

Participatory Village Regulation Drafting Training in Ngawonggo Village, Tajinan District, Malang Regency

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ABSTRACT

Village markets have significant potential to increase village income. The role of village government is crucial in maintaining sustainable village market governance. One example is Ngawonggo Village, Tajinan District, Malang Regency, which strives to optimize village market governance through Village Regulations. Village market governance often faces obstacles, such as fee collection and stall arrangements for market traders, which are poorly organized, fair, and equitable. One contributing factor is the lack of written regulations on village market governance in the form of Village Regulations. This community service aims to analyze community participation in the drafting of village regulations on village markets in Ngawonggo Village, Tajinan District, Malang Regency. As a result, participatory village market governance arrangements will be established through Ngawonggo Village Regulations, Tajinan District, Malang Regency.

INTRODUCTION

Village market governance is a key factor in the success of traders, growing the economy (Srivastava RV, 2022) , and accelerating community welfare, especially in Ngawonggo Village, but village market management has not been clearly regulated in Village Regulations , resulting in legal uncertainty and hindering the empowerment of Ngawonggo Village's market potential. Village markets not only function as a means of trade, but also as an instrument for driving the local economy (Khuziana AN, 2024), so the institutional model must provide space for managers to implement service standards, such as stall arrangements, cleanliness, security, and clear management of fees (Alviani, 2023).

The implementation of the formation of Ngawonggo Village Regulations in order to realize sustainable village market governance is part of strengthening good village governance based on community participation (Soraya & Lestari, 2024) . This community service activity uses a juridical-participatory approach by placing the community, village officials, and stakeholders as active subjects in the village legislative process (Kiki Rustyanti et al., 2025) . The implementation stages include problem identification, mapping local potential and needs, and analyzing relevant regulations, particularly those related to village market management (Yarni et al., 2024) .

Next, a simple academic paper was prepared as a normative and empirical basis for formulating the content of the Village Regulation (Bahy et al., 2026) . This process was followed by a village deliberation forum (musdes) as a forum for public deliberation to ensure the principles of transparency, accountability, and inclusiveness. In this stage, the substance of the regulations is directed at aspects of market environmental management, local economic empowerment, and social and economic sustainability (Juanda et al., 2021). The mentoring also includes techniques for designing village legislation in accordance with the principles of clarity of purpose, appropriateness of type, and implementation (Mudrifah & Widyastuti, 2020) . The result of this activity is a draft Village Regulation that is responsive to community needs and oriented towards sustainable development (Grigorius, 2022) . Thus, this activity contributes to strengthening village capacity to produce adaptive, participatory, and sustainable regulations.

Ngawonggo is A village in region Subdistrict Tajinan, Regency Malang, East Java Province. Geographically, this village is adjacent to Purwosekar Village to the north and Pandanmulyo Village to the west. Purwosekar and Pandanmulyo Villages are part of Tajinan District. Meanwhile, the eastern border of Ngawonggo Village is Ngembal Village, while the southern border is Kidangbang Village. Ngembal and Kidangbang Villages are part of Wajak District. Most of the residents of Ngawonggo Village make their living as farmers, but There are also those who work as traders, civil servants, and entrepreneurs.

Based on Village Government Administration data from 2025 , the population of Ngawonggo Village is 4,709, with a breakdown of 2,348 males and 2,361 females. This population is classified into 1,326 families. In a way visual amount House Ladder in Village Ngawonggo appears in the following table 1.

Table 1. Population of Ngawonggo Village

No	RW	Amount RT	Amount KK	Resident
1	RW 01	7	201	587
2	RW 02	8	360	1,507
3	RW 03	14	434	1,578
4	RW 04	10	331	1,037
AMOUNT		39	1,326	4,709

Source: Ngawonggo Village documentation (processed, 2025)

From table 1 it can be seen that Ngawonggo Village consists of 4 Citizens' Associations (RW), with the number of Neighborhood Associations (RT) reaching 39. The largest number of RTs is in RW 03 with 14 RTs followed by RW 04 with 10 RTs. Interestingly, RW 02 which consists of 8 RTs has the largest population of 1,507, one level below RW 03 with a population of 1,578.

The Law on Villages gives villages the authority to optimize village market management to increase village original income in order to accelerate the achievement of village community welfare (Aan et.al., 2023). However, this authority has not been fully implemented by villages throughout Indonesia. One example is Ngawonggo Village, Malang Regency, which is still There are no clear provisions for village market governance in the form of Village Regulations. Village government officials have limited understanding of village regulation drafting techniques, thus being unable to carry out their main duties and functions, as mandated in the Village Law (I. Jobe, 2023).

Has not been regulated , the pattern of relations between village institutions and managers market village, and supervision model is a factor causing the management of the Ngawonggo Village market to not run optimally and at the same time the objectives of the Village Law itself have not been fulfilled (Juanda et.al., 2021) . The existence of There will be a Village Regulation which regulates, among other things, the management of the village market, the relationship between the Ngawonggo Village Government and the managers, the determination of the amount of the retribution tariff, and the model Supervision provides legal certainty. With legal certainty, village market governance and the construction and maintenance of vendors' trading spaces can be guaranteed, ultimately accelerating prosperity public.

IMPLEMENTATION AND METHODS

The implementation of community service carried out by the service team from Wisnuwardhana University Malang, involved various interested and relevant parties (Aan et.al., 2023), such as the Village Government, traders, religious leaders, and community leaders to find the best solution to problems in village market management. In achieving the objectives of community service, the following methods were determined: First, in the form of Focus Group Discussions (FGD). Through FGD activities, a list of identified needs and obstacles faced by traders in village market governance will be compiled. Second, strengthening the capacity of related stakeholders. This activity aims to build a joint commitment between institutions regarding the development of sustainable village market governance so that a shared awareness is created about the importance of village market governance for village community welfare. Third, training preparation of draft regulations *Des a Ngawonggo* about market management village participatory. Through this activity, it is hoped that a script can be prepared. Regulation Village about Market Management *D es a Ngawonggo* Which Participatory. Through this Village Regulation, it is hoped that it will create legal certainty and justice for the market traders in Ngawonggo Village (Chandranegara IS, 2021).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The title: "Training on the Preparation of Participatory Village Regulations in Ngawonggo Village, Tajinan District, Malang Regency", in the form of village regulations on village markets by the community service team is systematized in the following activities:

Partner Agreement and Observation

Starting community service activities through a letter from the Dean of the Faculty of Law, Wisnuwardhana University, Malang, numbered: 105/UW/FH/DEKAN/III/2025, giving the opportunity to legal science lecturers to submit a letter requesting permission to serve to the Head of Ngawonggo Village, Tajinan District, Malang Regency. Welcoming this letter requesting permission to serve, the Head of Ngawonggo Village on March 6, 2025 replied to the letter from the Wisnuwardhana University Malang service team. Based on letter number: 400.9/151/35.07.15.2004/2025, subject: Answer to Community Service Permit, in principle the Head of Ngawonggo Village gave permission and approval to the service team from Wisnuwardhana University Malang to carry out community service as one of the lecturers' obligations in fulfilling the tridharma of higher education. The letter granting permission to serve by the Head of Ngawonggo Village is shown in Figure 1 below:



**PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN MALANG
KECAMATAN TAJINAN
DESA NGAWONGGO**

Alamat : Jl. Suroyo No 181 Ngawonggo Telp. 082245676144
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TAJINAN 65172

Ngawonggo, 06 Maret 2025

Nomor : 400.9/151/35.07.15.2004/2025
Lampiran : -
Perihal : Jawaban Izin Pengabdian

Kepada :
Yth. Bapak Dekan Fakultas Hukum
Universitas Wisnuwardhana
di

MALANG

Menindaklanjuti Surat Dekan Fakultas Hukum Universitas Wisnuwardhana Malang Nomor : 105/UW/FH/DEKAN/III/2025 Perihal Permohonan Izin Kegiatan Pengabdian, maka yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini Kepala Desa Ngawonggo Kecamatan Tajinan Kabupaten Malang, menerangkan kepada Dosen atas nama :

Nama : Dr. Marsudi Dedi Putra, S.H., M.H
Jabatan : Dosen Ilmu Hukum

Memberikan izin dan persetujuan untuk melakukan kegiatan pengabdian kepada Masyarakat dalam rangka pemenuhan tridarma dengan judul kegiatan " **Pendampingan Pengaturan Tata Kelola Pasar Desa Yang Berkelanjutan Melalui Peraturan Desa Ngawonggo Kecamatan Tajinan Kabupaten Malang** ".

Demikian jawaban surat ini dibuat, untuk dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

KEPALA DESA NGAWONGGO

ARIF WINARTO

Figure 1. Granting of Community Service Permit by the Head of Ngawonggo Village

Armed with a permit from the Head of Ngawonggo Village to carry out community service, the community service team from Wisnuwardhana University Malang then conducted an observation. The observation was carried out to determine the condition of Ngawonggo Village and to gather initial information regarding the needs and obstacles of the Ngawonggo Village community. The results of the observation showed that there are at least three needs that are currently required by Ngawonggo Village, including: (1) Ngawonggo Village Regulations regarding village market management, (2) Arrangement and cleanliness at the "Petirtan" tourist attraction in Ngawonggo Village, and (3) Marketing of MSME products in Ngawonggo Village. Regarding the observations carried out by the community service team from Wisnuwardhana University Malang at the Ngawonggo Village market, it can be seen in Figure 2 below:



Figure 2. Observations by the Community Service Team at Ngawonggo Village Market

These three needs ultimately led to the formation of Ngawonggo Village regulations governing the management of village markets, due to the urgency of providing legal certainty to market traders.

Designing Problem Solutions

After creating a problem inventory list based on observations by mapping the needs, constraints, and desires of the partners, the next step is to design solutions to the problems faced by Ngawonggo Village. The formation of Ngawonggo Village Regulations regarding village market management is a legal requirement for the Ngawonggo Village community in an effort to provide legal certainty for village market traders related to determining the amount of retribution rates, supervision, and administrative sanctions.

In order for the problem solving plan to be realized, the parties involved are mapped, including: (a) Ngawonggo Village Government, as an activity partner who will be the target in the preparation of Village Regulations, consisting of the Village Head, Village Secretary, and the Village Consultative Body as a village institution that legally has the authority in the formation of Village Regulations, (b) Traders who have rights and obligations in the management of the Ngawonggo Village market, by providing space and opportunity for managers and traders to discuss and provide input, suggestions both verbally and in writing as material in designing the Ngawonggo Village Regulations, (c) The Ngawonggo Village Community, as the subject of this community service activity who will implement the management of the Village market through the creation of Village Regulations, and (d) The service team from Wisnuwardhana University Malang as academics and practitioners who accompany the preparation of the Ngawonggo Village Regulations on Ngawonggo Village Market Governance in an effort to accelerate the welfare of the community in Ngawonggo Village, Tajinan District, Malang Regency.



Figure 3. Identification of needs and constraints at Ngawonggo Village Market

Socialization

After designing solutions based on the legal needs of the Ngawonggo Village community, the community service team conducted outreach on the appropriate formulation for solving the problem. The parties involved in the outreach, which included formulating solutions through the Ngawonggo Village Regulation, are shown in Figure 3 below:



Figure 4. Stakeholders Design Problem Solutions through Village Regulations

The outreach team conducted outreach to the Ngawonggo Village Government, vendors operating in the Ngawonggo Village market, religious leaders, and community leaders. The outreach aimed to gather aspirations and suggestions from various stakeholders in the development of a Ngawonggo Village Regulation on the sustainable management of the Ngawonggo Village market.

Implementation of the Formation of Ngawonggo Village Regulations

Village markets not only function as a means of trade, but also as an instrument for driving the local economy (Khuziana AN, 2024), so the institutional model must provide space for managers to implement service standards, such as stall arrangements, cleanliness, security, and clear management of fees (Alviani, 2023).

The community service team from Wisnuwardhana University Malang conducted training on the formation of regulations for Ngawonggo Village, Tajinan District, Malang Regency, by following the following stages:

1. Planning Stage

The initial stage begins with planning formulated by the Village Government represented by the Head of Ngawonggo Village (Arif Winarto) and the Secretary of Ngawonggo Village (Muhammad Bashori) together with the Village Consultative Body (BPD) represented by the Chair of the BPD (Abdul Kholik) and a member of the BPD (Ngateno). In this stage, the Village Government identified the needs and constraints that emerged in the Ngawonggo village market. From the results of the identification of needs and constraints analysis, the following initial data were obtained: (a) the absence of clear regulations on retribution rates, (b) limited market support facilities, and (c) weak financial management and reporting systems. The Ngawonggo Village Government formed a small team consisting of elements of the Village Government (Arif Winarto, Muhammad Bashori) and elements of the BPD (Abdul Kholik and Ngateno) with the task of conducting an initial study and preparing a draft of the Village Regulation by referring to the provisions of laws and regulations.

2. Preparation Stage

The second stage after the planning stage is the stage of drafting the Village Regulation. In the drafting stage of the Village Regulation, a team consisting of village officials (Arif Winarto, Muhammad Bashori), representatives of the BPD (Arif Winarto, Muhammad Bashori), and accompanied by a community service team from Wisnuwardhana University Malang (Marsudi Dedi Putra, Mukhammad Soleh, Sri Rahayuningsih) prepared the initial draft of the Village Regulation. The drafting of the Village Regulation carried out by Village Government Representatives, BPD Representatives, and assistants from Wisnuwardhana University resulted in a draft Village Regulation consisting of VI CHAPTERS and 29 Articles containing the main provisions, including: (a) Organization and institutional management of the village market; (b) Types and activities of the village market, rental of premises and the amount of levies; (c) Involvement of universities in managing the village market; (d) Guidance and supervision of village market management; and (e) Prohibitions and administrative sanctions for violators of the rules.

3. Discussion Stage

After the initial draft of the Ngawonggo Village Regulation on the Management of the Ngawonggo Village Market was completed, the next stage was discussion. The drafters of the Ngawonggo Village Regulation, consisting of representatives of village officials (Arif Winarto, Muhammad Bashori), representatives of the BPD (Arif Winarto, Muhammad Bashori), and accompanied by a community service team from Wisnuwardhana University Malang (Marsudi Dedi Putra, Mukhammad Soleh, Sri Rahayuningsih), held a village deliberation forum that invited the wider community, especially market traders represented by Mesenan (vegetable trader), Muntholib (chicken trader), community leaders represented by Edi Slamet (West Region), Mat Soleh (South Region), and Diah Sri Utami (East Region). Not to be missed in this deliberation forum also involved religious leaders represented by Isropi (West Region), Cholidul As'ad (South Region), Usman (East Region). The atmosphere after the discussion stage by various parties is shown in Figure 4 below:



Figure 5. Atmosphere after Joint Discussion of Ngawonggo Village Regulations

Some of the proposals that emerged included those submitted by: (1) Representatives of Ngawonggo Village market traders conveyed that regulations regarding adjustments to the amount of levies should be made so as not to burden traders who sell their wares on display, which is different from stalls or in stalls, (2) Representatives of religious leaders suggested that cleaning facilities and market security arrangements be prepared, (3) Meanwhile, representatives of religions conveyed their thoughts regarding the transparency of market management financial reports. All of these inputs were then considered and accommodated in the draft revision so that the Ngawonggo Village Regulation on the Management of the Ngawonggo Village Market could be accepted by all parties. At this stage of discussion, it is important because it emphasizes the principle of community participation in the formation of village regulations. With the existence of a dialogue space, the community feels ownership of the Ngawonggo Village Regulation so that compliance with the rules in the future can be more assured.

4. Determination Stage

After a joint discussion, which included both verbal and written input from community leaders, religious leaders, and trader representatives, the revised draft of the Village Regulation was brought to a BPD meeting for final discussion with the Village Government. In this official meeting, the final alignment of the Village Regulation's contents was carried out. The meeting concluded that the BPD approved the final draft of the Village Regulation on the Management of the Ngawonggo Village Market. The agreement was formalized in the form of a Minutes of Agreement, signed by the Village Head and the BPD Chairperson, accompanied by a team of community service personnel from Wisnuwardhana University, Malang, as shown in Figure 5 below:



Figure 6. The Community Service Team Submits the Minutes of the Village Regulation Agreement

Next, the Ngawonggo Village Head signed the Village Regulation (Perdes) as an official document. This is crucial because the Perdes is legally valid as a product of village-level legislation, as long as it does not conflict with higher-level regulations. A copy of the Perdes is submitted to the Village Consultative Body (BPD), the support team, and the market committee, and is made public to the village community to demonstrate transparency and legitimacy.

Invitation Stage

The final stage is the promulgation of the Village Regulation, which was stipulated in Ngawonggo on July 24, 2025, by Village Head Arif Winarto. After being stipulated by the Village Head (Arif Winarto), the Village Regulation was promulgated in the Ngawonggo Village Gazette by the Village Secretary (Muhammad Bashori). In terms of the promulgation of the Ngawonggo Village Regulation on the Management of the Ngawonggo Village Market, it was promulgated in Ngawonggo on July 24, 2025, which was promulgated through the Ngawonggo Village Gazette of 2025 Number 2. This promulgation was carried out by officially listing the Village Regulation so that it could be known to the public and have binding legal force. In addition to being recorded in the Village Gazette, the Village Regulation was also announced through village notice boards and other public communication media so that all residents were aware of its contents and validity. With this promulgation process, the Ngawonggo Village Regulation on Village Market Management officially came into effect and can be used as a legal basis for market management, collection of levies, and provision of services to traders and the community. The following figure 6 shows the stages of promulgation.



Figure 6. Promulgation of Ngawonggo Village Regulations

Evaluation

To identify the strengths and weaknesses in assisting with the development of Ngawonggo Village regulations, an evaluation is necessary to improve future implementation. Legal drafting training should be conducted periodically for those who draft village regulations, especially the Village Head and the Village Consultative Body (BPD), so that the village regulations created are not only legally correct, but also theoretically and practically justified.

Training in legislative drafting techniques offers economic benefits, as it eliminates the need for drafting services. Other legal benefits include compliance and adherence to principles, as mandated by Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Establishment of Legislation, as amended by Law Number 13 of 2022, through five stages:

- (a) Planning.
- (b) Drafting.
- (c) Discussion.
- (d) Stipulation
- (e) Promulgation.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The community and stakeholders have shown a warm and enthusiastic response to the community service team from Wisnuwardhana University in Malang. They have benefited from the participatory village regulation drafting techniques. Going forward, more careful and thorough preparation is needed, based on the real needs of the community, and prioritizing community participation in the process of developing the Ngawonggo Village Regulation. With this community service, it is hoped that in the future the Ngawonggo Village Government, Tajinan District, Malang Regency can plan the preparation of more participatory village regulations, to improve the quality of the implementation of village democracy and improve the welfare of its people.

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