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Application of the RIUS Method in the Drafting of Village Regulations

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Abstract

This research study aims to explain the application of the RIUS method in the drafting of Village Regulations, with the goal of creating ideal Village Regulations. A common issue in the formation of regulations at the village level is a tendency to prioritize procedural compliance over the quality of the substance. The study employs a normative legal research approach, utilizing statutory analysis and a literature review. The findings indicate that the Rule, Identification, Urgency, and Solution (RIUS) method can serve as an analytical tool in the drafting of Village Regulations. RIUS is a method developed to assist in the preparation of academic papers through four primary stages: Rule, Identification, Urgency, and Solution. Originally introduced for the drafting of academic papers for regional regulations, the method has already been applied in that context. Consequently, the use of the RIUS method in drafting Village Regulations is not intended to replace the established procedures for the formation of Village Regulations as mandated by prevailing laws and regulations. Rather, RIUS is best positioned as an analytical method and a substantive approach applied both before and during the drafting process to ensure that the resulting regulations do not merely satisfy procedural requirements, but genuinely address the needs of the community.

Keywords: Method; RIUS; Drafting; Regulations; Village.

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I. Introduction

A constitution essentially serves as a guarantee for the rights of individuals and citizens; it establishes the fundamental structure of a state's governance and provides for the division and limitation of essential governmental functions as is the case with the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (Rumiartha, 2023). Under its Constitution, Indonesia is defined as a state governed by the rule of law, where the prevailing legal framework comprising various legislative acts and regulations serves as the primary reference for the administration of the state and government (Bagir Manan, 1994). Consequently, all provisions enshrined in the Constitution and legislative regulations must be adhered to and implemented in accordance with their mandates; this includes the procedures for drafting and establishing village-level regulations.

A state relies on a constitution as the foundation for its governance (Rumiartha, 2023). The state employs its legal system to shape and regulate social and economic conditions within its territory. Law functions as an instrument to coordinate human behavior and balance competing interests within society whether concerning individuals or human organizations (Stefan Koos, 2022).

In this context, the legal framework specifically legislative regulations is established to promote justice and welfare (Marwanto, 2024). The legal system prohibits any legislation that contradicts the Constitution, and it provides mechanisms for the review of such regulations (Sholahuddin Al-Fatih, 2018). The term "legislative regulations" is derived from the word law, referring to the types or forms of regulations enacted by the State. In Dutch legal literature, the term *wet* carries two distinct meanings: *wet in formele zin* (law in the formal sense) and *wet in materiele zin* (law in the material sense) the latter referring to a law defined by its content or substance (Nimatul Huda & R. Nazriyah, 2019). In the context of village regulations, such instruments are understood as regulations established or created within the village government.

A village is a governmental entity that holds a strategic position within Indonesia's governance system. It is viewed not merely as an object of development, but as a subject—an entity empowered to regulate and manage the interests of its community based on its own authority. This strengthened status implies that village governance must be supported by a legal

framework capable of providing certainty, justice, and utility, while effectively addressing the needs of the village community.

Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages provides the legal foundation for villages to carry out governance, development, community guidance, and community empowerment. This law also establishes "Village Regulations" (*Peraturan Desa*) as a legal instrument for village governance. Over time, the Village Law has undergone amendments, most recently through Law Number 3 of 2024—the second amendment to Law Number 6 of 2014. Consequently, the drafting of any Village Regulation must always take into account developments in higher-level legislation.

A recurring issue in the creation of village-level regulations is a tendency to prioritize procedural compliance over the quality of the substance. Studies on the formulation of Village Regulations indicate that while formal mechanisms exist, the democratic aspects—such as the incorporation of public aspirations—often remain merely perfunctory. In reality, public participation is a crucial element in ensuring that Village Regulations are responsive, reflective of community aspirations, and aligned with the actual needs of the people.

In essence, a Village Regulation serves as an instrument to translate the needs and concerns of the village community into binding legal norms. Therefore, such regulations should not be drafted solely to satisfy administrative requirements or simply because a village is mandated to have a regulation in place. Village Regulations must be established based on the actual needs of the community, possess a clear legal basis, be formulated in response to identifiable issues, and provide solutions to those issues.

Referring to the provisions of Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Laws and Regulations, Article 1, point 11, an "Academic Paper" (*Naskah Akademik*) is defined as a document resulting from legal research or assessment—as well as other forms of research—regarding a specific issue. It must be scientifically sound and justify the regulation of said issue within a draft Law, a draft Provincial Regulation, or a draft Regency/City Regulation, serving as a solution to the problems and legal needs of the community.

However, Article 1, point 1 of Law Number 12 of 2011 does not explicitly state that an Academic Paper is required for the drafting of Village Regulations. Consequently, a specific method is needed for the formulation of Village Regulations to ensure that the resulting regulations effectively address the needs of the village community. In this context, a simple yet

systematic method is required to assist the Village Government, the Village Consultative Body (BPD), and the community in identifying issues before a Village Regulation is drafted. One such method that could be developed is the "Rule Identification Urgency Solution" (RIUS) method.

The Rule Identification Urgency Solution (RIUS) method can be employed as an analytical approach in the drafting of Village Regulations. RIUS is a method developed to assist in the preparation of academic papers through four primary stages: Rule, Identification, Urgency, and Solution. Originally introduced within the context of drafting academic papers for Regional Regulations, the method has already been applied in that capacity (Rumiartha, 2022). Consequently, the use of the RIUS method in drafting Village Regulations is not intended to replace the established procedures for the formation of Village Regulations as mandated by prevailing legislation. Rather, RIUS is best positioned as an analytical method and a substantive approach applied both before and during the drafting process to ensure that the resulting regulations do not merely satisfy procedural requirements, but genuinely address the needs of the community.

Although the RIUS method was initially developed for the drafting of academic papers for Regional Regulations, its simple and systematic nature makes it well-suited for the drafting of Village Regulations. This method is particularly valuable given that the issues faced by villages are often highly specific, localized, and closely tied to the daily lives of the community. By utilizing the RIUS method, the drafting of Village Regulations can be steered to ensure that they are firmly rooted in the legal needs of the village community, ultimately resulting in regulations that are practical and applicable.

2. Problem Formulation & Methode Research

The research problem addressed in this study examines the application of the RIUS method in the drafting of village regulations, with the objective of establishing ideal village regulations. A Village Regulation must have a clear purpose, be drafted by an authorized body, align with its intended type and subject matter, be implemented, and provide benefits to the community. In other words, the quality of a Village Regulation is determined not only by whether its format is correct, but also by the appropriateness of the substance it addresses.

The study employs a normative legal research approach, using statutory analysis and a literature review (Kartika, 2026). In this context, normative legal research examines legal

issues by analyzing the legislation relevant to those issues (Utama, 2026), which relates to research on the application of the RIUS method in the drafting of village regulations.

3. Analysis & Discussion

3.1. Position and Function of Village Regulations

Secara umum terdapat cara yang digunakan oleh pembuat peraturan dalam menyusun peraturan, yaitu cara legalistik (Nicolas Petit, 2017). Pendekatan legalistik dimulai dengan sistem hukum, dan dilanjutkan dengan menimba dari daftar bidang hukum yang ada atau permasalahan yang terkena dampaknya (Nazura Abdul Manap & Azrol Abdullah, 2020).

Village Regulations serve as a legal instrument for the administration of village governance. The Village Law grants villages the authority to regulate various matters within the scope of their jurisdiction. In this framework, Village Regulations function as a means to translate village authority into actionable norms for community life. Conceptually, the formulation of legislation must adhere to specific principles both formal and substantive. Yuliandri emphasizes the importance of sound legislative principles, which ensure that legal instruments possess legitimacy and function effectively within society. The creation of regulations involves more than just a formal process; it encompasses legal norms, hierarchy, types, functions, substantive content, language, and drafting techniques.

A policy when issued in the form of a regulation becomes a legal instrument. Village Regulations hold a significant position in the administration of governance and development at the village level. They not only provide a legal basis for the Village Government to exercise its authority but also serve as a tool to regulate community life, tailored to the specific needs, characteristics, and social conditions of the village population. Consequently, the drafting of Village Regulations should not merely focus on fulfilling administrative requirements; rather, it must be rooted in the actual issues faced by the community.

These principles apply equally at the village level. A Village Regulation must have a clear purpose, be enacted by an authorized body, align with its intended type and content, be enforceable, and provide tangible benefits to the community. In other words, the quality of a Village Regulation is determined not only by the correctness of its format but also by the appropriateness of its substantive content.

Minister of Home Affairs Regulation (Permendagri) Number 111 of 2014 concerning Technical Guidelines for Village Regulations serves as a key instrument in governing the procedures for the formulation of regulations at the village level. These arrangements encompass, among other things, the planning, drafting, deliberation, enactment, promulgation, and dissemination of Village Regulations. Furthermore, technical provisions at the regency/city level may be elaborated upon through regulations issued by the head of the local government, in accordance with the specific needs of each region. Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 111 of 2014 concerning Technical Guidelines for Village Regulations defines the types of regulations applicable in a village, which include Village Regulations (Peraturan Desa or Perdes), Joint Regulations of Village Heads, and Village Head Regulations (Peraturan Kepala Desa or Perkades). Their primary function is to serve as an official reference for the Village Government and the Village Consultative Body (Badan Permusyawaratan Desa or BPD) in the processes of planning, drafting, deliberating, enacting, and promulgating legal instruments within the village. This ensures that no village regulation conflicts with the public interest or with higher-level laws and regulations.

Identifying legal issues that may serve as a basis for resolving a given problem can be addressed through the use of an "academic paper" (naskah akademik). Such a paper must incorporate a philosophical foundation encompassing the legal ideals enshrined in Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia to ensure that legislation possesses a clear vision and long-term viability. It must also include a sociological foundation, which accounts for existing social practices, thereby ensuring the legislation is effective and naturally accepted by the public. Furthermore, it requires a juridical foundation, ensuring that the legislation is legally valid, grounded in sound legal reasoning, and guarantees legal certainty. Methodologically, the preparation of an academic paper may also utilize analytical frameworks such as ROCCIPI (Rules, Opportunity, Capacity, Communication, Interest, Process, and Ideology) and RIA (Regulatory Impact Assessment).

The framework for drafting legislation is outlined in Article 2 of Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Laws and Regulations, which states that Pancasila "is the source of all sources of state law." In this context, Pancasila serves as the foundational source for the entire national legal system. This implies that the national legal system must be rooted in Pancasila a principle to be elaborated upon within the academic paper accompanying any draft legislation. By establishing Pancasila as a guiding legal philosophy, the risk of legal

disharmony can be mitigated. Moreover, as the apex of the legislative hierarchy, Pancasila exerts a binding force over all forms of laws and regulations; the full scope of this meaning and function is to be detailed within the academic paper for any proposed legislation. This is intended to ensure that the goals of the Indonesian State, as set forth in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, can be realized through the formulation of laws and regulations. According to Article 1, point 11 of Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Laws and Regulations, an "Academic Paper" (Naskah Akademik) is defined as a document resulting from legal research or studies as well as other research concerning specific issues that is scientifically sound. It serves to justify the inclusion of provisions within a draft Law, a draft Regional Regulation, or a draft Regency/Municipal Regulation, acting as a solution to identified problems and the legal needs of the community.

Although the preparation of academic papers is already governed by existing legislation, there is a need for a simpler, specialized method for drafting Village Regulations (Peraturan Desa). Such a method would ensure that the resulting regulations are both beneficial and aligned with the specific needs of the local village community. This specialized approach allows for the incorporation of legal norms derived from higher-level legislation that directly reflect the demands and requirements of the village community, ensuring that these legal norms are grounded in reality and provide tangible benefits and solutions to issues present within the village.

A novel method that can be employed in the preparation of academic papers is the "Rule Identification Urgency Solution" (RIUS) approach. Through the RIUS method, an academic paper can serve as a foundational argument for the creation of laws or regional regulations. Specifically, the RIUS method enables the analysis of legal rules, the identification of problems, the determination of the urgency behind a proposed regulation, and the formulation of potential solutions—a framework that is also applicable to the drafting of Village Regulations.

Village Regulations (Peraturan Desa or Perdes) serve as a vital legal instrument for the administration of village governance, development, community guidance, and the empowerment of the village community. Beyond functioning merely as administrative rules, these regulations act as a mechanism to translate the needs, challenges, potential, and aspirations of the village community into binding legal norms. Consequently, the drafting of such regulations should not be driven solely by the will of the village government; rather, it

must be grounded in the actual issues present within the community, the necessity for regulation, and the village's capacity to implement those rules.

3.2. Application of the RIUS Method in the Drafting of Village Regulations

Life within a nation-state must be grounded in principles established by the constitution (Rumiartha, 2023), including the process of drafting legislation. The creation of sound regulations requires a systematic analysis of the issues to be addressed, the legal basis for such action, the intended objectives, and the legal solutions to be incorporated into the norms. The drafting of legislation is a process that encompasses not only the technical formulation of norms but also considerations regarding the type, function, hierarchy, and substantive content—all of which must be aligned with the legal needs of the community (Maria Farida Indrati S., 2021). Consequently, Village Regulations (Peraturan Desa) must be developed based on concrete needs and the authority vested in the village, rather than merely out of habit or administrative requirements.

In Indonesia, the drafting of legislation is governed by Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Laws and Regulations, which has been amended several times most recently by Law Number 13 of 2022. These amendments, among other things, strengthen public involvement through the concept of "meaningful public participation" and refine the techniques used in drafting legislation. Specifically regarding villages, Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages has undergone amendments, including those introduced by Law Number 3 of 2024. Law Number 3 of 2024 represents the second amendment to the Village Law and is currently in effect.

Meanwhile, technical guidelines concerning village-level regulations are specifically addressed in the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 111 of 2014 concerning Technical Guidelines for Village Regulations, which also remains in force. In practice, one of the challenges in drafting Village Regulations is a tendency toward a formalistic approach where the process becomes a mere formality rather than a substantive response to actual needs. Village regulations (Peraturan Desa or Perdes) are often drafted in response to government programs, directives from higher levels of government, or administrative requirements frequently without a prior, in-depth assessment of the underlying issues. Consequently, the resulting regulations may fail to address the community's actual concerns, prove difficult to

implement, contain overlapping provisions, or lack sufficient urgency to warrant formal legal regulation.

To address these challenges, the "Rule, Identification, Urgency, Solution" (RIUS) method can be employed as an analytical framework for drafting village regulations. RIUS provides a simple, structured approach to examining four key aspects: the existing rules relevant to the issue (Rule), the identification of the problem (Identification), the level of necessity or urgency for regulation (Urgency), and the normative solutions that can be incorporated into a legal instrument (Solution). Research on the RIUS method indicates that it serves as a sound basis for justifying the creation of regulations, as it effectively links community issues with the need to establish legal norms.

The drafting of village regulations should, at a minimum, account for three dimensions. First, the juridical dimension, which ensures alignment with higher-level regulations and the scope of the village's authority. Second, the sociological dimension, which ensures the regulation aligns with the needs and conditions of the village community. Third, the philosophical dimension, which ensures the regulation reflects values such as justice, legal certainty, utility, democracy, local wisdom, and the overarching objectives of village governance. The RIUS method functions as an approach that bridges these three dimensions.

RIUS stands for Rule, Identification, Urgency, and Solution. Together, these four elements create a systematic line of reasoning to determine whether a specific issue within a village requires a formal regulation, and, if so, what form that regulation should take. In studies concerning the RIUS method, it is considered simpler and more structured than the Regulatory Impact Analysis (RIA) approach, which typically entails a more complex analytical process. RIUS focuses on four key questions: what rules pertain to the issue, what the actual problem is, why it is urgent to regulate the matter, and what legal solutions can be provided.

In the context of drafting Village Regulations (Peraturan Desa or Perdes), these four elements can be formulated as follows:

First, *Rule*: This involves inventorying and analyzing all existing regulations related to the issue intended to be addressed. The "Rule" analysis ensures that the Village Regulation does not conflict with higher-level regulations, does not usurp authority outside the Village’s jurisdiction, and is supported by an adequate legal basis.

Second, *Identification*: This entails identifying concrete issues occurring within the village community. Identification should not stop at mere symptoms or public complaints; rather, it must uncover the root causes, the parties affected, the underlying factors, the consequences, and the actual factual conditions.

Third, *Urgency*: This involves analyzing the necessity and urgency of establishing a Village Regulation. Not every community issue requires a Village Regulation for its resolution. It must be determined whether the issue truly necessitates a generally binding norm, whether the problem will escalate if left unregulated, and whether there is a strong public demand for legal certainty.

Fourth, *Solution*: This involves formulating potential resolutions and determining the most appropriate form of solution to be incorporated into the Village Regulation. The solution should not merely reflect the preferences of the Village government; instead, it must be a logical consequence derived from the "Rule," "Identification," and "Urgency" analyses.

Thus, "RIUS" can be understood as a chain of reasoning for the creation of a Village Regulation: Rule → Issue → Urgency → Legal Solution → Village Regulation. This sequence is essential to ensure that a Village Regulation does not emerge arbitrarily, but rather is grounded in justifiable philosophical, sociological, and juridical foundations.

1.Rule: Analyzing the Legal Basis for Drafting Village Regulations

The "Rule" stage serves as the initial phase to ensure that the substance of a Village Regulation has a clear legal foundation. At this stage, the Village government, in collaboration with the Village Consultative Body (Badan Permusyawaratan Desa or BPD), must inventory regulations relevant to the subject matter being addressed. Minister of Home Affairs Regulation (Permendagri) Number 111 of 2014 serves as a key reference for understanding the technical aspects of drafting regulations at the village level. The regulation specifically establishes technical guidelines for village-level regulations, including the required format for draft Village Regulations (Peraturan Desa or Perdes). Furthermore, the drafting of a Perdes must take into account the Village Law along with its subsequent amendments and the implementing regulations concerning the administration of village governance. Particular attention should be paid to Law Number 3 of 2024, which serves as the second amendment to Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages.

At the "Rule" stage, several key questions must be addressed, including:

- What is the legal basis for the village's authority to regulate the subject matter?
- Which legislative acts or regulations are relevant?
- Are there any higher-level regulations that already govern this subject matter?
- Are there any provisions that might potentially overlap?
- Does the substance of the *Perdes* conflict with the public interest?
- Are the proposed norms consistent with the village's authority?

This is crucial because a Perdes cannot exist in isolation; it must be considered within the context of the broader legal system. Under the provisions governing Village Regulations, a Perdes must not conflict with the public interest or with higher-level laws and regulations. Moreover, a draft Perdes must be presented to the village community for consultation, as residents have the right to provide input. Therefore, the "Rule" stage entails more than simply listing as many regulations as possible in the "Considering" section. Rather, it requires the creation of a legal map that illustrates the interrelationships between the village's authority, higher-level regulations, local conditions, and the specific content of the Perdes.

2. Identification: Objectively Identifying Village Issues

The "Identification" stage is the core of the RIUS method, as the quality of a Village Regulation (Perdes) is fundamentally determined by the quality of the problem identification process. Errors in identifying issues will inevitably lead to errors in determining the necessary regulatory requirements and solutions. Problem identification must be rooted in the actual conditions of the community. The Village Government and the Village Consultative Body (BPD) may draw upon various sources of information, such as village administrative data, outcomes of village deliberations, community reports, development data, field observations, interviews with community groups, and data from relevant regional government agencies.

For instance, if a village intends to draft a Perdes regarding waste management, it is insufficient to simply define the problem as "an increasing amount of waste in the village." The identification process must be more in-depth. Relevant questions might include: What is the volume of waste generated? Where does it originate? Which areas are most affected? What are the community's current waste disposal habits? Are waste collection facilities available? Who is responsible? What are the management costs? And what is the environmental impact? Through this process, it may become clear that the core issue is not merely the waste itself, but

rather a lack of clarity regarding responsibilities, the absence of a collection mechanism, low public awareness, a lack of funding, or the absence of an institutional framework for management.

Consequently, the identification stage must be capable of distinguishing between the problem itself, its underlying causes, its consequences, and the actual needs of the community. This process must also account for the specific community groups affected. A well-crafted Perdes does not merely serve the interests of the majority; it also considers vulnerable populations such as the poor, women, children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, small-scale entrepreneurs, farmers, fishers, and other groups tailored to the specific characteristics of the village. This approach aligns with the evolution of legislative drafting in Indonesia, which increasingly emphasizes the importance of meaningful public participation. Law Number 13 of 2022, in particular, strengthens the role of public participation in the formation of laws and regulations.

3. Urgency: Determining the Need for Establishing a Village Regulation (Perdes).

Once a problem has been identified, the next step is to determine its "urgency" the level of necessity for establishing a Village Regulation (Perdes). This stage is crucial because not every issue requires a Village Regulation for its resolution. Some problems can be addressed through administrative services, development programs, decisions by the Village Head, community outreach, inter-village cooperation, or other social mechanisms.

Ideally, a Village Regulation should be established when there is a need for norms that are general, binding, and provide legal certainty for the community. Therefore, this urgency must be substantiated by rational arguments. Indicators of urgency include:

- the issue has a broad impact on the village community;
- the issue is persistent or has the potential to worsen;
- there is a legal vacuum or ambiguity;
- there are conflicts of interest that require clear, definitive rules;
- a village policy or program requires a stronger legal basis;
- there is a need to protect specific groups;
- there is village authority that must be exercised through regulation;

Assessing urgency also requires considering the consequences of not establishing a Village Regulation. In other words, the village government must address the question: What will happen if this issue remains unregulated? For instance, if the management of village assets is left without clear rules, it could lead to uncertainty regarding their use, utilization, maintenance, oversight, and accountability. In such a scenario, establishing a Village Regulation may be highly urgent, provided the matter falls within the village's scope of authority. Conversely, if an issue can be resolved through service programs without creating new norms, establishing a Village Regulation might result in excessive or redundant regulation. Therefore, a key principle in the RIUS framework is that a regulation should be created because it is necessary, not merely because it is possible to do so.

4. Solution: Formulating Normative Solutions

The "Solution" stage serves as the bridge between the analysis of a problem and the drafting of a Village Regulation (Peraturan Desa or Perdes). At this stage, the Village Government and the Village Consultative Body (Badan Permusyawaratan Desa or BPD) determine the form of resolution that can be translated into legal norms. The solution must address the root causes identified during the "Identification" stage and meet the needs established during the "Urgency" stage.

For instance, if the identification process reveals that a waste management issue stems from the lack of a collection system, unclear division of responsibilities, low community participation, and the absence of a financing mechanism, then the Village Regulation could include:

- provisions for a waste management institution;
- a clear division of tasks between the Village Government and the community;
- the rights and obligations of the community;
- mechanisms for waste sorting and collection;
- financing mechanisms;
- incentives for the community;
- relevant prohibitions;
- oversight mechanisms;
- community participation;
- proportionate administrative sanctions;

an evaluation process for the implementation of the Village Regulation.

The "Solution" stage should not merely focus on increasing the number of prohibitions and sanctions. A well-crafted Village Regulation should prioritize the establishment of a system to resolve the problem. Sanctions are merely supporting instruments, not the sole solution. At this stage, it is also essential to ensure that the proposed solution is actually implementable by the village. A regulation that appears ideal on paper but lacks the necessary human resources, budget, facilities, institutional framework, and operational mechanisms will not be effective.

Advantages of the RIUS Method in Drafting Village Regulations: The application of the RIUS method offers several advantages:

It is simple and easy to implement, as it relies on only four core components: Rule, Identification, Urgency, and Solution. This structure is relatively easy for the Village Government, the BPD, and the community to understand. It is problem-oriented, meaning that RIUS uses community issues as the starting point for developing regulations. Consequently, Village Regulations are not created solely to satisfy administrative requirements. Strengthening the rationale for drafting regulations, the RIUS framework helps address the question of why a specific Village Regulation needs to be established. This is essential for building a solid academic and policy-based argument. It promotes the creation of responsive regulations; because the "Identification" phase engages with the concrete issues faced by the community, the resulting regulations are more likely to align with the community's actual needs.

It assists in determining the substantive content specifically, the "Solution" phase can be used to translate problems into formal norms while also preventing the creation of unnecessary regulations (as not every issue requires a Village Regulation). RIUS helps determine whether a given problem truly necessitates a regulation or if it can be addressed through other policy instruments.

While the formal process of drafting a Village Regulation may comply with legal requirements, it is not necessarily democratic or reflective of the community's aspirations in substance; the mechanism for gathering input can sometimes be reduced to a mere formality. This highlights the importance of an approach that prioritizes not only "legal validity" but also "social validity." RIUS addresses this through its "Identification" and "Urgency" phases: the "Identification" phase provides space for the community to articulate the problems they face,

while the "Urgency" phase involves analyzing these aspirations to determine whether the issues truly warrant regulatory intervention.

4. Conclusion

The application of the RIUS method is highly relevant to the need for developing Village Regulations that are democratic, participatory, responsive, and grounded in the community's actual needs. This is significant, as research into the formulation of Village Regulations indicates that merely adhering to formal procedures does not always result in regulations that truly reflect the community's aspirations.

The RIUS method can also serve as a tool to prevent the creation of unnecessary Village Regulations. Before drafting a regulation, a village must first demonstrate that a genuine problem exists, that there is an urgent need for regulation, and that a Village Regulation is the appropriate instrument to address the issue. In this sense, RIUS can be defined as a method for analyzing the need for village-level regulations linking legal provisions, community issues, the urgency of regulation, and normative solutions within a systematic framework.

In the context of community service initiatives, the RIUS method holds great potential for engagement with village governments and Village Consultative Bodies (BPD), as it features a simple structure and can be readily applied using a matrix or worksheet. Furthermore, the method can be developed into a practical tool the "RIUS Matrix for Drafting Village Regulations" which villages can utilize prior to drafting any new Village Regulation.

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