

Revitalizing Government Functions in Village Planning: A Multisite Study Based on Deconcentration and Decentralization Theory in Kendalbulur and Bendungan Villages

Ahmadi Abdul Shomad Faiz Nahadhiyanto^{1*}, Iffatin Nur¹, Abdul Aziz¹
^{1*}Universitas Islam Negeri Sayyid Ali Rahmatullah Tulungagung



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ABSTRACT

Objective: This study aims to analyze the revitalization of government functions in the formulation of village regulations based on the theoretical framework of deconcentration and decentralization, with a multisite focus on Kendalbulur and Bendungan Villages, Indonesia. The research seeks to address the following questions: 1. How do the authority and capacity of village governments influence the formulation of village regulations? 2. How is the involvement of public consultants integrated into the regulatory drafting process? 3. How is community participation manifested in the formulation of village regulations? 4. How do village regulations reflect the realization of good governance? **Method:** This study employs a qualitative approach with a multisite case study design, using in-depth interviews, participatory observations, and document analysis to explore the dynamics of village governance. **Results:** The findings show that the authority and administrative capacity of village governments play a crucial role in fostering good governance. The integration of deconcentration and decentralization theories, complemented by the moral perspective of *Siyasyah Dusturiyyah*, emphasizes the importance of ethical considerations in every stage of policy-making. The involvement of public consultants, although still limited by budgetary and administrative constraints, has proven effective in enhancing the technical quality, accountability, and transparency of village regulation drafting. Community participation remains largely symbolic, with limited impact on the substance of policy. **Novelty:** This research offers novelty by integrating the perspectives of deconcentration, decentralization, and Islamic ethics of *Siyasyah Dusturiyyah* into the theoretical model of "Responsive and Equitable Governance", as a new framework in analyzing the formulation of ethical, participatory, and sustainable village policies.

INTRODUCTION

Village governance plays a crucial role in rural development, including in the drafting of village regulations (Tan et al., 2019). These regulations serve as legal instruments that govern rural management and development, as well as establish the rules that shape the daily lives of village communities. Research by Jabaruddin and Karmila highlights the importance of community participation in the legislative process at the village level. They found that although Law No. 6 of 2014 mandates public involvement, in practice, community participation remains low. This is largely due to the public's trust in the Village Head and the Village Consultative Body (BPD) as their representatives in the legislative process (Jabaruddin et al., 2024).

Ruaida Lubis, Gusliana H. B., and Ledy Diana analyzed legal provisions concerning community participation in the formulation of village regulations, particularly based on Article 24 of Law No. 6 of 2014. Their findings indicate that the level of community participation is still minimal. They recommend a more ideal and transparent model of participation (Lubis et al., 2024). Community involvement in the formulation of village regulations is recognized as one of the fundamental principles of good and democratic

governance. Yulianingrum, Riza, Muslim, and Nurfadillah emphasize the significance of a participatory approach in village rule-making. They argue that active engagement of village officials and residents in the legislative process can result in a more just and democratic governance system (Yulianingrum et al., 2024).

As a government institution operating at the local level, village administrations have closer proximity to their communities, granting them significant potential to facilitate public participation in the drafting of village regulations. This study shows that the Village Government of Kuma has successfully allocated programs and funding to improve community welfare through the utilization of marine fisheries resources (Lala et al., 2020).

Such regulations are expected to create synergy between sustainable tourism development and the empowerment of local communities, thereby delivering long-term benefits to Kendalbulur Village. Bendungan Village holds authority based on original rights derived from local wisdom and traditions passed down through generations. This authority is acknowledged under Law No. 6 of 2014 on Villages, which grants villages the right to govern and manage community interests based on long-standing customs and traditions.

Various studies in Indonesia have shown weak substantive participation in village legislation, with a tendency toward dominance by formal actors such as village heads (Ahmad & Syukur, 2016; Alfirdaus, 2019). In rural China, despite the formal institutionalization of democratic rights in village governance, the role of Communist Party branches remains strong, suggesting that formal actors continue to dominate (Alpermann, 2009). However, in Indonesia, the aspect of religious values as ethical legitimacy reinforces this dynamic within a different framework.

This study uses three main theoretical frameworks to analyze village governance practices in Indonesia: the theory of decentralization, deconcentration, and the concept of *Siyasyah Dusturiyyah* as an Islamic ethical lens in governance. Decentralization transfers functions, duties, and authorities from the central government to regional governments. This delegation can be extensive, providing regions with significant autonomy to govern themselves (Fauzan & Ardhanariswai, 2023; Sahabuddin et al., 2019; Salih et al., 2022). Deconcentration, on the other hand, indicates the distribution of administrative authority from the center to vertical units (e.g., sub-district heads or regional heads). However, in the context of village communities steeped in religious values and norms, this formalistic approach is insufficient to explain the dynamics of local leadership holistically.

Therefore, the concept of *Siyasyah Dusturiyyah* (Islamic state politics) is used as an ethical lens to examine how Islamic values, such as justice (*adl*), deliberation (*shura*), and trustworthiness (*amanah*), shape how communities and village officials understand and exercise power (Din et al., 2024; Kiliç, 2019; Ruhullah & Ushama, 2024; Rusydi, 2023; Wu & Kamarudin, 2024). This approach allows researchers not only to observe patterns of formal power relations but also to consider the moral and spiritual dimensions internalized in village governance practices.

The integration of these three frameworks produces an analytical approach that positions the distribution of village authority as the result of the interaction between the

institutional structure of the state and the normative ethics of Islamic society. Therefore, the four research questions posed in this study are directly derived from this framework: (1) what form does decentralization take at the village level? (2) how does the practice of deconcentration influence administrative governance in villages? (3) how do the values of Siyasyah Dusturiyyah influence the perceptions and practices of local leadership? and (4) how do these three aspects interact to create ethical and effective village governance patterns?.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research employed a qualitative approach, with data collected through a multi-site study conducted in two representative villages: Kendalbulur Village and Bendungan Village in Tulungagung Regency. These two locations were selected considering their differing social, economic, and cultural characteristics, allowing for comparative analysis to uncover broader dynamics in the formulation of village regulations based on Islamic ethical values.

Data collection was conducted holistically and integratively through three main techniques: in-depth interviews, participant observation, and documentation. Informants were selected purposively, including village heads, village officials, religious leaders, community leaders, and members of the Village Consultative Body (BPD), thus enriching perspectives on governance practices and the ethical values espoused.

Data Analysis Techniques

The data analysis process was conducted using a grounded theory approach, which allows for open exploration of social dynamics while also enabling the formation of data-driven theory. The analysis was conducted through four main stages: 1.) Open Coding – Interview transcripts and field notes were broken down into small units of meaning, initially labeled based on topics such as authority, participation, Islamic morality, and institutional structures; 2.) Axial Coding – These initial codes were grouped into larger categories based on causal, contextual, and interactional relationships. For example, categories such as religious legitimacy in village regulations or vertical domination by formal actors; 3.) Selective Coding – The main categories were synthesized into a theoretical narrative explaining the relationship between Siyasyah Dusturiyyah values and the practices of decentralization and deconcentration in the village legislative process; 4.) Data Validation – This was conducted through triangulation of data sources (interviews, observations, documents), member checking techniques with key informants, and peer discussions to avoid interpretive bias.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

In both perspectives—deconcentration and decentralization, as well as Siyasyah Dusturiyyah—the authority and capacity of village governments in drafting village regulations play a crucial role in realizing good governance. The integration of sharia principles can operate harmoniously and bring benefits to the entire village community (Harrieti et al., 2024). Clear authority, accompanied by adequate capacity in both

administrative functions and moral understanding, is essential to produce village regulations that are just, transparent, and responsive to community needs. In several villages, the involvement of religious scholars (ulama) has also contributed to enhancing the legitimacy and compliance with the drafted regulations (Azhar et al., 2025). From the perspective of *Siyasyah Dusturiyyah*, the addition of moral and ethical dimensions provides a strong foundation to ensure that village regulations are not only legally valid but also aligned with the principles of justice and public welfare.

The involvement of public consultants in the process of drafting village regulations can enhance policy quality, improve transparency and accountability, and support the capacity development of village governments. This aligns with the principles of transparency and accountability in the management of village funds as regulated by the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 20 of 2018. The engagement of external actors, such as public consultants, can assist village governments in producing more transparent and accountable regulations. The process of involving public consultants in regulation-making can serve as a model for implementing more democratic and equitable governance (Marciano, 2023). Such involvement should be viewed not merely as a technical or administrative improvement, but also as a strategic tool for creating more responsive, just, and sustainable public policies for rural communities.

This theoretical proposition suggests that community participation in the drafting of village regulations—within the frameworks of both deconcentration and decentralization—enhances policy quality, improves effectiveness and accountability, and ensures that policies reflect the actual needs of the people. Community participation at every stage of regulation development represents a form of democratic political engagement in village governance. This participation serves as a forum for discussion and consensus on strategic issues concerning community life (Mar'ah et al., 2022). From the *Siyasyah Dusturiyyah* perspective, such participation manifests the principle of deliberation (*musyawarah*), which aims to establish governance that is just and responsive. Therefore, public participation must be regarded as a vital component in all stages of regulation-making to produce inclusive, equitable, and socially beneficial policies (Radtke, 2025; Rest, 2024).

Village regulations, seen through the lenses of deconcentration, decentralization, and the framework of *Siyasyah Dusturiyyah*, are not merely administrative tools but instruments for achieving social justice. Afdholina and Muftadin emphasize that in the *Siyasyah Dusturiyyah* perspective, the formation of village regulations upholds the importance of justice, deliberation, and public benefit (*maslahah*) as foundational principles of Islamic law in village governance (Afdholina & Muftadin, 2021). Accordingly, village regulations aim to regulate and fairly distribute village resources, prevent social inequality, and facilitate community empowerment. The implementation of these regulations should reflect a balance between local autonomy, central government oversight, and social morality grounded in religious principles, in pursuit of equitable good governance. Zulqornain et al. demonstrate in their study that implementing legally aware villages (*desa sadar hukum*) from a *Siyasyah Dusturiyyah* perspective represents an effort to harmonize state law with Islamic principles of justice in the local context (Zulqornain et al., 2024). This approach positions village regulations as a means to achieve shared welfare, support clean governance, strengthen local democracy, and develop responsive, competitive villages in the era of globalization.

Table 1. Village Regulations in the Perspective of Governance and Siyasyah Dusturiyyah

Theory Proposition	Description	Key Concepts	Governance Implications
A. Authority and Capacity in Village Regulation	In both decentralization and deconcentration perspectives as well as Siyasyah Dusturiyyah, village government authority and capacity in drafting village regulations play a crucial role in achieving good governance. Clear authority combined with adequate administrative and moral capacity is essential to create fair, transparent, and responsive village regulations. The Siyasyah Dusturiyyah perspective adds moral and ethical dimensions to ensure legality and alignment with justice and community welfare.	Authority, Capacity, Moral & Ethical Dimension, Good Governance	Clear mandates and capacity foster fair and transparent regulations; integration of morality ensures regulations serve justice and welfare.
B. Role of Public Consultants in Policy Making	The involvement of public consultants in drafting village regulations strengthens policy quality, enhances transparency and accountability, and supports the capacity building of village governments. Consultants' participation should be viewed not only as an administrative and technical improvement but also as a tool to develop more responsive, fair, and sustainable policies for village communities.	Public Consultant Involvement, Policy Quality, Transparency, Accountability, Capacity Building	Enhances administrative processes and fosters sustainable, equitable policy outcomes responsive to community needs.
C. Community Participation	Community participation in drafting village regulations, within	Community Participation, Deliberation, Policy	Promotes inclusive governance, reflects community needs,

Theory Proposition	Description	Key Concepts	Governance Implications
in Regulation Drafting	decentralization and deconcentration frameworks, enhances policy quality, effectiveness, and accountability. From Siyasyah Dusturiyyah's view, this participation embodies the principle of deliberation (musyawarah), aiming for a just and responsive governance. Thus, community participation is a critical element in all stages of regulation drafting to create inclusive, fair, and beneficial policies for all social layers. Village regulations, from decentralization, deconcentration, and Siyasyah Dusturiyyah perspectives, serve not only as administrative tools but also as instruments to realize social justice. They regulate and fairly distribute village resources,	Effectiveness, Accountability, Inclusiveness	strengthens legitimacy and responsiveness of policies.
D. Village Regulation as a Social Justice Instrument	prevent social inequality, and facilitate community empowerment. The implementation must balance local autonomy, central government supervision, and social morality based on religious principles to realize just good governance. Regulations thus support common welfare, clean governance, and strengthen local democracy, creating responsive and competitive	Social Justice, Resource Distribution, Local Autonomy, Central Supervision, Social Morality, Good Governance, Community Empowerment	Ensures balanced governance with social justice, promotes welfare, supports clean governance and democratic empowerment, enhances village competitiveness.

Theory Proposition	Description	Key Concepts	Governance Implications
	villages in globalization era.		

Discussion

Authority and Capacity of Village Government in Drafting Village Regulations

These findings indicate that local religious leaders play a central role in interpreting and negotiating village regulations, particularly on moral and social issues. This phenomenon demonstrates how the *Siyasyah Dusturiyyah* serves not only as a source of normative values but also as an authoritative instrument in the village legislative process.

This pattern bears similarities to Hassall & Mae (2018) study of pacific island countries, where informal authorities such as traditional leaders or religious leaders play a significant role in shaping quasi-legal local norms. However, unlike the Indian context, which tends to be religiously pluralistic, the Indonesian village context, particularly in this study, demonstrates a consolidation of values around a single Islamic normative source, making the *Siyasyah Dusturiyyah* the sole framework for public ethics. NGOs, alongside regional organizations, actively promote inclusivity norms in mediation processes. Their long-standing expertise and insider status enable them to build congruence with strong local norms, leading to constitutive changes in these norms (Pring & Palmiano Federer, 2020). These findings confirm that in the Indonesian context, internal religious ethics serve as the primary foundation for ethical and widely accepted village governance.

The role of authority and capacity of the village government is a crucial aspect in realizing good governance. In the context of regional autonomy, the village as the smallest government unit is granted authority to regulate and manage the interests of its own community. However, this delegation of authority must be balanced with the capacity of the village government to prevent misuse of power or inefficiency in resource management and public services. According to (Mahanani, 2019), decentralization should be accompanied by the enhancement of human resources and institutional capacity of villages so that the granted authority can be optimally utilized for the benefit of the local community.

Within the framework of deconcentration and decentralization, balancing village autonomy and central government supervision is essential to maintain policy harmonization and effective implementation of village regulations. Deconcentration provides room for the central government to conduct supervision and guidance, while decentralization encourages village governments to take initiative in local governance. Decentralization can result in local elites capturing local governments, particularly in areas with high poverty and socio-economic inequality. This capture can lead to misallocation of resources and reduced effectiveness in service delivery (Bardhan & Mookherjee, 2006; Edwards, 2011). Therefore, village governance must be designed in a way that these two aspects can work synergistically side by side.

Siyasyah Dusturiyyah, as a moral and ethical perspective in governance, offers an additional dimension that enriches the administrative approach in village management. This concept emphasizes the importance of integrating moral and ethical principles in

every decision-making process, which is often overlooked in village governance practices. As stated by (Afdholina & Muftadin, 2021), the implementation of Islamic ethical values can ensure that village regulations and policies not only comply with legal standards but also reflect social justice and comprehensive community welfare. This is particularly important considering that villages, as local communities, have cultural wisdom and traditions that must be respected in regulatory drafting.

By combining the perspectives of deconcentration and decentralization with the moral values of *Siyasyah Dusturiyyah*, the drafting of village regulations can become a wiser, more efficient, and just process. This process is not merely a matter of administrative technicalities but also about how the resulting policies can deliver real benefits and uphold social justice. (Zulqornain et al., 2024) emphasize that integrating moral and ethical aspects into village regulations can optimize the role of village governments in community empowerment while maintaining harmony between national law and prevailing social norms.

Overall, the synergy between administrative authority, village government capacity, and the moral approach of *Siyasyah Dusturiyyah* forms an important foundation in building effective and just village governance. Village regulations drafted on these principles will be able to address local development challenges sustainably and strengthen the legitimacy of village governments in the eyes of the community. Transparency and accountability are fundamental to good governance. Effective internal control mechanisms and the adoption of information systems significantly enhance village performance accountability, improving transparency and efficiency (Purnamasari et al., 2024; Razak et al., 2024). Transparency is also linked to reducing corruption perceptions and increasing community trust (Sofyani et al., 2023).

Table 2. Authority and Capacity of Village Government in Drafting Village Regulations

Aspect	Description
Role of Village Government	The authority and capacity of village governments play a vital role in achieving good governance.
Decentralization & Deconcentration	These two frameworks emphasize the balance between administrative authority granted to village governments and the supervision by the central government.
Autonomy Policy Context	As part of regional autonomy, the balance of authority is essential to ensure effective and efficient local governance.
Siyasyah Dusturiyyah Perspective	Adds a moral and ethical dimension to village governance, emphasizing the importance of moral principles in every governmental decision.
Integrated Governance Approach	Combining decentralization, deconcentration, and <i>Siyasyah Dusturiyyah</i> leads to wiser, more efficient, and fair village regulation-making.

The Involvement of Public Consultants in the Process of Village Regulation Formulation

The involvement of public consultants in the formulation of village regulations (*Peraturan Desa* or *Perdes*) is a vital strategy to ensure that village legal products are well-structured and aligned with the principles of good governance. Consultants act as technical

facilitators who bridge the gap between community aspirations and the applicable legal framework. They assist village officials in understanding legal substance, regulatory drafting techniques, and proper administrative procedures. Furthermore, consultants contribute to ensuring that Perdes meet the criteria of legality, legitimacy, and social acceptability, as highlighted in studies on strengthening village government capacity in participatory public governance (Saragih et al., 2025).

Despite their great potential, the role of consultants has yet to be fully optimized. The primary constraint lies in limited village budgets, which are often prioritized for physical infrastructure development. Additionally, the low level of legal and institutional literacy at the village level causes many village officials to underestimate the importance of consultants in producing high-quality regulations. Research shows that good Governance ensuring that village governance processes are open and clear to the community helps build trust and reduce corruption (Kepramareni et al., 2020; Sofyani et al., 2023), village officials must be held responsible for their actions, particularly in financial management and decision-making (Pangayow & Patma, 2021), active involvement of community members in governance processes is crucial for effective decision-making and implementation and Governance should focus on long-term social, economic, and environmental sustainability (Ar et al., 2021; Sukmariningsih & Noor, 2024).

The role of consultants is not only technocratic but also educational. In practice, their involvement includes providing training and direct assistance in drafting academic texts, regulatory harmonization, and conducting village deliberation simulations. Case studies from several regions indicate that villages involving consultants in local legislative processes tend to produce regulations that are more comprehensive and adaptive to social changes (Haikal & Nur, 2024). This, in turn, strengthens the institutional capacity of villages to conduct transparent and accountable governance.

Public consultants also help promote a culture of transparency and accountability – two core elements of good governance. By engaging external professionals, the Perdes drafting process becomes more open to public participation and social oversight. This openness fosters greater public trust in village governments. Recent studies have shown a positive correlation between transparency in village budget management and increased public trust in village authorities (Sofyani & Tahar, 2021).

To make consultant involvement more systematic, affirmative actions from both regional and central governments are necessary. These may include providing dedicated funding for legal assistance and public consultation at the village level. Village governments should also be encouraged to collaborate with universities, NGOs, and professional organizations to efficiently access consulting services. The development of supporting regulations at the regency/municipal level to promote public consultant involvement is seen as a viable long-term solution (Parhusip & Girsang, 2023).

Table 3. Involvement of Public Consultants in the Process of Village Regulation Formulation

Aspect	Description
Main Role of Consultants	To help structure village regulations and align them with good governance principles.
Current Utilization Level	Suboptimal
Challenges Encountered	- Budget limitations - Lack of awareness about consultants' importance - Administrative constraints
Positive Impacts	- Enhanced technical capacity of village governments - Improved policy formulation quality
Governance Outcomes	- Increased transparency - Greater accountability

The Involvement of Public Consultants in the Village Regulation Drafting Process

The involvement of public consultants in the formulation of village regulations (Perdes) is a vital strategy to ensure that village-level legal products are more structured and aligned with the principles of good governance. Consultants serve as technical facilitators who bridge the gap between community aspirations and the prevailing legal framework. They assist village officials in understanding legal substance, regulation drafting techniques, and proper administrative procedures. Additionally, consultants contribute to ensuring that the village regulations fulfill elements of legality, legitimacy, and social acceptance, as highlighted in studies on strengthening village governance capacity through participatory public administration (Saragih et al., 2025).

Despite their potential, the role of consultants has not been optimally utilized. One of the main challenges lies in the limited village budget, which is predominantly allocated to physical development. Furthermore, low levels of legal and institutional literacy at the village level lead to a lack of awareness among village officials about the importance of consultants in producing high-quality regulations. The perception of fairness in regulatory enforcement plays a crucial role in compliance and the effectiveness of regulations. Studies have shown that perceived fairness can improve compliance under certain conditions but may also undermine it in others (Earnhart et al., 2021).

The role of consultants is not only technocratic but also educational. In practice, their involvement includes providing training and direct assistance in preparing academic drafts, harmonizing regulations, and simulating village deliberation sessions. Case studies from several regions indicate that villages involving consultants in the local legislative process tend to produce more comprehensive regulations that are adaptive to social change (Haikal & Nur, 2024). This strengthens the institutional capacity of village governments in promoting transparent and accountable governance.

Public consultants also help cultivate a culture of transparency and accountability – two key elements of good governance. By involving professional external parties, the regulation drafting process becomes more open to public participation and social oversight. This, in turn, strengthens public trust in village governments. Recent research indicates a positive correlation between transparency in village budget management and increased public trust in village officials (Sofyani & Tahar, 2021).

To make consultant involvement more systematic, affirmative steps are needed from both local and central governments, such as allocating special budgets for legal assistance and public consultation at the village level. Village governments also need to be encouraged to establish partnerships with universities, NGOs, and professional organizations to access consultation services efficiently. The formulation of supportive regulations at the regency/municipal level to promote the involvement of public consultants is one potential long-term solution (Parhusip & Girsang, 2023).

Table 4. The Involvement of Public Consultants in the Village Regulation Drafting Process

Aspect	Explanation
Role of Community Participation	Serves as a fundamental pillar in realizing good governance in village administration.
Current State	Participation remains largely symbolic, limited to consultation stages, with minimal influence on the actual content of village regulations.
Identified Issues	Lack of meaningful engagement, insufficient mechanisms for public input, and top-down policy approaches dominate the process.
Needed Improvements	Strengthening participatory mechanisms across all stages: planning, implementation, and evaluation.
Governance Impact	Enhancing community participation can improve transparency, responsiveness, and accountability in local governance.

Village Regulations and the Realization of Good Governance

The formulation of village regulations that involves consultants and accommodates community aspirations is a strategic step in realizing good village governance. The involvement of consultants provides technical expertise and deep legal understanding, while community participation ensures that the resulting regulations reflect local needs and aspirations. This combination strengthens the principles of transparency, accountability, participation, and responsiveness in village governance (Yulianingrum et al., 2024).

Although efforts have been made to involve consultants and the community, challenges remain in aligning central government policies with the needs and local conditions of villages. Top-down decentralization policies are often inflexible, making it difficult for village governments to adapt regulations to their local context. This misalignment between prescribed regulations and field realities can ultimately hinder the effectiveness of village regulation implementation. Research conducted in Oeletsala Village, Kupang, revealed that low levels of community education and awareness, along with weak relations between the village government and the community, pose obstacles to meaningful public participation in the regulation-making process.

To overcome this misalignment between central policies and local needs, a more flexible reformulation of decentralization policy is necessary. Such policies should provide space for village governments to adapt regulations based on local conditions and needs, without neglecting existing administrative and legal principles. This will enable

villages to be more responsive to local dynamics and improve the effectiveness of village governance. A study in Pintareng Village, North Sulawesi, emphasized the importance of applying deliberative democracy in the regulation-making process to ensure more meaningful community participation.

Strengthening the capacity of village officials and the community is key to successfully developing participatory and responsive village regulations. Ongoing training and mentoring can enhance understanding and skills in formulating regulations tailored to local needs. Moreover, the use of information technology, such as village websites, can improve transparency and access to information related to village regulations. The experience in Tawangrejeni Village, Malang, shows that using a village website to upload regulations and other essential data can enhance community participation and digital-based public services.

Based on the above discussion, several recommendations can be proposed to improve the effectiveness of village regulation drafting: 1. Encourage the involvement of consultants and academics in the drafting process to provide technical and legal expertise. 2. Enhance community participation through inclusive village forums and deliberative meetings. 3. Reformulate decentralization policies to allow greater flexibility for villages in adapting regulations to local contexts. 4. Strengthen the capacity of village officials and community members through training and the utilization of information technology. The implementation of these recommendations is expected to result in more effective, participatory, and governance-compliant village regulations.

Table 5. Village Regulations and the Realization of Good Governance

Aspect	Explanation
Stakeholder Involvement	The involvement of consultants and community members in drafting village regulations enhances inclusivity and decision-making quality.
Good Governance Principles	The process reflects transparency, accountability, participation, and responsiveness to community needs.
Current Implementation Strengths	Community input and technical consultation have improved the relevance and quality of village regulations.
Identified Challenges	Misalignment between central government policies and local village needs hinders effective policy implementation.
Suggested Solution	A flexible decentralization policy is needed, allowing village governments to adapt national policies to local contexts while maintaining legality.

CONCLUSION

Fundamental Findings: This study affirms that the authority and capacity of village governments are key elements in achieving good governance. By integrating the perspectives of deconcentration, decentralization, and the moral values of Siyasyah Dusturiyyah, the formulation of village regulations can become more prudent, efficient, and just. The involvement of public consultants and community participation significantly enhances the quality of village regulations by improving technical capacity,

accountability, transparency, and responsiveness to local needs. However, challenges remain in the symbolic nature of consultant utilization and community participation. This study proposes a new theoretical framework: Responsive and Just Governance, as a model to integrate village autonomy with moral and social ethical principles for sustainable and equitable village governance. **Implications:** The findings of this research emphasize the need to reformulate decentralization policies in a more flexible manner, enabling village governments to tailor regulations to local contexts without disregarding administrative principles. Strengthening the capacity of village governments through consultant engagement and enhanced community participation is a strategic step toward improving good governance. The implementation of Responsive and Just Governance encourages village authorities to be not only administratively efficient but also firmly uphold moral values and social justice in decision-making, thereby ensuring that policies comprehensively and equitably meet the needs of village residents. **Limitations:** This study is limited to analyzing the authority and capacity of village governments with a focus on deconcentration and decentralization perspectives, as well as the moral aspects of *Siyasyah Dusturiyyah*. Budget constraints and limited understanding regarding the role of consultants and community participation also pose obstacles to the implementation of the proposed concept. Additionally, the study has not thoroughly examined the influence of external factors such as local political dynamics and socio-cultural conditions, which could also affect the effectiveness of village governance. **Further Research:** Future studies could broaden the scope by examining the influence of political and socio-cultural factors on the implementation of Responsive and Just Governance at the village level. Empirical studies on collaborative models between village governments, consultants, and communities across diverse village contexts will also be valuable in testing the effectiveness of the proposed theory. **Further research:** could also focus on developing more concrete mechanisms for community participation and evaluating adaptive decentralization policies that respond dynamically to local needs.

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***Ahmadi Abdul Shomad Faiz Nahadhiyanto (Corresponding Author)**

Faculty of Sharia and Law

Universitas Islam Negeri Sayyid Ali Rahmatullah Tulungagung

Address: Jl. Mayor Sujadi Timur 46 Tulungagung, Jawa Timur, Indonesia

Email: faizabdulshomad007@gmail.com

Iffatin Nur

Faculty of Sharia and Law

Universitas Islam Negeri Sayyid Ali Rahmatullah Tulungagung

Address: Jl. Mayor Sujadi Timur 46 Tulungagung, Jawa Timur, Indonesia

Email: iffaeltinury@gmail.com

Abdul Aziz

Faculty of Education and Teacher Training

Universitas Islam Negeri Sayyid Ali Rahmatullah Tulungagung

Address: Jl. Mayor Sujadi Timur 46 Tulungagung, Jawa Timur, Indonesia

Email: abdaziz@uinsatu.ac.id
