



Article

Received
30 September 2024

Accepted
25 September 2025

Published online
October 2025

Author(s)
Corresponding Author
 Mega Puspita
 0009-0006-6927-1185
 megapuspita@uinib.ac.id
 UIN Imam Bonjol Padang
 Khairul Umami
 0009-0009-7043-3825
 herubalaigurah@gmail.com
 UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

Keywords: village law revision, siyasah dusturiyah, village governance, transparency, deliberation, corruption.

Optimizing Village Governance:

A Siyasah Dusturiyah Perspective on Law No. 3/2024

Mega Puspita, Khairul Umami

Abstract: This article examines Law No. 3 of 2024 concerning Villages, an amendment to Law No. 6 of 2014, from the perspective of siyasah dusturiyah (Islamic constitutional politics), with particular emphasis on exploring opportunities and challenges in optimizing village governance. Using a normative legal method, this study analyzes how the core principles of siyasah dusturiyah justice (al-adl), transparency and accountability (al-masuliyyah wa al-muhasabah), consultation (as-shura), and anti-corruption (mubarazah al-fasad) are reflected in the revised law. Findings indicate that Law No. 3/2024 offers promising opportunities to promote participatory, transparent, and fair village governance, particularly through strengthened deliberative forums, inclusive development planning, and improved financial management. However, implementation faces significant challenges, including bureaucratic resistance to participatory governance, weak institutional capacity, limited public awareness, and corruption risks. These challenges highlight the need for institutional reform, ethical leadership, and greater community involvement. This article contributes by offering a holistic analysis of the potential and challenges of policies based on Islamic political values to achieve sustainable and accountable village development. It also provides theoretical contributions to the discourse on Islamic constitutionalism and practical guidance for improving rural governance.

About the Author(s)

Mega Puspita is a Lecturer at the Faculty of Sharia, Imam Bonjol State Islamic University Padang. Her research interests are Islamic Family Law and Sociology of Law. She is also involved as an editor and reviewer in several reputable journals and proceedings.

Khairul Umami is a graduate student of the master's program at UIN Sunan Kalijaga. His research interests include Islamic Family Law and Sociology of Law. He also serves as an editor and reviewer for several leading journals and proceedings.

© 2025 The Author(s)



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/).



Secretariat General
Ministry of Home Affairs
Republic of Indonesia

I. Introduction

In Indonesia, villages are fundamental pillars in the country's administrative and socio-political structure, serving both as the government institutions closest to the community and as the frontline in community empowerment and development. Since the enactment of Law No. 6 of 2014 on Villages (Vel & Bedner, 2015, p. 493), the government has sought to decentralize authority and increase local autonomy through significant village fund allocations. However, after nearly a decade of implementation, persistent challenges remain, including governance inefficiencies, disparities in development outcomes, misuse of funds, and weak institutional accountability.

According to the Central Statistics Agency (2023), despite the allocation of more than IDR 600 trillion in village funds, approximately 10% of the rural population still lives in poverty. This reflects a critical gap between financial investment and socio-economic impact, indicating that fund disbursement alone cannot ensure inclusive and sustainable development. What is urgently needed is the optimization of village governance that emphasizes fairness, transparency, participation, and accountability (Razak et al., 2024, p. 2184).

There is a fundamental difference between Islamic political law (*siyasah dusturiyah*) and state law regarding normative foundations and value orientation. However, public understanding of this difference remains limited. Therefore, it is essential to comprehensively explain how the principles of *siyāsah* are translated and applied within the framework of Indonesian national law. The revision of Law No. 3 of 2024 on Villages is expected to address these issues by strengthening essential aspects of village governance, such as extending the term of office of village heads, reinforcing oversight mechanisms, and emphasizing the principles of transparency and accountability.

Siyasah dusturiyah, or constitutional politics in Islam, is a set of principles and mechanisms for administering government oriented toward justice, accountability, consultation (*shura*), and the common good, while remaining consistent with Islamic law. From this perspective, the revision of the Village Law provides space to implement these fundamental values, such as justice, consultation, and the eradication of corruption in

managing village governance (Antlöv et al., 2016, p. 161).

Related literature suggests that challenges in managing village funds often stem from the limited capacity of village officials and insufficient community participation in decision-making (Indrijawati et al., 2024, p. 281). Previous research has also highlighted the importance of adopting a more inclusive approach to improve the effectiveness of village funds (Yap et al., 2024, p. 2971). Kamuli et al. (2023, p. 11) examine how village fund allocations impact infrastructure and community welfare across different regions and the challenges faced in their implementation.

Rahadi (2023, p. 64) highlights the importance of community participation in managing village funds and how such involvement can enhance accountability. Susan and Budirahayu (2017, p. 67) examine how village policies after the revision of the law influence community empowerment and strengthen governance. Firmansyah et al. (2024, p. 13) explore the factors that trigger corruption in the management of village funds and provide recommendations for its prevention. However, the lack of research linking the revision of this law to the principles of *siyasah dusturiyah* offers an opening for further exploration.

The novelty of this research lies in integrating the *siyasah dusturiyah* perspective into the analysis of Law No. 3 of 2024 concerning the Second Amendment to Law No. 6 of 2014 on Villages, thereby providing a more holistic framework for understanding the opportunities and challenges in optimizing village governance. By prioritizing this perspective, it is expected that recommendations can be formulated that are both constitutionally relevant and aligned with the values of justice and participation in society.

This research aims to analyze the impact of the revision of Law No. 3 of 2024 from the perspective of *siyasah dusturiyah* and to explore how these principles can be implemented to improve village governance. Its contribution is expected to provide policymakers, academics, and the broader community with insights into applying constitutional values in managing village funds to realize prosperous, just, and sustainable villages.

II. Methods

This study uses a normative legal approach, which involves examining primary and secondary legal materials related to the revision of Law Number 3 of 2024 concerning Villages and the principles of *siyasah dusturiyah* in Islamic law. The literature was collected based on criteria of relevance to the issue of village governance and Islamic political values, the authors' academic authority, and the recency and contribution of the literature to the development of legal discourse. The publication period analyzed spans from 2014 to 2025, to capture the dynamics of policy formulation and implementation from the enactment of the Village Law to its latest revision.

The validity of the literature is ensured through the strict selection of sources from reputable scientific journals, official legal documents, and academic publications that have undergone peer review. The analysis is conducted thematically to identify key legal issues from an Islamic constitutional perspective, such as justice, consultation, accountability, and corruption eradication. To reinforce the analysis, a graphical framework was also developed as an integration model between the values of *siyasah dusturiyah* and the elements of village governance policy, illustrating the interconnection between legal norms, implementation processes, and regulatory impacts. With this approach, the research aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the legal implications of the Village Law revision within the framework of Islamic values and the national legal system.

III. Results and Discussions

A. Opportunities Presented by Law Number 3 of 2024 on the Second Amendment to Law Number 6 of 2014 on Villages

The government has established legal policies through the Village Law to strengthen the position of villages. The Village Law introduces a new perspective on the position, role, and authority of villages. This reform brings new hope, as previously village authority was more of a regulated goal, whereas now villages are given a direct mandate to exercise autonomy in various

local affairs (Ra'is, 2018, p. 25). This policy is based on several important considerations. First, villages have the right of origin and traditional rights to regulate and manage the interests of their communities, which is in line with the 1945 Constitution. Second, along with the journey of Indonesian state administration, villages have developed in various forms, thus requiring protection and empowerment to run a strong and independent government. Third, to ensure the implementation of good village governance, special regulations are needed to regulate village management procedures through laws (Putri et al., 2024, p. 455).

These considerations indicate the state's recognition of the importance of villages in maintaining the existence and integrity of Indonesia (Iskandar & Jambak, 2025, p. 384). Villages are significant social entities granted legal status through the Village Law. The philosophy of this law emphasizes that villages should be independent and prosperous, with a strong bargaining position before the government and other external forces. Furthermore, the law integrates the function of self-government, namely as a self-governing community, and the role as part of local self-government.

However, the law unifies all regional designations into "village," so that other local traditions and names, including customary villages, are no longer specifically recognized. Villages are placed as part of the sub-district administrative area, not as fully autonomous regions, as they do not receive delegation of government affairs from the central government (Gunawan, 2021, p. 32).

The Village Law also accommodates the character of villages as independent social communities with strong traditions, customs, and legal systems. This scope of autonomy allows villages to manage government affairs and community interests based on initiatives, rights of origin, and traditional rights, as recognized by the state (Ra'is, 2018, p. 12). Based on Article 1 of the Village Law, a village is a legal entity with the authority to act legally, manage its territory, and run its local government under applicable rules.

Table 1. Old Village VS New Village

Parameter	Old Village	New Village
Legal Basis	Law No. 32 of 2004 and Government Regulation No. 72 of 2005	Law No. 6 of 2014, Government Regulation No. 43 of 2014, Government Regulation No. 47 of 2015, and Ministerial Regulation No. 44 of 2016
Main Principle	Decentralization-residualism	Recognition-subsidiarity
Position	As a government organization within the regional government system of districts/cities (local state government)	As a community government, a hybrid between self-governing and local self-government
Position and Role of District/City	Districts/cities have broad authority to regulate and manage villages.	Districts/cities have limited and strategic jurisdiction to regulate and manage villages, including regulating and managing matters not directly handled by the central government.
Delivery of Authority and Programs	Target	Mandate
Position in Development	Object	Subject
Development Model	Government-driven development or community-driven development	Village-driven development
Approach and Actions	Imposition and sectoral mutilation	Facilitation, emancipation, and consolidation

Source: Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration of Indonesia, 2015

This definition confirms that villages are now recognized as autonomous entities with the authority to manage and administer their own affairs. Thus, the Village Law positions villages as legal subjects that can make decisions, establish binding rules, manage land, and cooperate with other entities. This autonomy strengthens the village's legal relationship with both the community and the state. In addition, the law clearly recognizes the traditional rights of customary law communities, which are divided into villages and customary villages. This recognition is in line with the democratic principles described in Article 3, letter h, and the General Elucidation of the Village Law, which affirms that villages can organize governance based on the knowledge and agreement of their communities.

The basic principle of recognition and respect for villages as legal community units is regulated in Article 18B, paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution (Tjoanda, 2020, p. 3). This shows that the state recognizes villages and customary villages as autonomous legal entities,

and their determination is made through regional regulations. Thus, villages can regulate local affairs through their traditional wisdom. The Village Law grants autonomy to villages, both as self-governing communities and as part of regional state government. Villages are granted political decentralization through the village head, village officials, and the Village Consultative Body (BPD), development decentralization through regional planning, and financial decentralization through the Village Fund, which is channeled to support village development and governance (Tarlani & Sirajuddin, 2020, p. 447). This decentralization allows villages to independently carry out their functions, including customs, natural resource management, and local development. In this way, villages can serve as the foundation for sustainable social, economic, and political development (Silubun et al., 2020, p. 473).

The government has established a legal policy in the form of the Village Law to strengthen the position and role of villages in Indonesia. The Village Law presents a new face and paradigm for villages, emphasizing a broader position, role, and authority. The latest revision through Law No. 3/2024 on the Second Amendment to Law No. 6/2014 on Villages further strengthens village autonomy, where villages are not only targets of development policies but also subjects authorized to manage and decide the direction of development according to local needs. This shifts village authority from a "target" to a "mandate" that must be carried out with greater autonomy (Santoso, 2021, p. 47).

Table 2. Comparative Analysis of Village Autonomy: Before and After the 2024 Village Law Revision

Aspects of Village Autonomy	Before the Village Law Revision (Law No. 6/2014)	After the Revision of the Village Law (Law No. 3 of 2024)
Village Authority	Authority is limited to internal village management and centrally determined programs.	Villages have broader authority to manage local resources, assets, and policies.
Term of Office of the Village Head	The Village Head serves for 6 years with a maximum of 2 terms.	The term of office was extended to 8 years with a maximum of 2 terms.
Village Fund	Village Fund allocations are awarded based on local development needs.	The Village Fund includes additional conservation and rehabilitation funds for villages in protected areas.
Natural Resource Management	Management is limited to local authorities without specific regulations for protected areas.	Villages in conservation areas or nature reserves are entitled to conservation and rehabilitation funds.

Village Information System	The village has a basic information system related to development programs.	The information system is strengthened with wider access, village data management, and transparency in development.
The Role of Women in the Village	Women's representation in the Village Consultative Body (BPD) is not explicitly regulated.	Women represent at least 30% of the total BPD members.
Rights of Village Officials	Village officials receive honoraria without Social Security.	Village officials are entitled to social security for health, employment, and retirement benefits.
BUMDes (Village-Owned Enterprises) Management	BUMDes management is not yet optimal and is often hampered by regulations.	BUMDes management is more professional, with opportunities for cooperation with BUMN, BUMD, and the private sector.
Village Development	Development is carried out according to village deliberations and regional development priorities.	Village development is prioritized to improve community welfare, emphasizing the local economy and a sustainable environment.

Source: Law No. 6/2014 on Villages and Law No. 3/2024 on the Revision of Village Law.

This legal policy is based on several considerations (Supriyanto et al., 2020, p. 1). First, villages have the right of origin and traditional rights in regulating and managing the interests of their communities, as stipulated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (Supriyanto et al., 2020, p. 45). Second, during the course of state administration, villages have developed in various forms. Hence, they must be protected and empowered to implement strong and independent governance, toward a just and prosperous society (Antlöv et al., 2016, p. 161). Third, the implementation of village governance and development must be regulated independently through legislation.

This consideration shows the state's recognition of the contribution of villages in shaping and maintaining the existence of the Indonesian state. Villages are considered important social institutions, given legal status through the Village Law (Faoziyah & Salim, 2020, p. 97). The basic philosophy of this law is that villages should be independent and prosperous so that they have a strong bargaining position against the central government and other forces that could potentially affect village independence. The latest revision also strengthens two essential functions of villages: self-government and local self-government, with the expectation that existing customary villages can be better managed and recognized within an inclusive governance

system. However, one of the challenges is that the Village Law unifies all villages under the single term "village," so local customs and designations, especially "customary village," may not be fully accommodated. Nonetheless, the revision provides a clear legal foundation, placing villages as administrative areas integrated with sub-districts. Still, villages remain within the administrative system rather than being fully autonomous regions (Chaili, 2020, p. 1).

Villages with autonomous social structures, customs, traditions, and laws have been accommodated in the Village Law. This law defines a village as a legal community unit with territorial boundaries, the right to manage governance, and the authority to handle government affairs and community interests based on local initiatives, rights of origin, and traditional rights. This indicates that villages have the autonomy to act as legal subjects, with full authority to make regulations, manage resources, and establish cooperation (Martitah et al., 2021).

In Law No. 3 of 2024, there is greater recognition of the traditional rights of customary law communities, both village-based and customary villages (Mayastuti et al., 2022, p. 3336). This recognition supports villages in becoming legal subjects with legal and administrative authority to manage their affairs in accordance with the principles of recognition and subsidiarity. The revision also emphasizes that village governance arrangements must respect local customary rights, making villages more sovereign in managing local resources and potential. With this revision, village autonomy includes governance and financial independence, with the introduction of additional conservation funds for villages located in protected or nature conservation areas. This indicates that the central government is increasingly providing space for villages to exercise locally based autonomy while still receiving budget support from the central government.

Villages are also central to development, with village-driven development serving as the primary foundation for building independent and prosperous communities. This concept places villages as subjects of development, not merely beneficiaries of policies determined by the central government. Thus, villages have a strategic

role in advancing the local economy through Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes), which are strengthened in this revision to operate more professionally and establish cooperation with the public and private sectors. Based on the principles of recognition and subsidiarity stipulated in this law, villages have the right to regulate development and promote the welfare of their citizens based on local wisdom. This new paradigm shows that villages are not merely administrative entities, but self-governing communities with rights and obligations in managing their territory, with autonomy recognized and respected by the state.

B. Challenges in the Implementation of Law Number 3 of 2024 on the Second Amendment to Law Number 6 of 2014 on Villages

Law No. 3/2024, which amends Law No. 6/2014 on Villages, brings several innovations in village governance. However, implementing this law on the ground is not easy. There are various challenges that village governments, the central government, and village communities must face to ensure that the implementation of this law proceeds well and as intended. One of the main challenges is the lack of understanding among village apparatus regarding the changes introduced by Law No. 3 of 2024. Many village heads and their officials do not fully comprehend the new regulations, making it difficult to adjust their governance policies and practices according to the new provisions. In addition, the limited human resource (HR) capacity in villages is a significant obstacle. Many village officials have not received adequate training to carry out their duties effectively as required by the law. Without ongoing capacity building, it is difficult for villages to implement the policies and procedures contained in this law (Sulaiman et al., 2024, p. 8919).

Technological advancement has become an essential element in modern governance, yet many villages in Indonesia are still lagging in technological infrastructure. Limited access to the internet and technological devices in certain villages makes it difficult to implement programs mandated by the law, especially those related to financial transparency and accountability. Law No. 3 of 2024 provides a new framework for village governance, but cumbersome administration

is often a barrier to implementing new policies. Villages face a convoluted bureaucracy, particularly in financial reporting and managing development programs. Many village officials are accustomed to old practices and tend to resist change. This presents a challenge in ensuring that the policies stipulated in Law No. 3 of 2024 can be implemented thoroughly and promptly. Resistance or non-compliance with these changes can hinder village progress (Rangkuti, 2023, p. 1).

Although the law mandates strict supervision of village fund use, such supervision is often weak in practice. It is not uncommon for violations and misuse of village funds to occur due to a lack of oversight from both central and local authorities. Corruption at the village level remains one of the most serious challenges in implementing Law No. 3 of 2024. Misuse of funds by village officials undermines the primary purpose of this law, which is to improve the welfare of village communities. Without strict supervision and sanctions, these corrupt practices will continue. Community participation in village governance is also one of the principles emphasized in this law. However, in many villages, participation remains low. Communities are often excluded from the decision-making process due to limited access to information or indifference toward the development process (Antlöv et al., 2016, p. 161).

Transparency is one of the essential elements regulated in Law No. 3 of 2024, yet many villages still do not practice it optimally, particularly regarding budget management (Sam et al., 2024, p. 1). Communities often lack adequate access to financial information, resulting in weak public oversight of village funds. Another challenge in implementing this law is the emergence of legal issues and disputes related to village management. For example, conflicts of interest may arise between the village head and the community or between the village and local government. Without an effective dispute resolution mechanism, such problems can disrupt the operation of village governance. The implementation of Law No. 3 of 2024 also requires strong coordination between village and local governments. However, in practice, synergy between these two parties is often lacking, particularly in carrying out village development programs. Poor coordination can slow down or

even derail policy implementation at the village level (Budiono et al., 2024, p. 675).

Although the central government has provided village funds, challenges remain regarding allocation and distribution, which are not always adequate. Delays in disbursement or reductions in budget allocations often make it difficult for villages to implement development programs according to their plans. Furthermore, many villages are located in remote areas with limited accessibility, such as mountainous or inland regions. These geographical challenges further complicate the implementation of development programs, especially in providing basic infrastructure and services mandated by Law No. 3 of 2024.

Although Law No. 3 of 2024 provides an important opportunity for villages to develop better governance and competitiveness, the challenges in its implementation cannot be ignored. These challenges range from limited human resources to resistance to change, weak monitoring, and lack of transparency. To overcome them, strong commitment from the government, active community participation, and synergy among relevant institutions are needed so that the implementation of this law can genuinely improve the welfare of village communities (Lutfiana, 2025, p. 60).

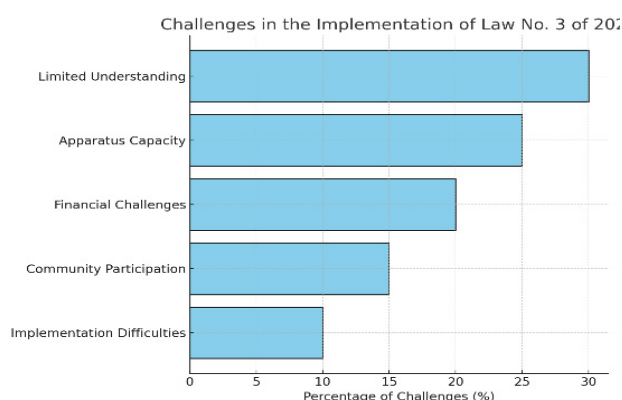


Figure 1: Challenges in the Implementation of Law No.3 of 2024

Source: Ministry of Villages, 2025

The diagram above shows the five main challenges in implementing Law No. 3 of 2024 on Villages, based on percentage of difficulty. The most dominant challenge is the lack of understanding of the content and changes in the law (30%), indicating low levels of socialization

and legal training at the village level. This is followed by the limited capacity of village officials (25%), reflecting weak technical and managerial capabilities. Next, financial constraints (20%) hinder program implementation, while low community participation (15%) indicates minimal public involvement. Finally, technical implementation difficulties (10%) highlight ongoing challenges in operational execution on the ground. This data underscores the need for a comprehensive approach to support the successful implementation of the Village Law.

In addition, financial challenges such as a lack of transparency in managing village funds and unequal budget distribution account for 20%. Low community participation at 15% is also a significant barrier, as many decisions do not reflect the real needs of village communities. Finally, implementation difficulties in remote areas account for 10%, highlighting geographical challenges and limited infrastructure. Overall, this diagram shows that the technical and managerial aspects are more dominant than participation and accessibility aspects in implementing this law.

C. Integration of *Siyasah Dusturiyah* Values in Village Governance

The principles of *siyasah dusturiyah*, such as justice (*al-'adl*), transparency (*al-mas'uliyah wa al-muhasabah*), deliberation (*as-shura*), and eradicating corruption (*mubarakah al-fasad*), play an essential role in the development of new regulations and policies, especially in the context of the revision of Law No. 3/2024 on Villages (Dewi, 2018, p. 12). Justice is a key cornerstone in implementing village fund allocations, ensuring that all villagers have equal rights and access to available resources. In addition, transparency in managing village funds allows the community to participate in oversight and accountability, thereby increasing public trust in the village government. By applying these principles, it is hoped that village policies can create a more inclusive and equitable environment, contributing to the community's overall well-being.

Musyawah (*as-shura*), as a democratic principle in *siyasah dusturiyah*, is also expected to increase community participation in decision-making at the village level (Muyasyaroh & Islam, n.d., p. 34). By involving all elements

of the community in the deliberation process, it is expected that the decisions taken will better reflect the needs and aspirations of the community, thereby increasing the effectiveness of development programs. On the other hand, eradicating corruption (*mubarazah al-fasad*) is a crucial issue that must be addressed in implementing this new policy. The revision of Law No. 3 of 2024 seeks to strengthen supervision and law enforcement mechanisms against abuse of authority to minimize corruption ([Karianga, 2024, p. 12](#)). The study results show that implementing these principles in the new regulation will improve the effectiveness of village management and build public trust in the village government, which will support the sustainability of village development in Indonesia.

Law No. 3 of 2024, which is the second amendment to Law No. 6 of 2014 on Villages, opens space to integrate the values of *siyasah dusturiyah*—the political principles of Islamic governance—into village governance. *Siyasah dusturiyah* includes values such as justice, participation, and accountability, which are highly relevant in Indonesia’s village management context. With the integration of these values, village governance can be directed toward achieving a more responsive and transparent government.

The value of justice in *siyasah dusturiyah* emphasizes the importance of fair resource distribution and equal access to public services. This principle can be realized in village governance by allocating a proportional village budget, especially for vulnerable community groups. Law No. 3 of 2024 has the potential to encourage villages to formulate policies that balance interests among citizens ([Syukri, 2024, p. 1](#)).

Table. 3 Village Governance Framework: Equity, Participation, and Accountability

Key aspects	Sub-Aspect	Explanation
Justice	Resource Sharing	Prioritize equitable resource allocation for all village communities.
	Fair Budget	Proportional and fair use of village budgets for community needs.
Participation	Village Meeting	A decision-making process involves all community elements through a village deliberation forum.

Accountability	Community Engagement	Encourage active community participation in the development planning and implementation of village programs.
	Transparency	Openness of the village government in the use of funds and the delivery of information to the community.
	Public Reporting	Submission of village performance and financial reports is regular and is accessible to the general public.

Source: Ministry of Villages and Disadvantaged Regions Development in 2024

Community participation in village planning and decision-making is one of the essential values in *siyasah dusturiyah*. Through inclusive village consultation mechanisms, the community can determine development priorities and budget allocations. Law No. 3 of 2024 can facilitate the development of participatory mechanisms involving all societal elements, including minority groups and women. Accountability is also an essential value in *siyasah dusturiyah*, demanding transparency and responsibility from the village government toward the community. The implementation of this accountability can be encouraged through strict monitoring of village funds and open reporting to the community. In the context of Law No. 3 of 2024, strengthening accountability can be regulated in more detail through derivative policies that require periodic evaluation.

The values of *siyasah dusturiyah*, such as justice, participation, and accountability, should be translated into concrete policies at the village level. For example, through deliberation forums, villages can develop regulations requiring community involvement in development planning. In addition, implementing independent audits on village fund use can strengthen accountability ([Din et al., 2024, p. 776](#)).

Villages, as local government entities, have the responsibility to develop equitable development plans. Integrating the principle of justice in village planning means paying attention to the needs of all levels of society, especially vulnerable groups ([Damayanti & Syarifuddin, 2020, p. 624](#)). Law No. 3 of 2024 can guide villages in formulating equitable development plans based on local needs. In *siyasah dusturiyah*, fair and responsible resource management is one of the keys to community welfare. Villages can develop

policies that ensure sustainable management of natural resources and involve the community in the process (Maynard et al., 2020, p. 723). Law No. 3 of 2024 can serve as a foundation to strengthen equitable and sustainable resource governance in villages.

Village deliberation is one of the most effective mechanisms for ensuring community participation. By making deliberation the main forum for decision-making, siyasah dusturiyah values such as participation and transparency can be realized. Law No. 3 of 2024 can strengthen the role of village meetings as an instrument of community participation in village governance. The value of accountability in siyasah dusturiyah emphasizes the importance of transparency in financial management. Villages must implement an open financial reporting system, where the community can access information about how village funds are used. Law No. 3 of 2024 can encourage villages to develop reporting mechanisms that are more transparent and easily accessible to the community (Rahayu, 2022, p. 13).

Siyasah dusturiyah also emphasizes the importance of fair dispute resolution (Mukhlis et al., 2024, p. 471). In the context of village governance, applying this value means prioritizing deliberation and mediation in resolving conflicts at the village level. Law No. 3 of 2024 can encourage villages to strengthen dispute resolution mechanisms based on deliberation. Villages must also have strong and responsive institutions to support the integration of siyasah dusturiyah values. This institutional strengthening includes increasing the capacity of village officials, ensuring transparency in recruitment, and preparing procedures aligned with the principles of justice and accountability. Law No. 3 of 2024 allows villages to strengthen their institutions through better training and supervision (Retnowati et al., 2024). Research on the impact of implementing siyasah dusturiyah values on village government performance will provide essential insights into the effectiveness of this policy. For example, applying participation values can increase community satisfaction with public services provided by the village. Thus, Law No. 3 of 2024 can be a starting point for measuring the positive impact of integrating siyasah dusturiyah values.

Effective village governance requires synergy between the village government and the community (Xiao et al., 2024, p. 56). The values of siyasah dusturiyah, particularly participation and accountability, can strengthen this relationship. Law No. 3 of 2024 provides a legal basis for villages to encourage community participation in the village development process. While integrating siyasah dusturiyah values has many benefits, challenges such as resistance from certain parties or a lack of understanding of the principles may be obstacles. Therefore, efforts are needed to increase the awareness and knowledge of village officials and communities regarding the importance of these values in village governance. Integrating siyasah dusturiyah values in village governance under Law No. 3 of 2024 has great potential to create a more just, participatory, and accountable village administration (Surono, 2018, p. 1). By making justice, participation, and accountability the cornerstones of policy, villages can achieve community welfare and sustainable resource management. Further research is needed to explore the implementation of these values and their impact on village performance.

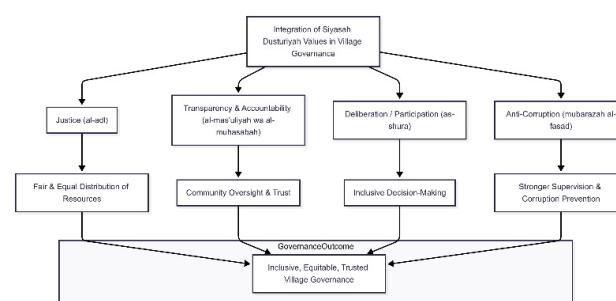


Figure 2: Concept Map: Integration of Siyasah Dusturiyah Values into Indonesian Village Policy

Source: Diagram processed by the author, 2025

The diagram above illustrates the integration of siyasah dusturiyah values in village governance through four main principles: justice (al-'adl), transparency and accountability (al-mas'uliyah wa al-muhasabah), deliberation or participation (as-shura), and anti-corruption (mubarakah al-fasad). These principles promote the creation of a fair, inclusive, and trustworthy village government through mechanisms such as fair distribution of resources, community oversight, participatory decision-making, and stronger oversight and prevention of corruption. The result is an

inclusive, fair, and trustworthy system of village governance.

The integration of constitutional values such as justice (*al-'adl*), participation (*as-shura*), accountability (*al-mas'uliyah wa al-muhasabah*), and anti-corruption (*mubarazah al-fasad*) in village governance through Law No. 3 of 2024 has great potential to realize a more inclusive and transparent village government. The principle of justice promotes the fair distribution of resources and equitable access to public services, especially for vulnerable groups. Community participation in village consultation forums enables decision-making that reflects the aspirations of residents, while the principle of accountability promotes transparency in village fund management through open reporting mechanisms. This law revision opens space for institutional strengthening and a regulatory framework to support sustainable development based on Islamic political values.

However, implementing these values is not without challenges. One of the main obstacles is the persistence of a bureaucratic culture that maintains a top-down pattern, making it difficult to apply the principle of *as-shura* substantively. Village deliberations are often only symbolic due to the dominance of local elites and unequal access to information for grassroots communities (Yin & Rui, 2023, p. 11). As a result, the ideal deliberative forum in *siyasah dusturiyah* is not fully realized in practice.

From the perspective of accountability (*al-mas'uliyah wa al-muhasabah*), challenges arise from the limited technical capacity of village officials in understanding the importance of open reporting and participatory oversight systems. Although regulations require transparency in village fund management, implementation is still hampered by low digital literacy and weak, fair incentive-sanction systems. Constitutional politics demands a robust accountability system based on community control and the strengthening of fair and proportional internal and external oversight structures.

Another challenge relates to eradicating corruption (*mubarazah al-fasad*), where villages face a dilemma between strict oversight and the risk of criminalizing officials who do not fully understand the regulations. The lack of legal assistance and ethical capacity opens the door to

abuse of authority. However, from a constitutional politics perspective, eradicating corruption must balance repressive, educational, and preventive approaches, and be based on moral integrity and social responsibility.

From the perspective of social justice (*al-'adl*), development disparities among rural areas remain a critical issue. Remote or underdeveloped villages are often neglected in planning and budget allocation. The principle of justice in constitutional politics encompasses proportional distribution and procedural fairness to ensure that vulnerable groups are involved in decision-making. Neglecting this aspect can widen the gap and contradict the spirit of Islamic politics in realizing fair governance.

These challenges indicate that implementing Law No. 3 of 2024 from a constitutional politics perspective requires more than just regulatory changes. It demands transforming the ethos of village governance, including internalizing Islamic political values into bureaucratic culture, enhancing human resource capacity through training and cadre development, and establishing a more participatory, fair, and accountable governance system. Without such transformative efforts, the integration of *siyasah dusturiyah* risks stagnating at the normative level and failing to deliver substantive impacts on the well-being of village communities.

IV. Conclusion

Law No. 3 of 2024, as the second amendment to Law No. 6 of 2014 on Villages, offers strategic opportunities to improve village governance through the integration of *siyasah dusturiyah* principles such as justice (*al-'adl*), transparency (*al-mas'uliyah wa al-muhasabah*), participation (*as-shura*), and anti-corruption (*mubarazah al-fasad*). Theoretically, this reflects a shift toward an Islamic normative framework in the discourse on decentralization, highlighting the compatibility between Islamic governance values and modern administrative reforms. However, practical challenges such as uneven resource distribution, limited institutional capacity, corruption, and low public participation pose significant obstacles. From a policy perspective, addressing these issues requires strengthening legal education at the village level, implementing capacity-building

programs for local officials, and developing institutional mechanisms that ensure inclusive participation and oversight. Only through multi-stakeholder collaboration can the transformative potential of this law be realized, fostering a more equitable, accountable, and participatory village governance system.

Acknowledgment

We express our deepest gratitude to UIN Imam Bonjol Padang and UIN Sunan Kalijaga for their invaluable support and encouragement throughout this research. Their contributions and facilitation have been instrumental in completing this study. We also extend our appreciation to all parties who assisted in the research process, including organizations and individuals who supported this work financially or otherwise.

V. References

- Antlöv, H., Wetterberg, A., & Dharmawan, L. (2016). Village Governance, Community Life, and the 2014 Village Law in Indonesia. *Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies*, 52(2), 161–183. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00074918.2015.1129047>
- Budiono, P., Wulandari, C., Apriliani, A. P., & Sari, F. Y. (2024). The Impact of Village Governance Environmental Management on Community-Based Mangrove Development in Karang City, Bandar Lampung. *International Journal of Environmental Impacts*, 7(4), 675–683. <https://doi.org/10.18280/ijei.070408>
- Chalil, T. M. (2020). The Efficiency of Village Government Spending in Indonesia: a Meta-Frontier Analysis. *Journal of Indonesian Economy and Business*, 35(1), 1–16. <https://doi.org/10.22146/jieb.44660>
- Damayanti, R., & Syarifuddin, S. (2020). The inclusiveness of community participation in village development planning in Indonesia. *Development in Practice*, 30(5), 624–634. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09614524.2020.1752151>
- Dewi, D. W. (2018). Implementasi Peraturan Bupati Subang Nomor 16 Tahun 2014 Tentang Layanan Informasi dan Dokumentasi Publik dalam Mewujudkan Good Governance Tinjauan Siyasah Dusturiyah: Studi Kasus Kecamatan Purwadadi [PhD Thesis, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung]. <https://etheses.uinsgd.ac.id/id/eprint/15817>
- Din, S. U., Syed Ismail, S. H., & Raja Sulong, R. H. (2024). Combating corruption based on Al-Siyasah al-Syar'iyah perspective: A literature review. *International Journal of Ethics and Systems*, 40(4), 776–807. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJOES-12-2022-0312>
- Faoziyah, U., & Salim, W. (2020). Seeking prosperity through village proliferation: An evidence of the implementation of village funds (Dana Desa) in Indonesia. *Journal of Regional and City Planning*, 31(2), 97–121. <https://doi.org/10.5614/jpwk.2020.31.2.1>
- Firmansyah, Kasma, H., & Rusdi, M. (2024). Addressing Corruption of Village Funds: A Perspective from Islamic Criminal Law and Positive Law on Asset Recovery. *Jurnal Ilmiah Al-Syir'ah*, 22(1), 13–24. <https://doi.org/10.30984/jis.v22i1.2911>
- Gunawan, M. S. (2021). Kedudukan Dan Hubungan Kewenangan Pemerintahan Desa Dengan Pemerintahan Daerah Kabupaten Dalam Urusan Penyelenggaraan Urusan Pemerintahan Menurut Asas Otonomi Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Dasar 1945 [PhD Thesis, PERPUSTAKAAN PASCASARJANA]. <http://repository.unpas.ac.id/53372/>
- Indrijawati, A., Darmawati, Anwar, F., Fatmawati, & Samsinar. (2024). Accountability for village financial management: Clarity of budget targets and competency of village financial management officials. *Asian Development Policy Review*, 12(3), 281–303. <https://doi.org/10.55493/5008.v12i3.5170>
- Iskandar, R. K., & Jambak, F. F. (2025). Village Law in the Struggle of Indonesian Legal Policy. *Petita: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Hukum Dan Syariah*, 10(1), 384–403. <https://doi.org/10.22373/petita.v10i1.469>
- Kamuli, S., Wantu, S. M., Hamim, U., Djafar, L., Sahi, Y., & Dahiba, H. (2023). Pemberdayaan Berkelanjutan Melalui Pemanfaatan Dana Desa Bagi Masyarakat Pesisir di Desa Momalia Kecamatan Posigadan Provinsi Sulawesi Utara. *Jambura Journal Civic Education*, 3(2). <https://ejurnal.ung.ac.id/index.php/jacedu/article/view/21827>
- Karianga, H. (2024). State Financial Corruption and its Impact on Development. *Revista de Gestao Social e Ambiental*, 18(9). <https://doi.org/10.24857/rgsa.v18n9-027>
- Lutfiana, L. (2025). Sinergi Pendampingan Ekonomi, Kesehatan, dan Hukum dalam Meningkatkan Kesejahteraan Warga Desa Lekor Janapria. *Journal of Community Development and Empowerment*, 1(3), 6065. <https://doi.org/10.70716/jocdem.v1i3.183>
- Martitah, Yudhanti, R., Sumarto, S., & Widiyanto, W. (2021). Pseudo-Kebijakan Otonomi Desa: Analisis Kritis Berdasarkan Praktek Di Lapangan. *Jurnal Pengabdian Hukum Indonesia*, 4(1), 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.15294/jphi.v4i1.50942>
- Mayastuti, A., Wiwoho, J., & Purwadi, H. (2022). The Guarantees for the Fulfillment of the Constitutional Rights of Customary Law Community in Indonesia. *Res Militaris*, 12(2), 3336–3341.
- Maynard, L., Jacobson, S. K., & Kamanga, J. (2020). Stakeholder collaboration: Evaluating community-based conservancies in Kenya. *ORYX*, 54(5), 723–730. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0030605318000789>
- Mukhlis, M. M., Maskun, Tajuddin, M. S., Aslan, J., Hariyanto, & Samosir, H. (2024). Regional Autonomy System: Delegation of Authority and Power of Regional Government in Indonesia in the Study of Fiqh Siyasah. *Al-Istinbath: Jurnal Hukum Islam*, 9(2), 471–494. <https://doi.org/10.29240/jhi.v9i2.9709>
- Muyasyaroh, S., & Islam, J. H. P. (n.d.). Tinjauan Fiqh Siyasah Terhadap Transparansi Pelaksanaan Hak Budget DPR

- Dalam UU No. 17. Retrieved 30 September 2024, from <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/304686382.pdf>
- Putri, C. M., Argilés-Bosch, J. M., & Ravenda, D. (2024). Creating good village governance: An effort to prevent village corruption in Indonesia. *Journal of Financial Crime*, 31(2), 455–468. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JFC-11-2022-0266>
- Rahadi, F. D. (2023). Akuntabilitas Pengelolaan Alokasi Dana Desa Terhadap Kesejahteraan Finansial Masyarakat. *Journal of Law and Economics*, 2(2), 64–71.
- Rahayu, S. (2022). Sinergitas Partisipasi Masyarakat Terhadap Pelaksanaan Pembangunan Di Desa Alitta Kab. Pinrang Perspektif Siyasah Dusturiyah [PhD Thesis, IAIN PARE PARE]. <http://repository.iainpare.ac.id/id/eprint/4627/>
- Ra'is, D. U. (2018). Kebijakan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Dalam Perspektif Asas Rekognisi Dan Subsidiaritas Undang-Undangdesa Nomor 6 Tahun 2014. *Reformasi*, 7(1). <https://jurnal.unitri.ac.id/index.php/reformasi/article/view/695>
- Rangkuti, M. R., & Rangkuti, Z. A. (2023). The policy of village infrastructure service in Deli Serdang Regency, Indonesia. *Multidisciplinary Reviews*, 6(3). <https://doi.org/10.31893/multirev.2023021>
- Razak, M. R. R., Sofyan, B., Sofyan, W., Lubis, S., & Rais, T. R. (2024). Development of integrated village fund governance model with siberas public service application. *Edelweiss Applied Science and Technology*, 8(5), 2184–2198. <https://doi.org/10.55214/25768484.v8i5.1969>
- Retnowati, E., Sutisna, A., & Lestari, R. D. (2024). Youth skills development model of Rawagede rural tourism manager. *AIP Conf. Proc.*, 3116(1). <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0210222>
- Sam, A. A. R., Haliah, H., & Kusumawati, A. (2024). Disclosure of Transparency, Accountability and Value for Money Concept in Public Sector Financial Management: A Systematic Literature Review. *International Journal of Economic Research and Financial Accounting*, 3(1). <http://ijerfa.afdifaljournal.com/index.php/ijerfa/article/view/245>
- Santoso, L. (2021). Construction of Village Autonomy Regulation in Achieving People's Welfare: Critical Review Law Number 6 of 2014 on Villages. *Al-Daulah: Jurnal Hukum Dan Perundangan Islam*, 11(1), 47–74.
- Silubun, A. J., Kalalo, J. J. J., Inggit, A. B., Kalalo, C. N., & Rahail, E. B. (2020). Village authority and position in realizing village autonomy. *IOP Conf. Ser. Earth Environ. Sci.*, 473(1). <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/473/1/012032>
- Sulaiman, Sukmariningsih, R. M., Mashari, & Noor, A. (2024). Good and Sustainable Village Governance: Unpacking the Responsibilities of the Village Head. *Pakistan Journal of Life and Social Sciences*, 22(2), 8919–8927. <https://doi.org/10.57239/PJLSS-2024-22.2.00674>
- Supriyanto, B., Harun, & Azhari, A. F. (2020). Village financial and asset management based on village autonomy principles towards self village (Case study in Central Java Province, Indonesia). *International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology*, 29(3 Special Issue), 1264–1271.
- Surono, A. (2018). Legal harmonization of village authority on forestry management. *Journal of Legal, Ethical and Regulatory Issues*, 21(4).
- Susan, N., & Budirahayu, T. (2017). Village government capacity in the implementation of village law no. 6 of 2015 in Indonesia. In B. McLellan (Ed.), *Sustainable Future for Human Security: Society, Cities and Governance* (pp. 17–27). Springer Singapore. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-10-5433-4_2
- Syukri, M. (2024). Neglecting the poor and marginalized: Participatory village governance in Indonesia's New Developmentalist state. *Development Policy Review*, 42(4). <https://doi.org/10.1111/dpr.12776>
- Tarlani, & Sirajuddin, T. (2020). Rural development strategies in Indonesia: Managing villages to achieve sustainable development. *IOP Conf. Ser. Earth Environ. Sci.*, 447(1). <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/447/1/012066>
- Tjoanda, M. (2020). The expansion and existence of the indigenous rights of sea in indigenous villages (review of the customary right of coastal and marine areas of Halong state). *Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development*, 10(3), 209–216. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JCHMSD-05-2018-0034>
- Vel, J. A. C., & Bedner, A. W. (2015). Decentralisation and village governance in Indonesia: The return to the nagari and the 2014 Village law. *Journal of Legal Pluralism and Unofficial Law*, 47(3), 493–507. <https://doi.org/10.1080/07329113.2015.1109379>
- Xiao, M., Luo, S., & Yang, S. (2024). Synergizing Technology and Tradition: A Pathway to Intelligent Village Governance and Sustainable Rural Development. *Journal of the Knowledge Economy*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13132-024-01937-6>
- Yap, N., Nugroho, M., & Rachmiyati, N. (2024). Evaluating village financial governance in top tourism destinations. *Edelweiss Applied Science and Technology*, 8(6), 2971–2991. <https://doi.org/10.55214/25768484.v8i6.2638>
- Yin, J., & Rui, J. (2023). Sustainable Endogenous Development Path Based on Rural Local Elite Governance Model: A Case Study of Xiamen. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 15(11). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su15118882>