



The Role of Wilayatul Hisbah in Enforcing Sharia Law (Study of Policy Implementation Based on Aceh Qanun Number 6 of 2014 Concerning Jinayat Law in Aceh Besar Regency)

Jalaluddin¹, Made Weni², Sri Hartini Jatmikowati³

^{1,2,3}Doctoral Program in Social Science, University of Merdeka Malang, Indonesia

Abstract: *Wilayatul Hisbah is expected to be able to carry out its role well in the implementation of Jinayat law policies in Aceh. The purpose of the study is to describe and analyze the role of Wilayatul Hisbah in enforcing sharia law in Aceh Besar Regency in accordance with Qanun Number 6 of 2014 concerning Jinayat Law and to describe and analyze various factors that become obstacles and drivers of Wilayatul Hisbah in enforcing sharia law in Aceh Besar Regency in accordance with Qanun Number 6 of 2014 concerning Jinayat Law. The research method used in this study is a qualitative method. Through qualitative methods, researchers want to gain an in-depth understanding and thinking about social reality and relevant facts related to the role of Wilayatul Hisbah. Data collection was carried out through observation and interviews, while the sources were determined by purposive sampling of 9 people. The results of the study show that the role of Wilayatul Hisbah in enforcing Sharia Law in Aceh Besar Regency based on Qanun Number 6 of 2014 concerning Jinayat Law has not been running well, both in terms of socialization, guidance and supervision. Public awareness is still very low and the limited number of PPNS investigator personnel and the vast area are obstacles for Wilayatul Hisbah personnel in carrying out their roles. The driving force in enforcing Sharia Law is related to regulations and the existence of budget and executive commitment. Related to the available budget is still very limited so that it becomes an obstacle in carrying out its role, as well as the government's responsibility is still on paper has not been realized in real terms with budget support and so far has only prioritized regulations alone.*

Keywords: *Role; Hisbah Territory; Law Enforcement of the Sharia.*

I. Introduction

Historically, the implementation of sharia in Aceh is not something new, considering that it has been implemented previously by Sultan Iskandarmuda. Aceh region has long been known as Seuramo Meukah (Veranda of Mecca), this indicates that Aceh is one of the Islamic regions in the archipelago. At that time in Aceh there were Islamic kingdoms in the form of sultanates, this indicates that the kingdom system that was running was Islamic. During the Aceh Darussalam Sultanate, the Sultan once sentenced the crown prince to flogging based on Islamic Sharia, and then the Sultan once sentenced the murderer to death (qishash) based on Islamic law (Mustafa: 1997).

More specifically, regarding the implementation of Special Autonomy and Aceh's special status, including the implementation of Islamic Law, it is regulated in Law Number 11 of 2006 concerning the Government of Aceh that Islamic Law implemented in Aceh includes aqidah, sharia and morals, then the derivatives of the Law are further regulated by various Aceh Qanuns. The Qanuns are the legal umbrella or regulations made by the Aceh government to implement Islamic Law for its adherents.

The implementation of Islamic law in Aceh is also emphasized and explained again with Qanun Number 8 of 2014 concerning the Principles of Islamic Law, which explains that Aceh is part of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and has special privileges and autonomy, one of its authorities is to implement Islamic law, by upholding justice, welfare and legal certainty. The implementation of Islamic law never runs well and perfectly if it does not receive support from the community, clerics and all related elements. Among these elements are the Executive and Legislative. These two elements are not only tasked with ratifying qanuns, but also realizing them.

Wilayatul Hisbah has so far carried out the role of socialization, coaching and supervision. In relation to the role of socialization, it has been carried out well through various methods, but the level of public awareness is still lacking so that the level of violations committed by the people of Aceh Besar is still very high even though socialization has been carried out by Wilayatul Hisbah. Therefore, Wilayatul Hisbah of Aceh Besar Regency carries out coaching activities in the hope of increasing awareness so that it can reduce the number of violations of sharia as regulated in Qanun Aceh Number 6 of 2014 concerning Jinayad law. However, the facts show that coaching has been carried out but the level of violations has also increased from year to year.

In order to enforce sharia law in Aceh Besar Regency based on the mandate of Aceh Qanun Number 6 of 2014 concerning criminal law, Wilayatul Hisbah carries out its role according to the duties and functions in Aceh Qanun Number 6 of 2014 concerning criminal law by conducting supervision, especially in tourist areas as places where various sharia violations are often found. In carrying out the role of supervision or control, Wilayatul Hisbah of Aceh Besar Regency conducts routine patrols in previously identified areas with the hope of being able to control all violators of sharia in the Aceh Besar Regency area.

However, in reality, the role of enforcement carried out by Wilayatul Hisbah of Aceh Besar Regency has not been running well because of the lack of awareness in the community, this is also caused by the vast area of Aceh Besar Regency and its distance from the headquarters and the lack of PPNS personnel as well as limited investigators. The role of enforcement carried out by Wilayatul Hisbah of Aceh Besar Regency has not been running well, also due to limited facilities and infrastructure, lack of public understanding even though socialization has been carried out and the object of violation is far from monitoring, causing the composition of personnel not to be in accordance with the area.

In implementing the policy as mandated by Qanun Aceh Number 6 of 2014 concerning Jinayad law, Wilayatul Hisbah finds it very easy to detect violators of sharia due to the many tourist attractions in Aceh Besar Regency. However, in its implementation there are still many obstacles both internally and externally. External obstacles concern public awareness or participation and the breadth of the work area. While internal obstacles concern the quality and quantity of personnel and the limited number of investigators.

However, in its implementation, the Wilayatul Hisbah of Aceh Besar Regency has clear regulations as a basis for carrying out its role in enforcing sharia law in the Aceh Besar Regency area. Then supported by an adequate budget to carry out official activities and the existence of clear policies from the executive as a form of commitment to enforcing sharia law in accordance with Aceh Qanun Number 6 of 2014 concerning Jinayad law.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Role Theory

Then as a part of what can be done by both individuals and groups in society. In this case, role theory is known as the role of theory, namely analyzing the tasks carried out by people both individually and in groups or institutions that have formal or informal positions. In the Indonesian dictionary, there are two terms that appear, namely role and role. Role as a set of levels expected to be owned by those who have a position in society. While the role is part of the main task that must be carried out.

Role theory analyzes the tasks carried out by people or institutions that have formal or informal positions. In the Indonesian dictionary, there are two terms that appear, namely role and role. The role is a set of behaviours that are expected to be possessed by those who have a position in society. Role as part of the main task that must be carried out. Selly in Salim (2014) defines role as "The function or position that subject or expected to have in an organization, in society or in relationship". From this definition, the role is constructed as the function or position of the subject in the organization and in its relationship with society. Function is equated with the position or work done or the usefulness of something.

In this context the rolen can be interpreted as the behavior shown by individuals in the social structure of society, so that the role is the expected behavior of someone who has a number of statuses and is expected to fill it according to the status. Mukti in Salim (2014) role theory examines "Society will behave according to status and role, in this case the role is something that is inherent in the individual. Community behavior is a response or reaction that is manifested in movement (attitude), but also body movement or speech in society ". So the concept of role examines and analyzes the role of institutions and society in solving, resolving and ending problems that arise in community, national and state life.

2.2 The Concept of Islamic Law

Sharia can be interpreted as rules or guidelines and Islam, Sharia as norms and divine rules regulate the relationship between humans and Allah, the relationship between humans and humans, and the relationship between humans and objects and the natural environment. According to Qardhawi in Aflatul (2001) explains that "The word Sharia comes from the word Syara`a al-syai`a which means to explain or clarify something". Suryana in Aflatul (2001) said that Sharia comes from the word syirath which means path, path to a spring or path that must be passed by Muslims".

Sharia means religion, according to Hizbut (2002) defines sharia as "Religion established by Allah consists of various laws and provisions. Thus sharia and religion have the same connotation. However, there is also sharia meaning regulations. According to Muhammad (1996) sharia is interpreted as "Regulations established by Allah, that the determination is still only the basics, so that humans can maintain their relationships with other humans, the relationship between humans and Allah, the relationship between Muslims, humans with the surrounding environment and their relationship with life and life".

Based on several interpretations above, it shows that Islamic Sharia is the basic framework of religion as well as Islamic teachings that regulate individual, family, community, criminal, and civil relations, in divine norms as a form of provisions set by Allah SWT to humans as a guideline in life. Sharia is an aspect of norms or laws in Islamic teachings, its

existence cannot be separated from Islamic *aqidah*. Therefore, the contents of Sharia include rules as an implementation of the contents of the Qur'an and Sunnah.

2.3 The Concept of Wilayatul Hisbah

Wilayatul Hisbah is an institution established by the government and funded by the government and has the authority to supervise the implementation of sharia so that it is obliged to provide legal assistance to parties who commit crimes. In other words, Wilayatul Hisbah is an element of Islamic Sharia enforcement in Aceh as a form of implementation of the birth of Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2000 concerning the Implementation of Islamic Sharia. Wilayatul Hisbah has main duties and functions as well as authority. From the legal basis above, it shows that the authority of the Wilayatul Hisbah Police includes carrying out the role of carrying out socialization, coaching and supervision in enforcing sharia law.

Wilayatul Hisbah has the task of conducting socialization related to the rules implemented in Islamic law, then conducting supervision, coaching and investigation of violations of Islamic law. Based on Qanun Number 6 of 2014 concerning Jinayat Law regarding Khalwat/Mesum in article 14 it states that paragraph (1) In carrying out its supervisory function, Wilayatul Hisbah officials as referred to in article 13 if they find perpetrators of violations of the prohibitions as referred to in articles 5 and 6, submit a written report to the investigator. Furthermore, Article 4 of Governor Decree Number 1 of 2004 article 4 states that Wilayatul Hisbah has the following tasks: (a) Supervising the implementation and violations of laws and regulations in the field of Islamic law.

Wilayatul Hisbah has the authority to reprimand, advise, prevent and prohibit anyone who is suspected of having, is or will commit a violation of the laws and regulations in the field of Islamic Law. In carrying out its guidance function, Wilayatul Hisbah officials who find perpetrators of khalwat/indecent acts can give warnings and guidance first to the perpetrators before handing them over to investigators. So from the article above it is clear that if khalwat/indecent acts have been found, guidance must be given, because the violation must be handed over to investigators, then the violator must be brought to the office for guidance. The guidance process itself must not be more than 1 x 24, if after being given guidance and handed over to investigators it turns out that there is insufficient evidence then the violator must be released.

2.4 Policy Theory

The term policy is more often and widely used in relation to government actions or activities and state behavior in general, or is often given the meaning of political action. Dye in Sadhana (2011) "Public policy is whatever the government decides to do or not to do something". Whatever is meant can be regulations, including their translation into various operational instructions, program and activity plans, actors/actors and target groups. In other words, a policy or program must be implemented in order to have the desired impact or goal.

In mapping a policy, the policy-making actors always cover two things, on the one hand, the policy has an instrumental dimension in producing decisions, programs and other results with values believed by the policy-making actors, where there is a set of relationships in the policy as a communication channel for norms, ethics and morals, from the process of building trust and actor solidarity. On the other hand, the policy can produce values, in the form of domination and non-developmental processes.

Public policy is a series of actions set by the government that have objectives related to certain problems oriented towards solving public problems. Public policy is expected to be able to address the needs or expectations of a condition that has an impact on many parties. If observed clearly regarding the authority to determine policies in the regions, the central government has given great freedom to plan, formulate and implement policies that have been made according to the agreement by outlining the intended policy program according to the needs of the community in the region.

The policy is determined as an effort to solve problems in order to achieve certain desired goals according to the organization's plan. According to Thomas in Agustino (2016) public policy is "An effort chosen by the government to be carried out or not carried out in the form of targets or objectives of government programs. Meanwhile, according to Dadang in Agustino (2016) public policy is "A series of actions proposed by a person, group or government in a particular environment, with threats and opportunities that exist in an institution".

Policy is intended to utilize potential while overcoming obstacles in order to achieve goals. Easton in Wibawa (2016) defines public policy as "the authoritative allocation of values for the whole society or the forced allocation of values to all members of society". Laswell in Wibawa (2016) defines public policy as "a projected program of goals, values, and practices or a program to achieve goals, values in directed practices". According to Abidin (2016) public policy is "A decision made by the government or authorized institution to solve a problem".

2.5 Implementation Theory

Implementation refers to actions to achieve the goals set in a decision, this action seeks to change those decisions into operational patterns and seeks to achieve major or minor changes as previously decided. Implementation is essentially also an effort to understand what should happen after a program is implemented. Policy implementation does not only involve the agency responsible for implementing the policy.

The policy in implementation is carried out by the government or private sector to achieve the goals that have been set, in accordance with public problems. Although the problem can be identified, it can only be achieved through public action through public policy. The characteristics of public problems that must be addressed are not only interdependent but also dynamic, so that they view the problem as an activity of the whole that cannot be separated or measured separately from other factors. The implementation of this public policy is often described as an object of experts as Meter in Winarno (2014) states as follows:

Implementation of public policy as an action carried out by a public organization that is directed to achieve the goals that have been set in previous decisions. These actions include efforts to become operational actions within a certain period of time or in order to continue efforts to achieve major and minor changes determined by policy decisions.

The description in the implementation of this public policy, indirectly adopts the system theory through the assertion that the making of a policy is basically inseparable from the environment in which the policy will be implemented, therefore public policy is entirely legal and formal made by the government in the form of social conditions, economic growth and cultural life. According to Agustino (2016) policy implementation as "The interaction between the policy environment and the public policy activities themselves have a mutually influential relationship". The policy implementation stage will not begin before the goals and objectives

are first determined by the policy formulation. Thus, the policy implementation stage occurs only after the law is enacted and funds are provided to finance the implementation of the policy.

Policy implementation can be divided into two different categories, as understood by Lester in Winarno (2014) that:

- a. To determine what consequences are caused by a policy by describing its impact. This task refers to the effort to see whether public policy achieves the desired goals or impacts or not, if not what factors are the causes;
- b. To assess the success or failure of a policy based on previously established standards or criteria;
- c. Policy implementation is basically closely related to the first task, after we know the consequences of the policy through the depiction of the impact of public policy, then we can know whether the policy program being implemented is in accordance with the desired impact or not. From here we can assess whether the program being implemented is successful or not.

In an effort to find rationality in policy implementation, it is actually very difficult to achieve in determining policies because, as Abdul (2015) states, the following:

- a. Incomplete knowledge, incomplete information will cause difficulties in predicting the consequences of the decision;
- b. The lack of information to be used to read the consequences will be covered by the experience and imagination of the decision maker. This imagination is of course very subjective and imperfect;
- c. Rationality requires the selection of one of all possible alternative behaviors in reality not all decisions are selected from the alternatives that have been developed. Generally the decision is the only decision produced, without going through the alternative development stage.

In determining the implementation of the Regional Government policy, it must prioritize the interests of the people, it needs to be supported for the policy so that it can be explained in community life, both in terms of implementing, improving and or replacing it because it is no longer in accordance with the development of community life. This is done because not all policies that apply generally can apply well in line with what the government expects, therefore an in-depth study is needed before the policy is implemented through the implementation of policies that have been made and will be implemented by the government in public life.

Policy implementation is basically a way for a policy to achieve its goals. To implement public policy, there are two choices of steps available, namely directly implementing it in the form of a program or through policy formulation as a derivative of the public policy. The series of policy implementation can be clearly observed, starting from the program, to the project and to the activity. The model adapts the common mechanism in management, especially public sector management. Policies are derived in the form of programs which are then derived into projects, and finally manifested in activities, whether carried out by the government, the community or cooperation between the government and the community.

Implementation includes actions taken by actors, especially bureaucrats to make the program run. Grindle in Wibawa (2016) provides his views on implementation by stating in general that the task of implementation is "Forming a link that facilitates policy objectives to

be realized as an impact of a government activity". Meanwhile, according to Purwati in Sulistiayani (2017), implementation is "Activities to distribute policy outputs carried out by implementors to target groups as an effort to realize policies".

According to Daniel in Abdul (2015), the meaning of implementation is:

Implementation understands what actually happens after a program is declared valid or formulated is the focus of attention of policy implementation, namely the events and activities that arise after the ratification of state policy guidelines which include both efforts to administer them and to create real consequences/impacts on society or events.

According to Franklin in Wibawa (2016) implementation is "What happens after a law is enacted that provides authority for programs, policies, benefits, or a type of tangible output". According to Sadhana (2011) Public policy implementation can be interpreted as "an activity of completing or implementing a public policy that has been established/approved by using means (tools) to achieve policy objectives".

Then Van Meter in Sadhana (2011) provides a definition of public policy implementation as:

Actions taken by public organizations that are directed at achieving goals that have been set in previous decisions. These actions include efforts to change decisions into operational actions within a certain period of time as well as in order to continue efforts to achieve major and minor changes determined by policy decisions.

According to Sadhana (2011) every policy that is implemented will certainly have an impact. The failure of a policy to achieve its goals is caused by several factors, namely:

1. The availability of limited resources, including institutions, costs, materials, time and so on, so that the impact is as expected.
2. Mistakes in administering state policies can reduce the achievement of policy impacts. No matter how good a state policy is, if it is not administered properly, it will be difficult to achieve the expected impact.
3. Public problems often arise due to a variety of factors, while policies are often formulated on the basis of only one of a small number of these factors.
4. The community responds or implements state policies in its own way, so that it can reduce or eliminate its impact. Or in other words, if the implementation of state policies is not carried out in accordance with the implementation instructions, the impact will be further from what is expected.
5. There are several policies that have conflicting objectives.
6. There are efforts to solve several problems that certainly cost more than the problem itself.
7. There are many public problems that cannot be solved completely, so the expected impact is difficult to achieve.
8. The nature of the problem arises when a policy is being formulated or implemented.
9. The presence of new problems is more interesting and can divert people's attention from existing problems.

Implementation as a dynamic process to study various things related to policies and interactions between the target devices and actions taken to achieve those goals. This is as stated by Udoji in Sadhana (2011: 184) who emphasized the implementation of policies that "The execution of policies is as important if not more important than policy making. Policies will remain dreams or blueprints unless they are implemented". (Policy implementation is

something important, even much more important than policy making. Policies are just dreams or good plans neatly stored in archives if not implemented). Public policy according to Purwanto (2016) contains at least three basic components, namely: "a. goals to be achieved, b. Specific targets, and c. How to achieve those targets". How to achieve targets is often referred to as implementation, usually translated into action programs and projects. Implementation activities usually consist of who the implementers are, the amount of funds and sources, who the target groups are, how the program or project is managed, and how the success or performance of the program is measured. In short, policy implementation is a way for a policy to achieve its goals. The purpose of policy is essentially to intervene. Therefore, policy implementation is actually the action of intervention itself.

Policy implementation is basically a way for a policy to achieve its goals. To implement public policy, there are two choices of steps available, namely directly implementing it in the form of a program or through the formulation of derivative policies or derivatives of the public policy. Policy implementation is seen as a public administration tool where actors, organizations, procedures, techniques and resources are organized together to implement policies in order to achieve the desired impact or goals. Although in practice it is not always as expected and even has impacts that we do not expect (intended risk and unintended risk). So policy implementation is a very important stage in the policy process. This means that policy implementation determines the success of a policy process wherever the goals and impacts of the policy are produced. So far, the policy implementation process has often relied on technical realities as a resolution to social problems. Positivistic tendencies, market oriented, top-down models, are realities that are always found in every political policy process.

Implementation understands what actually happens after a program is declared valid or formulated is the focus of attention of policy implementation, namely events and activities after the ratification of state policy guidelines, which include both efforts to administer them and to cause real consequences/impacts on society or events. Implementation on the other hand is a complex phenomenon that may be understood as a process, output or result.

Policy implementation as actions taken by individuals (or groups) in government or private sector that are directed to achieve the objectives that have been set in previous policy decisions. These actions include efforts to change decisions into operational actions within a certain period of time as well as in order to continue efforts to achieve major and minor changes determined by policy decisions. The policy implementation stage will not begin before the objectives and suggestions are set or identified by policy decisions. Thus the implementation stage occurs only after laws are enacted and funds are provided to finance the implementation of the policy.

According to Gibson (2012) the implementation of policy is actually "Not just related to the mechanism of explaining political decisions into routine procedures through bureaucratic channels, but more than that, it concerns the issue of conflict, decisions and who gets what from a policy". Regarding this, Wahab (2012) emphasized that "Policy implementation is an important aspect of the entire policy process". Therefore, it is not an exaggeration to say that policy implementation is an important aspect of the entire policy process. Meanwhile, Harahap in Wahab (2012) said that policy implementation is "Something important, even much more important than policy making. Policies will only be dreams or good plans stored neatly in archives if they are not implemented".

According to Michael in Wahab (2012) regarding policy implementation, it explains that "After the public problem is determined, then it is the path to the policy agenda, various options have been determined to solve it, and the government has made several choices from these alternatives, which places the decision into implementation, policy implementation is the process of a program or policy being implemented which is marked by the translation of the plan to implementation". If the government chooses to do something, then there must be a goal and the state policy must include all government actions, so it is not merely a statement of the wishes of the government or government officials.

This is because something that is not done by the government will have the same impact as something that is done by the government. In line with what the experts above have stated, Winarno (2014) stated that "a policy program will only be elite notes if the program is not implemented". This means that policy implementation is a follow-up to a program or policy, therefore a policy program that has been taken as an alternative solution to a problem must be implemented, namely implemented by administrative bodies and government agencies at the lower level.

Metter in Wahab (2012) defines policy implementation as an action taken by the public or private sector, both individually and in groups, aimed at achieving the goals set in policy decisions. This definition implies an effort to transform decisions into operational activities, and to achieve changes as formulated by policy decisions. Another view on policy implementation was put forward by William as quoted by Subarsono (2014) defined as "all activities related to policy implementation".

III. Research Method

In order to obtain and describe various data in accordance with the research problem, it is necessary to determine a research method to solve various social problems. The method used in this study is qualitative descriptive. Through the qualitative method, the researcher analyzed the role of Wilayatul Hisbah in enforcing Sharia Law in Aceh Besar Regency as a study of the implementation of the Aceh Qanun policy Number 6 of 2014 concerning Jinayat Law. According to Sholahuddin (2021), the social research method is "A scientific method used to obtain objective, valid and reliable data, with the aim of finding, testing, and developing knowledge, so that it can be used to understand, explain, and solve problems in the social field".

In accordance with the above meaning, Creswell (2019) defines qualitative as "A method for exploring and understanding the meaning that a number of individuals or groups of people ascribe to social or humanitarian problems". Meanwhile, according to Moleong (2022) the qualitative method is "Research that intends to understand the phenomena of what is experienced by research subjects such as behavior, perceptions, motivations, actions, and others, holistically, and by means of description in the form of words and language, in a natural context".

In this case, the researcher wants to gain a deep understanding and description according to the previously formulated research focus. Through a qualitative approach, a deep understanding of the meaning, reality, and facts relevant to the research topic is obtained. According to Faisal (2017), qualitative research is:

A study for exploration and clarification of a phenomenon or social reality, by describing a number of phenomena related to the problem and unit being studied. This type of research does not question the relationship between existing phenomena, and is not intended to attract generations that explain the variables that cause a symptom or social reality. Therefore, in a descriptive study, it does not use and does not conduct hypothesis testing.

The data criteria in qualitative research are definite data. Definite data is data that actually occurs as it is, not data that is merely visible, spoken, but data that contains meaning behind what is visible and spoken. For example, definite data is data on people crying. The person crying must be concretely ascertained, whether the person is crying because of a major disaster or because they are experiencing extraordinary happiness. In line with this intention, Sugiyono (2016) gives qualitative research as "Naturalistic research method because the research is conducted in natural conditions (natural setting).

IV. Discussion

In order to enforce sharia law in Aceh Besar Regency based on the mandate of Aceh Qanun Number 6 of 2014 concerning criminal law, Wilayatul Hisbah carries out its role according to its duties and functions. Various roles have been carried out by Wilayatul Hisbah Aceh Besar, starting from the role of socialization, coaching and supervision. In relation to the role of socialization, it has been carried out well through various methods, but the level of public awareness is still lacking so that the level of sharia violations is still high from year to year. To address this, Wilayatul Hisbah Aceh Besar Regency carries out coaching in the hope of increasing awareness so that it can reduce the number of sharia violations as mandated by Aceh Qanun Number 6 of 2014 concerning criminal law. However, the good intentions and great efforts of Wilayatul Hisbah Aceh Besar Regency have not yielded maximum results because the level of violations has also increased from year to year.

In the implementation of Aceh Qanun Number 6 of 2014 concerning criminal law, Wilayatul Hisbah also carries out a supervisory role, especially in tourist areas as places where various violations of sharia are often found. This is done through routine patrols to discipline all violators of sharia in the Aceh Besar Regency area. This role has not been carried out optimally due to the lack of awareness in the community, as well as the vast area of Aceh Besar Regency and its distance from the headquarters as well as not being supported by sufficient PPNS personnel and also limited investigators. Likewise, facilities and infrastructure are still very limited, whereas in the implementation of Aceh Qanun Number 6 of 2014 concerning criminal law, Wilayatul Hisbah finds it very easy to detect violators of sharia because of the many tourist attractions in Aceh Besar Regency. However, in its implementation there are still many obstacles both internally and externally. External obstacles concern public awareness or participation and the vastness of the work area. While internal obstacles concern the quality and quantity of personnel and the limited number of investigators.

However, in its implementation, the Wilayatul Hisbah of Aceh Besar Regency has clear regulations as a basis for carrying out its role in enforcing sharia law in the Aceh Besar Regency area. Then supported by an adequate budget to carry out official activities and the existence of clear policies from the executive as a form of commitment to enforcing sharia law in accordance with Aceh Qanun Number 6 of 2014 concerning Jinayad law.

In the implementation of the policy, it is essentially understanding what actually happens after Islamic law is declared in accordance with the regulations, because implementation is a reality to produce output. In this case, the researcher examines various role theories as the main theory and several supporting theories including policy theory, public policy implementation theory and various other relevant theories in viewing and analyzing the implementation of Islamic law in Aceh so that policies and regulations are not only made to fulfill obligations, while their implementation cannot be carried out properly.

V. Conclusion

The role of Wilayatul Hisbah in enforcing Sharia Law in Aceh Besar Regency based on Qanun Number 6 of 2014 concerning Jinayat Law has not been running well, both in terms of socialization, coaching and supervision. Meanwhile, related to obstacles in enforcing sharia law includes public awareness which is still very low and the limited number of PPNS investigator personnel and the vast area are obstacles for personnel Wilayatul Hisbah in carrying out its role. Then related to the driving factors in the enforcement of sharia law related to regulations and the existence of budgets and executive commitments. Related to the available budget is still very limited so that it becomes an obstacle in carrying out its role, as well as the government's commitment is still much on paper has not been realized in real terms with budget support and so far only prioritizes regulations alone.

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