Regional Government regulates the mechanism for resolving policy conflicts through active community participation, ensuring that community voices and needs are considered in the decision-making process.¹ However, the imbalance between local needs and centralized policies can cause tensions, leading to conflicts that are difficult to resolve effectively without a flexible and participatory approach.

The dynamics of local policy conflicts often involve various parties, such as local governments, legislatures, and communities, who have different interests. Law No. 30/2014 on Government Administration emphasizes the importance of accountability and transparency in conflict resolution, where every decision

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¹ Umam, A., Yusuf, D. S., Rato, D., & Setyawan, F. (2024). Legal Foundations and Inequities in Indonesian Autonomy. *Indonesian Journal of Innovation Studies*, 25(2), 10-21070.



must consider legal aspects and public aspirations. In this context, legal politics plays an important role in creating fair and sustainable solutions, so that conflicts can be resolved by embracing all parties involved to achieve a balance that is in accordance with applicable legal principles.

However, in practice, the dynamics of legal politics are often hampered by various factors, such as political pressure, limited resources, and a lack of understanding of the principles of equitable law. The mismatch between the needs of the community and the decisions taken can result in prolonged conflict, even potentially creating social instability. Therefore, it is important for local governments to ensure that the resulting policies not only consider legal aspects, but also take into account the aspirations and interests of the community at large.

In addition, legal politics in conflict resolution must also encourage integration between sectoral regulations and inclusive policies. This aims to create synergy between various sectors, so that decisions taken are not only partial, but cover all aspects of community life.² In this context, collaboration between the legislature, the executive and the community is key to designing sustainable solutions that support healthy and democratic regional stability.

Constant changes in regulations often create legal uncertainty, which in turn increases the chances of policy conflicts.³ Imbalances in the implementation of regulations that are uneven among various regions can exacerbate these conditions, resulting in inter-regional friction that is difficult to resolve. In dealing with this situation, legal politics must be able to adopt a flexible and responsive approach to local needs, without ignoring national legal principles.

In addition, political instability is often a major driving factor in policy conflicts. When local leaders or political stakeholders use the law as a tool to maintain power or impose personal interests, this can lead to deeper tensions. The politics of law in this context must serve as a balance between short-term political interests and long-term legal needs, in order to create sustainable stability and justice at the regional level.⁴

However, the challenge in implementing an effective legal policy often lies in the resistance of those who feel threatened by the proposed changes. Some groups may feel that the stability achieved will reduce their space to play a role in decision-making or threaten their established interests. Therefore, it is important to create an inclusive participatory mechanism, where all elements of society have an equal role in designing and drafting equitable policies.

In addition, the dynamics of legal politics must also create space for regulatory adjustments that are more responsive to social, economic and cultural changes. In this context, strengthening collaboration between sectors, including government, private sector and civil society, is key to ensuring sustainable regional

¹²
² Nugraha, D. S., & Suteki, S. (2018). Politik Hukum Penanganan Konflik Perkebunan oleh Pemerintah yang Berkeadilan Sosial. *Kanun Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 20(1), 103-122.

³ Leylana, N., & Sarjito, A. (2024). Dampak Pemekaran Daerah terhadap Pertahanan Negara: Studi Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2014 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah. *Jurnal Terapan Pemerintahan Minangkabau*, 4(1), 29-45.

⁴ Glass, L. M., & Newig, J. (2019). Governance for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals: How important are participation, policy coherence, reflexivity, adaptation and democratic institutions?. *Earth System Governance*, 2, 100031.

stability. Dynamic legal politics must be able to adapt to the challenges of the times without sacrificing the principles of justice and sustainability that are the main foundation of regional development.

METHODOLOGY

The descriptive method is used to describe the dynamics of legal politics in regional policy conflict resolution based on qualitative analysis. In this research, data will be collected through documentation studies, interviews with various stakeholders (local government, legislature, community, and legal experts), and observation of the conflict resolution process that occurs at the local level. This method aims to describe in detail how legal politics are applied in handling conflicts, as well as identify factors that influence the effectiveness of conflict resolution. The analysis will focus on the relationship between regulation, community participation, and its impact on stability and justice at the local level.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Role of Legal Policy in Resolving Conflicts

Legal policy plays a crucial role in resolving conflicts, especially at the local level, where there is often a tug-of-war between various parties. Legal politics, as the basic framework for the formation of legal policies, provides direction in creating rules and mechanisms aimed at creating harmony between the needs of society, government and the private sector. Conflicts often arise due to conflicting interests, such as in natural resource management, spatial planning, or development policies that have social and environmental impacts.⁵ For this reason, legal policies need to be designed in such a way that they are responsive to local dynamics, but still in line with applicable national legal principles.

²⁰ In the context of conflict resolution, legal policies prioritize an equitable and inclusive approach. Community participation is an important element in the policy-making process, so that the voices of vulnerable or marginalized groups can also be represented. By involving the community from the planning stage to implementation, the potential for conflict can be minimized because there is a sense of shared ownership of the solutions taken. In addition, alternative dispute resolution mechanisms such as mediation and arbitration are also an integral part of legal policies, providing space for faster, cheaper and more peaceful settlements than litigation in court.⁶

The implementation of equitable legal policies also requires consistent and non-discriminatory law enforcement. In practice, this requires harmonization between regulations at the central and regional levels to avoid overlapping policies that are often the root of problems. For example, in natural resource management, local governments need to ensure that resource exploitation is carried out with the principle of sustainability and involves local communities, including indigenous groups who have customary rights to land and resources. In other cases such as conflicts over spatial planning, legal policies must ensure that

⁵ Pamungkas, G. S., Hutaubuk, G. A., & Fathurrahman, R. (2025). Membedah Kebijakan Pemerintah: Strategi Menuntaskan Konflik Pertanahan Demi Keadilan yang Berkelanjutan. *JlIP-Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Pendidikan*, 8(1), 26-31.

⁶ Fadillah, F. A., & Putri, S. A. (2021). Alternatif Penyelesaian Sengketa Dan Arbitrase (Literature Review Etika). *Jurnal Ilmu Manajemen Terapan*, 2(6), 744-756.

the interests of all parties, including the government, private sector and communities, are accommodated in transparent and inclusive spatial planning.⁷

The importance of transparency in the decision-making process cannot be overlooked. Transparent legal policies allow all parties to understand the legal basis of any policy taken, thereby minimizing misunderstandings and increasing policy legitimacy. In addition, policies that give people broad access to conflict resolution mechanisms also ensure that every individual, including those from vulnerable groups, has the opportunity to voice their interests. In the long run, these inclusive and equitable legal policies not only resolve existing conflicts but also prevent new conflicts from arising.

As a concrete example, in natural resource management conflicts, many regions have successfully resolved conflicts through the establishment of multi-stakeholder forums involving indigenous peoples, governments and companies.⁸ This forum provides a forum for reaching mutual agreements on the sharing of benefits and responsibilities for resource management. Similarly, in spatial conflict resolution, local governments that implement participatory policies are often able to produce spatial plans that are more acceptable to the community. Thus, legal policy is not only a tool for conflict resolution, but also an instrument for building more harmonious and sustainable relationships between various stakeholders.

A. Challenges in the Implementation of Legal Politics

The implementation of legal politics is a complex and dynamic process, especially because it involves various parties with different interests. One of the main challenges is resistance from various groups, both individuals, organizations, and institutions.⁹ This resistance often arises when proposed policies are perceived to threaten the interests or status quo of certain parties. For example, legal reforms aimed at increasing transparency may face resistance from groups that previously benefited from a non-transparent system. Such resistance is often rooted in fear of change, concern about losing economic or political advantage, and fundamental ideological differences. Therefore, intensive communication efforts, stakeholder engagement, and incentivization are needed to reduce concerns and build consensus.

In addition, the complexity of regulatory change is also a significant challenge. Overlapping legal systems, lack of harmonization between central and local regulations, and weak inter-agency coordination often cause confusion at the implementer and community levels.¹⁰ For example, the implementation of local regulations that conflict with national policies can lead to conflicts of interest and legal uncertainty. In such a situation, regulatory harmonization becomes a crucial step, where all regulations need to be evaluated

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⁷ Azizah, N., Burhan, M. G. R., Irwansyah, I., Sagena, U. W., & Masjaya, M. (2024). National Capital Development Policy as a Strategy for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia. *Al-Ishlah: Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum*, 27(2), 178-200.

⁸ Sentanu, I. G. E. P. S., Yustiari, S. H., & SAP, M. P. A. (2024). *Mengelola Kolaborasi Stakeholder Dalam Pelayanan Publik*. PT Indonesia Delapan Kreasi Nusa. Hal. 120

⁹ Manullang, S. O., Wardani, M., Alam, S. N., & sudono Saliro, S. (2020). Pemilihan Kepala Desa Serentak 2019 di Indonesia: Implementasi dan Tantangan. *Legalitas: Jurnal Hukum*, 12(2), 231-236.

¹⁰ Elcaputera, A., Wali, A., & Wirya, A. (2022). Urgensi Harmonisasi Rancangan Peraturan Daerah: Sebuah Analisis Tantangan dan Strategi Pembentukan Peraturan Perundang-undangan Indonesia dalam Rangka Penguatan Otonomi Daerah. *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 11(1), 121-136.

regularly to ensure their suitability and relevance. Digital technology can also be utilized to simplify the legal administration process, making policy implementation more efficient and transparent.

Another important challenge is the different interests between sectors. In the political process of law, sectors such as economic, social, cultural and environmental often have different priorities.¹¹ For example, a policy of massive infrastructure development may conflict with the interests of environmental conservation, leading to conflicts among stakeholders. Such a lack of synchronization can result in inconsistent policies that are difficult to implement. To address this issue, a cross-sectoral approach is essential.¹² The government needs to facilitate dialog between sectors to find equitable and sustainable solutions.

In addition, lack of capacity and resources is also a major obstacle. Many legal policies fail to be effectively implemented due to a lack of competent human resources, inadequate funding, or inadequate infrastructure. Poorly trained legal officers, for example, can hamper policy implementation at the field level. Therefore, investment in training, capacity building, and provision of sufficient budget are required to ensure policies can be implemented optimally.

Equally important is the lack of public trust in the legal system. A history of perceived unfair law enforcement, rampant corruption, and weak accountability has created skepticism among the public. Without public support, new legal policies are often difficult to implement and may even lead to non-compliance. In the face of these challenges, transparency in the legislative and law enforcement processes needs to be improved. In addition, consistent law enforcement without discrimination should be a priority to restore public confidence. By understanding and addressing these challenges, political implementation of the law can be more effective. This process requires not only careful planning but also cross-sector coordination and active community involvement. Thus, the rule of law can be an effective instrument to resolve conflicts and achieve equitable and sustainable development goals.

B. Inter-Sector Collaboration in Conflict Resolution

Inter-sectoral collaboration in conflict resolution is a strategic approach that prioritizes synergy between the government, legislature and communities to create equitable, inclusive and sustainable solutions.¹³ This approach emphasizes the importance of integrating the roles of various parties in designing and implementing policies that are able to address the root causes of conflict. The government, as the policy implementer, has the responsibility to ensure that the regulations implemented not only comply with the legal framework, but also reflect the real needs of society. Meanwhile, the legislature, as the policymaker and overseer of the government, plays an important role in ensuring transparency, accountability and

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¹¹ Riyanto, M., & Kovalenko, V. (2023). Partisipasi Masyarakat Menuju Negara Kesejahteraan: Memahami Pentingnya Peran Aktif Masyarakat Dalam Mewujudkan Kesejahteraan Bersama. *Jurnal Pembangunan Hukum Indonesia*, 5(2), 374-388.

¹² Mubarak, A., Alviana, A., Marselina, F. P., Febriansyah, M. A. B., Shabrina, S., & ¹⁴yatri, T. I. (2024). Perlindungan hak atas tanah masyarakat adat di era otonomi daerah: Tantangan dan peluang. *Almufi Jurnal Sosial dan Humaniora*, 1(2), 69-77.

¹³ Igrisa, F., & Tidore, M. D. (2024). Integrasi Hukum Dan Kebijakan Melalui Pendekatan Multidimensi Untuk Sinergi Ekonomi Biru Berkelanjutan Asean: Studi Kasus Selat Malaka. *Triwikrama: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial*, 6(4), 71-80.

representation of public interests in every policy made.¹⁴ On the other hand, the public, including individuals, civil society organizations and local communities, have a central role in providing perspectives, input and support in the decision-making process.

Through holistic legal politics, this collaboration aims to design policies that are not only technical in nature, but also consider the various social, economic and cultural aspects that surround the conflict. This approach requires in-depth analysis of conflict dynamics, including policy imbalances that often trigger tensions at the local level. By understanding the structural roots of the problem, the resulting policies can be more effective in reducing potential conflicts in the future. Holism in legal politics also means integrating the principles of justice and sustainability, so that policies taken not only solve short-term problems but also support inclusive and sustainable development.

In addition, a participation-based approach is a key element in this collaboration. By directly involving the community in the process of dialogue, public consultation and deliberation, the resulting solutions become more legitimate and accepted by various parties. This participation also opens up space for groups that are often marginalized, such as indigenous peoples, minority groups, or poor communities, to express their views and interests. The active involvement of the community not only enriches the substance of the policy, but also increases the sense of ownership of the results achieved.

Ultimately, this intersectoral collaboration aims to create conflict resolution solutions that are not only fair, but also able to address systemic regional policy imbalances. By combining government, legislative and community forces, this approach promotes more inclusive policies, strengthens social harmony and builds the foundations for sustainable development. The strategy emphasizes that conflict is not just a legal or administrative issue, but also a reflection of social and political dynamics that require a collaborative approach to create meaningful change.

2. Factors Affecting the Effectiveness of Legal Politics in Conflict Resolution

A. Inter-Sector Collaboration

Inter-sectoral collaboration, involving the government, legislature and society, plays a fundamental role in building effective legal politics. This cooperation creates synergies that enable policy-making to be more comprehensive, inclusive and responsive to the needs of society. The government as the policy maker holds the primary responsibility for designing, implementing and evaluating public policies. However, this process often requires input from the legislature, which functions as a watchdog and counterweight to power, as well as a bridge between public aspirations and policy implementation. In this case the legislature ensures that the policies formulated do not only benefit the government, but also meet the needs of the wider community.

On the other hand, the community has a strategic role as a source of authentic information about problems and needs at the grassroots level. Involving the community in the decision-making process not only

¹⁴ Mannan, F., Ramzy, I. M., Rato, D., & Setyawan, F. (2024). Exposing Discrepancies in Indonesia's Legislative Processes. *Indonesian Journal of Innovation Studies*, 25(2), 10-21070.

provides new perspectives but also increases the legitimacy of the resulting policies. Community participation in policy discussions, consultations, and monitoring allows for more inclusive solutions, thus reducing the potential for conflicts that often arise due to policies that are considered unfair.¹⁵ This synergy between the government, legislature and community becomes even more important when dealing with policy conflicts at the regional level. Collaboration-based conflict resolution allows for constructive dialog that accommodates the interests of all parties.

The main benefit of intersectoral collaboration is the creation of comprehensive and sustainable solutions. With the involvement of various parties, the resulting policy is able to cover various dimensions of the problem, ranging from legal to socio-cultural aspects. In addition, this collaboration also increases the effectiveness of policy implementation due to wider support from both internal and external parties. Furthermore, transparency in the collaboration process strengthens public trust in government institutions. In the context of legal politics, good collaboration can prevent overlapping policies and create a more efficient and democratic conflict resolution mechanism.¹⁶ Thus, intersectoral collaboration is not just an option, but a strategic necessity in the modern era of governance. As a mechanism that integrates various perspectives, this collaboration serves as the main foundation for building a legal politics that is more oriented towards social justice, government effectiveness, and community harmony. This shows that only with close cooperation can regional policy conflicts be resolved equitably and produce long-term benefits for all parties involved. Bottom of Form

A. Responsive Regulatory Adjustments

Responsive regulation is an important element in modern legal politics, given that society continues to undergo dynamic changes in various social, economic and cultural aspects. Responsive regulation means that the law is designed to be able to adapt to these changes so that it remains relevant and effective in regulating social life. Socio-economic changes, such as technological developments, shifting work patterns, and global challenges such as economic or environmental crises, require the law to not only regulate, but also be a proactive solution. Thus, responsive regulations must be based on a deep understanding of the needs of society as well as emerging trends.¹⁷

Flexibility is one of the main characteristics of responsive regulation. The law should not be rigid, but must provide room for adjustment without losing the essence of justice and legal certainty. This flexibility allows the law to be applied effectively in various contexts and situations that are constantly changing. In addition, regulatory adaptability helps create harmony between legal norms and factual conditions in society, which in turn can reduce the potential for conflict. The mismatch between the applicable law and social reality often triggers tensions, both among citizens and between society and state authorities. By having more

¹⁵ Rijal, S. (2023). The importance of community involvement in public management planning and decision-making processes. *Journal of Contemporary Administration and Management (ADMAN)*, 1(2), 84-92.

¹⁷ Inem, C. D. R., Al, D. A. H. P. D., Parinduri, H., Lubis, F. K. L. F. K., Sitompul, R. E. S. R. E., & Afati, Z. A. Z. (2024). Peran Tata Kelola Sektor Publik dalam Mendukung Efektivitas Kebijakan Publik Pemerintah Daerah. *Konferensi Nasional Mitra FISIP*, 2(1), 519-523.

¹⁷ Fitria, R. A., Hasan, A., Umar, M., & Khasyi'in, N. (2024). Dinamika Politik Hukum dalam Pembentukan Peraturan Daerah: Antara Kepentingan Lokal dan Nasional. *Indonesian Journal of Islamic Jurisprudence, Economic and Legal Theory*, 2(2), 833-853.

adaptive **regulations**, this conflict can be minimized because the applicable law is more relevant to real needs.

In addition, the process of forming responsive regulations requires an inclusive and participatory approach. Involving various stakeholders, including communities, academics, businesses, and civil society organizations, in the law formulation process will improve the quality of regulations. This participation not only ensures that the laws produced are more relevant, but also strengthens the legitimacy of the law in the eyes of society. Thus, responsive regulations not only aim to regulate, but also reflect the aspirations and needs of the community directly. In its implementation, responsive regulations must be supported by a continuous evaluation and revision mechanism. Regulations that have been implemented need to be evaluated periodically to ensure their effectiveness in facing new challenges. If necessary, revisions or updates must be made to ensure that regulations remain relevant. With this approach, law can be a tool that not only maintains order, but also promotes socio-economic progress. Responsive regulations ultimately play a strategic role in creating justice, maintaining stability and supporting sustainable development.

B. Accountability, Transparency, and Active Community Participation

Accountability, transparency and active public participation are three main elements that complement each other to create an effective and fair legal politics. Accountability refers to the responsibility that must be carried out by those who have the authority to explain and account for every policy or decision taken to the public.¹⁸ In the context of legal politics, accountability encourages policy makers to act in accordance with the mandate given, prioritize the interests of the community, and ensure that the resulting decisions can be accounted for morally and legally. With accountability, abuse of power can be minimized, so that public trust in legal institutions and the government can be maintained.

¹⁹ Transparency, on the other hand, emphasizes the importance of information disclosure at every stage of the decision-making process. In legal politics, transparency means that the public has broad access to information related to policies, including the reasons behind decision-making, implementation mechanisms, and their impact on society.¹⁹ Transparency creates space for the public to understand what the government and legal institutions are doing, thereby strengthening the legitimacy of these policies. With transparency, the practice of corruption, collusion and nepotism can be suppressed, as every decision can be monitored by the public directly or indirectly.

In addition, active community participation is an element that strengthens the two previous aspects. In this case, active participation is not only limited to providing input, but also involving the community in every stage, from planning to policy evaluation. By actively involving the community, the resulting policies better reflect the needs, aspirations and expectations of the community. This participation also creates a sense of

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¹⁸ Siregar, M. (2020). Pengaruh akuntabilitas, transparansi, dan partisipasi masyarakat dalam pengelolaan keuangan desa terhadap pembangunan desa (Studi Kasus di Desa Paluh Manis, Kecamatan Gebang, Kabupaten Langkat). *Jurnal Ilmiah Kohesi*, 4(2), 59-59.

¹⁹ Maranjaya, A. K. (2022). Good Governance Sebagai Tolak Ukur Untuk Mengukur Kinerja Pemerintahan. *Jurnal Sosial Teknologi*, 2(11), 929-941.

ownership of the policy, which in turn encourages wider support for its implementation. An open dialogue involving various parties can prevent conflict, as all voices have the opportunity to be heard and considered.

These three elements support each other in creating a legal political system that is oriented towards justice and public welfare. Accountability ensures that policymakers act according to their mandate, transparency allows the public to monitor the process openly, and active participation of the public ensures that decisions made truly reflect the needs of the public. By integrating these three elements, it is hoped that conflicts can be resolved fairly, public trust in the government increases, and socio-political stability is maintained. This also provides a solid foundation for sustainable regional development that is more inclusive and equitable.

CONCLUSIONS

The dynamics of legal politics in regional policy conflict resolution show the importance of an inclusive, fair and sustainable approach. Legal politics acts as a basic framework that integrates the needs of the community, government and private sector to create harmony in decision-making. Conflicts often arise due to conflicting interests, so legal policies must be designed to be responsive to local dynamics while remaining in line with national laws. An inclusive approach through active community participation can minimize potential conflicts and increase policy legitimacy. Alternative mechanisms such as mediation and arbitration offer more efficient and peaceful conflict resolution solutions than litigation. Transparency in the policy process is also important to build public trust and prevent misunderstanding. Challenges such as resistance from certain groups, overlapping regulations, and lack of resources demand cross-sector coordination and strengthening the capacity of the legal apparatus. Collaboration between the government, legislature and the community is key to success in designing comprehensive and inclusive policies. Responsive regulations must be adaptive to social change and have a sustainable evaluation mechanism. Accountability, transparency and active community participation are key elements to creating a fair and effective legal system. With this approach, legal politics can be a strategic instrument to resolve regional policy conflicts while promoting sustainable and harmonious development.

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