

## ABSTRAK

Partisipasi publik dalam pengawasan lingkungan merupakan prasyarat utama bagi tata kelola lingkungan yang demokratis dan berkelanjutan. Secara normatif, hukum lingkungan Indonesia telah menjamin hak atas informasi, partisipasi, dan akses keadilan, terutama melalui Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2009, namun implementasinya masih cenderung prosedural dan belum substantif, sehingga memunculkan kesenjangan antara idealitas regulasi dan realitas praktik. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis konstruksi normatif partisipasi publik, menguji implementasinya, serta mengidentifikasi faktor penyebab kesenjangan regulatif–implementatif. Dengan metode hukum normatif dan pendekatan konseptual berbasis teori sistem hukum Lawrence M. Friedman, penelitian ini menemukan bahwa kendala utama terletak pada akses informasi yang reaktif, lemahnya daya ikat mekanisme keberatan, serta hambatan struktural litigasi. Kesenjangan tersebut bukan akibat kekosongan norma, melainkan lemahnya integrasi substansi, struktur, dan budaya hukum, sehingga diperlukan penguatan konsekuensi hukum partisipasi dan reformasi akses keadilan guna mendorong partisipasi yang substantif. **Kata Kunci:** partisipasi publik, pengawasan lingkungan, kesenjangan regulatif–implementatif, hukum lingkungan, UUPPLH.

## ABSTRACT

*Public participation in environmental oversight constitutes a fundamental prerequisite for democratic and sustainable environmental governance. Normatively, Indonesian environmental law guarantees the rights to access information, participate in decision-making, and obtain environmental justice, particularly under Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2009; however, its implementation remains largely procedural rather than substantive, revealing a gap between regulatory ideals and practical realities. This study aims to analyze the normative construction of public participation, examine its implementation in environmental supervision, and identify the factors contributing to the regulatory–implementation gap. Employing a normative legal method with a conceptual approach grounded in Lawrence M. Friedman's legal system theory, the findings indicate that the principal constraints lie in reactive information access, weak binding force of public objection mechanisms, and structural barriers to environmental litigation. The gap stems not from normative absence, but from insufficient integration among legal substance, institutional structure, and legal culture, thereby necessitating stronger legal consequences for participation and reform of access to justice to advance substantive public engagement.*

**Keywords:** *public participation, environmental oversight, regulatory–implementation gap, environmental law, Law No. 32 of 2009.*

