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## Law Enforcement By The Satpol PP Against Violations Of Regional Regulation Number 10 Of 2021 Concerning The Control, Supervision And Restrictions Of The Distribution Of Alcoholic Beverages Without A Permit In Karawang Regency

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**Abstract:** The distribution of alcoholic beverages without a permit in Karawang Regency has become a serious issue affecting public order and community health. To address this matter, the local government enacted Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2021 concerning the Control, Supervision, and Restriction of Unlicensed Alcoholic Beverages. This study aims to examine the regulation on the control, supervision, and restriction of unlicensed alcoholic beverages in Karawang Regency, as well as the law enforcement efforts by Civil Service Investigators (PPNS) of the Karawang Public Order Agency (Satpol PP), and the obstacles faced in implementing the regulation. This research uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. Data collection techniques include interviews and observations. The results of the study indicate that The regulation on the control, supervision, and restriction of unlicensed alcoholic beverages in Karawang Regency is governed by Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2021, which classifies alcoholic beverages into Group A, Group B, and Group C. It also stipulates administrative sanctions in Article 16, including written warnings, temporary business closures, business license revocations, and business closures. Criminal sanctions are regulated in Article 18, which states that violators may be fined up to IDR 50,000,000 (fifty million rupiahs) or face imprisonment for up to 3 (three) months. Law enforcement efforts by the Karawang Satpol PP against violations of Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2021 are carried out through field operations, confiscation of evidence, and the imposition of sanctions. In addition, PPNS officers prepare investigation reports and coordinate with the public prosecutor's office for further legal proceedings. The challenges faced include the lack of authority to detain suspects by PPNS officers, lengthy investigation processes due to the need for coordination with the prosecutor's office, and changes in administrative systems such as the implementation of the e-Berpadu application, which requires official letters for searches and seizures.

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**Keywords:** Satpol PP, PPNS, Law Enforcement, Alcoholic Beverages, Karawang Local Regulation.

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## INTRODUCTION

Alcoholic beverages are a social problem that has long been a concern in various regions in Indonesia. The negative impacts of alcohol consumption and distribution not only impact individual health but also trigger increased crime rates, traffic accidents, and disturbances to public order. In this context, local governments play a crucial role in controlling and supervising the distribution of alcoholic beverages to maintain public order and protect young people from the harmful effects of alcohol consumption. [Veivi Nerviani Hetty Walukow and others, 2025].

Karawang Regency, as a buffer zone for the capital city and a rapidly developing industrial area, is inextricably linked to various social dynamics, including the rampant distribution of unlicensed alcoholic beverages. The illegal distribution of alcoholic beverages poses a real threat to social stability and public order. Therefore, to ensure a safe, orderly, and healthy environment, the Karawang Regency Government issued Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2021 concerning the Control, Supervision, and Restriction of the Distribution of Alcoholic Beverages Without a License.

This Regional Regulation aims to strictly regulate who may distribute alcoholic beverages, the licensing procedures, and the sanctions for violators who distribute without a license. Law enforcement against violations of this Regional Regulation is key to its successful implementation. In this regard, the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP), with its Civil Servant Investigators (PPNS), is at the forefront of monitoring and taking action against violations that occur in the field.

As stipulated in Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government and Government Regulation Number 16 of 2018 concerning the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP), the PPNS Satpol PP has the authority to investigate violations of regional regulations and regional head regulations. However, in practice, law enforcement by the PPNS Satpol PP faces various challenges. These include limited personnel, limited facilities and infrastructure, and resistance from illegal alcohol businesses, which often have strong and hidden networks. [Jefry Kocu, A. Sakti R.S. Rakia, and Sahertian Marthin, 2023]

Furthermore, other challenges that arise include a lack of public legal awareness regarding the importance of permits for the distribution of alcoholic beverages, as well as weak coordination between other law enforcement agencies, such as the police and the prosecutor's office, in the follow-up action process. In the context of law enforcement, success is measured not only by the number of raids or perpetrators arrested, but also by the resulting deterrent effect and the reduction in the circulation of illegal alcoholic beverages in the community. It is important to highlight how the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) implements preventive measures, such as disseminating regional regulations to the public and business owners, as well as educating them about the dangers of illegal alcoholic beverages. Furthermore, a repressive approach through raids and confiscation of evidence is an important step in reducing the number of violations. However, the success rate of these efforts still needs to be studied in more depth to determine the extent of their impact on reducing violations of the distribution of illegal alcoholic beverages in Karawang Regency. [Sukmawati, 2024.]

Research conducted by Tresnowaldi et al. in the Sakato Ekasakti Law Review journal shows that the role of PPNS Satpol PP in enforcing regional regulations is highly dependent on the synergy between preventive and repressive approaches. [Tresnowaldi, 2024]. Meanwhile, Imelda et al. in 2024 in the Niagara Scientific Journal emphasized that the success of taking action against the circulation of illegal liquor is determined by the effectiveness of

supervision and the activeness of officers in conducting raids and building cooperation between law enforcement officers. [Imelda Apriliani, 2024]. These two findings support that the role of PPNS Satpol PP must be improved not only from a legal and administrative perspective, but also in terms of human resources, internal policies, and cross-sector support. [Farah Fauziah Firdaus, 2025]

Considering these factors, it is important to conduct a study on the law enforcement efforts and strategies implemented by Public Order Officers (PPNS) of the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) in handling violations of Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2021 in Karawang Regency. This study is expected to identify supporting and inhibiting factors in the implementation of Satpol PP duties and to find strategic solutions to strengthen the role of PPNS in enforcing regional law. Evaluation of the performance of PPNS of the Satpol PP in this context is crucial, given that efforts to control the distribution of illegal alcoholic beverages directly impact public safety, health, and social order.

This research was conducted within the Karawang Regency Satpol PP work environment and focused on law enforcement against the distribution of unlicensed alcoholic beverages. This study will discuss several main issues, namely: How are the regulations regarding Control, Supervision and Restriction of the Distribution of Alcoholic Beverages without a permit in Karawang Regency, and How is the Law Enforcement by PPNS Satpol PP against Violations of Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2021 concerning Control, Supervision and Restriction of the Distribution of Alcoholic Beverages without a permit in Karawang Regency, and what obstacles are faced by PPNS Satpol PP in enforcing the law of regional regulation no. 10 of 2021 in Karawang Regency.

## RESEARCH METHODS

This research method is empirical juridical, which examines legal regulations and their application in the reality of society. [Suyanto, S. H. 2023]. This research uses an empirical juridical method, which examines written legal norms (*das sollen*) and their application in the field (*das sein*), with a focus on the implementation of Karawang Regional Regulation No. 10 of 2021 by PPNS Satpol PP. [Umamatul Bahiyah and Septi Gumiandari, 2024.] The data in this study were obtained through two sources, namely primary and secondary data. Primary data were collected through direct interviews with related parties, such as the Head of the Investigation and Investigation Section of the Karawang Regency Satpol PP, to obtain a real picture of the implementation of Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2021. Legislation such as Karawang Regency Regulation No. 10 of 2021 concerning the Control, Supervision, and Restriction of the Distribution of Alcoholic Beverages Without a License, Government Regulation No. 16 of 2018 concerning the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP), and Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 16 of 2023 concerning the Standard Operating Procedures and Code of Ethics of the Satpol PP are secondary data sources. Data collection techniques include observation, interviews, and literature studies. [Sudarto, 2002]

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Regulations Concerning the Control, Supervision and Restriction of Unlicensed Alcoholic Beverages in Karawang Regency

Regulation of alcoholic beverages is one of the regional government's efforts to maintain public order and public peace. Karawang Regency, as a developing region with complex social dynamics, has strictly regulated the distribution and consumption of alcoholic beverages through Karawang Regency Regulation Number 10 of 2021 concerning the Control, Supervision, and Restriction of Alcoholic Beverages. This regulation was issued in response to the increasing circulation of unlicensed alcoholic beverages, which negatively impacts public safety and morals.

This regulation implicitly refers to the provisions of the Indonesian Minister of Trade Regulation Number 20/M-DAG/PER/4/2014, which classifies alcoholic beverages into three groups: Group A with an alcohol content (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH) of 0%–5%, Group B with an alcohol content (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH) of more than 5%–20%, and Group C with an alcohol content (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH) of more than 20%–55%. This classification serves as an important basis for supervision, as each group has a different distribution purpose. In Karawang Regency, this classification serves as a crucial reference in determining which areas are permitted to sell alcoholic beverages and who can legally access them. This classification also impacts licensing and oversight, as not all types of alcoholic beverages can be sold anywhere. For example, class B and C beverages are typically only permitted in hotels, restaurants, and certain entertainment venues that hold full permits from the local government. Meanwhile, distribution in stalls, kiosks, or grocery stores without permits is strictly prohibited and constitutes a violation of local law.

Regional Regulation No. 10 of 2021 explicitly states that all forms of sale and distribution of alcoholic beverages in Karawang Regency must have an official permit from the local government, specifically the Investment and One-Stop Integrated Services Agency (DPMPTSP). Businesses wishing to sell alcoholic beverages must first meet several administrative and technical requirements, including a business permit and recommendations from the Industry and Trade Agency and relevant regional agencies. These permits are not general in nature but are tailored to the location, type of business, and type of alcoholic beverage being sold.

The prohibition provisions are clearly regulated in Article 9 and Article 10. Article 9 paragraph (1) stipulates a prohibition for any person to sell or distribute alcoholic beverages without a permit, transfer SIUP-MB, directly trade alcoholic beverages with a composition of ingredients that does not match the listed label, Article 2 Article 9 stipulates that retailers or sellers are directly prohibited from selling alcoholic beverages in nearby places such as places of worship, schools, hospitals, youth centers, street vendors, terminals, stations, small kiosks, youth accommodation, and campsites as well as other places that have been determined by the regent. Meanwhile, Article 10 emphasizes the prohibition on any person who freely distributes alcoholic beverages that have the potential to cause social unrest and disturbance of public order. These two articles are the main legal basis in carrying out raids and law enforcement actions carried out by the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP). Most of the actions taken by Satpol PP consistently refer to these two legal provisions as the operational basis in carrying out their duties.

In terms of regulation, Karawang Regency Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2021 concerning the Control and Supervision of Alcoholic Beverages regulates in detail the types of alcoholic beverages, permits, prohibitions on distribution outside the zone, and sanctions against violators. One of the important provisions in the regulation is contained in Article 18, which clearly states the threat of criminal sanctions in Article 18 paragraph (1) is punished with a maximum fine of IDR 50,000,000.00 (Fifty million Rupiah) for perpetrators of violations of Article 9, and in Article 18 paragraph (2) in the form of imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) months. Article 18 paragraph (2) stipulates that anyone who violates Article 10 shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) months or a maximum fine of IDR 50,000,000.00 (Fifty million Rupiah), especially those who buy or drink alcoholic beverages of all classes outside designated places, carry, make and distribute selling alcoholic beverages without a permit. The prohibition and provisions regarding the distribution of alcoholic beverages are expressly stipulated in Karawang Regency Regulation Number 10 of 2021 concerning the Control and Supervision of Alcoholic Beverages, a new regional regulation. Sanctions for these violations are outlined in Articles 9 and 10, which authorize Civil Servant Investigators (PPNS) to take action, including imposing administrative and criminal sanctions. Although these violations are considered serious due to their impact on public order and

violation of regional regulations, the implementation of criminal sanctions under this regulation has not yet been implemented, thus law enforcement remains limited to administrative measures.

One major obstacle is the increasingly complex filing procedures. According to the Head of the Investigator and Inquiry Section of the Karawang Regency Public Order Agency (Satpol PP), the process for bringing a case to the criminal court currently requires more formal and procedural documentation, such as an Investigation Warrant, a Search Warrant, and a Confiscation Warrant, which can no longer be simplified like the previous ticketing mechanism. This leads authorities to often resort to administrative sanctions as stipulated in Article 16, such as warnings, confiscation of evidence, temporary suspension of business activities, and even license revocation. This results in criminal sanctions being rarely imposed. Furthermore, the limited authority of Civil Service Officers (PPNS) to prosecute requires them to refer cases to the Prosecutor's Office as the public prosecutor. However, the prosecutor's office's process is often slow, and they sometimes fail to follow up because they deem the violations less serious. This results in most violations of the distribution of illegal alcoholic beverages being subject to only administrative sanctions.

Furthermore, findings in the field indicate that many businesses lack licenses for distributing alcoholic beverages. In fact, based on observations by the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP), the majority of violations occur in the distribution of Class C beverages, which, according to regulations, can only be distributed with a permit from the central government (through the Ministry of Trade). Meanwhile, for Class A beverages, permits can still be issued by district governments. This difference in licensing types and authorities is often misunderstood by businesses, who assume that all types of beverages can be sold freely.

This reality indicates that the implementation of criminal sanctions in this Regional Regulation faces serious obstacles at the technical and institutional levels. These obstacles result in low legal pressure on violators, resulting in enforcement efforts often lacking a deterrent effect. This reinforces the importance of synergy between regional law enforcement agencies and the public prosecutor's office to optimize the enforcement of criminal sanctions as stipulated in the Regional Regulation.

Consequently, the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP), through its Civil Servant Investigators (PPNS), often imposes minor administrative sanctions, such as verbal warnings, written warnings, or confiscation of evidence without proceeding to court. These minor sanctions are imposed within the framework of the Satpol PP's administrative authority, consistent with its duties as a Regional Regulation enforcement officer. Consistent with the findings of the UHO study, these actions are reported to the Civil Servant Investigators (PPNS) for further processing in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. This means that PPNS is limited to administrative handling, and reports to other competent agencies are the next step if criminal elements are found. [Veivi Nerviani Hetty Walukow and others, (2025)]

This finding aligns with the research conducted by Aris et al., which states that law enforcement against violations of regional regulations on alcoholic beverages by the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) is often limited to warnings and confiscation of evidence due to limited authority and weak support from other law enforcement officials. [Aris Nursetyabudi, 2022] The study explains that weak coordination between the Satpol PP and other law enforcement officials poses a serious obstacle to the judicial process.

A similar condition was also found in the research of Agung Santoso and M Abidim Munib, which stated that the imposition of administrative sanctions on unlicensed alcoholic beverage business actors did not provide a deterrent effect, due to the lack of follow-up actions in the form of criminal sanctions or permanent license revocation. [Agung Santoso and M Abidim Munib, 2023] The research also emphasized that routine guidance and supervision alone are not enough without being accompanied by firm support from the police and



prosecutors. Furthermore, a journal article by Haedar et al. supports these findings, emphasizing that a persuasive administrative approach, while consistent with regulations, risks allowing violations to continue if not accompanied by more stringent legal action. [Haedar Djidar, 2024] The study stated that most violations of the regional regulation on liquor end at the confiscation stage without further legal proceedings, thus failing to provide a deterrent effect for the perpetrators.

From a regulatory perspective, Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2021 does provide room for Satpol PP officers to impose administrative sanctions directly, without having to go through a court process, as long as the action complies with the articles governing the form and stages of enforcement. This regulation stipulates that each violation can be subject to gradual sanctions, starting with: [Dadan Hasan Sadikin, et.al., 2024. Introduction to Legal Science. DSI Press.]

- a. Verbal or Written Warning
- b. Confiscation of Evidence (Alcoholic Beverages)
- c. Temporary Suspension of Business Activities
- d. Revocation of Business License

Therefore, the application of minor sanctions such as warnings and confiscation of evidence is in accordance with the regulations in force in the regulation, as long as the procedures are carried out according to the stages and with valid documentation. To strengthen law enforcement, strategic steps are needed, including:

- a. Strengthening coordination between institutions, particularly between the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP), the prosecutor's office, the police, and the courts, to ensure smooth criminal proceedings.
- b. Technical revisions to the implementation of Regional Regulations, for example through regent regulations or implementing instructions, that provide more detailed criminal procedures for serious violators.
- c. Regular monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of minor sanctions and their impact on the number of violations.

Normatively, Regional Regulation No. 10 of 2021 clearly regulates the control and supervision of alcoholic beverages. However, sociologically and empirically, the implementation of this regulation has not been optimal. This is due to a gap between the legal regulations and the ability of implementers in the field to comprehensively implement these provisions. The weak deterrent effect due to the limited criminal sanctions imposed is a loophole often exploited by perpetrators.

### **Law Enforcement by the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) Against Violations of the Regional Regulation Concerning the Control, Supervision and Restriction of Unlicensed Alcoholic Beverages in Karawang Regency**

Law enforcement against the distribution of unlicensed alcoholic beverages is an integral part of the local government's responsibility to maintain public order, social morality, and public health. In Karawang Regency, the mandate to control the distribution of alcoholic beverages is stipulated in Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2021 concerning the Control, Supervision, and Restriction of Alcoholic Beverages. As the technical implementer in the field, the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) plays a strategic role, particularly through its Civil Servant Investigators (PPNS), in prosecuting any violations of these provisions.

In carrying out its duties as an enforcer of Regional Regulations (Perda), the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) has the authority to take action in the form of enforcement, guidance, and administrative action or even minor criminal penalties against businesses that violate regulations, such as selling or distributing alcoholic beverages without official permits, in accordance with Karawang Regency Regulation Number 10 of 2021. However, this authority

is limited and not independent, as its implementation requires intensive coordination with other law enforcement agencies, such as the District Attorney's Office (Kejari).

"The Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) does have criminal jurisdiction, but it's limited to minor crimes. This cannot be done directly; it must begin with a power of attorney from the District Attorney's Office. Furthermore, for the evidence confiscation process, we are also required to use an official application in accordance with applicable regulations. This process tends to be time-consuming and involves a long process." [Wahyu Cahyana Santoso, 2025]

He further explained:

"For violations classified as minor crimes, such as the distribution of alcoholic beverages without a permit, we are required to use a special form in the form of a Minor Crime (Tipiring) form. However, in practice, this procedure is quite complex and requires support from investigators and coordination with the prosecutor's office. Therefore, in many cases, handling of this type of violation is more often resolved through the imposition of administrative sanctions." [Wahyu Cahyana Santoso, 2025]

Based on an interview with the Head of the Investigation and Investigating Section of the Karawang Regency Public Order Agency (Satpol PP), it was discovered that the Satpol PP's authority in criminal matters is limited to minor crimes (tipiring), as stipulated in statutory regulations and Karawang Regency Regulation Number 10 of 2021. Although the Satpol PP has the authority to enforce minor criminal provisions, its implementation cannot be carried out directly and independently, but rather through institutional coordination, particularly with the District Attorney's Office (Kejari) and the police. The Head of the Investigation and Investigating Section of the Karawang Regency Satpol PP stated that filing for minor criminal cases requires complex formal procedures and can no longer be carried out as simply as under the previous ticketing system. He explained:

"Previously, the use of simple minutes was still permitted, but now, investigation, search, and seizure procedures must be carried out based on an official warrant. The entire process is uploaded to the court's E-Berpadu application." [Wahyu Cahyana Santoso, 2025]

He further emphasized that for violations such as the distribution of illegal alcoholic beverages, which fall under the category of minor offenses (tipiring), the Satpol PP is required to use a special form in the form of a Tipiring form. However, its implementation requires administrative and technical support from the Prosecutor's Office. This demonstrates that the law enforcement function of Civil Servant Investigators (PPNS) within the Satpol PP lacks prosecutorial authority and must therefore hand over all further proceedings to the Prosecutor's Office. He added:

*"It must be complete with an investigation warrant, search warrant, and seizure warrant. So, it can't be done alone; it requires further discussion with the relevant agencies, especially the Prosecutor's Office."* [Wahyu Cahyana Santoso, 2025]

*The impact of these increasingly stringent procedures is a low number of cases involving the distribution of illegal liquor that are brought to the criminal court. Even though the Satpol PP has completed the filing process, the Prosecutor's Office often does not follow up on the legal process because it deems the violations minor or lacks sufficient evidence.*

*"We've prepared the files, but the process is lengthy. We have to go to the Prosecutor's Office and the investigators, because we don't have the authority to prosecute. So, in the end, we just get a warning or confiscation, even though the cases are recurring."* [Wahyu Cahyana Santoso, 2025]

Furthermore, findings in the field indicate that many businesses lack permits for distributing alcoholic beverages. In fact, based on Satpol PP observations, the majority of violations occur in the distribution of Class C beverages, which, according to regulations, can only be distributed with a permit from the central government (through the Ministry of Trade).

Meanwhile, for Class A beverages, permits can still be issued by the district government. This difference in licensing types and authorities is often misunderstood by businesses, who assume that all types of beverages can be sold freely.

In terms of implementation, Satpol PP has been actively monitoring and enforcing regulations. However, several things that have not been optimally implemented include:

- a. The implementation of criminal sanctions as stipulated in Article 18 of Regional Regulation No. 10 of 2021, which has not been optimally implemented due to constraints on procedures and coordination between law enforcement agencies in Karawang Regency.
- b. Further legal proceedings, including those to the courts for serious violations, are still very limited.
- c. Widespread dissemination of the Regional Regulation to the public, business actors, and village officials has not been carried out.

Several provisions in the Regional Regulation that have not been fully implemented include a comprehensive ban on illegal businesses selling Class B and C alcoholic beverages without a permit from the central government. However, in practice, many businesses have been found selling Class C alcoholic beverages that can only be distributed with a permit from the Ministry of Trade, not the district government. According to interviews with the Head of Investigation and the Head of Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) of Karawang Regency,

"Many businesses still sell Class C alcoholic beverages without the proper permits. They generally assume that a permit from the district government is sufficient. However, for Class C beverages, distribution permits fall under the authority of the central government. This is explained in detail in the Minister of Trade's regulation governing the classification of alcoholic beverages." [Wahyu Cahyana Santoso, 2025]

Furthermore, in practice, there are still a number of obstacles faced in law enforcement, including structural, cultural, and technical-operational issues.

#### 1. Limited Legal Authority

The Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) has limited authority to take legal action against violations of regional regulations. In accordance with Home Affairs Ministerial Regulation Number 54 of 2011, the PPNS has the authority to conduct criminal investigations, but only for minor crimes. However, the PPNS Satpol PP cannot make arrests or prosecute, as detention requires the involvement of police investigators, as stipulated in Article 1 number 21 of the Criminal Procedure Code. This limitation often delays the legal process and even results in a less than optimal deterrent effect on violators. [Agung Santoso and M Abidim Munib, 2023]

#### 2. Lack of Human Resources and Budget

Another major obstacle is the number of PPNS and Satpol PP personnel, which is disproportionate to the size and complexity of the problems in Karawang Regency. The limited number of investigators makes it impossible to monitor and enforce the distribution of unlicensed alcoholic beverages comprehensively and consistently, especially in border and coastal areas. Furthermore, minimal operational budget support limits officer mobility and the ability to carry out routine joint operations.

#### 3. Lack of Public Awareness and Compliance

Cultural aspects are also a serious obstacle. In several areas in Karawang, many residents and businesses still disregard regulations regarding alcoholic beverages. They consider selling or consuming alcoholic beverages to be commonplace and not a serious violation. Some even believe that sanctions imposed by the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) are merely formalities. This lack of legal understanding and lack of public awareness leads the public to ignore the regulation, and in some cases, this situation has led to resistance against officers during raids.

#### 4. Lack of Coordination Between Sectors



Effective law enforcement requires synergy between agencies. In many cases, the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) faces difficulties coordinating with other agencies such as the Trade Office, Health Office, Police, or village/sub-district governments. The absence of these partners in joint operations has resulted in suboptimal enforcement. However, alcohol-related violations often involve licensing, health, and safety issues, which fall under cross-sectoral jurisdiction. This lack of shared commitment to supporting the enforcement of regional regulations weakens the position of the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) in the field.

#### 5. Social and Political Pressure

In some cases, Satpol PP officers face pressure from community leaders, influential business owners, and even irresponsible individuals. For example, nightclubs suspected of selling alcoholic beverages without permits often receive protection from certain parties, making them difficult for authorities to crack down on. This kind of pressure makes Civil Servants (PPNS) cautious about acting decisively for fear of facing legal or administrative problems. This creates a psychological dilemma for officers in the field.

#### 6. Administrative and Procedural Obstacles

Investigative procedures by PPNS follow quite lengthy administrative standards, starting with the preparation of an Investigation Report (BAP), reporting evidence, and coordinating the process of forwarding the case to the general court or a minor criminal trial. In Karawang Regency, violations with minor criminal penalties still require a full procedure, including the preparation of a police report (BAP) and a brief report. This differs from the practice in the Bekasi and Purwakarta District Courts, which employ a more streamlined expedited trial mechanism using ticket forms. This procedural difference impacts the effectiveness of law enforcement by prolonging the administrative process and resulting in many violations receiving only administrative sanctions, such as verbal warnings or temporary confiscation, without proceeding to formal legal proceedings.

#### 7. Challenges of the E-Berpadu System

In practice, the expedited mechanism for using misdemeanor forms has also undergone changes. Previously, misdemeanor forms (tipiring) could be used directly for minor offenses such as the distribution of alcoholic beverages without a permit, but the system has now been changed. According to the Head of the Investigator and Investigator Section of the Karawang Regency Public Order Agency (Satpol PP), this process must now be coordinated with the E-Berpadu (Electronic Integrated Criminal File) application, an innovation of the Karawang District Court. E-Berpadu requires that every process, such as searches or seizures, be conducted with an official letter through the application. This presents a challenge, as civil servants (PPNS) must adapt to the development of this digital legal system.

"Now everything uses E-Berpadu. Search and seizure warrants must be entered into the system; they can't be done manually like before. The innovation is good, but the process takes longer because everything must be official and verified." [Wahyu Cahyana Santoso, 2025]

Based on the above description, it can be concluded that the obstacles faced by Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) officers in enforcing Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2021 stem not only from internal factors such as limited resources and authority, but also from external factors such as a lack of cross-sectoral support, socio-political pressure, and low public awareness. Therefore, a comprehensive and complex approach is needed to resolve this issue, including strengthening the PPNS institution, improving coordination between agencies, and updating the court system, which requires digitalization with the E-Berpadu application. These obstacles are experienced by Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) officers in law enforcement.

## CONCLUSION

Karawang Regency Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2021 expressly regulates the control, supervision, and restrictions on the distribution of unlicensed alcoholic beverages. This regulation stipulates two forms of sanctions: administrative sanctions and minor criminal sanctions (tipiring). Administrative sanctions include written warnings, temporary suspension, revocation of business licenses, and confiscation of evidence. Meanwhile, criminal sanctions are stipulated in Article 18 of Regional Regulation No. 10 of 2021, which states that violations of the provisions on the distribution and distribution of alcoholic beverages without a permit are subject to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) months or a maximum fine of IDR 50,000,000. However, in practice, these penalties cannot be implemented directly by the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) but must be implemented through formal legal mechanisms involving coordination with the Prosecutor's Office.

Law enforcement by the Satpol PP through the Public Order Agency (PPNS) against violations of Regional Regulation No. 10 of 2021 concerning the control, supervision, and restriction of the distribution of alcoholic beverages without a permit in Karawang Regency is carried out through field operations, confiscation of evidence, and the imposition of administrative or criminal sanctions, as clearly stipulated in Regional Regulation No. 10 of 2021. However, implementation is still limited to administrative sanctions. The main obstacles include a shortage of PPNS members, a limited budget, poor legal understanding among business actors, and the complexity of the legal process. Digital innovation through the E-Berpadu system has apparently slowed enforcement due to electronic verification. As a result, the deterrent effect on violations of distributing alcoholic beverages without a permit in Karawang Regency is not yet optimal.

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