

ABSTRAK

Perubahan Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 melalui Undang-Undang Nomor 3 Tahun 2024 Tentang Desa membawa implikasi yuridis berupa penguatan kedudukan dan kewenangan desa dalam pembentukan Peraturan Desa. Perubahan ini menegaskan pengakuan terhadap kearifan lokal dan memberi ruang lebih luas bagi desa untuk mengatur kepentingannya berdasarkan hak asal-usul dan kewenangan lokal. Dalam perlindungan lingkungan hidup, nilai ekologis kearifan lokal relevan diintegrasikan ke dalam Peraturan Desa berbasis *Green Legislation*. Penelitian ini mengkaji implikasi yuridis perubahan tersebut terhadap pembentukan Peraturan Desa serta penguatan kewenangan desa dalam mengintegrasikan kearifan lokal.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode hukum normatif dengan pendekatan perundang-undangan dan konseptual. Pendekatan perundang-undangan menelaah perubahan pengaturan desa sebelum dan sesudah berlakunya Undang-Undang Nomor 3 Tahun 2024 Tentang Desa, sedangkan pendekatan konseptual menganalisis kearifan lokal, *Green Legislation*, dan kewenangan desa dalam pembentukan Peraturan Desa. Bahan hukum dianalisis secara kualitatif

Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa perubahan Undang-Undang Desa memberikan legitimasi hukum yang lebih kuat bagi desa untuk membentuk Peraturan Desa berbasis *Green Legislation* dengan mengintegrasikan kearifan lokal. Namun demikian, penguatan kewenangan tersebut masih menghadapi tantangan yuridis berupa keterbatasan kapasitas aparatur desa, lemahnya pembinaan dan pengawasan, serta potensi disharmonisasi peraturan. Oleh karena itu, efektivitas Peraturan Desa berbasis *Green Legislation* memerlukan peningkatan kapasitas kelembagaan desa, sinergi dengan pemerintah daerah, dan partisipasi aktif masyarakat.

Kata kunci: Peraturan Desa, Kearifan Lokal, *Green Legislation*

ABSTRACT

The amendment to Law Number 6 of 2014 through Law Number 3 of 2024 concerning Villages has brought juridical implications in the form of strengthening the position and authority of villages in the establishment of Village Regulations. This amendment reaffirms the recognition of local wisdom and provides broader opportunities for villages to regulate their interests based on rights of origin and local authority. In the context of environmental protection, the ecological values embedded in local wisdom are relevant to be integrated into Village Regulations based on Green Legislation. This study examines the juridical implications of such amendment on the formation of Village Regulations and the strengthening of village authority in integrating local wisdom.

This research employs a normative legal research method using statutory and conceptual approaches. The statutory approach examines the changes in village regulation before and after the enactment of Law Number 3 of 2024 concerning Villages, while the conceptual approach analyzes local wisdom, Green Legislation, and village authority in the formation of Village Regulations. Legal materials are analyzed qualitatively.

The results of the analysis indicate that the amendment to the Village Law provides stronger legal legitimacy for villages to establish Village Regulations based on Green Legislation through the integration of local wisdom. However, such strengthening of authority still faces juridical challenges, including limited capacity of village apparatus, weak guidance and supervision mechanisms, and the potential for regulatory disharmony. Therefore, the effectiveness of Village Regulations based on Green Legislation requires strengthening village institutional capacity, synergy with local governments, and active community participation.

Keywords: *Village Regulations, Local Wisdom, Green Legislation*