

# THE ROLE OF THE PANGANDARAN REGENCY DPRD IN FORMING REGIONAL REGULATIONS THAT ARE RESPONSIVE TO COMMUNITY NEEDS

**Galih Ridwan Syaori<sup>1)\*</sup>, Fika Febriani<sup>1)</sup>, Dhea Diva Rahayu<sup>1)</sup>,  
& Arie Budiawan<sup>1)</sup>**

*Universitas Galuh Ciamis, Indonesia<sup>1)</sup>*

*Email: galih\_ridwan@student.unigal.ac.id\**

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## Absrtact

The Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) of Pangandaran Regency plays a pivotal role in formulating Regional Regulations (Perda) through its legislative function, collaborating with the local government (executive). The Perda formation process involves systematic stages: (1) legislative program drafting based on legal needs analysis and regional development plans (RPJMD); (2) academic manuscript review covering philosophical, juridical, and sociological aspects; (3) in-depth discussion by a Special Committee (Pansus); and (4) enactment through plenary meetings and official gazetting. Implementation of Perda, such as the Tourism Village Regulation (No. 4/2022), demonstrates success despite persistent challenges. Currently, the target of establishing four Perda/year is underway, emphasizing public participation and legal harmonization. Policy reviews highlight sustainable tourism, local economic empowerment, and climate adaptation, with ongoing evaluations to ensure regulatory effectiveness.

**Keywords:** Role of DPRD, Formation of Local Regulations, Regional Policy, Public Participation.

## A. INTRODUCTION

The Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) plays a crucial role in forming Regional Regulations (*Peraturan Daerah*, or *Perda*), as further regulated by Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. The 1945 Constitution also outlines this in Article 18, Paragraph (6) and Article 20, Paragraph (2).

Indonesia's legal framework, based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, requires a systematic legal structure for governance. The Pangandaran Regency DPRD has been active in its legislative, supervisory, and budgetary functions. This includes plenary meetings to appoint DPRD leaders and discussions on draft regional regulations (*Rancangan Peraturan Daerah*, or *Raperda*). The drafting of *Perda* by the Regional Government (*Pemda*) and the DPRD is part of the duty to govern and provide the best services to the public. As mandated by the Regional Government law, to manage their own affairs based on the principles of

autonomy and co-administration, local governments have the right to issue *Perda* and other local legal products.

Drafting and forming *Perda* is a challenging task because these regulations serve as tools for social and democratic transformation. They are meant to be a concrete way for local communities to respond to rapid changes and challenges in the current era of autonomy and globalization, thus achieving good local governance as part of sustainable development. *Perda* are used by provincial, regency, and city governments in Indonesia to run their administrations.

In the context of regional autonomy, *Perda* function as a tool to oversee its implementation, as regional autonomy is not a grant of absolute freedom (Joisen, 2022). Article 18A of the 1945 Constitution states that the authority relationship between the central government and regional governments (provincial, regency, and city) must be regulated by law, considering regional specificity and diversity. Furthermore, financial relations, public services, and the use of natural and other resources between the central government and regional governments are to be regulated and implemented fairly and harmoniously based on law.

The Pangandaran Regency DPRD has been actively carrying out its legislative function by discussing and passing several *Raperda*. A notable example is the draft regulation on Sustainable Tourism Management, a priority given Pangandaran's status as a key tourist destination in West Java. Data from the local Tourism Office shows that Pangandaran receives 1.2 million tourists annually (2023). However, a lack of regulations on environmental management and infrastructure development has led to issues like damage to coastal ecosystems and overlapping policies. This research is important to evaluate how well the resulting *Perda* address local challenges and to serve as a reference for other tourism regions nationwide facing similar problems.

Besides its legislative function, the Pangandaran Regency DPRD also supervises the implementation of *Perda*, such as the one on Waste Management, which has not been working optimally. A clear issue is that garbage accumulation at the Cikembulan landfill reaches 65 tons per day (Pangandaran Environmental Agency, 2023), while its processing capacity is only 40 tons. The DPRD has held hearings with relevant agencies to evaluate budgets and performance, but concrete solutions have been slow to materialize. This topic needs to be researched to examine the effectiveness of the DPRD's oversight mechanism in encouraging local government accountability, especially in the context of Law No. 23/2014, which emphasizes the DPRD's role as a social control.

## **B. LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **The Role and Functions of the DPRD**

The Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) is a regional legislative body that serves as a component of the local government. The DPRD and the head of the local government have an equal standing as administrators of the region, not as a standalone legislative body. The DPRD acts as a partner to the head of the local government, with distinct roles: the DPRD focuses on creating regional regulations, budgeting, and oversight,

while the head of the local government is responsible for implementing these regulations and policies.

Theoretically, the DPRD's role can be understood through three approaches: representation, legislation, and oversight. As a representative body, the DPRD conveys the aspirations of the people in the formulation of regional policies. In its legislative function, the DPRD is responsible for creating Regional Regulations (*Perda*), which form the legal basis for government operations. Finally, its oversight function ensures that the executive branch (the head of the local government) is accountable in implementing policies. This theory confirms that the DPRD is not just a legislative body but an equal partner to the head of the local government with a clear division of duties.

One of the key indicators of the DPRD's role is its ability to produce *Perda* that are responsive to the needs of the community. This includes the quality of public participation in the discussion process, compliance with legal norms, and the effectiveness of implementation. For example, a good *Perda* must involve consultation with stakeholders, adhere to the national legal hierarchy, and be easy for the executive branch to implement. Thus, the DPRD is required to have not only technical legal capacity but also the ability to absorb the aspirations of the public.

The DPRD's role in drafting the Regional Budget (*APBD*) reflects the dimension of fiscal governance. Its indicators include transparency in budget allocation, fiscal balance, and the oversight of regional spending. The DPRD must ensure that the budget prioritizes public interests, such as education and health, while also preventing misuse through its oversight function. The partnership with the head of the local government in this regard is a system of checks and balances, where the DPRD has the right to reject or revise a draft of the *APBD* if it is deemed disproportionate.

To be effective, the DPRD must balance these three dimensions with a principle of critical collaboration with the head of the local government. This means that while the DPRD has legislative and oversight authority, it must maintain a harmonious functional relationship with the executive to ensure governmental stability. The challenge is to avoid prolonged conflicts that disrupt public services while still fulfilling its mandate as a representative of the people. Therefore, the ideal role of the DPRD is to be a bridge between the community and the local government.

### **DPRD Functions**

According to Article 149 of Law No. 23 of 2014, the functions of a regency-level DPRD include:

- Forming regional regulations (*peraturan daerah*) jointly with the head of the local government.
- Discussing and approving drafts of regional regulations concerning the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (*APBD*).
- Conducting oversight of the implementation of regional regulations and the *APBD*.
- Supervising the follow-up to the results of financial audits by the Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia (*BPK*).

### **DPRD Duties and Powers**

The DPRD also has the following duties and powers:

- Proposing the appointment or dismissal of the regent or vice-regent to the Minister of Home Affairs through the governor.
- Electing the vice-head of the region if the position becomes vacant.
- Providing opinions and approval for international cooperation and other agreements that place a burden on the public and the region.

Requesting accountability reports from the head of the local government on the administration of the region:

#### 1. Legislative Function

The DPRD plays a crucial role in forming Regional Regulations (*Perda*) with the head of the local government. This function involves drafting, discussing, and passing these regulations, which serve as the legal foundation for governance and development in the region. The DPRD also has the right to propose new *Perda* and make changes to existing drafts.

#### 2. Budgetary Function

The DPRD discusses and approves the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (*RAPBD*) with the head of the local government. This function is vital for creating and establishing the APBD, which funds all development activities in the region to improve community well-being. The DPRD must be proactive in this process to ensure the budget aligns with development plans and the needs of the community.

#### 3. Oversight Function

The DPRD supervises the implementation of *Perda* and the APBD, along with the performance of the local government, to ensure they adhere to legal regulations. This oversight covers the executive's policy implementation, budget use, public services, and following up on public reports. The DPRD can use various mechanisms to carry out this function, such as work meetings, field inspections, special committees, and the rights of interpellation and inquiry.

In short, the DPRD acts as a regional lawmaker, a manager of the regional budget, and an overseer of local government to ensure it operates effectively, transparently, and accountably in the public interest.

### **Basic Concept of Regional Regulations (*Perda*)**

A Regional Regulation (*Perda*) is a legal instrument created by a local government to regulate various aspects of community life in a specific area. As part of the national legal system, a *Perda* functions to implement regional autonomy and enact policies that suit local conditions. These regulations are designed to address specific local issues that may not be covered in detail by national laws.

The formation of a *Perda* must be guided by Law No. 12 of 2011 concerning the Establishment of Legislation, as amended by Law No. 15 of 2019. One of the main functions of a *Perda* is to implement regional autonomy. Regional autonomy grants authority to local governments to manage their own affairs according to their specific needs and local potential.

Through a *Perda*, local governments can establish specific policies to manage local resources, provide public services, and maintain public order and welfare. A *Perda* serves as a tool to regulate various aspects of local life, from spatial planning, the environment, education, and health to the economy and culture. These regulations are created based on the

specific characteristics, needs, and socioeconomic conditions of the region. For example, a *Perda* on environmental management may differ from one region to another, depending on specific local needs.

In addition to regulating, a *Perda* also plays a role in enforcing local law. With a *Perda* in place, the local government has a legal basis to act against violations that occur within its jurisdiction. For instance, a *Perda* on public order gives local law enforcement the authority to address violations like the misuse of public facilities or environmental infractions. A *Perda* also helps support sustainable regional development. Regulations on development planning, spatial planning, budget management, and local investment are crucial for driving local economic growth. A *Perda* helps create a conducive investment climate and strengthens local infrastructure and public services.

### C. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study uses a qualitative research method with a literature review and in-person interviews to obtain comprehensive data. The literature review involved examining various sources, such as laws, official government documents, scientific journals, and reports related to the role of the Pangandaran Regency DPRD in forming Regional Regulations (*Perda*). Meanwhile, structured interviews were conducted with key informants, including local government officials, to get a direct perspective on the legislative process and policy responsiveness.

The key sources for our interviews were:

1. Mr. Encep Najmudin, S.H., Deputy Chairman of the Regional Regulation Formation Agency (*Bapemperda*) from the National Awakening Party (PKB) Faction.
2. Mr. Haer, S.Pd. I, Secretary of Commission I for Governance, from the National Awakening Party (PKB) Faction.
3. Ms. Cucu Rukminingsih, S.H., M.M., a Junior Expert on Legislative Drafting.

The data obtained from the literature review and interviews were then analyzed systematically using an interpretive and thematic process. This was done to identify emerging patterns, major challenges in the legislative process, and to formulate strategic recommendations for future improvements. This combined approach of literature review and in-depth interviews provides a stronger analytical foundation, allowing the research to produce a discussion that is not only in-depth but also relevant and contextual to the socio-political and governance dynamics within Pangandaran Regency.

### D. RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

#### The Legislative Process of the DPRD

The Pangandaran Regency DPRD plays a key role in the *Perda* formation process, which is a collaborative effort between the legislative (DPRD) and executive (local government) branches. The process involves several key stages:

#### 1. DPRD Program Development

This is the initial and fundamental stage where the DPRD sets legislative priorities for its term. This program is created by analyzing the community's legal needs and the demands of local governance. The process involves all DPRD members and committees, and the final

program must align with the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (*RPJMD*) and the local leader's vision.

A *Perda* can be initiated from three main sources:

- A direct mandate from higher-level legislation.
- A genuine local need for specific regulations.
- Aspirations from the community that require legal protection.

Once drafted, the program is formally approved in a plenary meeting and becomes the official work plan for the DPRD and local government.

## 2. Academic Manuscript Review

This stage provides the scientific foundation for a draft *Perda*. A thorough review ensures that the regulation is legally sound, socially relevant, and aligns with philosophical principles. The academic manuscript must address three key aspects:

- Philosophical: Does the *Perda* align with Pancasila values and local wisdom?
- Juridical: Does it conflict with higher laws or regulations?
- Sociological: Does it truly meet a need within the community?

This process involves a team of experts, including legal academics, public policy experts, and practitioners. It also incorporates public feedback through forums like Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), where community members and local organizations can provide input. This inclusive approach helps ensure the resulting *Perda* is effective and well-received.

The final academic manuscript is then approved in a work meeting between the DPRD and the local government. After this, a public seminar is held to gather broader feedback before the formal discussion stage begins. This review is a crucial step that determines the quality and success of a *Perda*. Without a strong foundation, the regulation may not have a real impact on the community.

### a. Special Committee Deliberation

The deliberation process within a Special Committee (*Pansus*) is a crucial technical phase in local legislation. A *Pansus* is a temporary committee formed by the DPRD based on principles of proportionality and expertise. Its members are chosen from all political factions, with consideration for their background and knowledge related to the specific regulations being discussed. The *Pansus* structure typically includes a chair, vice-chair, secretary, and members appointed for their ability to handle specific issues. This committee is formed by a decision of the DPRD leadership after consulting with the various factions, ensuring a balance of political and technical considerations.

The deliberation process in the *Pansus* is systematic and structured, consisting of a series of intensive working meetings. These meetings are attended not only by DPRD members but also by experts, representatives from local government (relevant agencies/departments), and, in some cases, practitioners and academics. The discussions are comprehensive, examining every article, paragraph, and even word of the draft regulation to ensure the accuracy of the legal wording and its implementation. The *Pansus* uses various methods, such as focused group discussions, comparative studies with similar regulations in other regions, and regulatory impact analysis. This process can be quite time-consuming depending on the complexity of the material in the *Perda*.

The *Pansus* plays a central role in refining the draft *Perda* through several key functions:



1. Analytical Function: Every article is thoroughly reviewed to ensure legal consistency and compliance with higher laws.
2. Negotiation Function: The *Pansus* acts as a forum to resolve differences in opinion between the legislative and executive branches, as well as among factions within the DPRD.
3. Accommodative Function: The *Pansus* accommodates and processes public input received through participation mechanisms.

In fulfilling its duties, the *Pansus* compiles a List of Identified Problems (*Daftar Inventarisasi Masalah*, or *DIM*) which outlines points of debate, alternative solutions, and recommendations for improvement. This document is a critical guide for further discussion and political negotiation.

The deliberation in the *Pansus* generally goes through several standard stages: an initial review of the academic manuscript and the preliminary draft of the *Perda*; a second stage involving a line-by-line discussion of articles, often requiring multiple rounds; and a third stage for reaching a consensus and finalizing the draft. The quality of the *Pansus*'s work is a major determinant of the final substance of the *Perda*, so this stage often takes up the largest portion of the entire formation process.

The final product of the *Pansus* deliberation is a final draft of the *Perda* that has been refined and agreed upon by all relevant parties. This draft is accompanied by a deliberation report that contains the legal and social considerations behind each provision. The final draft is then submitted to a plenary session for final approval from all DPRD members. It's important to note that even after a detailed deliberation by the *Pansus*, the *Perda* may still undergo changes in the plenary session, especially for matters of principle or high political sensitivity. Therefore, the *Pansus* deliberation is the heart of the local legislative process, connecting the preparatory stage with the final approval of the Regional Regulation.

#### **b. Perda Enactment**

Once the final deliberation in the *Pansus* is complete, the draft *Perda* is submitted to a DPRD Plenary Session for final approval. In this meeting, all factions vote or deliberate to reach a consensus. The head of the local government (Regent/Mayor) or their representative must be present to provide joint approval, as a form of checks and balances between the legislative and executive branches. If the draft is rejected, it is returned to the *Pansus* for revision.

After being approved in the plenary session, the *Perda* is signed by the DPRD Chairperson and the head of the local government as proof of official enactment. The document is then officially promulgated in the Regional Gazette by the Regional Secretary. The promulgation process includes registering the regulation number, its official numbering, and official archiving. A copy of the *Perda* must also be submitted to the Ministry of Law and Human Rights for verification of its alignment with national law.

#### **Waiting Period (Principle of Legal Fiction)**

A Regional Regulation (*Perda*) officially becomes effective 30 days after its promulgation. This waiting period is an application of the principle of legal fiction (*fictie hukum*), also known as *gezien weten* (presumed to be known), which provides time for:

1. Mass public outreach to the community.

2. Preparation for implementation by the relevant regional government agencies (*OPD*).
3. The drafting of implementing regulations, if necessary.

This waiting period is waived for any *Perda* that explicitly includes the clause, "effective since its promulgation."

### **Digital Media Outreach**

The local government is required to conduct outreach through digital channels, including:

1. Official social media accounts (Instagram, Facebook, Twitter).
2. The official local government website, with a downloadable full-text feature.
3. Local public service applications.
4. A database of regulations in the regional digital library.

The outreach content should include infographics, brief summaries, and FAQs about the substance of the *Perda*.

### **Direct Outreach to Sub-district/Village Level**

Teams from the DPRD and the local government conduct outreach roadshows using methods such as:

1. Focus Group Discussions with community leaders and village officials.
2. Legal counseling at sub-district offices.
3. Distributing booklets to local communities and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).
4. Placing banners in public areas.

Priority is given to areas that are directly impacted by the *Perda*.

### **Monitoring Implementation**

After the outreach, the DPRD forms an oversight team responsible for:

1. Surveying the community to gauge understanding.
2. Evaluating the readiness of the implementing regional government agencies (*SKPD*).
3. Reporting implementation challenges to the Legislative Body.

Pangandaran Regency, which was officially formed in 2012 as a split from Ciamis Regency, is a strategic area in West Java with significant potential in tourism, fisheries, and agriculture. As a coastal region on the southern coast of Java, Pangandaran has geographical advantages, including a long coastline, natural conservation areas, and a rich culture that attracts both domestic and international tourists. This review of regional policy aims to analyze the various strategic policies that have been and will be implemented by the Pangandaran Regency Government to:

#### **a. Promulgation in the Regional Gazette**

After a Regional Regulation (*Perda*) is enacted, it must be officially promulgated in the Regional Gazette and Regional News. This is a mandatory step with important legal consequences. Once promulgated, the *Perda* officially takes effect and is legally binding for all residents of Pangandaran Regency. Without this process, a *Perda* cannot be considered a valid law, making this stage crucial to the entire local legislative process.

#### **b. Dissemination to the Public**

To ensure that the newly enacted *Perda* is understood and followed by all members of the community, the local government and the DPRD must disseminate it thoroughly. This can be



done through various media and communication channels, such as print and electronic media, direct meetings at the village/sub-district level, or digital campaigns on social media and other online platforms. The main goal of this dissemination is to increase public understanding and awareness of the *Perda*'s substance, which encourages voluntary compliance. This ensures that the *Perda* is not just a formal document but can truly be implemented in daily life.

Through this systematic, participatory, and multi-stage process, the resulting *Perda* is expected to be an effective legal instrument for supporting regional development and protecting the rights of the community. This process, which involves various stakeholders, also reflects the principles of good governance: transparency, accountability, and public participation. Therefore, the *Perda* that are formed can truly address the legal needs of the community and support the realization of good governance in Pangandaran Regency. Pangandaran Regency, which was officially formed in 2012, is a strategic region in West Java with significant potential in tourism, fisheries, and agriculture. Located on the southern coast of Java, Pangandaran has geographical advantages, including a long coastline, natural conservation areas, and a rich culture that attracts both domestic and international tourists. This review of regional policy aims to analyze the various strategic policies that the Pangandaran Regency Government has implemented to drive economic, social, and environmental development. These policies are designed to improve public welfare, strengthen the local economy, and protect the environment amidst challenges like climate change, development inequality, and the lingering effects of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Some of the key policy issues are:

1. Sustainable Tourism: Optimizing tourism potential while protecting coastal ecosystems and mitigating negative impacts like waste and environmental damage.
2. Local Economic Empowerment: Boosting the productivity of the fisheries and agriculture sectors through programs offering capital assistance, training, and the development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).
3. Infrastructure and Connectivity: The construction of roads, fishing ports, and internet access to support the digital economy.
4. Climate Change Adaptation: Policies for disaster mitigation, such as coastal erosion and flooding, which often threaten the coastal area.

Education and Health: Improving human resources through scholarship programs and expanding basic healthcare services

### **Evaluation of Regional Regulation Implementation**

Evaluating the implementation of regional regulations is a systematic process to analyze how effectively they are being carried out and to identify the factors that support or hinder their execution. This evaluation helps determine a regulation's success in achieving its intended goals, whether that's improving public services, promoting regional development, or solving local problems. It also provides a basis for future policy improvements, either by refining existing regulations or creating new, more adaptable ones. This makes evaluation not just a retrospective activity but a forward-looking process aimed at improving local governance.

One example of a successful *Perda* implementation in Pangandaran is Regional Regulation No. 4 of 2022 concerning Tourism Villages. This regulation, which covers general provisions, principles of tourism village operation, development, management, and more, has been implemented quite well for a relatively new regency. The implementation of regulations related to tourism and natural resource management in Pangandaran has shown success, though challenges remain that require ongoing efforts to align them with the needs of the community and regional development.

Unfortunately, the number of regulations passed has decreased over time. In the period from 2015 to 2019, 106 regional regulations were enacted, broken down as follows:

1. 2015: 21 *Perda*
2. 2016: 53 *Perda*
3. 2017: 13 *Perda*
4. 2018–2019: 13 *Perda*

In the period from 2019 to 2024, the number of enacted regulations dropped to 60:

1. 2019: 9 *Perda*
2. 2020: 16 *Perda*
3. 2021: 18 *Perda*
4. 2022: 12 *Perda*
5. 2023: 10 *Perda*
6. 2024: 5 *Perda*

Although there has been a drastic decrease in the number of regulations, it's important to note that the creation of these new Regional Regulations (*Perda*) remains focused on the needs of the Pangandaran community.

### **Implementation of Regional Regulations in the Current Period**

Currently, the Pangandaran Regency Government has not yet implemented any new *Perda* resulting from the recent legislative process. This is because all stages of the formation of these regulations are still in progress.

The formation process is lengthy as it requires various mechanisms involving coordination between the local government and the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD). This includes holding discussion meetings, conducting public consultations to gather community input, and harmonizing with higher-level legal provisions. As a result, the *Perda* currently being drafted have not yet reached the stage of formal enactment by the DPRD or implementation as concrete policies by the Pangandaran Regency Government.

The local government has set a target of creating four *Perda* per year. This target serves as a benchmark for the local government and the DPRD in planning, drafting, and discussing priority regulations that are relevant to community needs. This target is intended to ensure that the local legislative process is focused, systematic, and timely, so that the resulting legal products can truly address local issues and support sustainable regional development.

### **E. CONCLUSION**

The Pangandaran Regency DPRD plays a crucial role in local governance, particularly in creating Regional Regulations (*Perda*). This legislative process involves a systematic collaboration with the executive branch, moving from program planning and academic

reviews to special committee discussions, and finally, to enactment and public outreach. However, implementing *Perda* in Pangandaran faces complex challenges. For example, while the Tourism Village *Perda* (No. 4 of 2022) successfully manages tourism, it still has on-the-ground obstacles. Meanwhile, *Perda* currently being debated haven't been implemented because they're still in the drafting stage. This is a lengthy process, as the target of four *Perda* per year requires intensive cross-sector harmonization and public participation. The legislative process in Pangandaran involves multidisciplinary studies and public input, but it's often hindered by suboptimal coordination between the DPRD and the executive, limited human resources for drafting, and a lack of outreach to all parts of the community. To address these challenges, several solutions are necessary. First, strengthening coordination and institutional capacity is urgent. The DPRD and local government need regular, structured communication forums to discuss progress and identify technical issues. Additionally, the DPRD's capacity to draft regulations should be enhanced by forming an independent team of experts, including academics, public policy practitioners, and community organizations. This team would provide technical assistance and ensure drafts align with higher-level regulations.

Second, it is crucial to optimize public participation to ensure that people are involved in a meaningful, not just a formal, way. The local government should hold hybrid public consultations, both online and in person, at every stage of the *Perda* drafting process. Vulnerable groups and local communities who are directly impacted, such as fishermen and tourism-based small businesses, must be actively involved in Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). The results of these consultations should be a tangible consideration during discussions in the special committee, not just an administrative formality.

Third, evaluating and simplifying the legislative process must be a priority to avoid hindering the creation of high-quality regulations. Implementing a priority system based on a regulatory needs assessment can help determine the urgency of each draft *Perda* based on its social impact and readiness for implementation. For urgent situations like disaster or economic crisis management, a fast-track mechanism is needed. This would still maintain public participation by using digital technology to increase efficiency.

Fourth, improving the quality of implementation is a crucial aspect that is often overlooked. The understanding of both implementing officials and the public must be enhanced through outreach that begins at the planning stage. A community-based approach can be an effective method, where community leaders and village officials are trained as agents of regulatory understanding. Additionally, a monitoring and evaluation system involving academics and civil society organizations is needed to assess not only compliance with the *Perda* but also the concrete impact felt by the community. The results of this evaluation would then be used as a basis for policy revisions or for drafting more practical implementation guidelines. By fully integrating these coordinative, participatory, and evaluative approaches, the legislative process in Pangandaran Regency is expected to produce *Perda* that are not only formally sound but also effective in addressing the real needs and problems of the community. The key to this success lies in the shared commitment among all stakeholders to carry out the legislative process by prioritizing the principles of good governance.

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