

The Role of Local Government in Road Maintenance From the Perspective of Siyāsah Tanfidziyah (A Study in Palembang Subdistrict, Agam Regency)

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Abstract

This inquiry endeavors to elucidate the function of regional governance in the sustenance of roadway infrastructure within Palembang Subdistrict, Agam Regency, while concurrently evaluating its enactment through the theoretical prism of siyāsah tanfidhiyyah in Islamic political jurisprudence. The principal concern addressed pertains to the extent of the local government's fidelity in executing its mandate to preserve public infrastructure as a constituent of essential civic services, and whether such endeavors resonate with the normative values of equity, fiduciary integrity, and collective welfare as expounded in the doctrine of al-sulṭah al-tanfidhiyyah. Adopting a qualitative paradigm, this study garnered data via empirical observation, exhaustive interviews with stakeholders from the Department of Public Works, subdistrict administration, nagari authorities, and the resident populace, as well as document analysis. The empirical evidence reveals that, although local authorities have instituted various periodic and routine programs for road maintenance, the execution remains disparate and less than efficacious. This predicament arises from fiscal insufficiency, a paucity of skilled personnel, and anemic coordination across bureaucratic entities. Within the framework of siyāsah tanfidhiyyah, the regional government is called not merely to administer policies but to act as a conscientious steward of the public mandate, imbued with the ethical imperatives of Islamic law namely distributive justice, procedural openness, and unwavering accountability for communal prosperity. Thus, a recalibration of strategic intent and a more resolute institutional commitment are deemed requisite for achieving comprehensive and Sharia-compliant infrastructure stewardship.

Keywords: Regional Governance, Infrastructure Maintenance, Siyāsah Tanfidhiyyah.

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INTRODUCTION

Road infrastructure development plays a strategic role in supporting socio-economic activities and strengthening connectivity between regions. Roads, as vital infrastructure, aim to facilitate population mobility, accelerate the distribution of goods and services, and improve public welfare. However, road maintenance in various regions, particularly in Palembang District, Agam Regency, still faces various obstacles (Hakim & Nopriza, 2022). The Public Works Department, as the technical agency responsible for road planning and maintenance, often fails to perform its functions optimally. As a result, many road sections are severely damaged and do not meet roadworthiness standards. This inefficiency is exacerbated by a weak prioritization of which road sections require

priority attention, as well as a limited use of technical indicators and the actual needs of the community. Yet, quality road maintenance is part of the government's responsibility to ensure the continued function of roads as public facilities. This reality demonstrates a gap between planning and implementation, necessitating an in-depth evaluation of local government road maintenance policies.

Studies on road maintenance have previously attracted the attention of researchers. For example, Affa Rizlina emphasized in her research that road maintenance is a government priority to ensure smooth public movement and support national development (Rizlinia et al., 2023). Meanwhile, Aida Fitriani highlighted the importance of roads as public infrastructure, the benefits of which must be felt equally by all levels of society, and therefore must be consistently maintained by local governments (Fitriani, 2018). Both studies emphasize the urgency of the government in implementing road maintenance as a form of responsibility for public services. However, neither study specifically addresses the strategic role of local governments in road maintenance based on a regulatory perspective, such as the *fiqh siyasah tanfidziyah* approach. Therefore, this gap presents an opportunity to expand the study in a more holistic context, not only from an administrative technical perspective but also from the perspective of legal legitimacy and the principle of public responsibility within the framework of Islamic law.

This research aims to examine and analyze in depth the role of local governments in road maintenance in Palembayan District, Agam Regency. The study focuses on two main aspects. First, to explain the form and implementation of the Regional Government's role in designing and implementing road maintenance programs in the area. Second, to examine and analyze the form of this role from the perspective of *siyasa tanfidziyah* (legal governance), which is part of the *fiqh siyasah* (legal governance) in Islamic law studies. This study is crucial given the condition of road infrastructure in Palembayan District, which is still severely damaged due to weak attention and follow-up from the regional government. By combining public policy aspects with Islamic normative perspectives, this study is expected to provide a comprehensive picture of the quality of road infrastructure governance that is fair, transparent, and oriented towards the public interest.

Unlike previous studies that focused primarily on technical and administrative aspects, this study presents a new approach by integrating *siyasa tanfidziyah* perspectives in examining the role of the Regional Government. From this perspective, road maintenance is viewed not only as an annual work program but also as a government mandate with religious and ethical values within the framework of public welfare. The principle of *siyasa tanfidziyah* positions the government as the administrator of public affairs, obligated to implement public policies in accordance with the values of justice and responsibility. Thus, this research contributes to expanding the discourse on ideal road infrastructure governance, not only based on positive national regulations, but also based on an Islamic ethical framework. Amidst the complexity of road maintenance issues in Palembayan District, this research is expected to provide material for reflection and input for related parties in formulating more targeted and sustainable policy strategies. Therefore, the researcher wants to examine this in the form of a

scientific paper research proposal entitled "the role of local government in road maintenance from a siyasah tanfidziyah perspective (case study in Palembayan District, Agam Regency)".

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employed a qualitative approach with field research, as the researcher was directly involved in data collection in Palembayan District, Agam Regency. This approach allowed the researcher to explore the role of local government through in-depth interviews, observations, and interpretations of social realities. The research was descriptive, aiming to detail the problems and build understanding based on the experiences of informants (Safarudin et al., 2023).

Data were collected through three techniques: direct observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. Observations were conducted by observing field conditions and government activities. In-depth interviews were directed at relevant informants, such as department officials, community leaders, and residents. Documentation supported the data through archives, minutes, and official documents related to road maintenance.

Data were analyzed descriptively and qualitatively through reduction, presentation, and drawing conclusions. Each piece of information was categorized, organized thematically, and then analyzed for patterns and meaning. This analysis was strengthened by a siyasat tanfidziyah approach to assess policy implementation from an Islamic legal perspective, particularly in relation to the state's obligation to maintain public facilities.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research Location

Agam Regency is an administrative region in West Sumatra Province that has undergone several divisions, including the formation of West Pasaman Regency in 2003 to improve public services. As of 2024, this region comprises 16 sub-districts and 92 nagari (village units) with unique cultural and natural riches, such as Lake Maninjau and Mount Marapi. Administratively, this research was conducted in Palembayan District, one of the largest, with six nagari (village units) and 36 jorong (villages), with a total population of over 31,000. Based on oral history, this area has been inhabited since the 14th century by four tribal groups who migrated from the Tilotang Kamang region to clear agricultural land. They settled in a fertile valley known as Pallem bayan, derived from the word "Pallimbek-an," referring to the abundance of limbek fish found in the area. The research was specifically conducted at the Agam Regency Public Works Office, located in Lubuk Basung.

The Role of Regional Government in Road Maintenance

1. Agam Regency Public Works Department

The Public Works Department is a regional government agency authorized to manage the construction and maintenance of public facilities, including roads, bridges, irrigation, and spatial planning. Its internal

structure consists of several divisions, including Highways, Irrigation, and Human Settlements. The agency's primary roles include formulating technical policies, implementing infrastructure development services based on community needs, managing water resources such as dams and rivers, and monitoring and evaluating project implementation to ensure transparency and effectiveness. These duties and authorities are based on regional autonomy regulations and the delegation of authority from the central government. From a sociological perspective, according to Soerjono Soekanto, a role is a manifestation of an individual's or institution's social status within the societal structure, encompassing certain norms and expectations. In this regard, the Public Works Department's position reflects its vital function in ensuring social order and public welfare through the implementation of technical development policies.

a. Dynamic Aspects of the Position

The Public Works Agency performs several key roles, such as preparing technical designs for infrastructure development (roads, bridges, water systems, and the like), carrying out the construction and maintenance of public infrastructure, overseeing projects funded by the state budget, improving the quality of residential environments and spatial planning, and providing technical services to the public and related institutions. These responsibilities are based on various regulations, such as Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, Government Regulation Number 18 of 2016 concerning Regional Apparatus, and technical regulations of the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing. Strategically, the Public Works Agency plays a role as a driving force for development, providing public facilities, strengthening inter-regional connectivity, mitigating the impacts of technical disasters, and improving the quality of life of the community through adequate infrastructure. One of its key technical areas is Highways (Bina Marga), which is responsible for the planning, supervision, and implementation of road and bridge infrastructure rehabilitation under the authority of the regional government. This area handles public requests regarding the construction and repair of damaged roads and bridges. Routine road maintenance aims to maintain functional condition and extend the service life of roads, ensuring optimal regional accessibility and smooth community activities. Roads in good condition will facilitate smooth movement and support the achievement of the community's socio-economic goals.

b. Equipment and Obligation

In its efforts to maintain the road network in Agam Regency, the Public Works Department carries out several important mandates, including allocating adequate funds as a commitment to the continued functioning of roads. Without regular maintenance, the lifespan and quality of roads will decline drastically. However, limited regional and central financial conditions demand a strategy of budget and time efficiency. Therefore, the Public Works Department prioritizes a priority

approach, whereby road sections with a high level of damage or strategic value are addressed first. Maintenance funds are also designed through the annual planning document (RENJA PU) and are based on input from stakeholders such as the village and sub-district levels, as well as the main points of view of members of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) and the development deliberation forum (Musrenbang), representing the aspirations of residents who have direct knowledge of road conditions on the ground. Policy innovations have also been developed through the establishment of the Road and Bridge Forum (Format Jalan), a dialogue space to discuss the effectiveness of infrastructure maintenance based on community participation. Through this forum, the Public Works Department can gather input, gather crucial information, and develop technical steps that are more adaptive to the dynamics of field needs, to ensure infrastructure remains functional and supports public mobility.

"For example, in Palembang District, a forum was established, with members representing stakeholders or officials within the district. They will then receive outreach and technical guidance related to road maintenance, draft decrees, and establish a communication platform within the forum. This will then be used as a tool to collect information on road damage in the Palembang District area, which must be followed up through narratives and implementation in the field."

The road maintenance process carried out by the Agam Regency Public Works Department also faces challenges and obstacles. The first obstacle is budget constraints, the second is time constraints, and the third is personnel constraints. Mr. Gani Basya, Head of Spatial Planning at the Public Works Agency, stated:

"The projected budget for road maintenance in Agam Regency in 2025 is around IDR 1.56 trillion, with a deficit of IDR 117 billion. Currently, the Agam Regency government's primary source of funding for road maintenance is the Agam Regency Regional Budget (APBD), followed by the Central Balancing Fund and the Provincial Budget (APBD), which is additional funding for road widening in Palembang District."

Road maintenance in Palembang District is overseen by the Regional Technical Implementation Unit (UPTD) through planning, monitoring, and evaluation, particularly in landslide-prone areas that require reliable drainage systems and materials resistant to extreme weather. The Public Works Agency does not set a specific schedule, but instead responds to public reports or field survey results. Routine maintenance is carried out annually with a varying budget; this year, it started at IDR 382 million and increased to approximately IDR 1 billion due to sudden damage.

c. Social Behavior

Role is a strategic approach that combines individual or collective contributions by utilizing their capabilities to achieve specific goals. In the context of road infrastructure management, the Public Works and

Housing Agency (PUPR) serves as a key actor through planning, technical implementation, and quality control (Agustin et al., 2025). Despite its normative role, as stipulated in regulations such as Law No. 23 of 2014 and Government Regulation No. 34 of 2006, its implementation is often reactive due to budget constraints, regional access, and technical and human resource limitations. Therefore, strengthening inter-agency synergy, responsive planning, and proportional budget distribution are crucial to ensure the equitable continuation of this strategic role, especially for outlying areas like Palembang, which are often marginalized due to their distance from the center of government and low accessibility.

2. Palembang District Government

a. Dynamic Aspects of Status

Referring to Article 126 of Law No. 32 of 2004 and Government Regulation No. 19 of 2008, districts are established through regional regulations and led by sub-district heads (camat), who receive partial delegation of authority from the regent/mayor to administer government affairs, development, and community development. Their duties include public services, development implementation, and social development. In Palembang District, road classifications include nagari (village), regency, provincial, and national roads, each under different authorities. However, road maintenance in West Sumatra is not optimal due to national economic constraints. One effort undertaken by the government is road construction or renovation as a form of maintenance.

b. Rights and Obligations

The Palembang District administrative authority has not yet developed a separate scheme explicitly aimed at road infrastructure conservation and maintenance. This is understandable, given that the district's authority is primarily focused on three key pillars: facilitating development, overseeing village governance, and coordinating across institutional units. Regarding this issue, the Head of Palembang District, Mr. Sabirun, stated the following:

"Regarding district roads, we can only coordinate with the District Public Works Agency. This means that if the condition of a road section deteriorates within one to two years, the sub-district head or Regional Apparatus Organization (OPD) will provide guidance and supervision. In the 2024 sub-district-level Regional Work Plan Development Planning (RKPD) Musrenbang, most of the 18 agreed-upon development priorities concerned road infrastructure, such as asphaltting, road widening, and the construction of small bridges. In the 2024 Musrenbang, Palembang District designated the asphaltting of Pakak Nagari Baringin and Maur Hilir Roads in Salareh Aia as a priority due to their severe disrepair and the primary economic access for residents. This proposal was selected because it met almost all technical and social criteria."

Based on Government Regulation No. 34 of 2006, authority over district roads rests entirely with the district government, not the sub-

district. In Law No. Under Law No. 23 of 2014, sub-district heads (camat) are positioned as regional officials responsible for carrying out some governmental duties assigned by the regent, such as gathering community aspirations, conveying information to the district, and facilitating development planning (musrenbang).

Due to the vast area of Palembang Sub-district, information regarding road damage is collected from the villages. Routine maintenance is coordinated by the Public Works Agency (PU), while disaster damage management involves the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) and the PU Department. Road repairs are carried out in stages, technically, and participatory, depending on the road's status (village, district, or province).

According to the Palembang Sub-district Head, if the damage is minor (budget <Rp 200 million), the BPBD will immediately intervene. However, if it exceeds that, it becomes the responsibility of the PU Department. The sub-district acts as a facilitator and communicator between the community and technical agencies.

Road repair proposals are usually submitted through the village musrenbang, then proceeded to the sub-district level, and then forwarded to the PU Department. Connecting roads between villages or vital access to health centers are a top priority. Sub-districts are also active in reporting emergency incidents such as landslides, but follow-up is often hampered because authority and budgets are held at the regency level.

"The challenge is our limited technical authority at the sub-district level, so we can only encourage and convey information. The improvement process also depends on the district's programs and budget. Sometimes our proposals cannot be immediately addressed due to other priorities."

c. Social Behavior

The Palembang sub-district head plays a strategic role as a liaison between the village government and the Agam Regency Government through the Public Works Department, particularly regarding road maintenance. This role is carried out by collecting community complaints regarding infrastructure damage, conveying them through the sub-district Musrenbang forum, and advocating for their inclusion in regional development priorities. Although lacking structural technical authority, the sub-district head still functions in coordination, advocacy, facilitation, and administrative oversight. From the perspective of the jurisprudence of *siyasa tanfidziyah* (legality), these actions reflect the implementation of local public policy (*tanfīz al-siyāsah al-‘āmmah*), where the sub-district head carries out an administrative mandate to ensure the continuity of public services. Proposing infrastructure priorities also constitutes a form of bureaucratic *ijtihād* that supports the resolution of strategic community issues, in line with the objectives of *sharia* (*maqāsid al-syarī‘ah*), particularly in protecting property (*ḥifz al-māl*) and life (*ḥifz al-nafs*).

3. Nagari IV Koto Palembayan Government

a. Dynamic Aspects of Position

The nagari government is the most fundamental administrative structure in the regional government system in West Sumatra Province. It is composed of three main components: the executive (Wali Nagari, nagari officials, and Wali Jorong), the legislative (Badan Permusyawaratan Nagari or Bamus), and the customary justice system represented by the Kerapatan Adat Nagari (KAN). The Wali Nagari has a mandate to manage customary matters and plays a vital role in the formulation and implementation of development agendas to ensure harmony and minimize social conflict. The nagari government also utilizes Village Funds to support development, particularly in improving roads connecting agricultural areas with public facilities (Setiawan & Saputri, 2020). This is often done through self-management methods, involving local communities as laborers to stimulate the local economy. Furthermore, the nagari government collaborates with sub-districts and the Agam Regency Public Works Department to maintain the district roads that traverse its territory. In certain cases, official proposals are submitted for infrastructure improvements that fall outside their jurisdiction. The village government is also responsible for overseeing and evaluating road maintenance activities, both internally and externally funded, to ensure that the benefits are directly felt by residents and that they align with established plans.

b. Village Apparatus and Obligations

Village road maintenance is a collective responsibility inherent in the village government structure, which serves as the lowest administrative level within the region. The quality of road infrastructure significantly impacts the smooth running of community economic activities, therefore, the village government is required to provide resource support to ensure the sustainability of village roads. Community involvement through damage reporting, community cleanup efforts, and voluntary financial support are integral pillars of support. The hilly terrain of Nagari IV Koto Palembayan frequently faces topographical challenges, including landslides that disrupt transportation routes for several days. Therefore, the village government structure, through joint planning with the Village Development Advisory Board (BAMUS) and related agencies, is required to develop a systematic road management strategy to ensure village development continues according to its intended purpose.

c. Social Behavior

Community participation in infrastructure maintenance is implemented through deliberation forums that align residents' aspirations with government work plans. Communities are not only facilitated to submit suggestions and complaints, but also involved in physical activities such as bridge repairs and road cleaning, which are usually

coordinated by the village head. Unfortunately, reports of damage are often not promptly addressed, leaving residents disappointed with the slow response from relevant agencies. Some roads have even suffered serious damage due to landslides or lack of drainage, yet have not received full attention. Residents view roads as vital routes supporting the movement of agricultural products and access to public services. Despite the perceived inaction of the local government, residents remain hopeful for service improvements and even take the initiative to undertake temporary self-help projects. This demonstrates that the community understands the importance of road infrastructure and is ready to support development as long as there is transparency and active government involvement.

C. Review of Siyasaah Tanfidziyah on the Role of Regional Governments in Road Maintenance

Fiqh Siyasaah is the legal basis that regulates various matters related to politics, government, and the state governance system within the Islamic context. Therefore, fiqh siyasaah not only emphasizes the religious dimension but also encompasses consideration of social, economic, and political aspects that are directly related to the lives of Muslims throughout the world. Islam provides very detailed explanations of every aspect of its teachings. All forms of movement, procedures, and obligations in worship have clear and detailed rules. However, when discussing laws related to mu'amaah or social aspects of society, Islam takes a more comprehensive approach. The basic principles governing social, economic, and political life, including siyasaah, have been clearly established, although not as detailed as those in worship. In this regard, Islam provides space for scholars and government officials, as legitimate authorities, to interpret, develop, and apply these principles according to the conditions and needs of society (Setiawan, 2023).

Siyasaah Tanfidziyah is a branch of the Islamic jurisprudence (fiqh) that addresses the implementation of state policy, including aspects of government administration and legislation, as well as executive authority within a government framework based on Islamic teachings. The scope of this concept includes:

1. The commitment of state administrators to implementing policies for the benefit of the people.
2. The duty to protect citizens, known as ri'ayah a-ra'iyyah.
3. Administration of state assets and potential aimed at achieving shared prosperity.
4. The principle of equity in the implementation of national development programs.

The primary objective of siyasaah tanfidziyah is to maintain and realize the welfare of the people in all aspects of life, including social, economic, political, and infrastructure. All policies and their implementation are directed at meeting the needs of the people fairly and equitably. The role of local governments in road maintenance is considered a form of fulfilling the state's obligation to maintain the public interest (Mashraha 'Amma). Islam views the

government as having a moral and sharia responsibility to provide facilities that support community life, including road infrastructure.

In the principle of siyasah, every applicable order or rule must be obeyed as long as it does not contain elements of immorality. This obligation to obey is explained in a hadith: "A Muslim is obliged to listen to and obey orders, both those he likes and those he doesn't like, unless he is ordered to commit a disobedience" (HR. Bukhari). In the siyasah perspective, humans have great potential to become leaders. This is a reality that cannot be denied. Islamic teachings emphasize that the quality of life in a society depends greatly on its leaders. Therefore, a leader in Islam bears great responsibility before Allah SWT. In essence, humans were created as leaders, as stated in Surah Al-Baqarah verse 30 (Setiawan, 2023).

وَإِذْ قَالَ رَبُّكَ لِلْمَلٰئِكَةِ اِنِّيْ جَاعِلٌ فِى الْاَرْضِ خَلِيفَةً

"(Remember) when your Lord said to the angels, "I will make a caliph on earth..." (Qs. Al-Baqarah: 30)

In this context, the Role of the Regional Government in Road Maintenance in Palembang District can be examined based on the principles contained in siyasah tanfidziyah. This teaching is derived from Islamic values contained in the Qur'an and hadith. In Surah An-Nisa verse 58, Allah emphasizes the importance of enforcing the law fairly: "Indeed, Allah commands you to deliver the trusts to those entitled to them, and when you judge between people, judge with justice." This verse emphasizes that justice is the main foundation of the government system. Therefore, the government has a responsibility to ensure that every policy issued must be fair and not harm any party. Furthermore, in Surah An-Nisa verse 59 it is stated: "O you who believe, obey Allah and obey the Messenger and those in authority among you (ulil amri)." This verse shows that obedience to leaders in the context of government is an important element in maintaining social order and harmony (Fuad, 2025).

In its implementation, siyasah tanfidziyah encompasses a complementary, reciprocal relationship between the government and society. The government is responsible for fulfilling the rights of citizens, as long as those citizens have fulfilled their obligations in accordance with applicable regulations. Thus, this relationship emphasizes the importance of a balance between the rights and obligations of both parties—the government and the people. This principle is a crucial foundation for building a government system that not only operates effectively but also upholds the value of justice. Siyasah tanfidziyah not only serves as an operational framework for the government in carrying out its executive duties but also serves as a guideline for state administrators in safeguarding and protecting citizens' rights. In terms of political participation, such as the right to vote, the application of the siyasah tanfidziyah principle ensures that policies adopted are able to embrace all levels of society, including groups that have previously received less attention. By emphasizing the principles of justice, honesty, and deliberation, siyasah tanfidziyah ensures that the public policies implemented remain in line with

Islamic values and support the realization of the goals of a just, prosperous, and civilized state (Puspitasari, 2025).

Road maintenance is a public mandate that must be carried out by the government. This is in accordance with the principle of *siyasah tanfidziyah*, where the leader, as guardian of the people, is responsible for the welfare of his people. Damaged roads will hamper economic, social, and educational activities, meaning the government is negligent in maintaining the public interest if it is not addressed promptly. *Siyasah Tanfidziyah* demands that public policy be implemented efficiently and on target. Therefore, in this context, coordination between sub-district and village governments and the Public Works Department must be optimal so that road maintenance is not only planned but also optimally implemented. In the implementation of *siyasah tanfidziyah*, community aspirations must be a crucial consideration. The local government is required to listen to and respond to reports from the Palembang District community regarding road conditions, as a form of implementing the principle of *shura* (deliberation).

Roads as public facilities must be maintained fairly, not only in city centers or strategic areas, but also in remote areas such as Palembang. The *Siyasah Tanfidziyah* emphasizes the importance of justice in public services. The government is obliged to account for the use of road maintenance funds, in accordance with the principles of trust and responsibility in Islam. *Siyasah Tanfidziyah* demands that policy implementation be accountable in this world and the hereafter. According to the theory of *siyasah tanfidziyah*, government consists of two main functions: legislative (policy-making) and executive (policy-implementing). The Public Works Agency in this case is part of the *tanfidziyah* function, namely implementing public policies issued by the regent or regional head.

Based on the principle of administrative responsibility (*siyasah tanfidziyah*), road maintenance is part of the mandate of power that must be carried out by local governments professionally and responsibly. The government is not only required to carry out the mandate of the law, but also to ensure that the implementation of these policies brings benefits and justice to the community. Based on the principle of administrative responsibility (*siyasah tanfidziyah*), local governments that fail to fulfill their obligations in road maintenance have failed to carry out their executive role in accordance with Islamic law. In Islam, the implementation of duties by government officials must be based on the following principles:

1. Al-amanah (responsibility),
2. Al-‘adalah (justice),
3. Al-maslahah (public benefit),
4. Al-kifayah (technical competence and professionalism).

The role of the Public Works Department in repairing and maintaining roads is not only as a form of bureaucratic work, but also as implementing the mandate from the government to maintain public benefit, which in *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah* includes *ḥifz al-māl*, *ḥifz al-nafs*, and *ḥifz al-dīn*.

In the context of Palembang District, uneven road maintenance and minimal community participation indicate that the principle of *siyasa*

tanfidziyah (public administration) has not been fully implemented optimally. The local government needs to strengthen its role as a public servant, not just a technical implementer, so that the policies adopted truly reflect Islamic values, justice, and prosperity. Based on field findings, governance related to road maintenance still faces various challenges. One prominent one is complaints from the public regarding the condition of damaged roads and the difficulty of accessing transportation for daily life. Furthermore, community development and empowerment activities are deemed not to fully address residents' needs optimally due to limited budgets, while the need to maintain good road conditions requires significant funds.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that the local government's role in road maintenance in Palembayan District, Agam Regency, has not been optimal. The numerous unmanaged road damages reflect the weak implementation of the Public Works and Spatial Planning Agency, particularly in terms of budgeting, availability of experts, and ineffective inter-agency coordination. From a *Siyasah Tanfidziyah* perspective, this situation demonstrates the government's unfulfilled responsibility as guardian of the people to safeguard the public's well-being through adequate public facilities. This lack of responsiveness indicates a weak implementation of Islamic principles such as trust, *shura*, justice, and public responsibility. Therefore, road maintenance needs to be a priority agenda to achieve public welfare in accordance with sharia values.

This research has limitations because it only examines the local government's perspective, without involving the perspectives of other parties, such as the community or the legislative body. Furthermore, the narrow scope and limited number of informants prevent broad generalization of the findings. Time constraints and limited access to technical documents also impact the depth of the analysis. Further research is recommended to cover a wider area and involve more stakeholders to obtain more comprehensive results.

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