



# The evaluation of the regional regulation on the control and supervision of alcoholic beverages in Gorontalo City from the perspective of Islamic law

**Alvian Mato<sup>1</sup>, M. Ghalib<sup>2</sup>, Zulkarnain Suleman<sup>3</sup>, & Abdul Wahid Haddade<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar

Correspondence Email: [alvianmato383@gmail.com](mailto:alvianmato383@gmail.com)

## ABSTRACT

The study aims to investigate the reasons behind the government's issuance of permits for alcoholic beverage production, the methods of supervision and control regarding liquor distribution, and the assessment system for implementing Regional Regulations on the Circulation of Alcoholic Beverages in Gorontalo City. The research employs evaluative methods utilizing a qualitative-descriptive approach. This study design was chosen to assess the mechanisms regulating alcoholic beverages in Gorontalo City. The evaluation model applied is CIPP (Context, Input, Process, and Product) due to its comprehensive nature compared to other evaluation models. The CIPP model encompasses four evaluation aspects: context, input, process, and product. The findings reveal that alcoholic beverages are produced not for direct consumption but for beneficial purposes such as cooking, baking, or medicinal uses. Widespread consumption of high-alcohol content beverages contributes to criminal behavior, necessitating robust regional regulations for effective control and supervision. Islamic law also prohibits alcohol consumption, supporting the need for regulatory measures. The study also emphasizes the critical role of regional government in implementing regulations that align with Islamic law, ensuring control and supervision of alcoholic beverage circulation, and maintaining societal harmony and security.

**Keywords:** Decentralized Finance (DeFi); blockchain; cryptocurrency; metaverse; ecosystem

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Alcoholic beverages present a significant threat to the human mind, leading to impaired thinking, loss of control, and negative social consequences. Islamic law strictly

prohibits these beverages due to their detrimental effects on mental health and clarity of thought. The Indonesian government, in alignment with Islamic principles outlined in the Quran (Surah Al-Maidah verse 90), acknowledges the destructive impact of alcohol on individuals, families, and society as a whole.

Both Islam and the government share the goal of protecting society from the harms of alcohol consumption, aiming to establish order and peace. However, there are differences in their approaches. Islamic law unequivocally prohibits the consumption and circulation of alcoholic beverages in any form. In contrast, local governments, such as Gorontalo City, allow trading under strict control and supervision. This disparity highlights the delicate balance between religious principles and local regulations in addressing this societal challenge.

This study focuses on the Evaluation of Local Regulations in Monitoring and Controlling the Circulation of Alcohol in Gorontalo City. The control and supervision of alcoholic beverages are stipulated in Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2017<sup>1</sup>. The research investigates the social issues arising from the prevalence of problems associated with alcoholic beverages, examining the follow-up actions taken by the Gorontalo City government in implementing the Regional Regulation concerning the control and supervision of alcoholic beverages.

Evaluation, as conceptualized in this study, involves suggested indicators for each stage of an initiative to assess and measure the achievement of objectives. It includes short-term indicators, focusing on the immediate effects, as well as indicators evaluating the long-term impact and outcomes of decision-making initiatives<sup>2</sup>. Regional Regulation, governed by Law number 32 of 2004 on regional autonomy, enables local governments to establish regulations, known as Perda, that elaborate on higher-level legislation, accommodating unique regional conditions and elaborating on national laws<sup>3</sup>.

Alcoholic beverages, defined as drinks containing ethanol derived from agricultural materials through fermentation and distillation, are regulated by Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2017<sup>4</sup>. This regulation outlines classifications and penalties, emphasizing strict control and supervision of alcoholic beverages. Ethanol, the psychoactive substance in alcoholic beverages, can cause intoxication and is strictly regulated due to its potential to reduce consciousness.

Therefore, this research explores the intricate interplay between Islamic principles, regional regulations, and societal challenges arising from the circulation of alcoholic beverages. Specifically, this study has three objectives: 1) to review government permits for the production of alcoholic beverages, 2) to discover the mechanism of Supervision

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<sup>1</sup> Peraturan Daerah Nomor 3 Tahun 2017 tentang Pengendalian dan Pengawasan Minuman Beralkohol

<sup>2</sup> Muh Firyal Akbar, *Studi Evaluasi Kebijakan : Evaluasi Beberapa Kebijakan di Indonesia*, Universitas Muhammadiyah, 2019, p 77

<sup>3</sup> Republik Indonesia, "Undang-Undang RI Nomor 32 tentang Otonomi Daerah (Jakarta, 2004), h. 106

<sup>4</sup> Peraturan Daerah Nomor 3 Tahun 2017 tentang Pengendalian dan Pengawasan Minuman Beralkohol

and Control of the distribution of alcoholic beverages in Gorontalo City, and 3) to reveal the form of Evaluation of the Implementation of Regional Regulations on the Circulation of Alcoholic Beverages in Gorontalo City. By evaluating local regulations and understanding both Islamic law and governmental policies, this study aims to provide valuable insights into the efforts to mitigate the adverse effects of alcohol consumption in Gorontalo City.

## 2. METHODS

The study employs an evaluative design with a qualitative-descriptive approach. This choice assesses the mechanisms controlling and supervising alcoholic beverages in Gorontalo. The evaluation employs the CIPP evaluation model (Context, Input, Process, and Product) because it offers a more comprehensive analysis than other evaluation models. In the CIPP model, there are four key aspects: context evaluation, which delves into the background of alcoholic beverage circulation; input evaluation, which considers facilities, materials, and resources supporting alcoholic beverage circulation; process evaluation, which assesses licensing, sales, and usage implementation; and product evaluation, which analyzes the achieved outcomes in controlling and supervising alcoholic beverages.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Gorontalo is the largest and most populous city in the Tomini Bay region (Gorontalo Bay), making this city a center for sea and air transportation, economy, services, trade, education, and the spread of Islam in Eastern Indonesia.

In historical manuscript records, Gorontalo is a sultanate arranged according to the Gorontalo custom, which is more organized and adequately formally formed on Thursday, March 18, 1728 (06 Syakban 1140 Hijriah).<sup>5</sup> This city has an area of 79.03 km<sup>2</sup> (0.65% of the area of Gorontalo Province) and, until 2022, has a population of 221,639.00 people.<sup>6</sup>

Gorontalo is one of the old cities in Sulawesi, besides Makassar and Manado, and is the largest city in the Tomini Bay area. In historical records, the Gorontalo Peninsula, in general, and the City of Gorontalo, is one of the centers for spreading Islam in Eastern Indonesia besides Ternate and Bone. In its development, the great influence of the City of Gorontalo as a center for education, services, and trade was felt by the wider community, starting from Bolaang Mongondow, Buol, Toli-Toli, Luwuk, Banggai, Donggala, Palu and even to Southeast Sulawesi and East Indonesia (Ambon, Maluku).

If Aceh is known as the Serambi Mekah (Veranda of Mecca), then Gorontalo is known as the Serambi Madinah (Veranda of Medina). There are many versions of the origin of this nickname, including Buya Hamka, who considered Gorontalo as "the Veranda of Medina," where the people are busy worshiping, filling the mosques, and echoing the

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<sup>5</sup> Ridwan Tohopi, *Budaya Islam Lokal, Tradisi Isra Mi,raj Masyarakat Gorontalo*, Balai Pustaka, Yogyakarta, 2004, p.18

<sup>6</sup> *Biro Pusat Statistik kota Gorontalo* 2021

chanting of holy verses in every corner of the mosque. He saw the Gorontalo people as the Ansar (natives of Medina) who were so open in accepting Islam as the religion of the kingdoms in Gorontalo and were so friendly in welcoming newcomers who migrated to Gorontalo. These immigrants came from Hadramaut (Arab), Sumatra (Malay), China (Chinese), North Sulawesi (Minahasa), and South Sulawesi (Bugis).

In addition, Gorontalo has a philosophy of Adati hula-hula'a to Sara'a, Sara'a hula-hula'a to Kuru'ani, which can be translated into 'Adat (custom) is based on sharia, and sharia is based on the Quran.' This philosophy is the way of life of the people of Gorontalo, which combines religion, customs, and the natural surroundings.

### **Production of Alcoholic Beverages**

Liquor is a drink that contains ethanol, an active psycho substance whose consumption can cause a decrease in consciousness. In many countries, the sale of alcoholic beverages is limited to a limited number of people, generally people who have passed a certain age limit. Alcohol is the most frequently abused substance by humans. Alcohol is obtained from the fermentation of honey, sugar, fruit juice, or tubers. The fermentation can produce up to 15% alcohol, but the distillation process can produce alcohol with higher levels of up to 100%. Maximum blood alcohol levels are achieved in 30-90 minutes. After being absorbed, the alcohol/ethanol is distributed throughout the tissues and body fluids. An increase in blood alcohol levels will cause euphoria in a person, which turns into depression when it decreases. There are three classes of alcoholic beverages: class A with 1% -5% ethanol content (e.g., beer), group B with 5% -20% ethanol content (e.g., wine), and group C with 20% -45% ethanol content (e.g., Whiskey, Vodka, TKW, Manson House, Johnny Walker, Kamput).<sup>7</sup>

Alcohol abuse has become a problem in almost every country. The level of alcohol consumption in each country varies depending on sociocultural conditions, religious patterns, economic strength, and alcohol-related policies and regulations. There is a trend of decreasing the number of alcoholics in developed countries and increasing in developing countries. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that the number of alcoholics worldwide currently reaches 64 million, with varying addiction rates in each country. In America, for example, there are more than 15 million people who are addicted to alcohol, with 25% of them being women.

#### **a. Mixed Liquor**

Oplos liquor is made from a mixture of various alcoholic drinks with varying levels of alcohol. The ingredients used for this liquor are alcohol with energy drinks, alcohol

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<sup>7</sup> Keputusan Menteri Kesehatan Nomor:22/MENKES/SK/II/1998

with milk, alcohol with cola or carbonated drinks, alcohol with spirits or other types of alcohol, and alcohol with drugs.<sup>8</sup>

#### b. Classification of Alcoholic Drinks

Domestic and imported alcoholic beverages are grouped into the following groups:

- Group A Alcoholic Beverages are drinks containing ethyl alcohol or ethanol (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH) with a concentration of 1% up to 5%.
- Group B Alcoholic Beverages are drinks containing ethyl alcohol or ethanol (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH) with a concentration of more than 5% (five percent) up to 20% (twenty percent).
- Group C Alcoholic Beverages are drinks containing ethyl alcohol or ethanol (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH) with a concentration of more than 20% (twenty percent) up to 55% (fifty-five percent).
- Groups B and C are Alcoholic Beverages whose production, distribution, and sales are determined as goods under supervision.<sup>9</sup>

#### c. Ingredients for Making Mixed Liquor)<sup>10</sup>

Alcohol can be mixed with certain ingredients as follows:

- Alcohol is mixed with energy drinks for a better taste. Liquor drinkers often add energy drinks to their drinks. This mix is often called "sunrise" since it can reduce the bitter or pungent taste of drinks with higher alcohol content. Even though the alcohol content is slightly reduced, other side effects will appear in this mixing. A pharmacist from ITB, Joseph I Sigit, said that alcohol and energy drinks have opposite effects. Alcohol is calming, while supplements function as stimulants. When the two are combined, the effect can trigger heart failure.
- Alcohol mixed with milk. This mixture, known as "Tiger Milk" (Lapen), often causes the drinker to die. This type of drink is sold in traditional liquor stalls.
- Alcohol mixed with cola or soft drinks. Alcohol, known as "Mansion Cola," is very popular and consists of vodka mixed with soft drinks. The goal is to add flavor or mask a bad taste to the liquor.
- Alcohol is mixed with spirits or other types of alcohol. In traditional stalls, several types of liquor are mixed to get a lower price. Drinks that are usually mixed with spirits are vodka or other types of liquor whose alcohol content is not clear. The type of alcoholic beverage that is consumed up to a certain amount is alcohol with two carbon atoms or ethanol. While alcohol with 15 carbon atoms or methanol is generally used as a solvent or fuel, so it is very toxic. Quoted from

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<sup>8</sup> Pengertian Minuman Keras Oplos. <http://ediscetak.joglosemar.co/berita/minuman-kerasoplosan-107417.html>, accessed on 15 April 2023 Pukul 00.52 WIB 13 3.

<sup>9</sup> Keputusan Menteri Kesehatan Nomor:22/MENKES/SK/II/1998

<sup>10</sup> Muchtadi TR, Ilmu Pengetahuan Bahan Pangan. Bogor: PAU IPB. 1992. p:36

Medschl.cam.ac.uk, 10 ml of methanol is enough to cause blindness, and 30 ml will cause more fatal effects, including death.

- Alcohol mixed with drugs. The assumption will increase the effect of alcohol, making some people add drugs such as eye drops, headache medicine, or insect repellent into their liquor. The real effect of this mixture is to increase metabolic activity, which leads to liver and kidney damage. Someone who mixes drugs into liquor is usually not a connoisseur of alcohol. The goal is only to get an intoxicating effect or show courage or guts.

#### d. The Impact of Alcoholic Beverages

The effects of consuming too much alcohol on the human body are<sup>11</sup>:

- Impaired liver function, which can lead to hepatitis.
- Stomach damage.
- Damage to body tissue.
- Increased risk of breast cancer.
- Damage to brain function (mental disorders and memory loss), heart, and kidneys.
- Stroke, nerve paralysis, organ failure, disability, impaired fetal growth, and death.

The magnitude of the harmful effects of alcohol consumption makes all religions forbid humans from consuming and distributing it. The Criminal Code states that the crime of drinking alcohol is regulated in Article 204 and Article 300. Article 204 reads:

*(1) Any person who sells, offers for sale, delivers, or distributes goods, knowing that they are harmful to life or health and conceals said harmful nature, shall be punished by a maximum imprisonment of fifteen years. (2) If the fact results in the death of any person, the offender shall be punished by life imprisonment or a maximum imprisonment of twenty years.*

Article 300 reads:

*(1) By a maximum imprisonment of one year or a maximum fine of four thousand and five hundred rupiahs. 1st: Any person who, with deliberate intent, sells or administers intoxicating drinks to a person in an obvious state of drunkness. (3) If the fact results in death, he shall be punished by a maximum imprisonment of nine years. (4) If the offender commits the crime in his profession, he may be deprived of the exercise of said profession.*

The offender shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of fifteen years and a maximum fine of Rp. 300,000,000.00 (three hundred million rupiahs).

From various sources interviewed at several gathering points, such as in terminal corners, sub-districts, and on the outskirts of mountains and beaches, many people consume liquor with a high alcohol content until they lose self-awareness or get drunk.

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<sup>11</sup> Ibid 6 Op.cit p: 50 16

This point is the source of various kinds of criminal acts. The following are the results of investigations into criminal acts due to the consumption of alcoholic beverages:

Table 1. Criminal Acts Due to Consumption of Liquor Convicted Based on Permanent Legal Decisions in the Last 2 Years in Class II A Penitentiary in Gorontalo City

No	Criminal Acts	Year	
		2021	2022
1	Murder	2	1
2	Attempted Murder	3	6
3	Severe Persecution	12	23
4	Fight	4	12
5	Attempted Rape	2	7
6	Immoral	9	22
7	Rape	2	5
8	Underage Rape	3	11
9	Theft	7	9
10	Extortion	2	7
11	The murder of biological parents	0	1
12	Domestic violence	12	17

Perda No. 3 of 2017 establishes sanctions and prohibitions on the circulation of alcoholic beverages. Informant responses favoring applying Islamic law (agreed and strongly agreed) were notably high, even though the Criminal Code (KUHP) already regulates sanctions concerning the prohibition and distribution of alcoholic beverages. Nevertheless, further regulation is necessary to safeguard public tranquility from the adverse effects of alcoholic beverages and to promote order within society. Approximately nine informants (8.18%) who disagreed maintained that the sanctions for the prohibition and circulation of alcoholic beverages in regional regulations are already covered and addressed in the Criminal Code (KUHP). Consequently, from a legal standpoint, they do not perceive a need to impose criminal sanctions outlined in the regulations. When confronted with the choice between Sharia and state-imposed criminal sanctions, they opt for those specified in the Criminal Code.

### Control and Supervision of Alcoholic Beverages in the city of Gorontalo

Regional regulations on alcoholic beverages have provided signs or regulations to maintain, supervise and regulate the distribution and consumption of alcoholic beverages. In terms of supervision, Articles 13 and 14 of Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2006 explain that Control includes (1) the Regional Government has the authority to carry out the Control and Supervision of Alcoholic Beverages; (2) Control and Supervision of Alcoholic Drinks as referred to in Paragraph (1) is carried out by an integrated team formed by the Mayor, including:

- a. The integrated team, as referred to in Article 13 paragraph (2), at least consists of:
  - Regional Apparatuses that carry out government affairs in the trade and industry sectors;
  - Regional Apparatuses that carry out government affairs in the health sector;
  - Regional Apparatuses that carry out government affairs in the tourism sector;
  - Regional Apparatuses that carry out government affairs in the security and order sector;
  - Other related elements
- b. In carrying out Control and Supervision, as referred to in Article 13, the integrated team may include police officers, prosecutors, and government agencies that carry out government affairs in the drug and food control sector.
- c. The integrated team, as referred to in Paragraph (1), is chaired by the Head of the Regional Device, which administers government affairs in the trade and industrial sector.
- d. In the event that information is needed or obtained regarding the distribution and sale of Alcoholic Drinks that are not in accordance with the laws and regulations, the Head of Regional Apparatus, as referred to in paragraph (3) on behalf of the integrated team may independently supervise the distribution and sale of Alcoholic Drinks. The Mayor carries out control within the supervision framework referred to in Articles 13 and 14 in coordination with the relevant apparatus.

The Mayor conveys the results of the control implementation, as referred to in Paragraph (2) of this article, to the relevant apparatus. The provisions for implementing regional regulations on alcoholic beverages, as outlined in the regional regulations for Makassar City and Pangkep Regency, are very much different from those in Gorontalo City. The difference lies in the word "prohibited" as the following quote: "It is prohibited to import, circulate, and distribute alcoholic beverages in the area except with written permission from the Mayor."

Based on data from the Department of Industry and Trade of Gorontalo City, alcoholic beverages are classified into:

- Group A Alcoholic Beverages containing ethyl alcohol or ethanol (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH) of 1% up to 5%
- Group B Alcoholic Beverages containing ethyl alcohol or ethanol (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH) of more than 5% up to 20%
- Group C Alcoholic Beverages containing ethyl alcohol or ethanol (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH) of more than 20% up to 55%.
- Group D Alcoholic Beverages in which the alcohol content is not or has not been detected.



Prohibition of circulation of alcoholic beverages referred to in Regional Regulation No. 03 of 2017 is in accordance with Article 8, paragraphs (1) and (2). Its circulation is not allowed to be close to places of worship, schools, hospitals, and offices within a radius of 1,000 meters. Alcoholic beverages may not be consumed and sold to minors (21 years), students, members of the TNI/Polri, Civil Servants, and other uniformed officials.

Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2017 explains that the Control of Alcoholic Beverages is based on:

- protection;
- legal certainty;
- continuity; and
- cohesiveness.

Furthermore, Article 3 of the regional regulation no. 3 of 2017 explains that the control of alcoholic beverages aims to:

- Protect the public from the negative impacts caused by alcoholic beverages;
- Growing public awareness about the dangers of alcoholic beverages, and
- Create order and peace in society from disturbances caused by people consuming alcoholic beverages

Meanwhile, the controlled group of alcoholic beverages to circulate with a permit is stipulated in regional regulation no. 3 in 2017 below:

- a. Alcoholic beverages, based on their production origin, are classified into 2 (two) types:
  - foreign-produced alcoholic beverages; and
  - domestically produced alcoholic beverages.
- b. Domestically produced Alcoholic Beverages, as referred to in Paragraph (1) letter b, includes factory-produced Alcoholic Beverages.
- c. Alcoholic Beverages based on their ethanol content are classified into 3 (three) types:
  - Group A Alcoholic Beverages are drinks containing ethyl alcohol or ethanol (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH) with a concentration of 0 up to 5%;
  - Group B Alcoholic Beverages are drinks containing ethyl alcohol or ethanol (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH) with a concentration of 5% up to 20%; and
  - Group C Alcoholic Beverages are drinks containing ethyl alcohol or ethanol (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH) with a concentration of 20% up to 55%.
- d. Alcoholic Beverages, as referred to in paragraph (1), are determined as goods under control.

The control system for the circulation of alcoholic beverages can be categorized and included in the section on applied behavioral science.<sup>12</sup> It means that the management control system contains various demands on how to run and control the circulation of alcoholic beverages based on standard operating procedures at Satpol-PP (Civil Service Police Unit), Polri (Indonesian National Police), and TNI (Indonesian National Armed Forces).

Supervision of the circulation of alcoholic beverages is carried out in stages as stipulated in Article 14, paragraph 2, where the results are made in a report, and Paragraph (1), where the implementation is carried out every quarter of the current calendar year as follows:

- a. Quarter I, submitted no later than March 31;
- b. Quarter II submitted no later than June 30;
- c. Quarter III, submitted no later than September 30; And
- d. Quarter IV, submitted by December 31.

Supervision of the distribution of alcoholic beverages in Gorontalo City is carried out as a system consisting of various sub-systems related to one another. The sub-system comprises production, type and brand, alcohol content, marketing distribution, consumption, budgeting, programming, reporting, accounting, and accountability.

### Evaluation of the Implementation of Regional Regulations on Alcoholic Beverages

Based on records during monitoring and checking of various sources of sales of food and beverage ingredients (restaurants, cafes, malls, stalls/kiosks, grocery stores), shopping centers, and community entertainment centers, there was no open sale of liquor with an alcohol content above 7%, except for beer and pure palm wine (Bohito) with an alcohol content below 5%.

Table 2. Types and Levels of Alcoholic Beverages Circulating in Gorontalo City

No	Beverages	Group	Alcohol Content	Production		Circulation Status
				Licensed	Unlicensed	
1	Vodka	C	40-50 %	✓		Not Circulating
2	Whiskey	C	35-60 %	✓		Not Circulating
3	Wine	B	6-14 %	✓		Not Circulating
4	Beer	B	4-6 %	✓		Circulating, Free sale
5	Tequila	C	40 %	✓		Not Circulating
6	Sake	B	16 %	✓		Not Circulating

<sup>12</sup> Anthony, R.N. dan Reece, J.S. 1989. *Accounting, Text, and Cases. 8 th ed. Romewood*, Richard D. Irwin.

7	Soju	C	20-40 %	✓	Not Circulating
8	Palm Wine	B	15 %	✓	Circulating, restricted sale
9	Ciu (traditional clear spirit)	B	15 %	✓	Not Circulating
10	Mixed Palm Wine (captikus)	C	50-90%	✓	Circulating, restricted sale
11	Rum	B	37.5	✓	
12	Kasegaram	C	40-80%	✓	Circulating, restricted sale
13	Pinarachi	C	50-95%	✓	Circulating, restricted sale

Types of alcohol in liquor can be divided based on levels. **Group A contains 1-5% alcohol, group B contains 5-20% alcohol, and Group C contains the highest alcohol, around 20-45%.**

The Gorontalo City government implements a Regional Regulation on the control and supervision of the circulation of alcoholic beverages through timeframe evaluation. Short-term impacts include informing new audiences about problems caused by the circulation of alcoholic beverages, building capacity of social movements through counseling and religious lectures, or mobilizing the target audience of drink dealers and sellers to take action (such as raids or revocation of business licenses).

Meanwhile, its long-term impact is changing social attitudes and public policies or laws. However, it requires multiple efforts over time by different actors and stakeholders. There are recommended evaluation indicators for each stage of the initiative, namely the dissemination of short videos to the public via social media about the dangers of high alcohol consumption, which leads to other criminal acts such as killing, raping, fighting, or molesting.

In analyzing the evaluation of the implementation of this Regional Regulation, this paper considers indicators to measure the achievement of monitoring and supervision of the circulation of alcoholic beverages by measuring capacity building, or other impacts from the components of prevention and distribution, to the sales process. Nevertheless, the reality is often not following the essence of the objectives of the Regional Regulations, which regulate the monitoring system for the circulation of alcoholic beverages.<sup>13</sup>

Detecting the actual circulation of alcoholic beverages poses inherent challenges, primarily due to the absence of unrestricted sales of high-alcohol content beverages. Nonetheless, within Gorontalo City, instances of individuals consuming liquor can be observed almost daily, often accompanied by reports of domestic violence—where husbands resort to physical abuse against their wives and fathers expel their children

<sup>13</sup> Hesti Paudi, Kepala Sub Bagian Registrasi Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas II Kota Gorontalo, *Wawancara* Januari 2023, jam 10.12

solely due to intoxication. These incidents include altercations, assaults resulting in bodily harm, and immoral behavior. A weakness in implementing the Regional Regulation, aimed at controlling and supervising the circulation of alcoholic beverages within Gorontalo City, lies in the lack of dedicated institutional involvement. The absence of an entity, such as the National Narcotics Board (BNN) or a similar body responsible for earnestly addressing the distribution and preventing the hazards associated with liquor, hampers effective enforcement.

The results of the evaluation show that this Regional Regulation is quite strict in containing prohibitions and sanctions. However, its application in the community is highly ineffective because it is only handled in a non-autonomous Service unit. When this Regional Regulation came into force, the Regional Regulation of the City of Gorontalo Number 14 of 2008 concerning the Prohibition of the Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in the City of Gorontalo (Regional Gazette of 2008 Number 14 series E, Supplement to the Regional Gazette of the City of Gorontalo Number 106 sen E) was revoked and declared no longer valid. In the closing provisions, the implementation of this Regional Regulation must be stipulated by 6 (six) months after its promulgation. The Regional Government mandated the dissemination of the Gorontalo City Regional Regulation by publishing it in the Official Regional Gazette of the City of Gorontalo, ensuring its accessibility and awareness among all citizens.

In social life, provisions or norms are needed to save common interests. These rules concern "orders" or "prohibitions" to maintain harmony between individual and collective interests. These rules will be efficient and effective if accompanied by real immediate sanctions. Norms refer to a set of regulations governing societal conduct known as laws. In the event of a violation of these legal principles, external sanctions are necessary. The utilization of politics by a leader becomes imperative as it enables them to assert their authority and enforce the established laws to govern their society effectively. Failure to comply with the leader's directives results in the imposition of sanctions, thereby preventing societal disorder.

## **CONCLUSION**

The results and analysis lead to the following conclusions:

- a. The production of drinks containing alcohol is not for consumption as liquor which can result in loss of self-awareness, but for the benefit of the people, such as for mixing cakes or other snacks and medicine.
- b. The consumption of alcoholic beverages with a high alcohol content by numerous individuals leads to the manifestation of criminal behaviors. Consequently, it becomes imperative for the regional government to establish a legal framework that effectively controls and supervises the circulation of such beverages. From the standpoint of Islamic law, the consumption of alcoholic beverages is strictly forbidden, further justifying the need for regulatory measures.

The evaluation results show that the application of regional regulations regarding the control and supervision of the distribution of alcoholic beverages in the City of Gorontalo is not optimal in terms of prevention, prohibition, and imposition of sanctions. As a result, consuming liquor with high alcohol content leads to criminal acts in society due to the loss of self-awareness of the perpetrators.

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