



The Role of the Central Tapanuli Regency Government in Supervising and Controlling Landslide-Prone Locations from a Siyasaah Dusturiyah Perspective (Case Study: Tapan Nauli Village)

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Abstract: This study aims to analyze the role of the Central Tapanuli Regency Government in monitoring and controlling landslide-prone areas in Tapan Nauli Village and review its implementation from a Siyasaah Dusturiyah perspective. Tapan Nauli Village is included in an area with a high level of landslide vulnerability due to geographical conditions such as steep slopes, minimal vegetation, and uncontrolled land-use changes. The local government, through the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), has important responsibilities in disaster mitigation, spatial planning supervision, and community empowerment. However, the implementation of these functions faces obstacles such as budget constraints, weak inter-agency coordination, low public awareness, and weak environmental law enforcement. From a Siyasaah Dusturiyah perspective, the government's responsibility in monitoring disaster-prone areas is a form of implementation of the leadership mandate to uphold justice ('adl) and public welfare (masalah 'ammah). Thus, disaster monitoring policies must be implemented based on the principles of responsibility, justice, and public participation in accordance with Islamic values in governance.

Keywords: Regional Government, Landslide, Tapan Nauli, Supervision, Siyasaah Dusturiyah.

1. Introduction

The National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) and the Center for Volcanology and Geological Hazard Mitigation (PVMBG) have identified Central Tapanuli Regency as an area with medium to high landslide potential (Sianturi, 2024),(Dewi, nd)According to PVMBG (2021) data, most of Central Tapanuli falls within a landslide-prone zone, particularly areas with steep slopes and minimal vegetation cover. This highlights the need for special attention from the local government in disaster risk mitigation and spatial planning focused on environmental sustainability (Mau & Akbar, 2025),(Mubarrak et al., 2023).

Tapan Nauli Village, located in Tapan Nauli District, Central Tapanuli Regency, is one of the areas with a high level of landslide vulnerability. This is due to the village's geographical location in a hilly area with steep slopes and unstable soil structure. According to data from the Central Tapanuli Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), several landslides have been recorded in this village, especially during the rainy season, such as those that occurred in December 2018 and January 2022. These events are generally triggered by extreme rainfall that causes water saturation in the soil, resulting in uncontrolled ground movement (Primary, 2023).

Then, based on the researcher's interview with one of the residents of Tapan Nauli I Village, Mr. Solih, there is a mountain which is located very close to the main road and residential area (Nurhalimah, 2022),(Nadha, 2022)This situation is extremely precarious because the mountain slopes have experienced significant environmental damage. Most of the trees that once grew thickly in the area have been cut down by local residents for various purposes, such as clearing agricultural land, gathering firewood, or creating additional residential areas (Oulaana et al., 2023),(First Printing & Center, nd). Massive tree felling without reforestation efforts has resulted in the loss of forests' func-

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tion as water absorbers and soil erosion barriers. As a result, every time heavy rain falls, the area often experiences landslides, as the soil, no longer supported by tree roots to act as a buffer, becomes unstable and easily eroded by water (Kurniati et al., 2020),(Aizid, 2021).

The impact of the landslide in Tapan Nauli Village was significant on the lives of the residents. In addition to causing physical damage, including damage to homes, village roads, and public facilities, the landslide also disrupted transportation and the local economy (FADLY, nd),(Wardani, 2021)In the 2022 incident, for example, a landslide buried the main road connecting hamlets, disrupting residents' activities for several days. In addition to material losses, landslides also pose a threat to life, especially for residents living on steep slopes or below cliffs (Haikal, 2022),(Halawa et al., 2023).

The government has a central role in disaster management because it is the party that has the authority, resources and responsibility to protect the community as explained in Law Number 24 of 2007, Article 8, letters (a), (b), (c), (d) (Setyorini, 2023),(Dianty, 2022). The contents of Article 8 letter a of Law Number 24 of 2007 regulate the responsibility of regional governments in implementing disaster management, including: (a) guaranteeing the fulfillment of the rights of communities and refugees affected by disasters in accordance with minimum service standards; (b) protecting communities from the impact of disasters; (c) reducing disaster risks and integrating disaster risk reduction with development programs; (d) and allocating adequate disaster management funds in the regional revenue and expenditure budget (Dianty, 2022),(Maulana et al., 2024).

In the context of *siyasah dusturiyah* fiqh, carrying out regulations/policies made by leaders with the aim of benefiting the people must be obeyed by all elements of society (Kumalawati, 2021),(Kumalawati, 2021).

In the Qur'an, Surah An-Nisa, verse 59, Allah SWT says:

وَأَحْسَنُ تَأْوِيلًا God willing God bless you مُرْتَضًى عِنْدَ رَبِّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا أَطِيعُوا اللَّهَ وَأَطِيعُوا الرَّسُولَ وَأُولَى الْأَمْرِ

Meaning: O you who believe, obey Allah and obey the Messenger (His), and the ulil amri among you. Then if you have different opinions about something, then return it to Allah (the Koran) and the Messenger (sunnah), if you truly believe in Allah and the Last Day. That is more important (for you) and the consequences are better.

This concept demands that disaster management policies are not only responsive, but also preventive (Muchsini, 2021),(Mulya, 2025). The government, according to the principles of industrial governance, must carry out its mandate to protect the lives and property of the people through spatial planning, environmental management, and public education in accordance with the principles of justice and collective good (*al-'adl wa al-maslahah*). For example, in the context of Tapan Nauli Village, the local government must regulate development and permits in disaster-prone zones by prioritizing sharia principles, so as not to place the people in preventable danger (Maulana et al., 2024).

This research makes a theoretical contribution to the development of Islamic constitutional law by positioning *Siyasah Dusturiyah* not merely as a normative doctrine of governance, but as an analytical framework for evaluating regional government responsibilities in disaster mitigation, particularly in translating principles of *maslahah*, justice, and accountability into concrete administrative actions. The study addresses a conceptual gap in disaster mitigation literature that has largely focused on technical, administrative, or positive-law perspectives, while neglecting the constitutional-ethical dimension of leadership obligations rooted in Islamic political thought. Existing studies on electronic governance, spatial planning, or disaster management rarely integrate Islamic constitutional values into the assessment of regional decision-making authority and control mechanisms. By applying the *Siyasah Dusturiyah* approach, this article demonstrates the relevance and necessity of Islamic constitutional principles in strengthening normative legitimacy, moral accountability, and public welfare orientation of regional

disaster policies, especially in contexts where local governments exercise discretionary power over spatial planning and environmental risk governance.

2. Materials and Methods

This study uses a normative approach with a descriptive-analytical method to examine the role of the Central Tapanuli Regency Government in monitoring and controlling landslide-prone areas in Tapan Nauli Village. This approach was chosen because it can examine the regulatory framework, policies, and legal basis behind the local government's actions, while also assessing their compliance with the principles of *Siyasah Dusturiyah* as a perspective on governance in Islam.

Data collection was conducted through literature review, a review of relevant Regional Regulations and legislation, and interviews with informants with authority and understanding of disaster mitigation policy implementation. The collected data was analyzed using Miles and Huberman's stages of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing, resulting in a systematic and coherent picture of local government oversight practices.

To ensure the validity and validity of the information, this study employed triangulation of sources and methods. The *Siyasah Dusturiyah* approach was then used as an evaluative basis to assess the extent to which local government policies reflect the values of justice, public welfare, and responsibility. Thus, this study not only uncovers normative and empirical realities but also links them to the ethical principles of Islamic politics in the context of disaster mitigation.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 *The Role of the Central Tapanuli Regency Government in Monitoring Landslide-Prone Locations in Tapan Nauli Village*

The government plays a highly strategic role in ensuring the achievement of national development goals, both in the social, economic, and political spheres. In general, the role of government can be defined as a series of activities or functions carried out by state institutions to meet public needs and maintain the stability of national and state life. According to public administration theory, this role encompasses aspects of regulation, facilitation, service, supervision, and control, all of which are directed toward achieving the public good.

Regional governments play a strategic role in disaster management, as stipulated in Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management. In this context, the Central Tapanuli Regency Government plays a key role in monitoring, mitigating, and managing disasters in its region, including Tapan Nauli Village, which is known to have a high landslide risk. Monitoring of landslide-prone areas is not only reactive after a disaster occurs, but also preventive through spatial planning, land use control, and community education.

Within the framework of autonomous regional governance, the Central Tapanuli Regency Government plays a role in disaster mitigation through environmentally sound development planning. This is reflected in the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) and the Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW), which integrate disaster-prone areas as a basis for determining development policies. Through the Regional Disaster Management

Agency (BPBD), the regency government has mapped landslide-prone areas in Tapan Nauli Village, conducted a disaster risk assessment, and developed prevention programs such as slope reforestation, adequate drainage, and monitoring illegal logging activities that have the potential to increase land vulnerability.

The monitoring of landslide-prone areas is also closely related to the regional spatial planning control function. The Central Tapanuli Regency Government, through the Public Works and Spatial Planning Agency, monitors changes in land use in Tapan Nauli Village, particularly in areas with steep contours and unstable soil. The government is obligated to ensure that infrastructure development and community economic activities do not violate zoning provisions and regional regulations that could exacerbate landslide risks. This oversight aligns with the mandate of Government Regulation Number 21 of 2008 concerning Disaster Management, which emphasizes the importance of integrating mitigation policies into regional planning.

In addition to structural aspects, the Central Tapanuli Regency Government also plays a role in increasing community capacity and awareness through outreach programs, emergency response training, and outreach on the early signs of landslides. The Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) and the village government developed a simple early warning system and formed disaster preparedness volunteers in Tapan Nauli. This approach reflects the principles of community-based disaster management (CBDM), which places the community at the center of mitigation efforts. Through this participatory approach, the local government functions not only as a regulator but also as a facilitator in building community resilience to disasters.

In emergency situations such as landslides, the Central Tapanuli Regency Government is responsible for implementing emergency response measures, which involve coordination between agencies, such as the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), the Social Services Agency, the police, and sub-district officials. The local government provides logistical assistance, evacuates victims, repairs roads blocked by landslides, and conducts post-disaster rehabilitation. These actions demonstrate the regional government's responsibility to protect its residents.

Monitoring evaluation of landslide-prone areas is part of the regional public policy cycle. The Central Tapanuli Regency Government conducts annual evaluations of the effectiveness of landslide mitigation and prevention programs through the Musrenbang (Development Planning Meeting) and the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) annual report. These evaluation results serve as the basis for improving monitoring policies, strengthening inter-agency coordination, and optimizing regional budgets to reduce disaster risk. This approach reflects the application of good governance principles in regional disaster management.

Thus, the Central Tapanuli Regency Government's role in monitoring landslide-prone areas in Tapan Nauli Village encompasses planning, spatial planning supervision, technical mitigation, community empowerment, and emergency response and rehabilitation. An integrated approach, combining structural policies and community participation, is key to creating an effective and sustainable monitoring system to reduce landslide risk in the region.

3.2 Factors Inhibiting the Role of the Central Tapanuli Regency Government in Monitoring Landslide-Prone Locations in Tapian Nauli

The effectiveness of landslide-prone areas monitoring depends heavily on the local government's ability to coordinate, plan, and oversee disaster mitigation policies. However, in the context of Central Tapanuli Regency, particularly in Tapian Nauli Village, various inhibiting factors have subsided the effectiveness of landslide-prone areas monitoring. These barriers are structural, administrative, technical, and social, interacting and impacting the success of regional disaster mitigation programs.

One of the main factors hampering the role of local governments is limited budget and human resources within relevant institutions, particularly the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD). Limited regional budgets often prevent comprehensive monitoring, mapping, and mitigation infrastructure development. According to a 2023 report by the Central Tapanuli BPBD, the majority of the budget is allocated for post-disaster emergency response, rather than for prevention activities. Furthermore, the lack of geotechnical experts and disaster risk analysts also hampers technical identification of the landslide-prone geological conditions of Tapian Nauli Village.

Another significant factor is weak coordination between local government agencies. Monitoring landslide-prone areas requires cross-sector collaboration between the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), the Public Works Agency, the Environmental Agency, and village governments. However, overlapping authority and a lack of communication often occur in program implementation. This results in delays in addressing infrastructure damage and a lack of synchronization between planning policies and technical actions in the field. Weak coordination also results in ineffective oversight of community activities that could potentially exacerbate landslide risks, such as land clearing on steep slopes without environmental permits.

Sociologically, low public awareness and participation also hamper monitoring of landslide-prone areas. Some residents of Tapian Nauli Village still cultivate slopes using planting systems that neglect soil stability and do not fully understand the potential dangers of landslides. Although the local government has conducted outreach programs, their effectiveness remains limited due to a lack of ongoing support and weak two-way communication between officials and residents. This situation demonstrates that monitoring efforts require not only a structural approach but also a social approach based on community empowerment (community engagement).

Limitations in spatial data, monitoring technology, and early warning systems also hamper the effectiveness of government oversight. In some areas of Tapian Nauli, rainfall monitoring devices, ground motion sensors, or community-based early warning systems are not yet available. These technologies are crucial for detecting potential landslides before they occur. Delays in obtaining field data often lead local governments to react to disasters rather than proactively prevent them. Limited access to monitoring technology also means that mitigation efforts still rely on manual observations and community reports.

Geographically, Tapian Nauli Village is located in a region with steep terrain and directly borders the west coast of Sumatra, which experiences high rainfall. This condition makes the area naturally highly susceptible to landslides. The local government fac-

es difficulties in stabilizing the slope area due to geotectonic factors and the clay soil type, which is easily saturated with water. This geographic condition increases mitigation and monitoring costs and requires environmental engineering technology that the local government does not yet fully possess.

In addition to technical and administrative factors, weak law enforcement against spatial planning and environmental violations also hampers oversight. Several activities, such as illegal logging, unauthorized construction, and agricultural land conversion in landslide-prone areas, continue to occur without strict sanctions. This indicates that the implementation of oversight policies has not been accompanied by effective legal instruments. According to Nurhasanah (2022), one of the main challenges in regional disaster mitigation is the misalignment between normative policies and legal implementation at the local level.

3.3 Implementation of the Role of the Central Tapanuli Regency Government Reviewed from the Perspective of *Siyasah Dusturiyah*

In the theory of *Siyasah Dusturiyah*, the government has the authority to regulate, supervise, and enforce public policies oriented towards the public interest. This duty is rooted in the principle of *al-sulṭah al-tanfīdhiyyah* (executive power) and *al-sulṭah al-tashri'iyyah* (legislative power) that works to uphold justice in society. In the context of regional governance, the Central Tapanuli Regency Government carries out the function of the sovereignty over land use, implementation of environmental policies, and protection of residents in disaster-prone areas. This is in line with Allah's word in QS. An-Nisa' Verse 58:

أَنَ الْكَاسِ بِنِنَ حَكَمْتُمْ وَإِذَا مَلْتُمْ إِلَى مُنْتِآلَا تُؤَدُّوآ نَ يَا مُرْكُمَ اللَّهُ إِنَ بِصِيرَا سَمِيْعًا كَانَ إِنَ ۖ بِيَّ يَعِظُكُمْ نِعْمَا إِنَ ۖ بِالْعَدْلِ تَحْكُمُوا

Meaning: Indeed, Allah commands you to convey the message to those who are entitled to receive it, and (orders you) when you determine a law between people, that you determine it fairly. Indeed, Allah will give you the best teaching. Indeed, Allah is All-Hearing, All-Seeing.

This paragraph emphasizes the government's responsibility to uphold trust and justice in managing territory and resources. In the perspective of *Siyasah Dusturiyah*, the policy of monitoring landslide-prone locations reflects the application of the principles of justice and social benefit (*al-'adālah wa al-maṣlaḥah al-'āmmah*). The local government is obliged to ensure that all residents, including those living in vulnerable areas such as Tapan Nauli Village, receive equal protection against disaster risks. The government's efforts in mitigation, landslide hazard awareness, and the provision of erosion control infrastructure are forms of actualizing the principle of *al-maṣlaḥah al-mursalah* refers to policies not explicitly mentioned in the texts, but are necessary to prevent harm (*mafsadah*) and maintain human safety. Thus, the implementation of the role of local government in this context demonstrates the alignment between modern public policy and normative Islamic values.

Siyasah Dusturiyah also emphasized the importance of government accountability towards the people and God (*mas'uliyah al-ḥākim*). The Central Tapanuli Regency Government, in monitoring landslide-prone areas, must be accountable for every policy, including transparency in disaster budget use, the effectiveness of mitigation programs,

and cross-agency coordination. This principle is rooted in the sayings of the Prophet Muhammad.ﷺ: "Each of you is a leader, and every leader will be asked to account for those he leads." (Narrated by Bukhari and Muslim). Thus, government supervision of landslide-prone areas is part of *tahqīq al-'adālah al-ijtimā'iyah* (achieving social justice), where the government is obliged to ensure that environmental policies are implemented in accordance with the principles of the welfare of the people and the balance of the ecosystem.

In the theory of *Siyasah Dusturiyah*, there is a moral-political institution called *hisbah*, namely the mechanism of supervision and enforcement of goodness (*al-amr bi al-ma'rūf wa al-nahy 'an al-munkar*). In the context of modern governance, the function of *hisbah* can be interpreted as public oversight activities by the government to prevent violations of spatial planning regulations, illegal logging, or land exploitation in disaster-prone areas. Therefore, the supervision activities by the Central Tapanuli Regency Government in Tapan Nauli Village reflect the actualization of the value of *hisbah* in the modern administrative system, namely supervision of public interests to maintain the safety of the community and the environment.

Despite its strong normative foundation, the implementation of the government's role from a *Siyasah Dusturiyah* perspective is often hampered by weak bureaucratic morals, limited resources, and a suboptimal synergy between policy and the spiritual values of public service. Within the framework of Islamic political ethics, ideally, the government should function not only as an implementer of administrative policies but also as a guardian of social morality (*ḥāris al-dīn wa siyāsah al-dunyā*). Therefore, monitoring of landslide-prone areas must be based on the values of *amanah*, *ihsan*, and *mas'uliyah*, not merely bureaucratic obligations. If these values weaken, disaster mitigation policies will lose their orientation toward the welfare of the people and become merely procedural.

4. Conclusions

The Central Tapanuli Regency Government's role in monitoring landslide-prone areas in Tapan Nauli Village includes regulatory functions, spatial planning oversight, technical mitigation, and community empowerment through the Regional Disaster Management. This study has methodological limitations that need to be considered in the process of generalizing the findings. The scope of the study, which focuses on specific landslide-prone areas, means that the results of the analysis are contextual and strongly influenced by the social and geographical characteristics and institutional capacity of the local government. The use of a legal-normative approach with limited empirical data also means that the findings emphasize value constructs and legal frameworks rather than quantitative measurements of policy effectiveness. Therefore, generalizing the research results to other regions requires caution and adaptation to different local conditions and governance systems. Based on these findings, the most realistic strategic recommendation to strengthen the supervision of landslide-prone areas based on the values of justice and trust is to strengthen the supervisory mechanism based on the constitutional responsibility of local governments. Supervision should not only be understood as a technical function, but as the embodiment of the mandate of power that must guarantee the safety of the community fairly without discrimination based on region or social group. This study has methodological limitations that need to be considered in the process of generalizing the findings. The scope of the study, which focuses on specific landslide-prone areas, means that the results of the analysis are contextual and strongly influenced by the social and

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The implementation of the value of justice can be realized through the equitable allocation of mitigation budgets, transparency in determining disaster-prone zones, and the involvement of local communities in the monitoring and decision-making processes. Meanwhile, the value of trust requires continuous accountability and a reporting system that is transparent and accessible to all stakeholders.

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