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Analysis of Alcoholic Beverage Supervision and Control for Minors under Bandung City Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2024 from the Perspective of Siyasa Dusturiyah

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Abstract

The circulation and consumption of alcoholic beverages among minors have become a significant public policy issue due to their adverse effects on health, cognitive development, and social order. In response to this problem, the Bandung City Government enacted Bandung City Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2024 concerning the Supervision and Control of Alcoholic Beverages as a legal instrument to regulate distribution, restrict access, and enhance the protection of children. This study aims to analyze the supervision and control mechanisms for alcoholic beverages affecting minors under Bandung City Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2024, identify the supporting and inhibiting factors influencing its implementation, and examine the regulation from the perspective of Siyasa Dusturiyah. This research employs a normative juridical method using a statutory approach, complemented by empirical data collected through interviews and field observations. The data were analyzed qualitatively using descriptive analysis based on legal materials, statutory interpretation, and the principles of fiqh siyasah. The findings reveal that the supervision mechanism has been implemented through age restrictions for consumers, limitations on sales locations, the establishment of a Supervision and Control Team, enforcement by the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP), the application of administrative and criminal sanctions, and community participation. The effectiveness of these measures is supported by a clear legal framework, inter-agency coordination, and public involvement. However, implementation remains constrained by the circulation of illegal alcoholic beverages, limited institutional resources, and inadequate supervision of digital distribution channels. From the perspective of Siyasa Dusturiyah, the regulation reflects the responsibility of ulil amri (legitimate authority) to promote public welfare (maslahah) through the protection of intellect (hifzh al-'aql), life (hifzh al-nafs), and progeny (hifzh al-nasl). The novelty of this study lies in its comprehensive analysis of the implementation of Bandung City Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2024 by integrating the perspectives of Siyasa Dusturiyah and maqashid al-shari'ah with a specific focus on the protection of minors, supported by empirical findings from the field. This study contributes to the development of Siyasa Dusturiyah within the field of Islamic constitutional law while providing practical recommendations for strengthening local government policies on the supervision and control of alcoholic beverages.

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Introduction

The unitary state, as conceptualized by C.F. Strong, places the highest legislative authority in a single national legislative body, with governmental power essentially centralized in the central government (Strong, 1966). Nevertheless, the central government may delegate part of its authority to regional governments through the right to autonomy within a decentralized system, without diminishing the central government's position as the final holder of state authority. This principle is especially relevant for Indonesia as an archipelagic state with high territorial complexity, making a synergistic relationship between the central and regional governments an urgent constitutional necessity to be realized through an adaptive legal framework. The foundation of central-regional relations is reflected in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution, particularly its fourth paragraph, which affirms the state's responsibility to protect the entire nation, promote general welfare, and educate the life of the nation. Within the framework of decentralization, the authority to establish regional regulations serves as an instrument for regional governments to provide legal protection responsive to local social dynamics, including public order, public health, and the protection of vulnerable groups such as children.

One social issue that urgently demands serious state intervention is the circulation and consumption of alcoholic beverages among minors. Early alcohol consumption is correlated with impaired cognitive development, declining academic performance, and a tendency toward deviant behavior, criminality, and violence. In urban areas such as Bandung City, access to alcoholic beverages has become increasingly open along with the growth of entertainment venues, online trade, and weak age-verification controls in sales practices, while lax parental supervision and popular-culture pressure further increase adolescents' risk of exposure to alcohol. The Bandung City Government responded to this issue through Bandung City Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2024 concerning the Supervision and Control of Alcoholic Beverages, which regulates licensing, distribution, sales locations, and mechanisms for supervision and enforcement against violations. From the perspective of *Siyasah Dusturiyah*, this policy can be understood as the ruler's obligation to maintain social order and realize public welfare, particularly with regard to safeguarding the intellect (*hifz al-'aql*), the life (*hifz al-nafs*), and the progeny (*hifz al-nasl*) as part of the objectives of the shari'ah (*maqashid al-syariah*).

Technically, supervision is carried out by the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) as the regional apparatus authorized to enforce regional regulations while maintaining public order, as stipulated in Article 1 Paragraph 8 of Government Regulation Number 6 of 2010. Field realities show that this issue is far from a merely normative discourse. According to official information from the Instagram account @satpolppbdg, on Saturday, 24 January 2026, the Bandung City Satpol PP handled a report of two junior-high-school girls found unconscious, allegedly after being forced to consume alcoholic beverages by four senior-high-school boys. The author's interview with the Commander of the Satpol PP Public Order Squad of Bandung City, Mr. Andika (Friday, 10 April 2026), also confirmed that most violations occur at unlicensed shops, and that although the regulation is normatively clear enough, its implementation in the field is still hampered by non-compliant rogue sellers. This gap between the written legal norm and social practice on the ground is precisely the important starting point for this study. Bandung City Regional Regulation Number 10 of

2024 juridically holds strong legitimacy, being grounded in the 1945 Constitution down to related sectoral regulations, yet its effectiveness in protecting minors from access to alcoholic beverages needs to be tested through a study that examines not only positive-law aspects but also the moral and social dimensions offered by the *Siyasah Dusturiyah* perspective. On this basis, this article was written to comprehensively examine the supervision and control of alcoholic beverages affecting minors under Bandung City Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2024 from the perspective of *Siyasah Dusturiyah*.

A number of previous studies have examined the supervision and control of alcoholic beverages through regional regulations, from both the positive-law and *Siyasah Dusturiyah* perspectives. Fadli Yamin Syach examined the implementation of Rejang Lebong Regency Regulation Number 8 of 2017 concerning the Control and Supervision of Alcoholic Beverages from a *Siyasah Dusturiyah* perspective and concluded that the regulation's implementation has reflected the principle of *maslahah* (public welfare), although it did not focus on the protection of minors (Syach, 2026). Another study by Firdaus, Syarif, and Prasetyo, published in *Jurnal Ranah Research*, examined the implementation of Bandung Regency Regulation Number 2 of 2021 and found that violations in the circulation of alcoholic beverages remained fairly high due to weak inter-agency coordination, even though the regulation was viewed as an important instrument for realizing public welfare (Firdaus et al., 2025a). Furthermore, a study by Eucharis Agape Lobo on the implementation of Bantul Regency Regulation Number 4 of 2019 also showed that the effectiveness of supervision was still constrained by budget limitations, human resources, and the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, although that study used only a positive-law perspective (Lobo, 2023a).

Although previous studies have contributed to examining the implementation of alcoholic-beverage supervision and control through regional regulations, several research gaps remain. First, all previous studies used different regulatory objects and loci, namely Rejang Lebong Regency Regulation Number 8 of 2017, Bandung Regency Regulation Number 2 of 2021, and Bantul Regency Regulation Number 4 of 2019. To date, no study has specifically examined the implementation of Bandung City Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2024 concerning the Supervision and Control of Alcoholic Beverages as a relatively new regulation. Second, the study by *research gap* (Syach, 2026) focused more on policy implementation from a *Siyasah Dusturiyah* perspective, while the studies (Firdaus et al., 2025a) and (Lobo, 2023a) focused on the effectiveness of regional-regulation implementation from a positive-law standpoint and the factors affecting its enforcement. Thus, no study has yet comprehensively integrated an analysis of regional policy implementation with the principles of *Siyasah Dusturiyah*. Third, previous studies still discussed alcoholic-beverage supervision and control in general terms and had not specifically placed the protection of minors as the main focus of study. In fact, children are a vulnerable group requiring special protection from the impact of alcoholic-beverage circulation and consumption. Fourth, previous studies emphasized more the identification of implementation barriers, such as weak inter-agency coordination and limited human and budgetary resources, without linking them to protective goals oriented toward public welfare based on the concept of *maqashid al-syariah*, particularly *hifz al-'aq*, *hifz al-nafs*, and *hifz al-nasl*.

Based on these gaps, this study offers an element of (*novelty*) by analyzing the implementation of Bandung City Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2024 concerning the Supervision and Control of Alcoholic Beverages from a *Siyasah Dusturiyah* perspective. Unlike previous studies, this study not only examines the effectiveness of regional-regulation implementation but also specifically places the protection of minors as the focus of analysis through a *maqashid al-syariah*. approach. In addition, this study is supported by empirical data in the form of interviews with Bandung City Civil Service Police Unit personnel and field findings regarding the supervision of alcoholic-beverage circulation, thereby providing a picture of policy implementation both normatively and empirically. Thus, this study is expected to make an academic contribution to the development of *Siyasah Dusturiyah* studies while also serving as a recommendation for optimizing the supervision and control of alcoholic beverages in order to enhance the protection of minors in Bandung City.

Method

This study uses a qualitative approach with a normative juridical legal research method combined with field data collection as supporting data. The normative juridical research was conducted through library research on primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials to examine the legal norms governing alcoholic-beverage supervision from both a positive-law and fiqh siyasah perspective. The approach used is the statutory approach (*statute approach*), namely by examining various laws and regulations related to the object of research, including the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, and the Bandung City Regional Regulation concerning the supervision and control of alcoholic beverages.

Research data were obtained from two main sources, namely library research (*library research*) and field research (*field research*). Primary legal materials consist of relevant laws and regulations, while secondary legal materials include scholarly books, journal articles, previous research findings, and scientific publications related to alcoholic-beverage supervision, child protection, regional government, and fiqh siyasah. Tertiary legal materials consist of legal dictionaries, encyclopedias, official reports, and other supporting documents used to clarify legal concepts and terminology. Field data were obtained through semi-structured interviews with authorized regional government officials, such as the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) and local government apparatus, as well as through observation of the implementation of alcoholic-beverage supervision and control in Bandung City.

Data collection techniques were carried out through documentation study, interviews, and observation. The documentation study was used to identify and examine various regulations and literature relevant to the research problem. Interviews were conducted directly with informants who have authority and experience in implementing alcoholic-beverage supervision, while observation was carried out to obtain a factual picture of policy implementation in the field. Data were analyzed qualitatively using descriptive-analytical techniques. All data obtained were classified, reduced, and systematically organized according to the research focus, then analyzed through interpretation of statutory provisions, legal theory, and fiqh siyasah concepts. The analysis

results were then compared with field findings to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the effectiveness of alcoholic-beverage supervision by the Bandung City Government from a fiqh siyasah perspective..

Results

Regulatory and Empirical Mechanisms for Supervising Alcoholic Beverages

Document analysis identified Bandung City Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2024 as the principal legal basis for supervising the distribution, sale, promotion, and consumption of alcoholic beverages in Bandung City. The regulation specifically restricts access by minors through age requirements, sales zoning, licensing controls, enforcement measures, and public reporting.

Seven supervision instruments were identified in the regulation: a minimum consumer age, zoning of sales locations, restrictions on retail sales and online promotion, establishment of a Supervision and Control Team, prohibition of adulterated beverages, administrative and criminal sanctions, and community participation. Table 1 presents these normative provisions alongside the interview and observation findings.

Table 1. Matrix of the Alcoholic Beverage Supervision Mechanism and Empirical Field Findings

No	Supervision Instrument (Regional Regulation No. 10/2024)	Normative Provision	Empirical Field Findings
1	Minimum consumer age	On-premise sale permitted only to consumers at least 21 years of age, verified by ID card (KTP)	An interview with the Commander of the Bandung City Satpol PP Public Order Squad, Mr. Andika (10 April 2026), shows that age verification by sales staff is still inconsistent, especially at unlicensed shops
2	Zoning of sales locations	Prohibition of sales within a 250-meter radius of schools, places of worship, hospitals, and other child-related facilities	Field observation found several kiosks near educational areas still selling alcoholic beverages covertly
3	Prohibition of retail sale & online promotion	Prohibition of retail sale and online advertising by direct sellers	Field findings show that circulation via social media platforms is still ongoing and difficult for officers to monitor
4	Supervision and Control Team	Community guidance and education conducted at least twice a year	Interviews confirm that outreach has not yet reached all small-scale business operators
5	Prohibition of adulterated (oplosan) beverages	Prohibition of the production, distribution, and consumption of adulterated beverages	The case of two junior-high-school girls found unconscious (@satpolppbdg account, 24 January 2026) underscores the real risk of adulterated-beverage circulation among children
6	Administrative & criminal sanctions	Graduated warnings up to revocation of business license, an administrative fine of IDR	Field data show that enforcement to date has been dominated by verbal/written warnings, while

7	Community participation	10,000,000, and criminal license revocation is relatively rarely applied
		Reporting of violations, verbally or Interviews show that community in writing, to the Supervision Team reports are one of the main triggers for joint raids by Satpol PP and the police

The field data showed uneven implementation across the seven instruments. Community reporting and joint enforcement operations were functioning, but age verification remained inconsistent at unlicensed outlets, outreach had not reached all small-scale businesses, online distribution was difficult to monitor, and enforcement was dominated by verbal or written warnings. These findings indicate that the regulation has been operationalized, although its coverage and consistency vary across supervision activities.

Supporting and Inhibiting Factors in Policy Implementation

Interview, observation, and document data identified three principal supporting factors: the availability of a specific regional legal basis, operational coordination between Satpol PP and Polrestabes Bandung, and community participation through reports, education, and local supervision. Joint operations and public reports provided the main operational support for detecting violations and initiating enforcement.

The main inhibiting factors were limited personnel and operational coverage across Bandung City's 30 sub-districts, the circulation of illegal and adulterated beverages, weak monitoring of sales through social-media platforms, inconsistent retailer compliance, peer influence, and limited family supervision. The regulatory, institutional, social, technological, and economic dimensions of these factors are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2. Matrix of Supporting and Inhibiting Factors in Alcoholic-Beverage Supervision against Minors

Dimension	Supporting Factors	Inhibiting Factors
Regulation	Bandung City Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2024 provides a firm legal basis and clear operational guidance	No technical implementing regulation specifically governing the supervision of online distribution yet exists
Law Enforcement	Synergy between Satpol PP and Polrestabes Bandung through justice operations, seizure, and sealing of premises (Ramadhan & Herawati, 2022)	Raid frequency is not evenly distributed across all 30 sub-districts due to limited personnel and budget
Social Participation	Support from NGOs, community organizations, and religious leaders in education and participatory supervision (Suryana & Wijaya, 2024)	Peer pressure and permissive parenting (Kusumawardhani & Wijaya, 2023)
Distribution Technology	& The ban on online promotion provides a legal basis for acting against alcoholic-beverage advertisements	Sales via social media and proxy-purchase schemes are difficult for physical patrols to trace
Economics	Graduated administrative sanctions provide a deterrent effect for licensed business operators	Illegal adulterated beverages are sold far more cheaply, keeping them affordable for students

Across the five dimensions in Table 2, regulatory and institutional support was strongest in the availability of legal provisions and joint enforcement. The largest implementation gaps occurred in digital supervision, the reach of field operations, compliance by small or unlicensed sellers, and control of low-cost illegal products.

Overall, the results identify a consistent pattern: formal regulatory instruments are more developed than the operational capacity required to enforce them uniformly. Implementation is supported by inter-agency and community involvement, but remains constrained by resource limitations and distribution channels that are difficult to detect through conventional field supervision.

Discussion

Implementation Gaps and the Protection of Minors

The findings demonstrate that the existence of a comprehensive regional regulation does not automatically produce uniform implementation. This result extends Syach's finding that alcoholic-beverage control may reflect the principle of *maslahah* while still leaving protection-specific issues insufficiently addressed. It also supports Firdaus, Syarif, and Prasetyo's conclusion that weak inter-agency coordination can sustain violations, and is consistent with Lobo's identification of personnel and budget limitations as recurrent obstacles to regional supervision. The present study adds that digital distribution, inconsistent age verification, and uneven sanction enforcement are particularly important when the policy objective is the protection of minors.

From a *Siyasah Dusturiyah* perspective, the relationship between regulation and implementation is central to evaluating the government's constitutional responsibility. Bandung City Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2024 represents the exercise of *siyasah tanzimiyah* because it establishes rules governing distribution, licensing, age limits, sanctions, and institutional authority. However, the empirical gaps identified in Tables 1 and 2 show that the public benefit intended by the regulation depends on effective *siyasah tanfidziyah*: consistent enforcement, adequate institutional capacity, and supervision that can respond to both physical and digital distribution.

The control of alcoholic beverages has a very strong theological basis in Islam. The prohibition of consuming *khamr* (all intoxicants) is explicitly affirmed in the Qur'an through the following verse:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِنَّمَا الْخَمْرُ وَالْمَيْسِرُ وَالْأَنْصَابُ وَالْأَزْلَامُ رِجْسٌ مِّنْ عَمَلِ الشَّيْطَانِ فَاجْتَنِبُوهُ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُفْلِحُونَ

“O you who have believed, indeed, intoxicants, gambling, [sacrificing on] stone alters [to other than Allah], and divining arrows are but defilement from the work of Satan, so avoid it that you may be successful.” (QS. Al-Ma'idah [5]:90)

This verse of Al-Ma'idah 90 explicitly categorizes alcoholic beverages (*khamr*) as *rijsun* (an abomination) originating from Satan's deception. The use of the imperative *"fajtanibuhu"* (so avoid it) indicates an absolute degree of prohibition. In the study of *Siyasah Dusturiyah*, the command to avoid a systemic evil is not only imposed on individuals personally but also becomes a mandate for the holder of power (*ulil amri*) to intervene in the public sphere. The Bandung City Government, through the enactment of

Regional Regulation No. 10/2024, carries out this religious obligation by drafting spatial-planning regulations and age restrictions to cut off minors' access to this harmful commodity. Field findings in Table 1 show that this prohibition is normatively clear enough, yet consistency in its implementation at the retailer level remains the main empirical challenge. Furthermore, the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) gave a stern warning that the punishment and curse of Allah in the alcohol ecosystem are not limited to consumers alone but encompass the entire supply chain, from production to distribution. This is affirmed in an authentic hadith:

لَعَنَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فِي الْخَمْرِ عَشْرَةَ: عَاصِرَهَا، وَمُعْتَصِرَهَا، وَشَارِبَهَا، وَحَامِلَهَا، وَالْمَحْمُولَةَ إِلَيْهِ، وَسَاقِيَهَا، وَبَائِعَهَا، وَآكِلَ ثَمَنِهَا، وَالْمُسْتَرِيَّ لَهَا، وَالْمُسْتَرَاةَ لَهُ

“The Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him) cursed ten parties in relation to khamr: the one who presses it, the one for whom it is pressed, the one who drinks it, the one who carries it, the one to whom it is carried, the one who serves it, the one who sells it, the one who consumes its proceeds, the one who buys it, and the one for whom it is bought.”
(Narrated by al-Tirmidhi, No. 1295)

This hadith, no. 1295 as narrated by al-Tirmidhi, underscores that every element involved in the economic circulation of khamr bears an equally grave spiritual legal consequence. Through the lens of Islamic constitutional law, this hadith becomes a juridical basis for the government to enforce the law from upstream to downstream. Supervision must not be partial or aimed only at minors as the final victims. On the contrary, the joint supervisory intervention and raids conducted by the Bandung City Satpol PP together with the police must aggressively act against illegal producers, distributors, kiosks, cafés, and rogue online sellers who facilitate khamr transactions to children purely for material gain (Al-Arifi, 2022). This is consistent with the author's interview findings that most violations originate from unlicensed shops, making thorough enforcement against illegal distribution chains both an empirical necessity and a normative demand of this hadith. From the standpoint of Islamic policy- and law-making methodology, all the supervisory, preventive, and enforcement instruments adopted by the Bandung City Government rest on a highly fundamental fiqh siyasah maxim:

تَصَرُّفُ الْإِمَامِ عَلَى الرَّعِيَّةِ مَنُوطٌ بِالْمَصْلَحَةِ

“The policy of a leader toward his people must be based on considerations of public welfare (maslahah).”

This maxim affirms that the validity of an action or regulation issued by state authority depends on the extent to which the policy is able to generate benefit (maslahah) and eliminate harm (mudarat) for the people. The enforcement operations, seizure of evidence, imposition of fines, and sealing of business premises by the Bandung City Satpol PP are concrete manifestations of the implementation of this maxim. This policy aims to realize *al-mashlahah al-'ammah* (public welfare) in order to protect society from the destructive impact of alcoholic beverages. Within the hierarchy of Islamic maslahah, this

preventive action directly correlates with the preservation of the *Maqashid Syari'ah* aspects, namely the protection of the intellect (*hifzh al-'aql*) and the protection of the life (*hifzh an-nafs*) of the younger generation from moral, mental, and physical harm (Suryana & Wijaya, 2024)

The reality of the case of two junior-high-school girls forced to consume adulterated alcoholic beverages in January 2026 is a concrete illustration of just how urgent the application of this maxim is in day-to-day supervisory practice, further confirming that safeguarding the intellect and the life of the younger generation is not merely a normative concept but a real field necessity.

The alcohol-circulation supervision mechanism implemented in Bandung City can be analyzed and analogized with the classical Islamic constitutional institution known as *Al-Hisbah*. The *Hisbah* institution is led by a public official known as the *muhtasib*, who is granted full obligation and authority by the state to oversee market order, uphold moral standards in the public sphere, prevent fraudulent trading practices, and prohibit the sale of forbidden goods or goods that endanger social order (Fatahillah & Mansur, 2023). Within the modern regional government bureaucratic structure such as in Bandung City, the function and role of *Al-Hisbah* are institutionally implemented by the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) as the apparatus enforcing the Regional Regulation.

When Satpol PP conducts preventive supervision in the form of area patrols, or repressive action in the form of surprise inspections of cafés, nightclubs, herbal-drink stalls (*warung jamu*), down to remote residential areas, such actions are in essence the structural implementation of the principle of *amar ma'ruf nahi munkar* structurally. From the perspective of *Siyasah Dusturiyah* emphasizes that the government must not allow the public sphere to be contaminated by evils that threaten the nation's future. The zoning of sales locations, strict licensing administration requirements, and firm commitment to enforcing legal sanctions against violators constitute a form of *siyasah tanzimiyah* (state administrative regulation) that is legitimate for maintaining the stability of public order and community tranquility (Pulungan, 2016). Within the framework of Islamic legal thought, the success of a law or regional regulation is measured by its effectiveness in minimizing *mafsadat* (harm) in the field. Protecting minors from the danger of alcohol addiction affects not only the individual child but is also closely related to another pillar of *Maqashid Syari'ah*, namely the protection of progeny (*hifzh an-nasl*).

Through optimal supervision, the state contributes to ensuring the birth of a successor generation that is intellectually, emotionally, and spiritually healthy for the future of Bandung City (Zuhaili, 2021). However, *Siyasah Dusturiyah* also offers a fundamental critical note regarding the implementation of this policy in the field. If the supervisory mechanism regulated in Regional Regulation No. 10/2024 still leaves gaps due to limited personnel numbers, weak inter-agency coordination, or disparities in law enforcement on the ground, then the complete *maslahah* that is the ultimate goal of the *shari'ah* has not been fully achieved. Therefore, institutional strengthening, transparent and impartial law enforcement, and the integration of technology in tracking online alcohol sales are absolutely necessary. This is important so that the resulting public policy truly embodies an instrument of *maslahah* that is just and protective for all citizens of Bandung City (Hajar, 2021)

In the author's view, the mechanism of alcoholic-beverage supervision and control in Bandung City as regulated in Bandung City Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2024 is essentially in line with the principles of *Siyasah Dusturiyah*, particularly with regard to the government's responsibility as *ulil amri* to realize public welfare (*al-mashlahah al-'ammah*) and prevent harm (*dar'u al-mafasid*). The existence of this regulation is a concrete form of the state's exercise of its function in upholding the five principal objectives of the shari'ah (*maqashid syari'ah*), particularly the protection of the intellect (*hifzh al-'aql*), life (*hifzh an-nafs*), and progeny (*hifzh an-nasl*) from the negative impact of alcoholic-beverage consumption, especially for minors. Nevertheless, the effectiveness of a regulation is measured not only by the existence of its legal norm but also by the consistency of its implementation and enforcement. From the perspective of *Siyasah Dusturiyah*, the government's obligation does not stop at the drafting of a regional regulation but also includes ensuring that all supervisory, enforcement, and guidance instruments run optimally. The fact that alcoholic beverages accessible to minors are still found in circulation indicates that the supervisory function has not yet fully achieved its intended goal. This condition indicates continuing weaknesses in inter-agency coordination, limited supervisory resources, and not-yet-optimal supervision of alcoholic-beverage distribution through digital platforms.

The author also holds that the supervisory function of Satpol PP, as a representation of the concept of *Al-Hisbah* within the modern system of government, needs to be strengthened, not only through increased raid intensity but also through preventive, educational, and collaborative approaches. Supervision should be conducted comprehensively across the entire distribution chain, from producers and distributors to business operators who sell alcoholic beverages to parties who do not meet legal requirements. This approach is more in line with Islamic teachings, which prohibit not only the consumption of *khamr* but also all activities that support its circulation. In addition, the author holds that the regional government needs to develop a technology-based supervisory system, strengthen synergy among Satpol PP, the police, the Trade Office, the Health Office, and the community, and increase transparency in the law-enforcement process. Such efforts will narrow the opportunities for violations to occur and increase business operators' compliance with the provisions of Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2024. Thus, alcoholic-beverage control policy is not only repressive in nature but is also able to build sustainable public legal awareness. Therefore, the author concludes that the mechanism of alcoholic-beverage supervision and control in Bandung City has reflected the fundamental values of *Siyasah Dusturiyah* as an instrument for protecting the public interest. However, in order for the shari'ah objectives of realizing *maslahah* and preventing *mudarat* to be achieved optimally, strengthening institutional capacity, consistent non-discriminatory law enforcement, and innovation in supervisory systems adaptive to the evolving patterns of digital-era alcohol distribution are needed. Thus, the regional government not only carries out an administrative function but also fulfills its constitutional and religious mandate in maintaining public order, security, and community welfare.

Conceptual Contribution: The RIM-SD Evaluation Model

The synthesis of the normative and empirical findings produces a conceptual contribution termed the Three-Layer *Siyasah Dusturiyah* Evaluation Model (RIM-SD:

Regulation-Implementation-Maqashid). Whereas earlier studies largely assessed the implementation of a single regulation or catalogued enforcement barriers, the RIM-SD Model links regulatory quality, implementation consistency, and the achievement of maqashid al-shari'ah in one evaluative cycle. Its purpose is not merely to determine whether a regulation exists, but to assess whether its enforcement produces measurable protection for minors.

The RIM-SD Model consists of three interrelated, cyclical layers. The first layer, *Siyasah Tanzimiyah* (regulation), assesses the clarity of the legal norm, the firmness of sanctions, and the completeness of regulatory coverage. The second layer, *Siyasah Tanfidziyah/Al-Hisbah* (implementation), assesses the consistency of enforcement, inter-agency coordination, and the reach of field and digital supervision. The third layer, *Maqashid Syari'ah* achievement, assesses the extent to which policy implementation contributes to safeguarding the intellect (*hifzh al-'aql*), life (*hifzh al-nafs*), and progeny (*hifzh al-nasl*) of the younger generation. The evaluation results of the third layer serve as feedback for strengthening the subsequent regulatory and implementation layers. A summary of the indicators for each layer, along with the findings of the Bandung City case, is presented in Table 3.

Table 3. The Three-Layer Siyasah Dusturiyah Evaluation Model (RIM-SD) and Its Application to the Bandung City Case

Layer	Evaluation Focus	Indicators	Findings in the Bandung City Case
1. <i>Siyasah Tanzimiyah</i> (Regulation)	Clarity and firmness of the legal norm	Clarity of age limits & graduated sanctions; scope of promotion and oplosan bans	Bandung City Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2024 is normatively comprehensive but still lacks technical regulations for supervising online distribution
2. <i>Siyasah Tanfidziyah/Al-Hisbah</i> (Implementation)	Consistency of field enforcement	Raid frequency; Satpol PP-Polrestabes coordination; age verification by business operators; community involvement	Age verification and supervision of small retailers remain weak; cross-agency coordination is running but personnel are limited (Tables 1 & 2)
3. <i>Maqashid Syari'ah</i> (Achievement)	Realization of <i>maslahah</i> and prevention of <i>mudarat</i>	Reduced access of minors to alcohol/adulterated beverages; strengthened legal awareness among business operators and the community	The case of the junior-high-school girl victimized by adulterated beverages shows that achievement of <i>hifzh al-'aql</i> and <i>hifzh al-nafs</i> is not yet optimal, making strengthening of the implementation layer a priority

The RIM-SD Evaluation Cycle

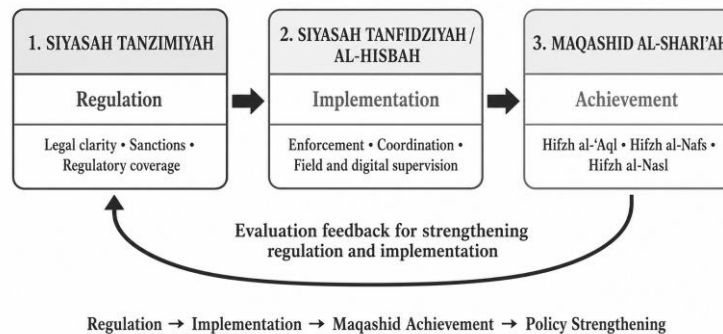


Chart 1. Flow of the Regulation-Implementation-Maqashid Syari'ah Relationship in the RIM-SD Model

Chart 1 shows that maqashid al-shari'ah functions as an evaluative feedback mechanism rather than a static endpoint. Weak age verification and limited monitoring of online distribution at the implementation layer indicate the need to strengthen technical rules at the regulatory layer. At the same time, continuing access by minors signals that the objectives of hifzh al-'aql, hifzh al-nafs, and hifzh al-nasl have not yet been fully realized. This cyclical relationship makes the RIM-SD Model adaptable for evaluating similar regional policies, although comparative empirical testing remains necessary.

Conclusion

Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that the mechanism for supervising and controlling alcoholic beverages against minors in Bandung City has been comprehensively regulated through Bandung City Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2024 concerning the Supervision and Control of Alcoholic Beverages. This mechanism is realized through minimum age restrictions for buyers, restrictions on sales locations, prohibition of retail sale and media promotion, the establishment of a Supervision and Control Team, supervision of the circulation of adulterated beverages, the imposition of administrative and criminal sanctions, and community involvement in the supervisory process. The entire mechanism shows that the Bandung City Government has carried out regulatory, preventive, repressive, and educational functions in an effort to protect minors from the negative effects of alcoholic-beverage consumption.

The effectiveness of supervisory implementation is influenced by various supporting and inhibiting factors. Supporting factors include a clear legal basis through Bandung City Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2024, synergy between Satpol PP and Polrestabes Bandung in carrying out supervision, and the active participation of the community, social institutions, and religious leaders in providing education and supervision of alcoholic-beverage circulation. Conversely, inhibiting factors stem from the social environment of adolescents, weak family supervision, the prevalence of illegal and adulterated alcoholic-beverage circulation, the misuse of digital media as a distribution channel, and the limited number of personnel and supervisory budget held by the regional government. Therefore, the effectiveness of supervision does not depend solely on the existence of regulation but is also determined by institutional capacity, inter-agency coordination, the level of

business-operator compliance, and community involvement in supporting the implementation of government policy.

Viewed from the perspective of *Siyasah Dusturiyah*, the mechanism for supervising and controlling alcoholic beverages in Bandung City is in principle consistent with the concept of governance in Islamic constitutional law. This regional regulation is an implementation of the government's responsibility as *ulil amri* in realizing public welfare (*al-mashlahah al-'ammah*) through the protection of the intellect (*hifzh al-'aql*), life (*hifzh an-nafs*), and progeny (*hifzh an-nasl*). The supervisory function carried out by Satpol PP also reflects the implementation of *Al-Hisbah* values, namely the state's implementation of *amar ma'ruf nahi munkar* in maintaining public order and preventing evil in the public sphere. Nevertheless, policy implementation is not yet fully optimal, as weaknesses remain in supervision, inter-agency coordination, and control of alcoholic-beverage distribution, particularly through illegal channels and digital media. The regional government therefore needs to strengthen institutional capacity, enhance technology-based supervision, tighten inter-agency synergy, and optimize community participation so that the objectives of Bandung City Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2024 can be effectively achieved. Thus, the policy of supervising and controlling alcoholic beverages not only fulfills positive-law objectives but has also reflected the principles of *Siyasah Dusturiyah* in realizing *maslahah* and preventing *mafsadah* for the community, particularly in providing protection for minors.

This study has a number of limitations that must be honestly acknowledged. First, empirical data were obtained through an interview with a single key informant from Satpol PP and field observation within a limited scope of time and area, so generalizing the findings to the whole of Bandung City should be done with caution. Second, this study has not directly involved the perspectives of business operators, parents, or children/adolescents as data sources, so the picture of demand-side inhibiting factors remains secondary. Third, the RIM-SD Model proposed here has only been tested conceptually on a single regulatory case, so its validity and applicability in other regional contexts still require further empirical testing.

Academically, this study contributes by strengthening *Siyasah Dusturiyah* studies through the offer of an evaluation framework (the RIM-SD Model) that systematically integrates the dimensions of regulation, empirical implementation, and *maqashid al-shari'ah* achievement, while also enriching the literature on protecting children from the dangers of alcoholic beverages with an Islamic constitutional-law perspective that has so far rarely been linked to field data. Practically, its implication is that the Bandung City Government and other regional governments can utilize Tables 1 through 3 as periodic monitoring instruments to identify weak points in the implementation of alcoholic-beverage control policy.

Future research is recommended to test the RIM-SD Model comparatively across several regions with different regulatory and social characteristics, to broaden data sources by involving business operators and families as informants, and to develop quantitative indicators for measuring the effectiveness of supervising alcoholic-beverage distribution through digital platforms. This research agenda is expected to strengthen the external validity of the *Siyasah Dusturiyah*-based evaluation model proposed in this study.

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