

Implementation of the Village Head Performance Law from the Perspective of *Siyasah Tanfidhiyyah*

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the implementation of Law Number 3 of 2024 concerning the performance of the Village Head from the perspective of *Siyasah Tanfidziyyah*. This research employed a qualitative method using an empirical juridical approach. Data were collected through interviews, observations, and documentation. The findings indicate that the implementation of Law Number 3 of 2024 regarding the performance of the Head of Tanjung Seru Village has been carried out in terms of disseminating information to the community, submitting accountability reports, and providing protection and public services to the community. However, several shortcomings remain, including limited transparency of information, low levels of community participation, and the suboptimal implementation of the village head's protective role toward the community. From the perspective of *Siyasah Tanfidziyyah*, the Village Head's performance has not fully reflected the principles of *amanah* (trustworthiness), *al-'adl* (justice), and *maslahah* (public welfare). This is evident in the unequal dissemination of information, limited public involvement in governance processes, and the less-than-optimal execution of governmental duties aimed at promoting the interests and welfare of the community as a whole.

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Introduction

Village government represents the lowest tier of Indonesia's governmental system. At this fundamental level, villages are expected to establish well-organized governance supported by a strong legal framework to effectively manage various public affairs and address the needs of rural communities (Raharjo, 2021). A village consists of essential institutional elements that support the implementation of governmental functions, with the Village Head serving as the principal authority responsible for organizing village administration and delivering public services. In carrying out these responsibilities, the Village Head acts as the chief executive of village governance (Faradila, 2024).

The performance of the Village Head refers to the level of achievement in carrying out

official duties, functions, and responsibilities as the leader of village administration (Mangkunegara, 2017). Such performance is a critical determinant of village development and governance quality because the Village Head plays a central role in ensuring that village administration operates effectively and responds to the needs of the community (Nurcholis, 2011). In addition, effective village leadership is expected to reflect the principles of accountability, public responsibility, and justice as emphasized in the concept of *Siyasah Tanfidziyyah* (Putri et al., 2025).

Law Number 3 of 2024 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 6 of 2014 on Villages has introduced significant changes to village governance in Indonesia. These amendments extend beyond the issue of the Village Head's tenure by reaffirming the importance of improving village governance based on the principles of accountability, transparency, effectiveness, and public service (Taorik, 2024). As the head of village government, the Village Head holds strategic authority in administering village affairs, providing public services, implementing rural development, empowering local communities, and maintaining social order and harmony (Maharany, 2024). Therefore, the implementation of Law Number 3 of 2024 deserves empirical examination to determine the extent to which the revised legal framework contributes to improving the performance of Village Heads in practice. From the perspective of Islamic constitutional law, executive authority should also be exercised in accordance with the principles of trustworthiness (*amanah*), justice, and public welfare (Mayyadah et al., 2025).

Despite the existence of a more comprehensive legal framework, empirical evidence indicates that the implementation of the Village Head's duties and responsibilities continues to face numerous challenges. Many villages still experience inadequate public service delivery, limited dissemination of public information, low levels of community participation, ineffective village deliberation processes, and insufficient accountability in village governance. These issues are significant because the success of policy implementation depends not only on the substance of legal regulations but also on the capacity of village officials to effectively execute those regulations in accordance with their intended objectives (Garis, 2024). Furthermore, studies on *Siyasah Tanfidziyyah* emphasize that the effectiveness of executive governance is closely related to governmental responsiveness and the fulfillment of public obligations (Delpiyando et al., 2026).

Research concerning the performance of Village Heads has been widely conducted. Previous studies have primarily focused on the implementation of Law Number 6 of 2014, leadership effectiveness, public service quality, village governance, accountability in village fund management, and community participation in rural development. Several studies have also examined village governance from the perspective of good governance principles. However, studies specifically investigating the implementation of Law Number 3 of 2024 as the latest legal framework governing village administration, particularly concerning Village Head performance through the perspective of *Siyasah Tanfidziyyah*, remain relatively limited. This perspective offers a normative dimension within Islamic constitutional law regarding the exercise of executive authority, emphasizing trustworthiness (*amanah*), justice (*al-'adl*), public welfare (*maslahah*), responsibility (*mas'uliyah*), and compliance with Islamic legal principles in public administration (Djazuli, 2014). In addition, the supervisory function over the Village Head's performance is also regarded as an essential component of accountable governance within the framework of *Siyasah Tanfidziyyah* (Mita, 2025).

Based on these conditions, this study employs an empirical juridical approach by combining an analysis of the provisions contained in Law Number 3 of 2024 with empirical evidence obtained through interviews, observations, and documentation conducted in Tanjung Seru Village, South Seluma District, Seluma Regency. The implementation of the

law is subsequently analyzed through the perspective of *Siyasah Tanfidziyyah* to evaluate the extent to which the Village Head's duties and responsibilities conform to the principles of Islamic governance, including trustworthiness (*amanah*), justice (*al-'adl*), public welfare (*maslahah*), responsibility (*mas'uliyah*), and public service. This approach is expected to generate a more comprehensive analysis by integrating positive legal perspectives with the normative values of Islamic constitutional law (Djazuli, 2014). Previous studies have likewise demonstrated that the implementation of executive authority within village governance should consistently prioritize public welfare and social justice as the primary objectives of governance (Heru, 2025).

The novelty of this study lies in its examination of the implementation of Law Number 3 of 2024 as the most recent legal framework governing village administration through the analytical lens of *Siyasah Tanfidziyyah*. Unlike previous studies that generally assess Village Head performance based solely on administrative indicators or good governance principles, this research integrates the evaluation of governmental performance under positive law with the normative principles of Islamic constitutional law. Consequently, this study is expected to contribute theoretically to the advancement of Islamic constitutional law scholarship while providing practical recommendations for improving village governance to become more accountable, equitable, and oriented toward public welfare in accordance with the objectives of Law Number 3 of 2024.

Method

This study employed a qualitative research method using an empirical juridical approach (Soekanto, 2019). The empirical juridical approach was applied to analyze the implementation of Law Number 3 of 2024 concerning the performance of Village Heads and to examine its implementation from the perspective of *Siyasah Tanfidziyyah*. This approach was selected because the study focuses not only on the applicable legal norms but also on the actual implementation of the law and policy practices in the field (Moleong, 2021). Through this approach, the researchers obtained a comprehensive understanding of the effectiveness of the implementation strategies as well as the challenges encountered in the performance of the Village Head. Accordingly, this research examines not only the normative legal aspects but also the empirical conditions observed within the community and the institutions responsible for implementing the policy (Arikunto, 2010).

Results and Discussion

1. Implementation of Law Number 3 of 2024 Concerning the Performance of the Head of Tanjung Seru Village

Providing accurate and accessible information to the community is one of the fundamental responsibilities of the Village Head in ensuring transparent village governance. In accordance with Law Number 3 of 2024, village governments are expected to disseminate information regarding development programs, village budgets, and public policies through village deliberation meetings, coordination forums, public outreach activities, and direct communication with residents (Nurcholis, 2011; Hidayah et al., 2025). These mechanisms are intended to strengthen public participation and improve the quality of village administration (Huda, 2015).

The findings reveal that the Government of Tanjung Seru Village has implemented several information dissemination mechanisms, including village meetings, direct communication by village officials, and the publication of information related to specific village activities. However, these efforts have not reached all members of the community.

Some residents reported limited access to information concerning village development programs, budget utilization, and government policies. Consequently, the principle of transparency mandated by Law Number 3 of 2024 has not yet been fully realized (Kusmiady, 2025).

Limited access to public information has also contributed to relatively low community participation in village governance. Residents who lack adequate information are less likely to participate in planning, monitoring, and evaluating village development programs. This condition weakens public trust and reduces accountability within village administration. From the perspective of policy implementation, the effectiveness of legal provisions depends not only on the existence of regulations but also on the capacity of implementing officials to translate legal norms into administrative practice. Therefore, strengthening communication strategies and improving the competence of village officials remain essential to enhancing governance quality (Sedarmayanti, 2012; Maryam, 2025).

The submission of the Village Government Accountability Report at the end of the Village Head's term of office constitutes an important mechanism for ensuring accountability and transparency in village governance (Mardiasmo, 2018). According to Law Number 3 of 2024, the Village Head is required to present accountability reports to the district government, the Village Consultative Body (BPD), and the community through Village Deliberation Forums. These reports enable the public to evaluate government performance, development achievements, and the management of village finances (Armen et al., 2024).

The research findings indicate that the Village Head of Tanjung Seru has fulfilled the formal obligation to submit accountability reports through the prescribed administrative procedures. Reports have been delivered to the district government and the Village Consultative Body, while information regarding village administration has also been presented during village deliberation meetings. Nevertheless, the dissemination of these reports has not been fully effective because many community members still have limited understanding of their contents. As a result, public oversight and participation in evaluating village government performance remain relatively weak (Nurcholis, 2011; Kusmiady, 2025).

These findings suggest that compliance with administrative procedures alone is insufficient to achieve substantive public accountability. Accountability should not merely focus on producing official reports but should also ensure that the information is understandable, accessible, and capable of encouraging meaningful public participation in village governance (Hidayah et al., 2025).

Community protection represents another essential responsibility of the Village Head in maintaining social order, public security, and community welfare. This responsibility includes conflict mediation, community empowerment, public guidance, administrative services, and coordination with local institutions to address social issues (Nurcholis, 2011).

The findings demonstrate that the Village Government of Tanjung Seru has implemented this function through village deliberation meetings, mediation of community disputes, coordination with the Village Consultative Body and community leaders, and the provision of administrative services. The village government has also attempted to maintain social stability through persuasive approaches in resolving community problems. However, these efforts have not yet achieved optimal results. Several residents perceived that the village government remained insufficiently responsive to community aspirations, while communication between government officials and citizens was still relatively limited.

Consequently, some social problems were not addressed promptly or effectively (Maryam, 2025).

From the perspective of policy implementation theory, the effectiveness of community protection is influenced by communication, institutional capacity, bureaucratic structure, and the commitment of implementing officials. The principal obstacle identified in Tanjung Seru Village concerns ineffective communication and limited responsiveness in addressing community needs. Strengthening coordination among the Village Head, village officials, the Village Consultative Body, and community representatives is therefore necessary to improve public services and social protection (Lubis, 2025).

Furthermore, the study indicates that effective community protection is closely associated with higher levels of public participation and trust in village government. Communities that receive quality public services and feel involved in decision-making processes tend to demonstrate stronger confidence in government institutions. Conversely, inadequate responsiveness may reduce public trust and potentially create social conflicts. Therefore, community protection should be viewed as a continuous process of strengthening partnerships between the village government and the community in order to realize accountable, participatory, and welfare-oriented village governance in accordance with the objectives of Law Number 3 of 2024 (Fajriah & Sumiyati, 2024; Hidayah et al., 2025).

2. The Perspective of Siyasad Tanfidziyyah on the Implementation of Law Number 3 of 2024 Concerning the Performance of the Village Head

From the perspective of Siyasad Tanfidziyyah, the principle of *amanah* (trustworthiness) constitutes a fundamental value that every leader must uphold in exercising governmental authority (Iqbal, 2014). *Amanah* implies that public office is a trust that must be carried out with honesty, responsibility, integrity, and commitment to serving the public interest. As the executive authority at the village level, the Village Head is entrusted with administering village governance, implementing development programs, fostering community development, and empowering local residents in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

The findings indicate that the Government of Tanjung Seru Village has attempted to fulfill this responsibility by disseminating information through village deliberation meetings, community socialization programs, official notifications, and other communication channels. Nevertheless, the information has not been distributed equally among all community members. Some residents remain unaware of village development programs, government activities, and accountability reports due to limited access to information and low participation in village forums.

This condition reflects a gap between administrative implementation and the realization of the principle of *amanah*. Within Siyasad Tanfidziyyah, trustworthiness is not merely demonstrated through the completion of administrative duties but also through ensuring that every citizen receives their right to public information. When information is not equally accessible, the government's responsibility to fulfill its public trust remains incomplete. Furthermore, limited transparency has contributed to low community participation, indicating that communication between the village government and the public has not yet functioned effectively. Consequently, the principle of accountability,

which is closely linked to *amanah*, has not been fully realized because citizens have limited opportunities to monitor and evaluate village governance (Iqbal, 2014).

Justice (*al-'adl*) represents another essential principle of *Siyasah Tanfidziyyah* that should guide the conduct of the Village Head in exercising governmental authority (Iqbal, 2014). Justice extends beyond impartial decision-making to include equal treatment, equal access to public services, and equal opportunities for all citizens regardless of their social, economic, or cultural backgrounds.

The research findings demonstrate that information concerning village administration has not been distributed equally among the residents of Tanjung Seru Village. Although the village government has utilized several communication channels, many residents remain inadequately informed about government programs and the Village Head's accountability reports. This situation indicates unequal access to public information, which contradicts the principle of justice.

According to *Siyasah Tanfidziyyah*, access to information is a fundamental right that should be enjoyed equally by every member of society. Unequal dissemination of information creates procedural injustice because some citizens possess adequate knowledge to participate in governance, while others remain excluded from decision-making processes. Therefore, justice should be understood not only as the fairness of governmental outcomes but also as fairness in the governance process itself. Every citizen should have equal opportunities to obtain information, express opinions, and participate in village development. The findings suggest that the implementation of Law Number 3 of 2024 has not yet fully reflected these principles, particularly regarding equal access to public information and participatory governance (Iqbal, 2014).

Within the framework of *Siyasah Tanfidziyyah*, *maslahah* (public welfare) represents the ultimate objective of governmental authority (Iqbal, 2014). Every public policy and governmental action should generate benefits, prevent harm, and improve the welfare of society. Consequently, the Village Head is expected to ensure that development programs, public services, and administrative policies genuinely address the needs and interests of the community.

The findings reveal that community participation in planning, implementing, and evaluating village development programs remains relatively low. As a result, public aspirations have not been fully accommodated in the decision-making process, reducing the effectiveness of village development initiatives. Limited participation also weakens collective ownership of development programs and reduces the government's ability to formulate policies that accurately reflect community priorities.

From the perspective of *Siyasah Tanfidziyyah*, this condition indicates that the principle of *maslahah* has not yet been optimally achieved. Public welfare cannot be realized without meaningful community involvement because participatory governance enables government policies to correspond more closely with the actual needs of society. Therefore, increasing community participation should become a strategic priority for improving the effectiveness of village governance.

Overall, the concept of Village Head performance in *Siyasah Tanfidziyyah* emphasizes that executive leadership should be exercised with *amanah* (trustworthiness), *al-'adl* (justice), responsibility, and a strong commitment to promoting *maslahah* (public welfare) (Iqbal, 2014). The success of a Village Head is measured not only by administrative compliance but also by the ability to implement policies effectively, provide equitable public services, encourage community participation, and improve the welfare of all citizens.

The findings of this study indicate that although the implementation of Law Number 3 of 2024 has demonstrated positive progress, several aspects remain suboptimal, particularly regarding transparency, equal access to information, public participation, and the equitable implementation of village development programs. These shortcomings suggest that the principles of *Siyasah Tanfidziyyah* have not yet been fully realized in the governance practices of Tanjung Seru Village.

Conclusion

This study concludes that the implementation of Law Number 3 of 2024 concerning the performance of the Village Head in Tanjung Seru Village has been carried out through the dissemination of public information, the submission of accountability reports, and the provision of community services and protection. However, its implementation has not yet been fully effective due to limited transparency, unequal access to public information, low community participation, and the suboptimal execution of the Village Head's protective and service functions. From the perspective of *Siyasah Tanfidziyyah*, the performance of the Village Head has not fully embodied the principles of *amanah* (trustworthiness), *al-'adl* (justice), and *maslahah* (public welfare). These shortcomings indicate that the implementation of executive authority at the village level remains oriented toward administrative compliance rather than the substantive realization of accountable, equitable, participatory, and welfare-oriented governance. Therefore, strengthening transparency, improving public communication, expanding community participation, and enhancing the capacity of village officials are essential to ensuring that the objectives of Law Number 3 of 2024 are achieved in accordance with the principles of *Siyasah Tanfidziyyah*.

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